

Anti-Inflammatory Medicine

Ketorolac

Why is this medication prescribed?

Ketorolac is used to relieve moderately severe pain. Ketorolac is in a class of medications called non-steroidal anti-inflammatories (NSAIDs). It works by stopping the body's production of a substance that causes pain, fever and inflammation.

Ketorolac is used for the short-term relief of moderate to severe pain and should not be used for longer than 5 days. If you are taking oral ketorolac, you must stop taking it on the fifth day after you received your first ketorolac dose, or serious side effects may occur.

How should this medicine be used?

Ketorolac comes as a tablet to take by mouth, or intramuscular injection (into a muscle commonly in the buttock). It is usually taken every 4 to 6 hours on a schedule or as needed for pain. If you are taking ketorolac on a schedule, take it at around the same times every day. Follow the directions on your prescription bottle carefully, and do NOT take more or less of it, or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

What special precautions should I follow?

Before taking ketorolac,

- Tell your doctor if you are allergic to aspirin or other anti-inflammatories such as ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin) and naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn), or any other medications.
- Tell your doctor what prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking or plan to take.
- Tell your doctor if you have any heart, liver or kidney problems
- Your physician may do screening blood work (pre and post season) for your kidney or liver

What should I do if I forget a dose?

If your doctor has told you to take ketorolac regularly, take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What side effects can this medication cause?

Ketorolac may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:
Headache

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Dizziness | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of appetite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drowsiness | <input type="checkbox"/> Yellowing of the skin or eyes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea or constipation | <input type="checkbox"/> Rash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas or bloating | <input type="checkbox"/> Swelling of the face, throat, tongue, lips, eyes, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Upset stomach or stomach pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy, discolored, or bloody urine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unusual bleeding or bruising | <input type="checkbox"/> Kidney problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Itching | |