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2. Oramorph SR

Oramorph SR (Oral)

Generic name: [morphine](#) (MOR-feen)

Brand names: [Arymo ER](#), [AVINza](#), [Kadian](#), Kadian ER, Morphabond, ... [show all 10 brands](#)

Drug class: [Opioids \(narcotic analgesics\)](#)

[Medically reviewed](#) by Drugs.com. Last updated on Oct 2, 2024.

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The Oramorph SR 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](#).

Oral route(Capsule, Extended Release;Solution;Tablet;Tablet, Extended Release)

Addiction, Abuse, and Misuse

Morphine sulfate exposes users to risks of addiction, abuse, and misuse, which can lead to overdose and death. Assess each patient's risk before prescribing, and monitor regularly for these behaviors and conditions.

Opioid Analgesic Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)To ensure that the benefits of opioid analgesics outweigh the risks of addiction, abuse, and misuse, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has required a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for these products.

Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression

Serious, life-threatening or fatal respiratory depression may occur. Monitor closely, especially upon initiation or following a dose increase. Instruct patients to swallow morphine sulfate whole to avoid exposure to a potentially fatal dose of morphine.

Accidental Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of morphine sulfate, especially in children, can result in fatal overdose of morphine.

Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome

Prolonged use of morphine sulfate during pregnancy can result in neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome, which may be life-threatening if not recognized and treated. If prolonged opioid use is required in a pregnant woman, advise the patient of the risk of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome and ensure that appropriate treatment will be available.

Risks From Concomitant Use With Benzodiazepines or Other CNS Depressants

Concomitant use of opioids with benzodiazepines or other central nervous system (CNS) depressants, including alcohol, may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. Reserve concomitant prescribing for use in patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate; limit dosages and durations to the minimum required; and follow patients for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation .

Uses for Oramorph SR

Morphine *tablet* is used to relieve short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic) moderate to severe pain. The *extended-release capsule* and *extended-release tablet* are used to treat pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment and when other pain medicines did not work well enough or cannot be tolerated. Morphine belongs to the group of medicines called narcotic analgesics (pain medicines). It acts on the central nervous system (CNS) to relieve pain.

Morphine *extended-release capsules* and *extended-release tablets* should not be used if you need pain medicine for just a short time, such as when recovering from surgery. Do not use this medicine to relieve mild pain, or in situations when non-narcotic medication is effective. This medicine should not be used to treat pain that you only have once in a while or "as needed".

When morphine is used for a long time, it may become habit-forming, causing mental or physical dependence. However, people who have continuing pain should not let the fear of dependence keep them from using narcotics to relieve their pain. Mental dependence (addiction) is not likely to occur when narcotics are used for this purpose. Physical dependence may lead to withdrawal side effects if treatment is stopped suddenly. However, severe withdrawal side effects can usually be prevented by gradually reducing the dose over a period of time before treatment is stopped completely.

This medicine is available only under a restricted distribution program called the Opioid Analgesic REMS (Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy) program.

Before using Oramorph SR

In deciding to use a medicine, the risks of taking the medicine must be weighed against the good it will do. This is a decision you and your doctor will make. For this medicine, the following should be considered:

Allergies

Tell your doctor if you have ever had any unusual or allergic reaction to this medicine or any other medicines. Also tell your health care professional if you have any other types of allergies, such as to foods, dyes, preservatives, or animals. For non-prescription products, read the label or package ingredients carefully.

Pediatric

Appropriate studies have not been performed on the relationship of age to the effects of morphine in the pediatric population. Safety and efficacy have not been established.

Geriatric

Appropriate studies performed to date have not demonstrated geriatric-specific problems that would limit the usefulness of

morphine in the elderly. However, elderly patients are more likely to have age-related lung, liver, kidney, or heart problems, which may require caution and an adjustment in the dose for patients receiving morphine.

Breast Feeding

There are no adequate studies in women for determining infant risk when using this medication during breastfeeding. Weigh the potential benefits against the potential risks before taking this medication while breastfeeding.

Interactions with Medicines

Although certain medicines should not be used together at all, in other cases two different medicines may be used together even if an interaction might occur. In these cases, your doctor may want to change the dose, or other precautions may be necessary. When you are taking this medicine, it is especially important that your healthcare professional know if you are taking any of the medicines listed below. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is not recommended. Your doctor may decide not to treat you with this medication or change some of the other medicines you take.

- Nalmefene
- Naltrexone
- Safinamide
- Samidorphan

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is usually not recommended, but may be required in some cases. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Acepromazine
- Alfentanil
- Almotriptan
- Alprazolam
- Alvimopan
- Amifampridine
- Amineptine
- Amiodarone
- Amitriptyline
- Amitriptylinoxide
- Amobarbital
- Amoxapine
- Amphetamine
- Anileridine
- Aripiprazole

- Asenapine
- Azithromycin
- Baclofen
- Benperidol
- Benzhydrocodone
- Benzphetamine
- Bromazepam
- Bromopride
- Brompheniramine
- Buprenorphine
- Bupropion
- Buspirone
- Butabarbital
- Butorphanol
- Calcium Oxybate
- Cannabidiol
- Cannabis
- Captopril
- Carbamazepine
- Carbinoxamine
- Carisoprodol
- Carphenazine
- Carvedilol
- Cetirizine
- Chloral Hydrate
- Chlordiazepoxide
- Chlorpheniramine
- Chlorpromazine
- Chlorzoxazone
- Cimetidine
- Citalopram
- Clarithromycin
- Clobazam

- Clomipramine
- Clonazepam
- Clopidogrel
- Clorazepate
- Clozapine
- Cobicistat
- Cocaine
- Codeine
- Conivaptan
- Cyclobenzaprine
- Cyclosporine
- Daridorexant
- Desipramine
- Desmopressin
- Desvenlafaxine
- Dexmedetomidine
- Dextroamphetamine
- Dextromethorphan
- Dezocine
- Diazepam
- Dibenzipin
- Dichloralphenazone
- Difenoxin
- Dihydrocodeine
- Diltiazem
- Diphenhydramine
- Diphenoxylate
- Dolasetron
- Donepezil
- Doxepin
- Doxorubicin
- Doxorubicin Hydrochloride Liposome
- Doxylamine
- Dronedarone

- Droperidol
- Duloxetine
- Eletriptan
- Enflurane
- Erythromycin
- Escitalopram
- Esketamine
- Estazolam
- Eszopiclone
- Ethchlorvynol
- Ethopropazine
- Ethylmorphine
- Felodipine
- Fenfluramine
- Fentanyl
- Flibanserin
- Fluoxetine
- Fluphenazine
- Flurazepam
- Fluspirilene
- Fluvoxamine
- Fospropofol
- Frovatriptan
- Furazolidone
- Gabapentin
- Gabapentin Enacarbil
- Gepirone
- Granisetron
- Halazepam
- Haloperidol
- Halothane
- Hexobarbital
- Hydrocodone

- Hydromorphone
- Hydroxytryptophan
- Hydroxyzine
- Imipramine
- Iproniazid
- Isocarboxazid
- Isoflurane
- Itraconazole
- Ivacaftor
- Ketamine
- Ketobemidone
- Ketoconazole
- Lacosamide
- Lasmiditan
- Lemborexant
- Levocetirizine
- Levomilnacipran
- Levorphanol
- Linezolid
- Lisdexamfetamine
- Lithium
- Lofepramine
- Lofexidine
- Lopinavir
- Lorazepam
- Lorcaserin
- Loxapine
- Magnesium Oxybate
- Meclizine
- Melitracen
- Melperone
- Meperidine
- Mephobarbital
- Meprobamate

- Meptazinol
- Mesoridazine
- Metaxalone
- Methadone
- Methamphetamine
- Methdilazine
- Methocarbamol
- Methohexital
- Methotrimeprazine
- Methylene Blue
- Methylnaltrexone
- Metoclopramide
- Midazolam
- Milnacipran
- Mirtazapine
- Moclobemide
- Molindone
- Moricizine
- Nalbuphine
- Nalorphine
- Naloxone
- Naratriptan
- Nefazodone
- Nialamide
- Nicomorphine
- Nilotinib
- Nitrazepam
- Nitrous Oxide
- Nortriptyline
- Olanzapine
- Ondansetron
- Opipramol
- Opium

- Opium Alkaloids
- Orphenadrine
- Oxazepam
- Oxycodone
- Oxymorphone
- Ozanimod
- Palonosetron
- Papaveretum
- Paregoric
- Paroxetine
- Pentazocine
- Pentobarbital
- Perampanel
- Perazine
- Periciazine
- Perphenazine
- Phenelzine
- Phenobarbital
- Pimozide
- Piperacetazine
- Pipotiazine
- Piritramide
- Potassium Oxybate
- Prazepam
- Pregabalin
- Primidone
- Procarbazine
- Prochlorperazine
- Promazine
- Promethazine
- Propofol
- Protriptyline
- Quazepam
- Quercetin

- Quetiapine
- Quinidine
- Ramelteon
- Ranolazine
- Rasagiline
- Remifentanyl
- Remimazolam
- Remoxipride
- Ritonavir
- Rizatriptan
- Ropeginterferon Alfa-2b-njft
- Scopolamine
- Secobarbital
- Selegiline
- Sertindole
- Sertraline
- Sibutramine
- Simeprevir
- Sodium Oxybate
- St John's Wort
- Sufentanyl
- Sulpiride
- Sumatriptan
- Sunitinib
- Suvorexant
- Tapentadol
- Telaprevir
- Temazepam
- Thiethylperazine
- Thiopental
- Thiopropazate
- Thioridazine
- Tianeptine

- Ticagrelor
- Tilidine
- Tizanidine
- Tocophersolan
- Tolonium Chloride
- Topiramate
- Tramadol
- Tranylcypromine
- Triazolam
- Trifluoperazine
- Trifluperidol
- Triflupromazine
- Trimeprazine
- Trimipramine
- Tryptophan
- Venlafaxine
- Verapamil
- Vilazodone
- Vortioxetine
- Zaleplon
- Ziprasidone
- Zolmitriptan
- Zolpidem
- Zopiclone
- Zotepine
- Zuranolone

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines may cause an increased risk of certain side effects, but using both drugs may be the best treatment for you. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Esmolol
- Rifampin
- Somatostatin
- Yohimbine

Interactions with Food/Tobacco/Alcohol

Certain medicines should not be used at or around the time of eating food or eating certain types of food since interactions may occur. Using alcohol or tobacco with certain medicines may also cause interactions to occur. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following is usually not recommended, but may be unavoidable in some cases. If used together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use this medicine, or give you special instructions about the use of food, alcohol, or tobacco.

- Ethanol

Other Medical Problems

The presence of other medical problems may affect the use of this medicine. Make sure you tell your doctor if you have any other medical problems, especially:

- Addison disease (adrenal gland problem) or
- Alcohol abuse, or history of or
- Brain tumor, history of or
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or
- Cor pulmonale (serious heart condition) or
- Depression, history of or
- Drug dependence, especially with narcotics, or history of or
- Enlarged prostate (BPH, prostatic hypertrophy) or
- Gallbladder disease or gallstones or
- Head injuries, history of or
- Heart disease or
- Hypothyroidism (an underactive thyroid) or
- Hypovolemia (low blood volume) or
- Increased pressure in the head or
- Kyphoscoliosis (curvature of the spine with breathing problems) or
- Mental health problems, history of or
- Problems with passing urine or
- Stomach or bowel problems (eg, blockage) or
- Trouble swallowing or
- Weakened physical condition—Use with caution. May increase risk for more serious side effects.
- Hypotension (low blood pressure) or
- Pancreatitis (swelling of the pancreas) or
- Seizures, history of—Use with caution. May make these conditions worse.

- Kidney disease or
- Liver disease—Use with caution. The effects may be increased because of slower removal of the medicine from the body.
- Lung or breathing problems, severe (eg, asthma, respiratory depression) or
- Stomach or bowel blockage (eg, paralytic ileus)—Should not be used in patients with these conditions.

Proper use of Oramorph SR

Take this medicine only as directed by your doctor. Do not take more of it, do not take it more often, and do not take it for a longer time than your doctor ordered. This is especially important for elderly patients, who may be more sensitive to the effects of pain medicines. If too much of this medicine is taken for a long time, it may become habit-forming (causing mental or physical dependence).

It is very important that you understand the rules of the Opioid Analgesic REMS program to prevent addiction, abuse, and misuse of morphine. This medicine should also come with a Medication Guide and patient instructions. Read and follow the instructions carefully. Read it again each time you refill your prescription in case there is new information. Ask your doctor if you have any questions.

Avinza® is taken every 24 hours. *Kadian®* is taken every 12 or 24 hours at the same time each day. *Arymo™ ER*, *Morphabond™ ER*, and *MS Contin®* is taken every 8 or 12 hours.

You may take this medicine with or without food.

Morphine *extended-release capsules* and *extended-release tablets* should only be used by patients who have already been taking narcotic pain medicines, also called opioids. These patients are called *opioid-tolerant*. If you are uncertain whether or not you are opioid-tolerant, check with your doctor before using this medicine.

Swallow the *extended-release capsules* and *extended-release tablets* whole. Do not crush, break, dissolve, or chew them. Do not use *extended-release tablets* that are broken.

If you cannot swallow the *extended-release capsule*, you may open it and pour the contents into a small amount of applesauce. Stir this mixture well and swallow it right away without chewing. Do not receive this medicine through a nasogastric tube.

While taking the *extended-release tablet*, part of the tablet may pass into your stool. This is normal and nothing to worry about.

Morphine *extended-release capsules or tablets* work differently from the regular morphine oral solution or tablets, even at the same dose. Do not switch from one brand or form to the other unless your doctor tells you to.

Measure the *oral liquid* with a marked measuring spoon, oral syringe, or medicine cup. The average household teaspoon may not hold the right amount of liquid.

Dosing

The dose of this medicine will be different for different patients. Follow your doctor's orders or the directions on the label. The following information includes only the average doses of this medicine. If your dose is different, do not change it unless your doctor tells you to do so.

The amount of medicine that you take depends on the strength of the medicine. Also, the number of doses you take each day, the time allowed between doses, and the length of time you take the medicine depend on the medical problem for which you are using the medicine.

- For oral dosage form (extended-release capsules):
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Adults—
 - The total amount of milligrams (mg) per day is determined by your doctor. Your doctor may adjust your dose as needed.
 - Avinza®: The capsule is given every 24 hours.
 - Kadian®: The capsule is given every 12 or 24 hours.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
- For oral dosage form (extended-release tablets):
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Adults—The total amount of milligrams (mg) per day is determined by your doctor. Your doctor may adjust your dose as needed. The tablet is usually given every 8 or 12 hours.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
- For oral dosage form (solution):
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Adults—10 to 20 milligrams (mg) every 4 hours as needed. Your doctor may adjust your dose as needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
- For oral dosage form (tablets):
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Adults—15 to 30 milligrams (mg) every 4 hours as needed. Your doctor may adjust your dose as needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.

Missed Dose

If you miss a dose of this medicine, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule. Do not double doses.

Storage

Store the medicine in a closed container at room temperature, away from heat, moisture, and direct light. Keep from freezing.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed.

Morphine can cause serious unwanted effects if taken by adults, children, or pets who are not used to strong narcotic

pain medicines. Make sure you store the medicine in a safe and secure place to prevent others from getting it.

Drop off any unused narcotic medicine at a drug take-back location right away. If you do not have a drug take-back location near you, flush any unused narcotic medicine down the toilet. Check your local drug store and clinics for take-back locations. You can also check the DEA web site for locations. Here is the link to the FDA safe disposal of medicines website:

www.fda.gov/drugs/resourcesforyou/consumers/buyingusingmedicinesafely/ensuringsafeuseofmedicine/safedisposalofmedicines/ucm186187.htm

 [Detailed Oramorph SR dosage information](#)

Precautions while using Oramorph SR

It is very important that your doctor check your progress while you are using this medicine. This will allow your doctor to see if the medicine is working properly and to decide if you should continue to take it. Blood and urine tests may be needed to check for unwanted effects.

Do not use this medicine if you have used an MAO inhibitor (MAOI) (eg, isocarboxazid [Marplan®], linezolid [Zyvox®], phenelzine [Nardil®], selegiline [Eldepryl®], tranylcypromine [Parnate®]) within the past 14 days.

This medicine will add to the effects of alcohol and other central nervous system (CNS) depressants. CNS depressants are medicines that slow down the nervous system, which may cause drowsiness or make you less alert. Some examples of CNS depressants are antihistamines or medicine for allergies or colds, sedatives, tranquilizers, or sleeping medicine, other prescription pain medicine or narcotics, medicine for seizures or barbiturates, muscle relaxants, or anesthetics, including some dental anesthetics. This effect may last for a few days after you stop using this medicine. *Check with your doctor before taking any of these medicines while you are using this medicine.*

This medicine may be habit-forming. If you feel that the medicine is not working as well, do not use more than your prescribed dose.

Dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting may occur when you get up suddenly from a lying or sitting position. Getting up slowly may help lessen this problem. Also, lying down for a while may relieve the dizziness or lightheadedness.

This medicine may make you dizzy, drowsy, confused, or disoriented. *Do not drive or do anything else that could be dangerous until you know how this medicine affects you.*

Using narcotics for a long time can cause severe constipation. To prevent this, your doctor may direct you to take laxatives, drink a lot of fluids, or increase the amount of fiber in your diet. Be sure to follow the directions carefully, because continuing constipation can lead to more serious problems.

This medicine may cause a serious allergic reaction called anaphylaxis, which can be life-threatening and requires immediate medical attention. Call your doctor right away if you have a rash, itching, hoarseness, trouble breathing or swallowing, or any swelling of your hands, face, or mouth while you are using this medicine.

If you have been using this medicine regularly for several weeks or longer, do not change your dose or suddenly stop using it without checking with your doctor. Your doctor may want you to gradually reduce the amount you are using before stopping it completely. This may help prevent worsening of your condition and reduce the possibility of withdrawal symptoms, such as abdominal or stomach cramps, anxiety, fever, nausea, runny nose, sweating, tremors, or trouble sleeping.

Do not take too much of this medicine or take it more often than your doctor tells you to. This can be life-threatening.

Symptoms of an overdose include: extreme dizziness or weakness, slow heartbeat or breathing, seizures, trouble breathing, and cold, clammy skin. Call your doctor right away if you notice these symptoms.

Using this medicine while you are pregnant may cause serious unwanted effects, including neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome in your newborn baby. Tell your doctor right away if you think you are pregnant or if you plan to become pregnant while using this medicine.

Using too much of this medicine may cause reduced infertility (unable to have children). Talk with your doctor before using this medicine if you plan to have children.

Check with your doctor right away if you have anxiety, restlessness, a fast heartbeat, fever, sweating, muscle spasms, twitching, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or see or hear things that are not there. These may be symptoms of a serious condition called serotonin syndrome. Your risk may be higher if you also take certain other medicines that affect the serotonin levels in your body.

Do not take other medicines unless they have been discussed with your doctor. This includes prescription or nonprescription (over-the-counter [OTC]) medicines and herbal or vitamin supplements.

Side Effects of Oramorph SR

Along with its needed effects, a medicine may cause some unwanted effects. Although not all of these side effects may occur, if they do occur they may need medical attention.

Check with your doctor immediately if any of the following side effects occur:

Less common

- Blurred vision
- bulging soft spot on the head of an infant
- burning, crawling, itching, numbness, prickling, "pins and needles", or tingling feelings
- change in the ability to see colors, especially blue or yellow
- chest pain or discomfort
- chills
- confusion
- cough
- decreased urination
- dizziness, faintness, or lightheadedness when getting up suddenly from a lying or sitting position
- fainting
- fast, pounding, or irregular heartbeat or pulse
- headache
- hives, itching, or skin rash
- increased sweating
- loss of appetite

- nausea
- nervousness
- pounding in the ears
- puffiness or swelling of the eyelids or around the eyes, face, lips, or tongue
- severe constipation
- severe vomiting
- shakiness in the legs, arms, hands, or feet
- slow heartbeat
- stomach pain
- sweating
- vomiting

Incidence not known

- Agitation
- black, tarry stools
- cold, clammy skin
- darkening of the skin
- diarrhea
- difficulty swallowing
- feeling of warmth or heat
- fever
- flushing or redness of the skin, especially on the face and neck
- irregular, fast or slow, or shallow breathing
- lightheadedness
- loss of consciousness
- low blood pressure or pulse
- mental depression
- overactive reflexes
- painful urination
- pale or blue lips, fingernails, or skin
- pale skin
- pinpoint red spots on the skin
- poor coordination
- pounding in the ears

- puffiness or swelling of the eyelids or around the eyes, face, lips, or tongue
- restlessness
- shakiness and unsteady walk
- shivering
- talking or acting with excitement you cannot control
- tightness in the chest
- twitching
- unsteadiness, trembling, or other problems with muscle control or coordination
- unusual bleeding or bruising
- unusual tiredness or weakness
- very slow heartbeat

Get emergency help immediately if any of the following symptoms of overdose occur:

Symptoms of overdose

- Constricted, pinpoint, or small pupils (black part of the eye)
- decreased awareness or responsiveness
- extreme drowsiness
- fever
- increased blood pressure
- increased thirst
- lower back or side pain
- muscle cramps, spasms, pain, or stiffness
- no muscle tone or movement
- severe sleepiness
- swelling of the face, fingers, or lower legs
- weight gain

Some side effects may occur that usually do not need medical attention. These side effects may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. Also, your health care professional may be able to tell you about ways to prevent or reduce some of these side effects. Check with your health care professional if any of the following side effects continue or are bothersome or if you have any questions about them:

More common

- Cramps
- difficulty having a bowel movement
- drowsiness

- false or unusual sense of well-being
- relaxed and calm feeling
- sleepiness or unusual drowsiness
- weight loss

Less common

- Absent, missed, or irregular menstrual periods
- bad, unusual, or unpleasant (after) taste
- change in vision
- dry mouth
- floating feeling
- halos around lights
- heartburn or indigestion
- loss in sexual ability, desire, drive, or performance
- muscle stiffness or tightness
- night blindness
- overbright appearance of lights
- problems with muscle control
- stomach discomfort or upset
- trouble sleeping
- uncontrolled eye movements

Incidence not known

- Abnormal dreams
- change in walking and balance
- change or problem with discharge of semen
- clumsiness or unsteadiness
- confusion as to time, place, or person
- false beliefs that cannot be changed by facts
- feeling of constant movement of self or surroundings
- general feeling of discomfort or illness
- holding false beliefs that cannot be changed by fact
- poor insight and judgment
- problems with memory or speech
- seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not there

- sensation of spinning
- trouble recognizing objects
- trouble thinking and planning
- trouble walking
- unusual excitement, nervousness, or restlessness

Other side effects not listed may also occur in some patients. If you notice any other effects, check with your healthcare professional.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

 [Oramorph SR side effects](#) (more detail)

Related/similar drugs

Paracetamol

Paracetamol (Panadol, Calpol, Alvedon) is a widely used over-the-counter painkiller and fever ...

Reviews & ratings

6.1 / 10

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Tramadol

Tramadol is an opioid medication that may be used to treat moderate to moderately severe chronic ...

Reviews & ratings

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Cyclobenzaprine

Cyclobenzaprine is a muscle relaxant and works by blocking pain sensations. Includes ...

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Commonly used brand name(s)

In the U.S.

- Arymo ER
- AVINza
- Kadian
- Kadian ER
- Morphabond
- Morphabond ER
- MS Contin

- [Oramorph SR](#)
- [Roxanol](#)
- [Roxanol-T](#)

Available Dosage Forms:

- [Tablet, Extended Release](#)
- [Tablet](#)
- [Capsule, Extended Release, 24 HR](#)
- [Solution](#)
- [Capsule, Extended Release](#)

Therapeutic Class: [Analgesic](#)

Chemical Class: [Opioid](#)

Frequently asked questions

- [Which drugs cause opioid-induced constipation?](#)
- [Which painkiller should you use?](#)
- [How does fentanyl compare to heroin or other opiates?](#)

More about Oramorph SR (morphine)

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- [Drug class: Opioids \(narcotic analgesics\)](#)
- [Breastfeeding](#)

Patient resources

Other brands

[MS Contin](#), [Kadian](#), [MorphaBond ER](#), [Roxanol](#), ... +9 more

Professional resources

- [Morphine Sulfate monograph](#)
- [Opium Tincture \(FDA\)](#)

Other brands

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Related treatment guides


- [Pain](#)
- [Chronic Pain](#)

Further information

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

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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	▼

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