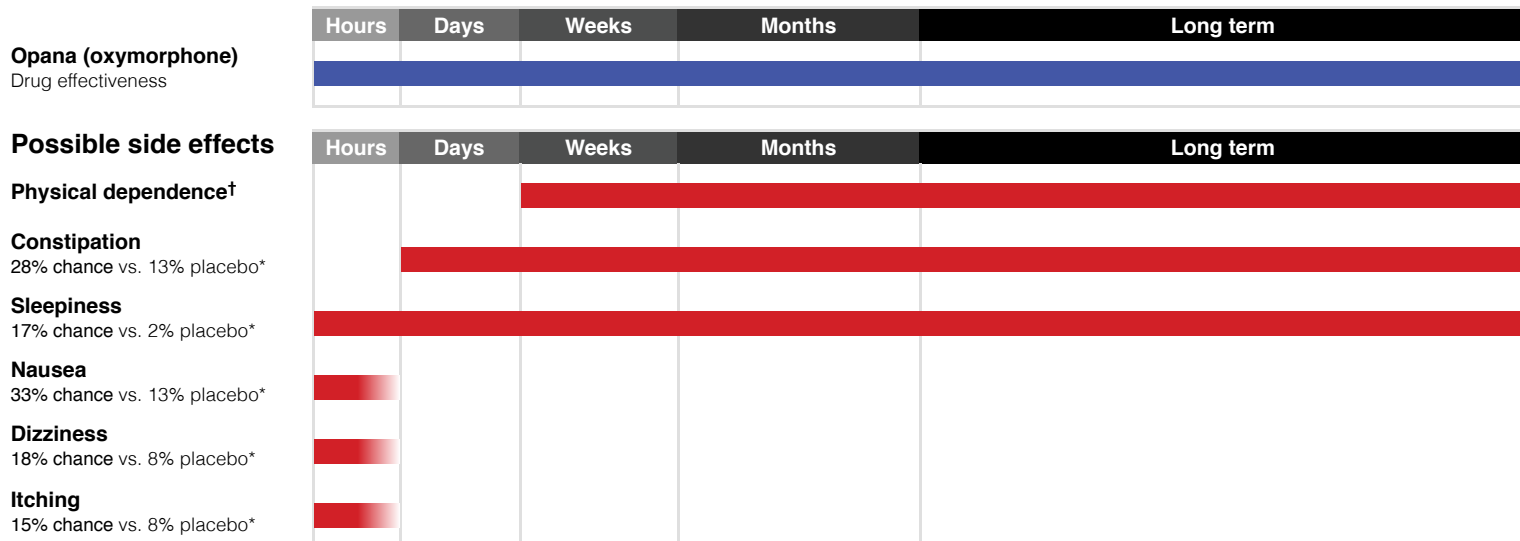


Opana (oxymorphone) basics

Treats pain. Opana (oxymorphone) treats severe pain, but prolonged use can lead to dependence, tolerance, and possibly addiction.

What to expect when starting

Here's when people typically experience benefits as well as some possible side effects. Your experience may be different.



* Placebo is a sugar pill with no medicinal benefit.

† Data on frequency of side effects is not available.

Tips from pharmacists

- Swallow extended-release pills whole. Crushing, chewing, cutting or dissolving the pills can result in fatal overdose.
- Take Opana (oxymorphone) on an empty stomach - 1 hour before or 2 hours after eating.
- This medicine can make you dizzy or drowsy. Avoid driving or operating heavy machinery until you know how Opana (oxymorphone) affects you.
- With long-term use, Opana (oxymorphone) can cause physical dependence. Stopping Opana (oxymorphone) abruptly can lead to withdrawal symptoms. Talk with your doctor if you are concerned about stopping Opana (oxymorphone).
- If you no longer require use of Opana (oxymorphone) and have extra pills, dispose them properly and keep away from those who may want to abuse them.
- Seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist about how to avoid constipation while taking Opana (oxymorphone).

Risks and warnings

The FDA has identified these as possible serious or life-threatening risks with this medication. Contact your doctor if you experience any of these.

Tolerance, dependence, and addiction

If taken regularly for a long time, Opana (oxymorphone) can cause physical dependence and tolerance. This means that you may need larger doses to achieve the same pain relief, and experience withdrawal symptoms if the medicine is suddenly stopped. Do not take more than what is prescribed and talk to your doctor about alternatives if this is a concern.

Slowed breathing

Taking high doses of Opana (oxymorphone) can cause irregular or slow breathing, which can be life-threatening. Do not crush or chew extended-release pills. Check with your pharmacist to see if other medicines you are taking may make these effects worse.

Accidental ingestion

Even one dose of Opana (oxymorphone) can result in a fatal overdose, especially in children. Keep out of reach from children and others who should not be on Opana (oxymorphone). If you see signs of overdose such as decreased activity, extreme sleepiness, or blue lips and fingers, seek emergency medical care right away.