

CLIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

Updated: June 2011

Tramadol

- **Keep this leaflet safe, as you may need to refer to it again.**
- **Please ask your vet or veterinary nurse if you have any further questions.**
- **This medicine has been prescribed for *your* pet ONLY. Do not take it yourself or give it to another person or any other animal; it may harm them even if their symptoms appear to be the same.**

The medicine you have been given for your dog or cat is called tramadol. It may have a trade name such as Tramadol ER, Zamadol® or Zydol®, but often will just be called tramadol.

What is tramadol?

Tramadol belongs to a group of medicines that are called *opioid analgesics*. These drugs are used to alleviate moderate to severe pain. Other types of analgesics (pain-relieving drugs) are often given with opioids to produce better pain relief.

Why has my pet been prescribed tramadol?

Tramadol is used in veterinary patients to relieve pain, often in chronic conditions such as osteoarthritis and cancer. It may also be used to help provide pain relief after major surgery.

How should I store tramadol?

This medicine does not require special storage conditions. For safety, ***all medicines should be kept out of the reach and sight of children.***

How do I give tramadol tablets/capsules to my pet?

Try to disguise tramadol in a strongly flavoured food that your pet likes. Alternatively, it can be placed carefully on the back of the pet's tongue and their mouth held closed until the entire dose has been swallowed.

How long will my pet need to take tramadol?

Your vet will advise you on the length of time for which you will need to give this medicine. This may vary between patients.

What should I do if I run out of tablets or capsules?

Try not to run out. Make sure you order more from your vet if your supply is getting low. If you do run out, contact your own vet for further advice and restart the course as soon as possible.

What should I do if I miss a dose?

If a dose is missed, just give the next dose at the normal time. **DO NOT** give a double dose to make up for the missed dose.

What should I do if my pet is accidentally given too many doses?

Contact your vet immediately if your pet receives an overdose of tramadol.

Can my pet take tramadol if I am already giving them other drugs?

Tell your vet if you are giving your pet any other medications, even if you think they already know. This includes herbal or off-the-shelf remedies from a pet shop or pharmacy. There is thought to be an increased risk of severe side effects if tramadol is given to pets that are already receiving drugs that modify behaviour (such as selegeline or amitriptyline).

What are the possible side effects of tramadol for my pet?

Tramadol tends to cause fewer side effects in people than do other opioid

analgesics. Opioids in general can cause slow breathing (respiratory depression), constipation and drowsiness. Tramadol can increase the risk of fits in patients that already have epilepsy, and can occasionally make cats dysphoric (depressed or anxious). If your pet shows *any* unusual symptoms whilst taking this medication, please contact your vet.

What should I do if my pet is unwell while taking tramadol?

If your pet is unwell while receiving tramadol you should not give any further doses and should contact your vet **immediately** for advice.

What should I do if a person accidentally takes this drug?

If a person accidentally takes your pet's medicine, the person should be taken to the local hospital **immediately**. Take this leaflet and any remaining tablets/capsules plus their container (even if it is empty) with you.

Whom do I contact if I want to know more?

If you have any questions about this drug, or concerns about your pet's health, contact your own vet. They will know your pet's medical history and will know about tramadol.

The Prescribing Cascade

This medicine is authorized for use in human patients and is used by vets under the 'prescribing cascade'. The medicine is not authorized by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD), an executive agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), for use in dogs/cats/pets. Your vet can explain the 'prescribing cascade' in further detail to you and also explain why they are prescribing this drug for your pet. You will be asked to sign a consent form stating that you understand the reasons that the drug is being prescribed and its possible complications, before the treatment is issued.

© British Small Animal Veterinary Association 2011. While the editors and the BSAVA have made every effort in preparing this information leaflet, the contents and any statements are made in good faith purely for general guidance and cannot be regarded as substitute for professional advice. The publishers, contributors and the BSAVA do not take responsibility for the information provided on this leaflet and hence do not accept any liability for loss or expense incurred (by you or persons that you disseminate the materials to) as a result of relying on content in this leaflet. To this end, you are advised to consult your vet and seek their professional advice before taking any steps set out in this leaflet. If you are a vet, you must not rely on the contents in this leaflet without independently verifying the correctness and veracity of the contents.