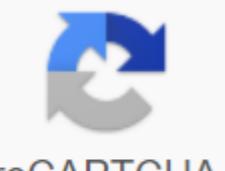


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## Pill id white oblong u03

Acetaminophen hepatotoxicity has been associated with cases of acute liver failure, sometimes resulting in liver transplantation and death. Most cases of liver damage are associated with the use of acetaminophen at doses greater than 4,000 milligrams per day, and often involve more than one acetaminophen-containing product. Excessive intake of acetaminophen may be intentional to cause self-injury or involuntary as patients try to get more pain relief or unknowingly take other products containing acetaminophen. The risk of acute liver failure is higher in people who use alcohol while taking acetaminophen. Ask patients to look for acetaminophen or APAP on packaging labels and not to use more than one acetaminophen-containing product. Ask patients to see a doctor immediately after ingestion of more than 4,000 milligrams of acetaminophen per day, even if they feel good.

Hypersensitivity/anaphylaxis There have been postmarketing reports of hypersensitivity and anaphylaxis associated with the use of acetaminophen. Clinical signs include swelling of the face, mouth and throat, respiratory distress, hives, rashes, pruritus and vomiting. There were infrequent reports of life-threatening anaphylaxis requiring emergency medical attention. Ask patients to immediately discontinue bitartrate hydrocodone and acetaminophen tablets and seek medical attention if they experience these symptoms. Do not prescribe bitartrate and acetaminophen hydrocodone tablets for patients allergic to acetaminophen. Respiratory Depression In high doses or in susceptible patients, hydrocodone can produce dose-related respiratory depression by acting directly on the respiratory centre of the brainstem. Hydrocodone also affects the center that controls the breathing rate, and can produce irregular and periodic breathing. Head trauma and increased intracranial pressure The respiratory depressant effects of narcotics and their ability to raise cerebrospinal fluid pressure may be significantly exaggerated in the presence of head trauma, other intracranial lesions or a pre-existing increase in intracranial pressure. In addition, narcotics produce side effects that can obscure the clinical course of patients with head injuries. Acute abdominal conditions The administration of narcotics may mask the diagnosis or clinical course of patients with acute abdominal conditions. The abuse, abuse and diversion of opioids The bitartrate and acetaminophen tablets contain hydrocodone an opioid agonist and a Schedule III. Opioid agonists have the potential to be abused and are sought after by abusers and people with substance abuse disorders, and are prone to diversion. Bitartrate hydrocodone and acetaminophen tablets can be misused in a manner similar to that of other opioid agonists, legal or illicit. This should be taken into account when prescribing or distributing bitartrate and acetaminophen tablets in situations where the doctor or is concerned about an increased risk of abuse, abuse or embezzlement (see ABUS AND DROGUES). Remember, keep this and all other medications out of children's reach, never share your medications with others, and use this medication only for the prescribed indication. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information provided by Cerner Multum, Inc. (ultum) is accurate, up-to-date and complete, but no guarantees are made to this effect. Information about drugs in this country may be time sensitive. The multum information has been compiled for use by health care professionals and consumers in the United States and, therefore, Multum does not justify the appropriate use outside the United States unless otherwise stated. Multum's drug information does not approve drugs, diagnose patients or recommend therapy. Multum Drug Information is an information resource designed to assist licensed health care professionals in caring for their patients and/or to serve consumers who see the service as a supplement to the expertise, skills, knowledge and judgment of health care professionals, not as a substitute. The absence of a warning for a particular combination of drugs or drugs should not be construed as indicating that the combination of drugs is safe, effective or appropriate for a given patient. Multum assumes no responsibility for any aspect of health care administered using the information Multum provides. The information contained in this site is not intended to cover all uses, directions, precautions, warnings, drug interactions, allergic reactions or possible adverse effects. If you have any questions about the medications you are taking, consult your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. Copyright 1996-2020 Cerner Multum, Inc. Version: 16.01. Review date: 01/22/2020, Health Information Library What happens if I miss a dose? Since this medication is used for pain, you are not likely to miss a dose. Avoid any missed doses if it is almost time for your next dose. Do not use two doses at the same time. What happens if I overdose? See an emergency doctor or call the poison helpline at 1-800-222-1222. An overdose of acetaminophen and hydrocodone can be fatal. Early signs of an acetaminophen overdose include loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, sweating, and confusion or weakness. Subsequent symptoms may include pain in the upper stomach, dark urine, and yellowing your skin or the white of your eyes. Overdose can also cause severe muscle weakness, identify pupils, very slow breathing, extreme drowsiness or coma. What should I avoid when taking acetaminophen and hydrocodone? Avoid driving or using machines until you know how this medication will affect you. Dizziness or drowsiness can cause falls, accidents or serious injury. Do not drink alcohol. Dangerous side effects or death could occur. Ask a doctor or pharmacist before using any other medication that may contain acetaminophen (sometimes APAP). Taking certain medications together can lead to a fatal overdose. What other drugs will affect acetaminophen and hydrocodone? You may have breathing problems or withdrawal symptoms if you start or stop taking certain other medications. Tell your doctor if you are also using an antibiotic, antifungal medications, heart or blood pressure medications, epilepsy medications or medications to treat HIV or hepatitis C. Opioid medications can interact with many other medications and cause dangerous side effects or death. Make sure your doctor knows if you are also using cold or allergy medications, asthma/COPD medications for the bronchodilator or a diuretic (water pill); medications for the wrong of the way, irritable bowel syndrome or overactive bladder; other narcotic drugs -- opioid pain medications or prescription cough medications; a sedative such as Valium-diazepam, alprazolam, lorazepam, Xanax, Klonopin, Pourpative, and others; medications that make you drowsy or slow down your breathing - a sleeping pill, muscle relaxant, medications to treat mood disorders or mental illness; Medications that affect serotonin levels in your body - a stimulant, or medications for depression, Parkinson's disease, migraines, severe infections, or nausea and vomiting. This list is not complete. Other medications may affect acetaminophen and hydrocodone, including prescription and over-the-counter medications, vitamins and herbal products. Not all possible interactions are listed here. Where can I get more information? Your doctor or pharmacist can provide more information about acetaminophen and hydrocodone. Remember, keep this and all other medications out of children's reach, never share your medications with others, and use this medication only for the prescribed indication. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information provided by Cerner Multum, Inc. (ultum) is accurate, up-to-date and complete, but no guarantees are made to this effect. Information about drugs in this country may be time sensitive. The multum information has been compiled for use by health care professionals and consumers in the United States and, therefore, Multum does not justify the appropriate use outside the United States unless otherwise stated. Multum's drug information does not approve drugs, diagnose patients or recommend therapy. 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