

Tramadol hydrochloride 150 mg Tramquel SR 150mg capsules | 60 capsule [PoM] £21.71 DT = £21.71 [CD3]

Tramadol hydrochloride 200 mg Tramquel SR 200mg capsules | 60 capsule [PoM] £28.93 DT = £28.93 [CD3]

▶ **Zamadol SR** (Meda Pharmaceuticals Ltd)
Tramadol hydrochloride 50 mg Zamadol SR 50mg capsules | 60 capsule [PoM] £7.24 DT = £7.24 [CD3]

Tramadol hydrochloride 100 mg Zamadol SR 100mg capsules | 60 capsule [PoM] £14.47 DT = £14.47 [CD3]

Tramadol hydrochloride 150 mg Zamadol SR 150mg capsules | 60 capsule [PoM] £21.71 DT = £21.71 [CD3]

Tramadol hydrochloride 200 mg Zamadol SR 200mg capsules | 60 capsule [PoM] £28.93 DT = £28.93 [CD3]

Oral drops

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 2, 13

▶ **Tramadol hydrochloride (Non-proprietary)**

Tramadol (as Tramadol hydrochloride) 100 mg per 1 ml Tramadol 100mg/ml oral drops | 10 ml [PoM] £3.50 DT = £3.50 [CD3]

Capsule

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 2

▶ **Tramadol hydrochloride (Non-proprietary)**

Tramadol hydrochloride 50 mg Tramadol 50mg capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £1.99 DT = £0.73 [CD3] | 100 capsule [PoM] £14.40 DT = £2.43 [CD3]

▶ **Zamadol** (Meda Pharmaceuticals Ltd)
Tramadol hydrochloride 50 mg Zamadol 50mg capsules | 100 capsule [PoM] £8.00 DT = £2.43 [CD3]

▶ **Zydol** (Grünenthal Ltd)
Tramadol hydrochloride 50 mg Zydol 50mg capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £2.29 DT = £0.73 [CD3] | 100 capsule [PoM] £7.63 DT = £2.43 [CD3]

Orodispersible tablet

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 2

▶ **Zamadol Melt** (Meda Pharmaceuticals Ltd)

Tramadol hydrochloride 50 mg Zamadol Melt 50mg tablets sugar-free | 60 tablet [PoM] £7.12 DT = £7.12 [CD3]

Combinations available: *Tramadol with paracetamol*, below

Tramadol with paracetamol 22-Feb-2018

The properties listed below are those particular to the combination only. For the properties of the components please consider, paracetamol p. 278, tramadol hydrochloride p. 296.

● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

Moderate to severe pain

▶ BY MOUTH

▶ Child 12–17 years: 75/650 mg every 6 hours as required

DOSE EQUIVALENCE AND CONVERSION

▶ The proportions are expressed in the form x/y, where x and y are the strengths in milligrams of tramadol and paracetamol respectively.

● **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: opioids · paracetamol

● **MEDICINAL FORMS** There can be variation in the licensing of different medicines containing the same drug.

Effervescent tablet

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 2, 13, 29, 30

ELECTROLYTES: May contain Sodium

▶ **Tramacet** (Grünenthal Ltd)

Tramadol hydrochloride 37.5 mg, Paracetamol 325 mg Tramacet 37.5mg/325mg effervescent tablets sugar-free | 60 tablet [PoM] £9.68 DT = £9.68 [CD3]

Tablet

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 2, 25, 29, 30

▶ **Tramadol with paracetamol (Non-proprietary)**

Tramadol hydrochloride 37.5 mg, Paracetamol 325 mg Tramadol 37.5mg / Paracetamol 325mg tablets | 60 tablet [PoM] £2.27-£9.68 DT = £2.35 [CD3]

Tramadol hydrochloride 75 mg, Paracetamol 650 mg Tramadol 75mg / Paracetamol 650mg tablets | 30 tablet [PoM] £19.50 DT = £19.50 [CD3]

▶ **Tramacet** (Grünenthal Ltd)

Tramadol hydrochloride 37.5 mg, Paracetamol 325 mg Tramacet 37.5mg/325mg tablets | 60 tablet [PoM] £9.68 DT = £2.35 [CD3]

▶ **Trapadex** (Noumed Life Sciences Ltd)

Tramadol hydrochloride 37.5 mg, Paracetamol 325 mg Trapadex 37.5mg/325mg tablets | 60 tablet [PoM] DT = £2.35 [CD3]

5.1 Migraine

Migraine

Treatment of acute migraine

Treatment of a migraine attack should be guided by response to previous treatment and the severity of the attacks. A **simple analgesic** such as paracetamol p. 278 (preferably in a soluble or dispersible form) or an NSAID, usually ibuprofen p. 679, is often effective; concomitant antiemetic treatment may be required. If treatment with an analgesic is inadequate, an attack may be treated with a specific antimigraine compound such as the 5HT₁-receptor agonist sumatriptan p. 299. **Ergot alkaloids** are associated with many side-effects and should be avoided.

Excessive use of acute treatments for migraine (opioid and non-opioid analgesics, 5HT₁-receptor agonists, and ergotamine) is associated with medication-overuse headache (analgesic-induced headache); therefore, increasing consumption of these medicines needs careful management.

5HT₁-receptor agonists

5HT₁-receptor agonists are used in the treatment of acute migraine attacks; treatment of children should be initiated by a specialist. A 5HT₁-receptor agonist may be used during the established headache phase of an attack and is the preferred treatment in those who fail to respond to conventional analgesics. 5HT₁-receptor agonists are **not** indicated for the treatment of hemiplegic, basilar, or ophthalmoplegic migraine.

If a child does not respond to one 5HT₁-receptor agonist, an alternative 5HT₁-receptor agonist should be tried. For children who have prolonged attacks that frequently recur despite treatment with a 5HT₁-receptor agonist, combination therapy with an NSAID such as naproxen p. 683 can be considered. Sumatriptan and zolmitriptan p. 300 are used for migraine in children. They may also be of value in cluster headache.

Antiemetics

Antiemetics, including domperidone p. 268, phenothiazines, and antihistamines, relieve the nausea associated with migraine attacks. Antiemetics may be given by intramuscular injection or rectally if vomiting is a problem. Domperidone has the added advantage of promoting gastric emptying and normal peristalsis; a single dose should be given at the onset of symptoms.

Prophylaxis of migraine

Where migraine attacks are frequent, possible provoking factors such as stress should be sought; combined oral contraceptives may also provoke migraine. Preventive treatment should be considered if migraine attacks interfere with school and social life, particularly for children who:

- suffer at least two attacks a month;
- suffer an increasing frequency of headaches;
- suffer significant disability despite suitable treatment for migraine attacks;
- cannot take suitable treatment for migraine attacks.

In children it is often possible to stop prophylaxis after a period of treatment.

Propranolol hydrochloride p. 106 may be effective in preventing migraine in children but it is contra-indicated in