

## **Morphine HCl 10 mg-ml 1ml solution for injection**

### **Uses**

Morphine Injection belongs to a group of medicines that are called opioid (narcotic)analgesics.

Analgesics are medicines that relieve pain.

Morphine Injection is used to relieve moderate to severe pain.

### **What you need to know before you are given Morphine Injection**

#### **Do not take Morphine Injection:**

- If you are allergic to morphine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine.
- If you are taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) or have been taking them within the Last two weeks. MAOIs, such as phenelzine or isocarboxazid, are medicines used to treat depression
- If you suffer from breathing disorders
- If you have recently undergone an operation of the abdomen, suffer from severe stomach cramps or severe pain in your abdomen or a condition in which there is partial paralysis of the stomach
- If you have had a head injury or increased pressure in the brain
- If you know that you have a tumour of the adrenal glands, a condition called phaeochromocytoma
- If you are prone to having fits
- If you know that you have severe liver or kidney problems
- If you have recently been drinking large amounts of alcohol
- If you suffer from ulcers in the large intestine (ulcerative colitis) which may lead to swelling of the stomach causing stomach pain, fever or shock.

Tell your doctor if this applies to you before you are given this medicine.

#### **Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.**

A large number of drugs can interact with Morphine Injection which can significantly alter their effects. These drugs include:

- medicines that help you to sleep e.g. tranquilisers, hypnotics or sedatives (e.g. temazepam, diazepam, haloperidol and sulpiride)
- medicines to treat schizophrenia or other serious mental illness, such as phenothiazines (which may be present in various medicines including some for treating allergic disorders e.g. prochlorperazine, chlorpromazine and pipotiazine, promethazine)
- medicines to relax your muscles (e.g. baclofen, tizanidine)
- medicines to treat high blood pressure (e.g. methyldopa, moxonidine)
- gabapentin to treat epilepsy or pain due to nerve problems
- cimetidine (a medicine for ulcers, indigestion, or heartburn)
- ciprofloxacin (a type of antibiotic)
- another opioid painkiller (e.g. buprenorphine, nalbuphine, pentazocine)
- rifampicin (a medicine for tuberculosis)
- ritonavir (a medicine to treat HIV)
- MAOIs used to treat depression.

### **Driving and using machines**

Morphine Injection will cause drowsiness which could interfere with your ability to drive or to use machines.

Do not drive or operate machinery whilst you are taking this medicine.

When your Morphine Injection treatment has stopped, ask your doctor when it will be safe for you to drive or use machines.

### **Tolerance and dependence**

Morphine Injection can become less effective with repeated use. This is called tolerance and it means that the dose may need to be increased for morphine to remain as effective. If Morphine Injection is used repeatedly, it may become habit-forming. This is called dependence and if morphine treatment is stopped suddenly unpleasant withdrawal symptoms may occur. Dependence on morphine may occur after one or two weeks of treatment with the doses required to relieve pain.

### **Dose and method of administration**

Morphine Injection may be given by injection into a muscle or into the tissue just beneath the skin.

It may also be diluted and given by slow injection into a vein.

It will be administered by a trained healthcare professional.

The recommended dosage is presented below.

#### **Acute and persistent severe pain**

- Injection under the skin (subcutaneous) or into a muscle (intramuscular)
- Adults: 5 to 20 mg, usually 10 mg at a time. Repeat every 4 hours If necessary.
- Children: 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg body weight, not more than 15 mg at a time. If necessary every 4 hours 0.05-0.1 mg/kg intravenously (into a vein).
- Elderly: 5 to 10 mg at a time Injection into a vein (intravenous)
- Adults: 2.5 to 15 mg in 4 - 5 ml administered over 4 to 5 minutes.

#### **Injection between two vertebrae (epidural)**

- Adults: starting dose 5 mg, in case of insufficient pain relief If necessary after 1 hour 1 - 2 mg, so repeat If necessary, usually a maximum of 10 mg per day. Continuous infusion between two vertebrae (epidural infusion)
- Adults: initially 2 to 4 mg per 24 hours, increase If necessary by 1 - 2 mg per day.

Injection within the membranes of the brain or spinal cord (intrathecal)

Adults: 0.2 to 1 mg once a day. With an implanted micro infusion system, the daily dose gradually increase to 25 mg (after 40 weeks of continuous treatment). Shortness of breath due to heart failure Injection into a vein (intravenous) 5-10mg.

A reduction in the dose may be necessary in the elderly, in patients with an overactive thyroid gland, with an enlargement of the prostate and with impaired kidney or liver function(see section "Warnings and precautions").

#### **Undesirable side effects**

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everyone gets them to do with that. Important side effect or symptom to watch out for and what to do If you experience one gets: Severe allergic reaction causing difficulty breathing or dizziness. Contact a doctor immediately If you experience this important side effect.

Due to the mainly inhibitory effect of morphine on the brain, the following side effects can occur prevent: daze, nausea, vomiting, suppressed cough, decreased breathing, mood changes, hallucinations, confusion, sweating, dry mouth, visual disturbances, such as constricted pupils and double vision, drop in body temperature, at higher doses, reduced mental and motor activity.

The stimulant effect of the drug on the brain sometimes causes: bad mood or nightmares, Due to spasms of the gastrointestinal tract and bile ducts: constipation, retention of urine and biliary colic, Due to decreased contraction of the uterus: prolonged duration of labour.

Due to the release of the body's own substance histamine (not as a hypersensitivity reaction): itching and hives.

#### **Pregnancy and lactation**

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. If you are given Morphine Injection while you are in labour, your baby may have breathing problems. This medicine should not be administered to breast-feeding mothers. If Morphine Injection is used for a long time during pregnancy, there is a risk of the new-born child having drug withdrawal (abstinence) symptoms which should be treated by a doctor.

If you have been treated with Morphine Injection before your baby is born, the baby may experience symptoms of withdrawal after it is born (e.g. watery eyes, diarrhoea, runny nose, loss of appetite, vomiting, feeling hot then cold). Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

#### **How to store**

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and ampoule label after "Exp".

The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C. Keep the ampoule in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

For single use only.