



ADULT MEDICATION GUIDELINE					
Tapentadol					
Scope (Staff):	All WNHS Staff				
Scope (Area):	Obstetrics and Gynaecology				
This document should be read in conjunction with the Disclaimer.					

Quick Links

DoseAdministrationMonitoringPregnancy and Breastfeeding

Restrictions

Formulary: Restricted (slow release tablet)

Non-Formulary - IPA Required (immediate release tablet)

HIGH RISK Medication 1

Medication Class

Analgesics

Presentation

Immediate Release Tablets: 50mg

Slow Release Tablets: 50mg, 100mg, 150mg

Storage

Store at room temperature, below 30°C.

Protect from light (slow release).

Schedule 8 Medication

Dose

Moderate to Severe Pain

Doses vary and depend on the indication and previous analgesic requirements.

Titrate dose according to response, respiratory rate and sedation score.

Suggested starting dose (immediate release): 50 mg every 4 to 6 hours (a second 50 mg dose can be taken 1 hour after the initial dose if required). Usual maintenance 50 to 100mg every 4 to 6 hours. Maximum 600 mg in 24 hours (700 mg on day 1).

Suggested starting dose (slow release tablets): 50 mg twice daily, increasing by 50 mg twice daily every 3 days if required. Maximum 500 mg in 24 hours.

Doses may need reducing in moderate hepatic impairment.

Administration

Slow release tablets: Swallow whole. Do not break, crush or chew.

Monitoring

Respiratory rate, sedation score, dependence, constipation

Pregnancy

Consider alternative

For more information, please contact <u>KEMH Obstetric Medicines Information Service</u>.

Breastfeeding

Consider alternative, caution advised

For more information, please contact <u>KEMH Obstetric Medicines Information Service</u>.

Related Policies, Procedures & Guidelines

Department of Health

Recommendations for prescribing analgesia on discharge following surgery or acute injury

CCC Report on the Supply and Management of Schedule 8 Controlled Drugs at Certain Public Hospitals in Western Australia

WNHS Clinical Practice Guidelines:

Palliative Care

Acute Pain Service

Pre-operative Medication Management

Gynaecology (Non-oncological)

Patient Information Leaflet:

Medicines used to manage pain

Post-operative pain control

WNHS Pharmaceutical and Medicines Management Guidelines:

Anaesthetic technician competency framework for handling of controlled substances

Reporting of S8 or S4R medicine discrepancies

References

Australian Medicines Handbook. Tapentadol. In: Australian Medicines Handbook [Internet]. Adelaide (South Australia): Australian Medicines Handbook; 2022 [cited 2022 Apr 22]. Available from: https://amhonline.amh.net.au/

The Royal Women's Hospital. Tapentadol. In: Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Medicines Guide [Internet]. Parkville (Victoria): The Royal Women's Hospital; 2022 [cited 2022 Apr 22]. Available from: https://thewomenspbmg.org.au/

Hale TW. Tapentadol. In: HalesMeds.com [Internet]. New York: Springer Publishing Company; c2021 [cited 2022 Apr 22]. Available from: https://www.halesmeds.com/

MIMS Australia. Palexia IR Immediate release tablets. In: MIMS Online [Internet]. St Leonards (New South Wales): MIMS Australia; 2022 [cited 2022 Apr 22]. Available from: https://www.mimsonline.com.au

MIMS Australia. Palexia SR Sustained release tablets. In: MIMS Online [Internet]. St Leonards (New South Wales): MIMS Australia; 2022 [cited 2022 Apr 22]. Available from: https://www.mimsonline.com.au

Keywords	tapentadol, Palexia ®, immediate release, slow release, opioid, analgesia, analgesic, schedule 8, s8, controlled drug, controlled medicine, pain							
Document Owner:	Chief Pharmacist							
Author/ Reviewer	KEMH Pharmacy Department							
Version Info:	1.0							
Date First Issued:	2022	Last Reviewed:	May 2022		Review Date:	May 2025		
Endorsed by:	Medicines and Th	nerapeutics Commit		Date:	08/06/2022			
NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Cli	nical Governance	Std 5: Comprehensive Care					
	Std 2: Partnering with Consumers				Std 6: Communicating for Safety			
	Std 3: Pr	eventing and Control	Std 7: Blood Management					
	Std 4: Me	edication Safety	Std 8: Recognising and Responding to Acute Deterioration					
Printed or personally saved electronic copies of this document are considered uncontrolled.								
Access the current version from WNHS HealthPoint.								

The health impact upon Aboriginal people has been considered, and where relevant incorporated and appropriately addressed in the development of this document (insert ISD Number). (Please refer to the Aboriginal Health Impact Statement and Declaration for Department of Health and Health Service Provider Guidelines – please delete once you have completed this).

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability.

© Women and Newborn Health Service 2022

Copyright of this material is vested in the State of Western Australia unless otherwise indicated. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the provisions of the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.