**OPIOID-INDUCED CONSTIPATION ASSESSMENT TOOL**

**Understanding constipation caused by opioid use**

If you are living with chronic pain, your doctor may have prescribed an opioid to help manage it. Opioids are prescription medicines like codeine, morphine, and oxycodone. Opioids often come with side effects—constipation being the most common.

**To help your doctor evaluate any current constipation symptoms, please answer the following questions:**

1. **Since you began taking your pain medicine, have any of the following symptoms appeared or worsened during bowel movements? (check all that apply)**
   - □ Feeling of blocked bowels
   - □ Feeling of incomplete emptying
   - □ Feeling of incomplete emptying
   - □ abdominal pain
   - □ Other __________________________

2. **After starting your pain medicine, how many bowel movements have you had each week?**
   - □ 0-3
   - □ 4-7
   - □ 8 or more

3. **How long since your last bowel movement? __________________________

4. **Which of the following best describes how your stool looks? (circle one)**

   - VERY HARD →
   - SLIGHTLY HARD →
   - FIRM →
   - SOFT-FORMED →
   - WATERY →

Adapted from Lewis SJ, Heaton KW. Stool form scale as a useful guide to intestinal transit time. Scand J Gastroenterol. 1997;32(9):920-924.

5. **What methods have you used to help with the symptoms of constipation? (check all that apply)**

   - □ Lifestyle and dietary changes (such as increased movement, fiber, or liquids)
   - □ Laxatives
   - □ Other (such as enemas, doctor or nurse assistance)

**INDICATIONS**

- RELISTOR® (methylnaltrexone bromide) is a prescription medicine used to treat constipation in adults that is caused by prescription pain medicines called opioids.

- RELISTOR tablets and RELISTOR injection are used to treat constipation caused by opioids in adults with long-lasting (chronic) pain that is not caused by active cancer.

- RELISTOR injection is also used to treat constipation caused by opioids in adults with advanced illness or pain caused by active cancer and who need increases in their opioid dose for pain management.

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

- Do not take RELISTOR if you have a bowel blockage (called an intestinal obstruction) or have a history of bowel blockage.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the next page and click here for full prescribing information.
RELISTOR is a medicine that treats constipation caused by opioids, without affecting your current opioid management.
Ask your doctor about how RELISTOR may relieve your symptoms.

DON'T LET CONSTIPATION GET IN THE WAY OF YOUR PAIN RELIEF

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

- RELISTOR can cause serious side effects such as a tear in your stomach or intestinal wall (perforation). Stomach pain that is severe can be a sign of a serious medical condition. If you get stomach pain that is severe, does not go away, or gets worse, stop taking RELISTOR and get emergency medical help right away.
- Stop using RELISTOR and call your healthcare provider if you get diarrhea that is severe or that does not go away during treatment with RELISTOR.
- You may have symptoms of opioid withdrawal during treatment with RELISTOR including sweating, chills, diarrhea, stomach pain, anxiety, and yawning. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms.
- Tell your healthcare provider if you have kidney or liver problems.
- Tell your healthcare provider if you have any stomach or bowel (intestines) problems, including stomach ulcer, Crohn's disease, diverticulitis, cancer of the stomach or bowel, or Ogilvie's syndrome.
- Tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Taking RELISTOR during pregnancy may cause opioid withdrawal symptoms in your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with RELISTOR.
- Taking RELISTOR while you are breastfeeding may cause opioid withdrawal in your baby. You should not breastfeed during treatment with RELISTOR. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take RELISTOR or breastfeed. You should not do both.
- Also, tell your healthcare provider about all of the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
- In a clinical study, the most common side effects of RELISTOR tablets in people with long-lasting (chronic) pain that is not caused by cancer include: stomach-area (abdomen) pain, diarrhea, headache, swelling or a feeling of fullness or pressure in your abdomen, sweating, anxiety, muscle spasms, runny nose, and chills.
- In a clinical study, the most common side effects of RELISTOR injection in people with long-lasting (chronic) pain that is not caused by cancer include: stomach-area (abdomen) pain, nausea, diarrhea, sweating, hot flush, tremor, and chills.
- In clinical studies, the most common side effects of RELISTOR injection in people receiving treatment for their advanced illness include: stomach-area (abdomen) pain, gas, nausea, dizziness, and diarrhea.

You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

For product information, adverse event reports, and product complaint reports, please contact:

Salix Product Information Call Center
Phone: 1-800-321-4576
Fax: 1-510-595-8183
Email: salixmc@dlss.com

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the previous page and click here for full Prescribing Information.