

# TRAKINZA (Film-coated tablets)

Tramadol Hydrochloride / paracetamol

(37.5 / 325 mg) or (75/650 mg)

## Composition :

### Each film coated tablet contains:

37.5 mg of Tramadol Hydrochloride and 325 mg Paracetamol  
Or 75 mg of Tramadol Hydrochloride and 650 mg Paracetamol

### Excipients:

The core: corn starch, magnesium stearate, Polysorbate 80, powdered cellulose, Pregelatinized corn starch, sodium starch glycolate.

Film coated: Hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, titanium dioxide, carnauba wax, red iron oxide (37.5 / 325 mg), yellow iron oxide (75/650 mg)

### Pharmacodynamics:

**Pharmacotherapeutic group:** tramadol, and paracetamol: ANALGESICS

Tramadol is an opioid analgesic that acts on the central nervous system.

### Pharmacokinetics:

**Absorption:** Racemic tramadol is absorbed readily and almost completely after oral administration. The mean absolute bioavailability of a single 100 mg dose is approximately 75%. After repeated administration, the bioavailability increases and reaches approximately 90%.

After the administration of Tramadol/Paracetamol, the oral absorption of paracetamol is rapid and nearly complete, and takes place mainly in the small intestine. Peak plasma concentrations of paracetamol are reached in one hour and are not modified by concomitant administration of tramadol.

**Distribution:** Tramadol has a high tissue affinity. Plasma protein binding is 20%.

Paracetamol appears to be widely distributed throughout most body tissues, except fat. Its apparent volume of distribution is about 0.9 l/kg. A relatively small portion (~20%) of paracetamol binds to plasma proteins.

**Metabolism:** Tramadol is extensively metabolised after oral administration. About 30% of the dose is excreted, unchanged, in urine as unchanged drug, while 60% is excreted as metabolites.

**Elimination:** Tramadol and its metabolites are cleared mainly by the kidneys. The half-life of paracetamol is about 2 to 3 hours in adults. It is shorter in children and slightly longer in newborns and cirrhotic patients. Less than 9% of paracetamol is excreted, unchanged, in urine. In renal insufficiency, the half-life of both compounds is prolonged.

### Indications:

Tramadol/Paracetamol tablets are indicated for the symptomatic treatment of moderate to severe pain.

The use of Tramadol/Paracetamol should be restricted to patients whose moderate to severe pain is considered to require a combination of tramadol and paracetamol

### Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients.

- acute intoxication with alcohol, hypnotic drugs or centrally acting analgesics, opioids or psychotropic drugs.

- this medicinal product should not be administered to patients who are receiving monoamine oxidase inhibitors or within two weeks of their withdrawal

- severe hepatic impairment,

- epilepsy not controlled by treatment

### Warning:

- In adults and adolescents 12 years and older. The maximum dose (equivalent to 300 mg of tramadol and 2600 mg of paracetamol) of 8 tablets a day of Tramadol/Paracetamol 37.5 mg / 325 mg or 4 tablets of Tramadol/Paracetamol 75 mg / 650 mg should not be exceeded. In order to avoid inadvertent overdose, patients should be advised not to exceed the recommended dose and not to use any other paracetamol (including over the counter) or tramadol hydrochloride containing products concurrently without the advice of a physician.

- In severe renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance <10 ml/min) Tramadol/Paracetamol is not recommended.

- In patients with severe hepatic impairment Tramadol/Paracetamol should not be used. The hazards of paracetamol overdose are greater in patients with non-cirrhotic alcoholic liver disease. In moderate cases prolongation of dosage interval should be carefully considered.

- In severe respiratory insufficiency Tramadol/Paracetamol is not recommended.

- Tramadol is not suitable as a substitute in opioid-dependent patients. Although it is an opioid agonist, tramadol cannot suppress morphine withdrawal symptoms.

- Convulsions have been reported in tramadol-treated patients susceptible to seizures or taking other medicines that lower the seizure threshold, especially selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotics, centrally acting analgesics or local anaesthesia. Epileptic patients controlled by a treatment or patients susceptible to seizures should be treated with Tramadol/Paracetamol only if there are compelling circumstances. Convulsions have been reported in patients receiving tramadol at the recommended dose levels. The risk may be increased when doses of tramadol exceed the recommended upper dose limit.

- Concomitant use of opioid agonists-antagonists (nalbuphine, buprenorphine, pentazocine) is not recommended

### Sleep-related breathing disorders

Opioids can cause sleep-related breathing disorders including central sleep apnoea (CSA) and sleep-related hypoxemia. Opioid use increases the risk of CSA in a dose-dependent fashion. In patients who present with CSA, consider decreasing the total opioid dosage.

### Adrenal insufficiency

Opioid analgesics may occasionally cause reversible adrenal insufficiency requiring monitoring and glucocorticoid replacement

therapy. Symptoms of acute or chronic adrenal insufficiency may include e.g. severe abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, low blood pressure, extreme fatigue, decreased appetite, and weight loss.

### CYP2D6 metabolism:

Tramadol is metabolised by the liver enzyme CYP2D6. If a patient has a deficiency or is completely lacking this enzyme an adequate analgesic effect may not be obtained

### Post-operative use in children

There have been reports in the published literature that tramadol given post-operatively in children after tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy for obstructive sleep apnoea, led to rare, but life threatening adverse events. Extreme caution should be exercised when tramadol is administered to children for post-operative pain relief and should be accompanied by close monitoring for symptoms of opioid toxicity including respiratory depression.

### Children with compromised respiratory function

Tramadol is not recommended for use in children in whom respiratory function might be compromised including neuromuscular disorders, severe cardiac or respiratory conditions, upper respiratory or lung infections, multiple trauma or extensive surgical procedures. <These factors may worsen symptoms of opioid toxicity.

### Precautions for use:

Risk from concomitant use of sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs:

Concomitant use of Tramadol/Paracetamol and sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs may result in sedation, respiratory depression, coma and death. Because of these risks, concomitant prescribing with these sedative medicines should be reserved for patients for whom alternative treatment options are not possible. If a decision is made to prescribe Tramadol/Paracetamol concomitantly with sedative medicines, the lowest effective dose should be used, and the duration of treatment should be as short as possible.

### Drug dependence, tolerance and potential for abuse:

For all patients, prolonged use of this product may lead to drug dependence (addiction), even at therapeutic doses. The risks are increased in individuals with current or past history of substance misuse disorder (including alcohol misuse) or mental health disorder (e.g., major depression).

### Drug withdrawal syndrome

Prior to starting treatment with any opioids, a discussion should be held with patients to put in place a withdrawal strategy for ending treatment with tramadol hydrochloride. Drug withdrawal syndrome may occur upon abrupt cessation of therapy or dose reduction. When a patient no longer requires therapy, it is advisable to taper the dose gradually to minimise symptoms of withdrawal. Tapering from a high dose may take weeks to months.

The opioid drug withdrawal syndrome is characterised by some or all of the following: restlessness, lacrimation, rhinorrhoea, yawning, perspiration, chills, myalgia, mydriasis and palpitations. Other symptoms may also develop including irritability, agitation, anxiety, hyperkinesia, tremor, weakness, insomnia, anorexia, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, increased blood pressure, increased respiratory rate or heart rate.

### Hyperalgesia

Hyperalgesia may be diagnosed if the patient on long-term opioid therapy presents with increased pain. This might be qualitatively and anatomically distinct from pain related to disease progression or to breakthrough pain resulting from development of opioid tolerance. Pain associated with hyperalgesia tends to be more diffuse than the pre-existing pain and less defined in quality. Symptoms of hyperalgesia may resolve with a reduction of opioid dose.

### Drug interactions:

**Concomitant use is contraindicated with:**

• Non-selective MAO inhibitors:

Risk of serotonergic syndrome: diarrhoea, tachycardia, hyperhidrosis, trembling, confusion, and coma.

• Selective-A MAO inhibitors:

Risk of serotonergic syndrome: diarrhoea, tachycardia, hyperhidrosis, trembling, confusion, and coma.

• Selective-B MAO inhibitors:

Central excitation symptoms evocative of a serotonergic syndrome: diarrhoea, tachycardia, hyperhidrosis, trembling, confusion, and coma.

In case of recent treatment with MAO inhibitors, a delay of two weeks should occur before treatment with tramadol

**Concomitant use is not recommended with:**

• Alcohol :Alcohol increases the sedative effect of opioid analgesics.

The effect on alertness can make driving of vehicles and the use of machines dangerous. Avoid intake of alcoholic drinks and medicinal products containing alcohol.

• Carbamazepine and other enzyme inducers

Risk of reduced efficacy and shorter duration due to decreased plasma concentrations of tramadol.

• Opioid agonists-antagonists (buprenorphine, nalbuphine, pentazocine)

Decrease of the analgesic effect by competitive blocking effect at the receptors, with the risk of occurrence of withdrawal syndrome.

**Concomitant use which needs to be taken into consideration:**

• Tramadol can induce convulsions and increase the potential for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotics and seizure threshold-lowering medicinal products (such as bupropion, mirtazapine, tetrahydrocannabinol) to cause convulsions.

• Concomitant therapeutic use of tramadol and serotonergic drugs such as selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), MAO inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants and mirtazapine may cause serotonergic toxicity.

• Serotonin Syndrome is likely when one of the following is observed:

o Spontaneous clonus

o Inducible or ocular clonus with agitation or diaphoresis,

o Tremor and hyperreflexia

o Hypertonia and body temperature > 38 °C and inducible or ocular clonus.

Withdrawal of the serotonergic drugs usually brings about a rapid improvement. Treatment depends on the type and severity of the symptoms.

• Other opioid derivatives (including antitussive drugs and substitutive treatments)

Increased risk of respiratory depression which can be fatal in cases of overdose.

• Other central nervous system depressants, such as other opioid derivatives (including antitussive drugs and substitutive treatments), other anxiolytics, hypnotics, sedative antidepressants, sedative antihistamines, neuroleptics, centrally-acting antihypertensive drugs, thalidomide and baclofen.

These drugs can cause increased central depression. The effect on alertness can make driving of vehicles and the use of machines dangerous.

Sedating medicinal products such as benzodiazepines or related substances:

The concomitant use of opioids with sedative medicines such as benzodiazepines or related drugs increases the risk of sedation, respiratory depression, coma and death because of additive CNS depressant effect. The dose and duration of concomitant use should be limited

• As medically appropriate, periodic evaluation of prothrombin time should be performed when Tramadol/Paracetamol and warfarin like compounds are administered concurrently due to the reports of increased INR.

• In a limited number of studies, the pre- or post-operative application of the antiemetic 5HT3-antagonist, ondansetron, increased the requirement for tramadol in patients with post-operative pain.

### Pregnancy lactation:

Since Tramadol/Paracetamol is a fixed combination of active ingredients including tramadol, it should not be used during pregnancy

Since this medicine is a fixed combination of active ingredients including tramadol, it should not be ingested during breast feeding.

Administration to nursing women is not recommended as tramadol may be secreted in breast milk and may cause respiratory depression in the infant.

### Adverse reactions:

The most commonly reported undesirable effects during the clinical trials performed with the paracetamol/ tramadol combination were nausea, dizziness and somnolence, which were observed in more than 10% of the patients.

**Cardiac disorders:** Uncommon: palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmia.

**Ear and labyrinth disorders:** Uncommon: tinnitus

### Gastrointestinal disorders:

Very common: nausea,

Common: vomiting, constipation, dry mouth, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, flatulence.

Uncommon: dysphagia, melana.

### General disorders and administration site conditions:

Uncommon: chills, chest pain, drug withdrawal syndrome, transaminases increased.

### Nervous system disorders:

Very common: dizziness, somnolence

Common: headache, trembling

Uncommon: involuntary muscular contractions, paraesthesia, amnesia

### Psychiatric disorders:

Tramadol: confusional state, mood altered, anxiety, nervousness, euphoric mood, sleep disorders.

Uncommon: depression, hallucinations, nightmares

### Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:

Common: hyperhidrosis, pruritus.

Uncommon: dermal reactions (e.g. rash, urticaria).

**Renal and urinary disorders:** Uncommon: albuminuria, micturition disorders (dysuria and urinary retention).

**Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:** Uncommon: dyspnea

**Vascular disorders:** Uncommon: hypertension, hot flush.

### Dosage and administration:

#### Adults and adolescents (12 years and older):

The use of Tramadol/Paracetamol should be restricted to patients whose moderate to severe pain is considered to require a combination of tramadol and paracetamol.

The dose should be adjusted, to the intensity of pain and sensitivity of the individual patient. The lowest effective dose for analgesia should generally be selected.

An initial dose of two tablets of Tramadol/Paracetamol 37.5 mg / 325 mg or one tablet of Tramadol/Paracetamol 75 mg / 650 mg is recommended.

Additional doses can be taken as needed, not exceeding 8 tablets of Tramadol/Paracetamol 37.5 mg / 325 mg per day.

The dosing interval should not be less than 6 hours.

#### Elderly patients:

A dose adjustment is not usually necessary in patients up to 75 years without clinically manifest hepatic or renal insufficiency.



In elderly patients over 75 years elimination may be prolonged. Therefore, if necessary the dosage interval the dosage interval is to be extended according to the patient's requirements.

The usual dosages may be used, although it should be noted that in volunteers aged over 75 years the elimination half-life of tramadol was increased by 17% following oral administration. In patients over 75 years old, it is recommended that the minimum interval between doses should not be less than 6 hours, due to the presence of tramadol.

### Renal insufficiency/dialysis

In patients with renal insufficiency the elimination of tramadol is delayed. In these patients prolongation of the dosage intervals should be carefully considered according to the patient's requirement.

Due to the presence of tramadol, the use of Tramadol /Paracetamol is not recommended in patients with severe renal failure (creatinine clearance < 10 ml/min). In cases of moderate renal failure (creatinine clearance between 10 and 30 ml/min), the dosing should be increased to 12-hourly intervals. As tramadol is removed only very slowly by haemodialysis or by haemofiltration, post-dialysis administration to maintain analgesia is not usually required.

### Hepatic insufficiency

In patients with hepatic impairment the elimination of tramadol is delayed. In these patients, prolongation of the dosage intervals should be carefully considered according to the patient's requirements (see section 4.4). Because of the presence of paracetamol Tramadol hydrochloride/Paracetamol should not be used in patients with severe hepatic impairment

### Overdosage:

Tramadol/Paracetamol is a fixed combination of active substances. In case of overdose, the symptoms may include the signs and symptoms of toxicity of tramadol and/or paracetamol or of both these active ingredients.

Patients should be informed of the signs and symptoms of overdose and to ensure that family and friends are also aware of these signs and to seek immediate medical help if they occur.

### Symptoms of an overdose from tramadol:

In principle, on intoxication with tramadol, symptoms similar to those of other centrally acting analgesics (opioids) are to be expected. These include, in particular: miosis, vomiting, cardiovascular collapse, consciousness disorders including coma, convulsions and respiratory depression, including respiratory arrest.

### Symptoms of overdose from paracetamol:

Symptoms of paracetamol overdose in the first 24 hours are: pallor, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and abdominal pain. Liver damage may become apparent 12 to 48 hours after ingestion. Abnormalities of glucose metabolism and metabolic acidosis may occur. In severe poisoning, hepatic failure may progress to encephalopathy, coma and death. Acute renal failure with acute tubular necrosis may develop even in the absence of severe liver damage. Cardiac arrhythmia and pancreatitis have been reported.

Liver damage is possible in adults who have taken 7.5-10 g or more of paracetamol. It is considered that excessive quantities of a toxic metabolite (usually adequately detoxified by glutathione when normal doses of paracetamol are ingested) become irreversibly bound to liver tissue.

### Emergency treatment:

Transfer immediately to a specialised unit.

- Maintain respiratory and circulatory functions.

- Prior to starting treatment, a blood sample should be taken as soon as possible after overdose, in order to measure the plasma concentration of paracetamol and tramadol and in order to perform hepatic tests.

- Perform hepatic tests at the start (of the overdose) and repeat every 24 hours. An increase in hepatic enzymes (ASAT, ALAT) is usually observed, which normalizes after one or two weeks.

- Empty the stomach by causing the patient to vomit (when the patient is conscious) by irritation or gastric lavage.

- Supportive measures, such as maintaining the patency of the airway and maintaining cardiovascular function should be instituted. Naloxone should be used to reverse respiratory depression; fits may be controlled with diazepam.

- Tramadol is minimally eliminated from the serum by haemodialysis or haemofiltration. Therefore, treatment with of acute intoxication with Tramadol/Paracetamol with haemodialysis or haemofiltration alone is not suitable for detoxification.

**Packaging:** 2 blisters, each contains 10 film-coated tablets/ carton box.

### Storage conditions:

Store at temperature 15-30°C. away from light and moisture. Keep out of reach of children.

TPP2201967 THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

- A medicament is a product but unlike any other products.

- A medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.

- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament. The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.

- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.

- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

KEEP MEDICAMENTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
(Council of Arab Health Ministers) (Arab Pharmacists Association)

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