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2. Tylox

Tylox

Generic name: [acetaminophen and oxycodone](#) [*a-SEET-a-MIN-oh-fen-and-OX-i-KOE-done*]

Drug class: [Narcotic analgesic combinations](#)

Medically reviewed by [Philip Thornton, DipPharm](#). Last updated on Jun 4, 2024.

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The Tylox brand name has been **discontinued** in the U.S. If generic versions of this product have been approved by the FDA, there may be [generic equivalents available](#).

What is Tylox?

Tylox contains a combination of acetaminophen and oxycodone. Oxycodone is an opioid pain medication. An opioid is sometimes called a narcotic. Acetaminophen is a less potent pain reliever that increases the effects of oxycodone.

Tylox capsules are used to relieve moderate to severe pain.

Tylox may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Warnings

You should not use Tylox if you have recently used alcohol, sedatives, tranquilizers, or other narcotic medications.

Do not use this medicine if you have taken an MAO inhibitor in the past 14 days. A dangerous drug interaction could occur. MAO inhibitors include isocarboxazid, linezolid, phenelzine, rasagiline, selegiline, and tranylcypromine.

Do not take more of this medication than is recommended. An overdose of acetaminophen can damage your liver or cause death. Call your doctor at once if you have nausea, pain in your upper stomach, itching, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, or jaundice (yellowing of your skin or eyes).

In rare cases, acetaminophen may cause a severe skin reaction. Stop taking Tylox and call your doctor right away if you have skin redness or a rash that spreads and causes blistering and peeling.

Tylox may be habit forming. Never share acetaminophen and oxycodone with another person, especially someone with a history of drug abuse or addiction.

Before taking this medicine

You should not use Tylox if you are allergic to acetaminophen (Tylenol) or oxycodone, or if you have recently used alcohol, sedatives, tranquilizers, or other narcotic medications.

Do not use this medicine if you have taken an MAO inhibitor in the past 14 days. A dangerous drug interaction could occur. MAO inhibitors include isocarboxazid, linezolid, phenelzine, rasagiline, selegiline, and tranylcypromine.

To make sure Tylox is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have:

- liver disease, cirrhosis, or if you drink more than 3 alcoholic beverages per day;
- a history of alcoholism or drug addiction;
- diarrhea, inflammatory bowel disease;
- bowel obstruction, severe constipation;
- a colostomy or ileostomy;
- kidney disease;
- low blood pressure, or if you are dehydrated;
- a history of head injury, brain tumor, or stroke; or
- asthma, COPD, sleep apnea, or other breathing disorders.

Oxycodone may be habit forming. Never share Tylox with another person, especially someone with a history of drug abuse or addiction. Keep the medication in a place where others cannot get to it.

FDA pregnancy category C. It is not known whether this medication is harmful to an unborn baby, but it could cause breathing problems or addiction/withdrawal symptoms in a newborn. Before you take Tylox, tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant during treatment.

Acetaminophen and oxycodone may pass into breast milk and could harm a nursing baby. You should not breast-feed while using this medicine.

 [Tylox pregnancy and breastfeeding warnings](#) (more detail)

How should I take Tylox?

Take Tylox capsules exactly as prescribed. Follow all directions on your prescription label. Never take Tylox in larger amounts, or for longer than prescribed. An overdose can damage your liver or cause death. Tell your doctor if the medicine seems to stop working as well in relieving your pain.

Drink 6 to 8 full glasses of water daily to help prevent constipation while you are taking Tylox capsule. Do not use a stool softener (laxative) without first asking your doctor.

Tylox can cause unusual results with certain urine tests. Tell any doctor who treats you that you are using Tylox.

If you need surgery, tell the surgeon ahead of time that you are using this medicine. You may need to stop using the medicine for a short time.

Do not stop using Tylox suddenly after long-term use, or you could have unpleasant withdrawal symptoms. Ask your doctor how to avoid withdrawal symptoms when you stop using this medicine.

Store Tylox capsules at room temperature away from moisture and heat.

Keep track of the amount of medicine used from each new bottle. Oxycodone is a drug of abuse and you should be aware if anyone is using your medicine improperly or without a prescription.

Always check your bottle to make sure you have received the correct pills (same brand and type) of medicine prescribed by your doctor. Ask the pharmacist if you have any questions about the medicine you receive at the pharmacy.

After you have stopped using this medication, flush any unused pills down the toilet. Disposal of medicines by flushing is recommended to reduce the danger of accidental overdose causing death. This advice applies to a very small number of medicines only. The FDA, working with the manufacturer, has determined this method to be the most appropriate route of disposal and presents the least risk to human safety.

 [Detailed Tylox dosage information](#)

What happens if I miss a dose?

Since Tylox is taken as needed, you may not be on a dosing schedule. If you are taking the medication regularly, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. Do not use extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222. An overdose of Tylox can be fatal.

The first signs of an acetaminophen overdose include loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, sweating, and confusion or weakness. Later symptoms may include pain in your upper stomach, dark urine, and yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes.

Overdose symptoms may also include extreme drowsiness, pinpoint pupils, cold and clammy skin, muscle weakness, fainting, weak pulse, slow heart rate, coma, blue lips, shallow breathing, or no breathing

What should I avoid?

Tylox may impair your thinking or reactions. Avoid driving or operating machinery until you know how Tylox will affect you.

Ask a doctor or pharmacist before using any other cold, allergy, pain, or sleep medication. Acetaminophen (sometimes abbreviated as APAP) is contained in many combination medicines. Taking certain products together can cause you to get too much acetaminophen which can lead to a fatal overdose. Check the label to see if a medicine contains acetaminophen or APAP.

Avoid drinking alcohol. It may increase your risk of liver damage while taking acetaminophen.

Tylox side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have any of these signs of an allergic reaction to Tylox: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

In rare cases, acetaminophen may cause a severe skin reaction that can be fatal. This could occur even if you have taken acetaminophen in the past and had no reaction. Stop taking this medicine and call your doctor right away if you

have skin redness or a rash that spreads and causes blistering and peeling. If you have this type of reaction, you should never again take any medicine that contains acetaminophen.

Call your doctor at once if you have:

- shallow breathing, slow heartbeat;
- a light-headed feeling, like you might pass out;
- confusion, unusual thoughts or behavior;
- seizure (convulsions);
- problems with urination; or
- nausea, upper stomach pain, itching, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes).

Common Tylox side effects include:

- drowsiness;
- upset stomach, constipation;
- blurred vision; or
- dry mouth.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

 [Tylox side effects](#) (more detail)

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What other drugs will affect Tylox?

Taking Tylox with other drugs that make you sleepy or slow your breathing can cause dangerous or life-threatening side effects. Ask your doctor before taking Tylox with a sleeping pill, narcotic pain medicine, muscle relaxer, or medicine for anxiety, depression, or seizures.

Other drugs may interact with Tylox, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Tell each of your health care providers about all medicines you use now and any medicine you start or stop using.

 [Tylox drug interactions](#) (more detail)

Does Tylox interact with my other drugs?

Enter medications to view a detailed interaction report using our [Drug Interaction Checker](#).

Tylox

+

Enter a drug name

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Further information


Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use Tylox only for the indication prescribed.


Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances.

[Medical Disclaimer](#)


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DRUG STATUS

 **Availability**
Discontinued

 **Pregnancy & Lactation**
Risk data available

CSA Schedule*
2 High potential for abuse

 **Approval History**
Drug history at FDA

 **WADA Class**
Anti-Doping Classification



User Reviews & Ratings

8.4 / 10

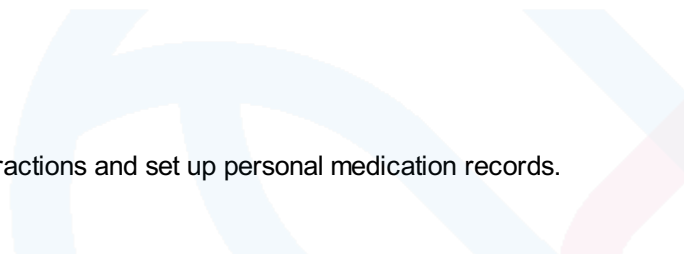
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