Opioid misuse

What you need to know

Opioids are a type of drug used to reduce pain. For cancer patients and others living with chronic pain, they can be helpful. But it is dangerously easy for a person to become dependent on opioids, without ever meaning to use them to get high. And once a person becomes opioid-dependent, withdrawal symptoms make it hard to stop using the drugs.1

What are opioids?

Opioids are usually prescribed by doctors for pain relief after surgery or an injury. They are also used to treat pain from cancer or osteoarthritis. Some common prescription opioids include hydrocodone, oxycodone, morphine and codeine. Fentanyl, usually prescribed for patients with advanced cancer, is an even stronger opioid. Side effects of these medications - even when they're taken as directed - can include:1,3

- Being more sensitive to pain.
- Needing more medication for the same level of pain relief or developing a tolerance to the drug.
- Depression.
- Drowsiness.
- Feeling dizzy. 0
- Feeling sick to your stomach, or vomiting.
- Itching. 0
- Sweating. 0
- Lack of energy.
- Low sex drive.
- Symptoms of withdrawal when you stop taking the drug, or as you build up a tolerance to it.

How do I know if I am building tolerance to a pain medication?

When you build up a tolerance to an opioid, you can have withdrawal-type symptoms while you're still taking it. Withdrawal symptoms include: feeling like you have the flu, coughing, muscle aches, runny or stuffy nose, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and trouble sleeping.

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Sources

Jources 1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website: Injury Prevention & Control: Opioid Overdose (accessed January 2017): http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/opioids/index.html 2 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2016; 65(56-51): 1445-1452. Increases in Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths - United States, 2010-2015. https://www.researchgetan.eut/publication/312040147_Increases_in_Drug_and_Dpioid-Novided Overdose_Deaths - United States, 2010-2015 3 Narconon International website: Next Progression of Prescription Addiction is Heroin Abuse (accessed January 2017): http://www.narconon.org

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How do I know if someone has a problem?

A person who is abusing opioids may: ³

- Avoid other people and social situations. 0
- Seem anxious. 0
- 0 Not be able to focus or remember things.
- Seem to move slowly or be slow to react. 0
- Have mood swings. 0
- Seem depressed, or like they don't care 0 about anything.
- Be drowsy more often.
- Have trouble with constipation.
- Care less about how they look. 0
- Have a hard time keeping up at work or at school.