EMBEDA® (im-bed-a) (morphine sulfate and naltrexone hydrochloride) extended-release capsules, CII

EMBEDA is:
• A strong prescription pain medicine that contains an opioid (narcotic) that is used to manage pain severe enough to require daily around-the-clock, long-term treatment with an opioid, when other pain treatments such as non-opioid pain medicines or immediate-release opioid medicines do not treat your pain well enough or you cannot tolerate them.
• A long-acting (extended-release) opioid pain medicine that can put you at risk for overdose and death. Even if you take your dose correctly as prescribed you are at risk for opioid addiction, abuse, and misuse that can lead to death.
• Not for use to treat pain that is not around-the-clock.

Important information about EMBEDA:
• Get emergency help right away if you take too much EMBEDA (overdose). When you first start taking EMBEDA, when your dose is changed, or if you take too much (overdose), serious or life-threatening breathing problems that can lead to death may occur.
• Never give anyone your EMBEDA. They could die from taking it. Store EMBEDA away from children and in a safe place to prevent stealing or abuse. Selling or giving away EMBEDA is against the law.

Do not take EMBEDA if you have:
• severe asthma, trouble breathing, or other lung problems.
• a bowel blockage or have narrowing of the stomach or intestines.

Before taking EMBEDA, tell your healthcare provider if you have a history of:
• head injury, seizures
• liver, kidney, thyroid problems
• pancreas or gallbladder problems
• abuse of street or prescription drugs, alcohol addiction, or mental health problems.

Tell your healthcare provider if you are:
• pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Prolonged use of EMBEDA during pregnancy can cause withdrawal symptoms in your newborn baby that could be life-threatening if not recognized and treated.
• breastfeeding. EMBEDA passes into breast milk and may harm your baby.
• taking prescription or over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, or herbal supplements. Taking EMBEDA with certain other medicines can cause serious side effects.

When taking EMBEDA:
• Do not change your dose. Take EMBEDA exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider.
• Take your prescribed dose every 12 or 24 hours, at the same time every day, as instructed by your healthcare provider. Do not take more than your prescribed daily dose within a 24-hour period. If you miss a dose, take your next dose at your usual time.
• Swallow EMBEDA whole. Do not cut, break, chew, crush, dissolve, snort, or inject EMBEDA because this may cause you to overdose and die.
• You should not receive EMBEDA through a nasogastric tube or gastric tube (stomach tube).
• If you cannot swallow EMBEDA capsules, see the detailed Instructions for Use.
• Call your healthcare provider if the dose you are taking does not control your pain.
• Do not stop taking EMBEDA without talking to your healthcare provider.
• After you stop taking EMBEDA, flush any unused capsules down the toilet.

While taking EMBEDA DO NOT:
• Drive or operate heavy machinery until you know how EMBEDA affects you. EMBEDA can make you sleepy, dizzy, or lightheaded.
• Drink alcohol, or use prescription or over-the-counter medicines containing alcohol. Using products containing alcohol during treatment with EMBEDA may cause you to overdose and die.

The possible side effects of EMBEDA are:
• constipation, nausea, sleepiness, vomiting, tiredness, headache, dizziness, abdominal pain. Call your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms and they are severe.

Get emergency medical help if you have:
• trouble breathing, shortness of breath, fast heartbeat, chest pain, swelling of your face, tongue or throat, extreme drowsiness, light-headedness when changing positions, or you are feeling faint. These are not all the possible side effects of EMBEDA. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. For more information go to dailymed.nlm.nih.gov


This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
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