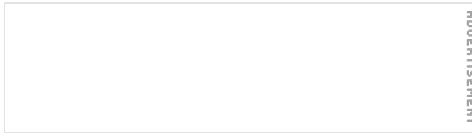


**Generic Name:** acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine (a SEET a MIN oh fen, KAF een, dye HYE droe KOE deen)  
**Brand Name:** *Trezix*



Side Effects

Dosage

Interactions

More ▾

What is Zerlor (acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine)?



Acetaminophen is a pain reliever that increases the effects of dihydrocodeine.

Caffeine is a central nervous system stimulant. It relaxes muscle contractions in blood vessels to improve blood flow.

Dihydrocodeine is an opioid pain [medication](#) <sup>↗</sup>. An opioid is sometimes called a narcotic.

Acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine is a combination [medicine](#) <sup>↗</sup> used to relieve moderate to severe pain.

Acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

What is the most important information I should know about Zerlor (acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine)?

You should not use this medicine if you have a stomach condition called paralytic ileus, or severe or uncontrolled asthma. Do not take more than your recommended dose. **Acetaminophen overdose can damage your liver or cause death.**



SLIDESHOW

### Prescription Drug Addiction - Top 18 Facts for You and Your Family

Do not use this medicine if you have taken an MAO inhibitor in the past 14 days. A dangerous drug interaction could occur. MAO inhibitors include isocarboxazid, linezolid, phenelzine, rasagiline, selegiline, and tranylcypromine.

Medicines that contain dihydrocodeine should not be given to a child just after [surgery](#) to remove the tonsils or adenoids.

**Stop taking this medicine and call your doctor right away if you have skin redness or a rash that spreads and causes blistering and peeling.**

## What should I discuss with my healthcare provider before taking Zerlor (acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine)?

You should not use this medicine if you are allergic to acetaminophen (Tylenol) or dihydrocodeine, or if you have:

- severe or uncontrolled asthma; or
- a stomach condition called paralytic ileus.

Do not use acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine if you have taken an MAO inhibitor in the past 14 days. A dangerous drug interaction could occur. MAO inhibitors include isocarboxazid, linezolid, phenelzine, rasagiline, selegiline, and tranylcypromine.

Medicines that contain dihydrocodeine should not be given to [a child](#) just after surgery to remove the tonsils or adenoids.

To make sure this medicine is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have:

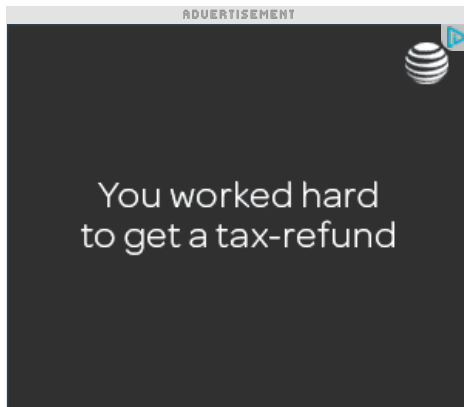
- liver disease, cirrhosis, a history of alcoholism, or if you drink more than 3 alcoholic beverages per day;
- sleep apnea or other breathing disorders;
- kidney disease;
- a history of head injury or brain tumor;
- epilepsy or other seizure disorder;
- low blood pressure;
- a stomach or intestinal disorder;
- underactive thyroid;
- a pancreas disorder;
- Addison's disease or other adrenal gland disorder;
- enlarged prostate, urination problems;
- curvature of the spine;
- mental illness; or
- a history of drug or alcohol addiction.

This medicine is more likely to cause breathing problems in older adults and people who are severely ill, malnourished, or otherwise debilitated.

It is not known whether this medicine will harm an unborn baby. **If you use dihydrocodeine while you are pregnant, your baby could become dependent on the drug.** This can cause life-threatening withdrawal symptoms in the baby after it is born. Babies born dependent on habit-forming medicine may need medical treatment for several weeks. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

This medicine can pass into breast milk and may harm a nursing baby. The use of dihydrocodeine by some nursing mothers may lead to life-threatening side effects in the baby. **Do not breast-feed while taking acetaminophen, caffeine, and**

dihydrocodeine.



## How should I take Zerlor (acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine)?

Follow all directions on your prescription label. Never take this medicine in larger amounts, or for longer than prescribed. An overdose can damage your liver or cause death. Tell your doctor if the medicine seems to stop working as well in relieving your pain.

Dihydrocodeine may be habit-forming. Never share this medicine with another person. **MISUSE OF NARCOTIC MEDICINE CAN CAUSE ADDICTION, OVERDOSE, OR DEATH, especially in a child or other person using the medicine without a prescription.**

This medicine can cause unusual results with certain medical tests. Tell any doctor who treats you that you are using acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine.

If you need surgery, tell the surgeon ahead of time that you are using this medicine. You may need to stop using it for a short time.

Do not stop using this medicine suddenly after long-term use, or you could have unpleasant withdrawal symptoms. Ask your doctor how to avoid withdrawal symptoms when you stop using the medicine.

Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat. Keep the medicine in a place where others cannot get to it.

Keep track of the amount of medicine used from each new bottle. Dihydrocodeine is a drug of abuse and you should be aware if anyone is using your medicine improperly or without a prescription.

## What happens if I miss a dose?

Since this medicine is used for pain, you are not likely to miss a dose. Skip any missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. Do not use extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

## What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222. **An overdose can be fatal, especially in a child or other person using the medicine without a prescription.**

The first signs of an acetaminophen overdose include loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, sweating, and confusion or weakness. Later symptoms may include pain in your upper stomach, dark urine, and yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes.

Overdose symptoms may also include extreme drowsiness or insomnia, restless feeling, tremors, fast heart rate, pinpoint pupils, fainting, weak pulse, seizure (convulsions), coma, blue lips, shallow breathing, or no breathing.

## What should I avoid while taking Zerlor (acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine)?

Avoid drinking alcohol. It may increase your risk of liver damage while taking acetaminophen.

This medication may impair your thinking or reactions. Avoid driving or operating machinery until you know how acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine will affect you. Dizziness or severe drowsiness can cause falls or other accidents.

Ask a doctor or pharmacist before using any other cold, allergy, pain, or sleep medication. Acetaminophen (sometimes abbreviated as APAP) is contained in many combination medicines. **Taking certain products together can cause you to get too much acetaminophen which can lead to a fatal overdose.** Check the label to see if a medicine contains acetaminophen or APAP.

## Zerlor (acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine) side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have **signs of an allergic reaction**: hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

**In rare cases, acetaminophen may cause a severe skin reaction that can be fatal.** This could occur even if you have taken acetaminophen in the past and had no reaction. **Stop taking this medicine and call your doctor right away if you have skin redness or a rash that spreads and causes blistering and peeling.** If you have this type of reaction, you should never again take any medicine that contains acetaminophen.

Stop using this medication and call your doctor at once if you have:

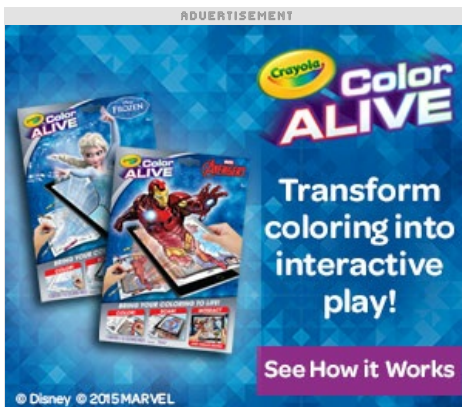
- shallow breathing, slow heartbeat;
- fast or pounding heart rate, feeling light-headed, fainting;
- confusion, hallucinations, unusual thoughts or behavior;
- muscle twitching;
- problems with urination;
- easy bruising or bleeding; or
- liver problems--nausea, upper stomach pain, itching, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes).

Common side effects include:

- slowed breathing;
- dizziness, drowsiness, tired feeling, headache, confusion;
- nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, constipation, diarrhea;
- indigestion, loss of appetite;
- sweating, itching;
- dry mouth, blurred vision; or
- little or no urinating;

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**See also:** [Side effects](#) (in more detail)



## What other drugs will affect Zerlor (acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine)?

**Taking this medicine with other drugs that make you sleepy or slow your breathing can cause dangerous or life-threatening side effects.** Ask your doctor before taking acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine with a sleeping pill, narcotic pain medicine, muscle relaxer, or medicine for anxiety, depression, or seizures.

Other drugs may interact with acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Tell each of your health care providers about all medicines you use now and any medicine you start or stop using.



 Add to My Med List

## More about Zerlor (acetaminophen / caffeine / dihydrocodeine)

- [Side Effects](#)
- [During Pregnancy](#)
- [Dosage Information](#)
- [Drug Images](#)
- [Drug Interactions](#)
- [Support Group](#)
- [0 Reviews - Add your own review/rating](#)

### Consumer resources

- *Other brands:* [Trezix](#), [Panlor SS](#), [Panlor DC](#)

### Professional resources

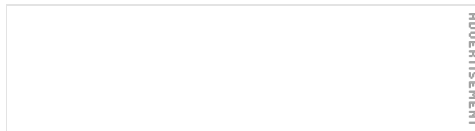
- [Acetaminophen Caffeine Dihydrocodeine \(FDA\)](#)

### Related treatment guides

- [Pain](#)

## Where can I get more information?

- Your pharmacist can provide more information about acetaminophen, caffeine, and dihydrocodeine.



Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use this medication only for the indication prescribed.

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## DRUG STATUS



**Availability**  
Prescription only



**Pregnancy Category**  
Risk cannot be ruled out



**CSA Schedule**  
Moderate abuse potential

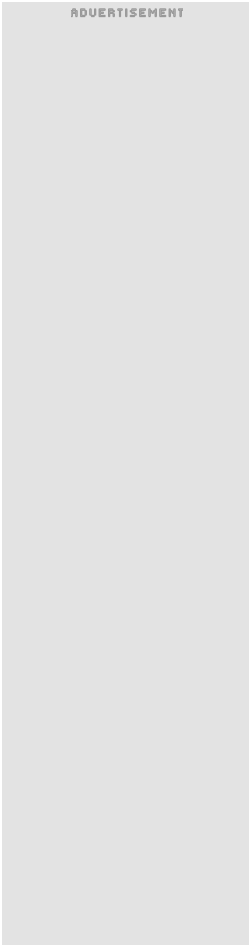


**WADA Class**  
Anti-Doping Classification



**Drug Class**

[Narcotic analgesic combinations](#)



**Related Drugs**

Pain  
[tramadol](#), [oxycodone](#), [acetaminophen](#), [naproxen](#), [Tylenol](#), [aspirin](#), [ibuprofen](#), [amitriptyline](#), [hydrocodone](#), [Percocet](#), [clonidine](#), [Norco](#), [hydroxyzine](#), [diclofenac](#), [Celebrex](#), [fentanyl](#), [morphine](#), [Vicodin](#), [OxyContin](#), [Dilaudid](#), [diphenhydramine topical](#), [methadone](#), [Paracetamol](#),  
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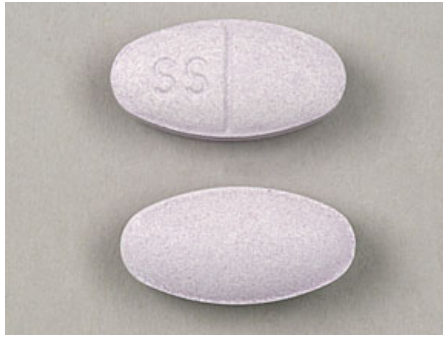
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Zerlor (acetaminophen / caffeine / dihydrocodeine) 712.8 mg / 60 mg / 32 mg



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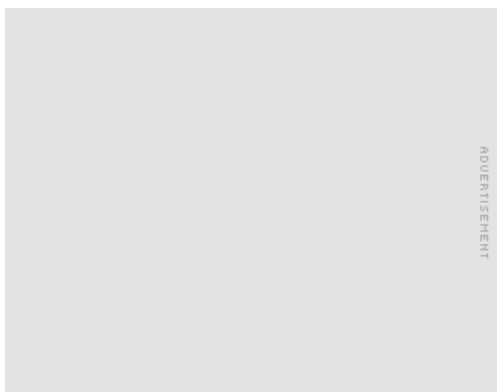
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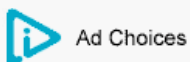
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