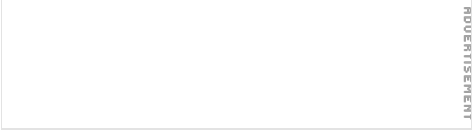


# RMS

**Generic Name:** [morphine](#) (MORE-feen)  
**Brand Name:** RMS



## Overview

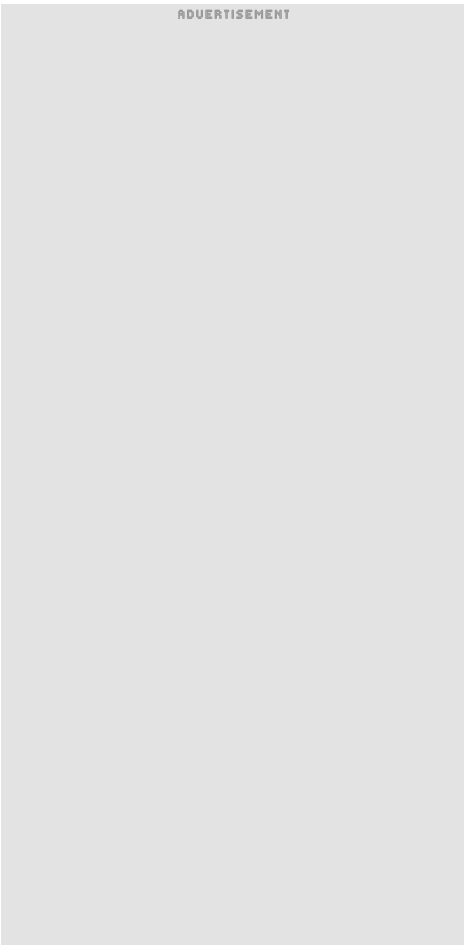
## Side Effects

## Dosage

## Interactions

## More

**RMS suppositories are used for:**



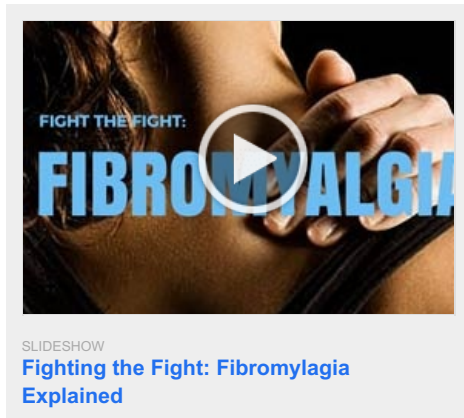
Treating severe pain.

RMS suppositories are a narcotic pain reliever. It works in the brain and the nervous system to decrease pain.

## Do NOT use RMS suppositories if:

- you are allergic to any ingredient in RMS suppositories
- you have known or suspected bowel blockage (eg, paralytic ileus)
- you have severe or persistent diarrhea associated with antibiotic use (pseudomembranous colitis)
- you have slow or difficult breathing, severe asthma, severe hypercarbia or hypercapnia (high blood levels of carbon dioxide), or you are having an asthma attack
- you are taking sodium oxybate (GHB) or you drink alcohol
- you are taking a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) (eg, phenelzine), or you have taken one within the past 14 days

Contact your doctor or [health care provider](#) right away if any of these apply to you.



## Before using RMS suppositories:

Some medical conditions may interact with RMS suppositories. Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have any medical conditions, especially if any of the following apply to you:

- if you are [pregnant](#), planning to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding
- if you are taking any prescription or nonprescription medicine, herbal preparation, or dietary supplement
- if you have allergies to medicines, especially other narcotic pain relievers (eg, codeine, hydromorphone); foods; or other substances
- if you have asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or other lung or breathing problems
- if you have increased pressure in the head, a recent head injury, or growths in the brain (eg, tumors, lesions)
- if you have a history of heart problems (eg, cor pulmonale), liver or kidney problems, thyroid problems, stomach or bowel problems (eg, constipation, blockage, inflammation), gallbladder or pancreas problems, prostate problems, trouble urinating, adrenal gland problems (eg, Addison disease), hypoxia (not enough oxygen in your body), hypercapnia or hypercarbia, curvature of the spine, or seizures
- if you have a history of mental or mood problems (eg, depression), hallucinations, suicidal thoughts or actions, or alcohol or other substance abuse or dependence
- if you will be having surgery or you are currently having alcohol withdrawal
- if you have severe drowsiness; low blood volume; stomach pain; very poor health; have had stomach or intestinal surgery; or you are in shock caused by heart problems, blood vessel problems, or severe bleeding

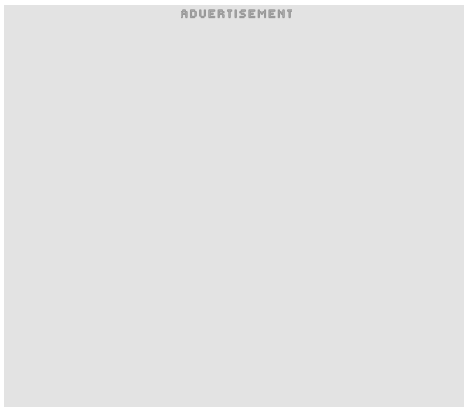
Some MEDICINES MAY INTERACT with RMS suppositories. Tell your [health care](#) provider if you are taking any other medicines, especially any of the following:

- Mixed narcotic agonists/antagonists (eg, buprenorphine, butorphanol, pentazocine) or naltrexone because they may decrease RMS suppositories's effectiveness and withdrawal symptoms may occur
- Fluoxetine, rifamycins (eg, rifampin), or risperidone because they may decrease RMS suppositories's effectiveness
- Cimetidine, ketorolac, or tricyclic antidepressants (eg, amitriptyline) because the risk of [side effects](#), such as severe drowsiness, slow or difficulty breathing, confusion, and seizures, may be increased
- Anticholinergics (eg, oxybutynin, scopolamine), antihistamines (eg, diphenhydramine), anti-nausea medicines (eg, ondansetron), benzodiazepines (eg, lorazepam), MAOIs (eg, phenelzine), other narcotic pain medicines (eg, hydrocodone), phenothiazines (eg, chlorpromazine), quinidine, sleep medicines (eg, zolpidem), or sodium oxybate (GHB) because they may

increase the risk of RMS suppositories's side effects

- Skeletal muscle relaxants (eg, cyclobenzaprine) because the risk of their side effects may be increased
- Mexiletine or trovafloxacin because their effectiveness may be decreased by RMS suppositories

This may not be a complete list of all interactions that may occur. Ask your health care provider if RMS suppositories may interact with other medicines that you take. Check with your health care provider before you start, stop, or change the dose of any medicine.



## How to use RMS suppositories:

Use RMS suppositories as directed by your doctor. Check the label on the medicine for exact dosing instructions.

- Wash your hands before and after using RMS suppositories. If the suppository is too soft to use, put it in the refrigerator for about 15 minutes. You may also run cold water over it. Remove the wrapper. Moisten the suppository with cool water. Lie down on your side. Insert the pointed end of the suppository into the rectum. Use your finger to push it in completely.
- If RMS suppositories are no longer needed, dispose of it as soon as possible. Ask your doctor or pharmacist how to dispose of RMS suppositories properly.
- If you miss a dose of RMS suppositories and you are using it regularly, use it as soon as possible. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regularly dosing schedule. Do not use 2 doses at once.

Ask your health care provider any questions you may have about how to use RMS suppositories.

## Important safety information:

- RMS suppositories may cause dizziness, drowsiness, or lightheadedness. These effects may be worse if you take it with alcohol or certain medicines. Use RMS suppositories with caution. Do not drive or perform other possibly unsafe tasks until you know how you react to it.
- Do not drink alcohol while you are taking RMS suppositories.
- Check with your doctor before you use medicines that may cause drowsiness (eg, sleep aids, muscle relaxers) while you are using RMS suppositories; it may add to their effects. Ask your pharmacist if you have questions about which medicines may cause drowsiness.
- RMS suppositories may cause dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting; alcohol, hot weather, exercise, or fever may increase these effects. To prevent them, sit up or stand slowly, especially in the morning. Sit or lie down at the first sign of any of these effects.
- RMS suppositories may cause constipation. To prevent constipation, maintain a diet adequate in fiber, drink plenty of water, and exercise. Talk to your doctor about using fiber laxatives or stool softeners to prevent or treat constipation while you use RMS suppositories.
- The risk of RMS suppositories becoming habit-forming may be greater if you take it in high doses or for a long time. Do NOT take more than the recommended dose or use for longer than prescribed without checking with your doctor. Do NOT change your dose or use more often than prescribed without checking with your doctor.
- Do NOT suddenly stop taking RMS suppositories without checking with your doctor. If you have been taking RMS suppositories for more than a few weeks and your doctor tells you to stop using RMS suppositories, your dose may need to be gradually lowered as directed by your doctor to avoid side effects.
- Tell your doctor or dentist that you take RMS suppositories before you receive any medical or dental care, emergency care, or surgery.
- Lab tests, including liver, kidney, or lung function and complete blood cell counts, may be performed while you use RMS suppositories. These tests may be used to monitor your condition or check for side effects. Be sure to keep all doctor and lab appointments.

- Use RMS suppositories with caution in the ELDERLY; they may be more sensitive to its effects, especially severe drowsiness, or slow or shallow breathing.
- RMS suppositories should be used with extreme caution in CHILDREN; safety and effectiveness in children have not been confirmed.
- PREGNANCY and BREAST-FEEDING: If you become pregnant, contact your doctor. You will need to discuss the benefits and risks of using RMS suppositories while you are pregnant. RMS suppositories are found in breast milk. Do not breast-feed while taking RMS suppositories.

When used for long periods of time or at high doses, RMS suppositories may not work as well and may require higher doses to obtain the same effect as when originally taken. This is known as TOLERANCE. Talk with your doctor if RMS suppositories stops working well. Do not take more than prescribed.

Some people who use RMS suppositories for a long time may develop a need to continue taking it. People who take high doses are also at risk. This is known as DEPENDENCE or addiction. If you stop taking RMS suppositories suddenly, you may have WITHDRAWAL symptoms. These may include anxiety; diarrhea; fever, runny nose, or sneezing; goose bumps and abnormal skin sensations; nausea; vomiting; pain; rigid muscles; rapid heartbeat; seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not there; shivering or tremors; sweating; and trouble sleeping.

## Possible side effects of RMS suppositories:

All medicines may cause side effects, but many people have no, or minor, side effects. Check with your doctor if any of these most COMMON side effects persist or become bothersome:

*Constipation; dizziness; drowsiness; headache; lightheadedness; nausea; restless mood; sweating; vomiting.*

Seek medical attention right away if any of these SEVERE side effects occur:

*Severe allergic reactions (rash; hives; itching; difficulty breathing; tightness in the chest; swelling of the mouth, face, lips, throat, or tongue); confusion; disorientation; fainting; fast, slow, or irregular heartbeat; hallucinations; mental or mood changes (eg, agitation, exaggerated sense of well-being); seizures; severe or persistent constipation or stomach pain; severe or persistent dizziness, drowsiness, or headache; shortness of breath; slow or shallow breathing; sudden chest pain; swelling of the hands, ankles, or feet; trouble urinating; unusual bruising or bleeding; unusual tiredness or weakness; vision problems (eg, blurred vision).*

This is not a complete list of all side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, contact your health care provider. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. To report side effects to the appropriate agency, please read the [Guide to Reporting Problems to FDA](#)

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## If OVERDOSE is suspected:

Contact 1-800-222-1222 (the American Association of Poison Control Centers), your local [poison control center](#), or emergency room immediately. Symptoms may include bluish skin or nails; cold and clammy skin; coma; confusion; decreased muscle tone; decreased pupil size; loss of consciousness; low body temperature; seizures; severe drowsiness, dizziness, or lightheadedness; severe muscle pain or weakness; shortness of breath; slow heartbeat; slow or shallow breathing.

## Proper storage of RMS suppositories:

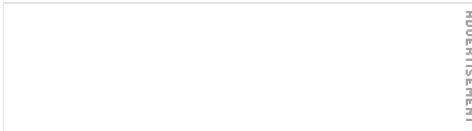
Store RMS suppositories between 68 and 77 degrees F (20 and 25 degrees C). Store in a tightly closed container. Store away from heat, moisture, and light. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep RMS suppositories out of the reach of children and away from pets.

## General information:

- If you have any questions about RMS suppositories, please talk with your doctor, pharmacist, or other health care provider.
- RMS suppositories are to be used only by the patient for whom it is prescribed. Do not share it with other people.
- If your symptoms do not improve or if they become worse, check with your doctor.
- Check with your pharmacist about how to dispose of unused medicine.

This information should not be used to decide whether or not to take RMS suppositories or any other medicine. Only your health care provider has the knowledge and training to decide which medicines are right for you. This information does not endorse any medicine as safe, effective, or approved for treating any patient or health condition. This is only a brief summary of general information about RMS suppositories. It does NOT include all information about the possible uses, directions, warnings, precautions, interactions, adverse effects, or risks that may apply to RMS suppositories. This information is not specific medical advice and does not replace information you receive from your health care provider. You must talk with your healthcare provider for complete information about the risks and benefits of using RMS suppositories.

Review Date: March 1, 2016



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Next → [Side Effects](#)



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- [Dosage Information](#)
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- *Other brands:* [MS Contin](#), [Kadian](#), [Roxanol](#), [Avinza](#), [More \(6\)](#) »

### Professional resources

- [Morphine Sulfate](#) (AHFS Monograph)
- [Paregoric](#) (FDA)

### Related treatment guides

- [Chronic Pain](#)
- [Pain](#)

## DRUG STATUS



**Availability**  
Prescription only



**Pregnancy Category**  
Risk cannot be ruled out



**CSA Schedule**  
High potential for abuse



**WADA Class**  
Anti-Doping Classification



## RMS Rating

No Reviews - [Be the first!](#)

## Drug Class

[Narcotic analgesics](#)

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### Pain

[tramadol](#), [oxycodone](#), [acetaminophen](#), [naproxen](#), [Tylenol](#), [aspirin](#), [ibuprofen](#), [amitriptyline](#), [hydrocodone](#), [Percocet](#), [clonidine](#), [More...](#)

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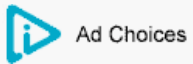
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