

PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS

Prescription opioids can be prescribed by doctors to treat moderate-to-severe pain but can also have serious risks and side effects.

COMMON TYPES ARE

OXYCODONE (OXYCONTIN), HYDROCODONE (VICODIN), MORPHINE, AND METHADONE.

Prescription opioids can be used to treat moderate-to-severe pain and are often prescribed following surgery or injury, or for health conditions such as cancer. In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in the use of prescription opioids for the treatment of chronic, non-cancer pain, such as back pain or osteoarthritis, despite serious risks and the lack of evidence about their long-term effectiveness.

WHEN THE PRESCRIPTION BECOMES THE PROBLEM

- ✓ More than 191 million opioid prescriptions were dispensed to American patients in 2017—with wide variation across states.¹
- ✓ Health care providers in the highest prescribing state, Alabama, wrote almost three times as many of these prescriptions per person as those in the lowest prescribing state, Hawaii.¹
- ✓ Studies suggest that regional variation in use of prescription opioids cannot be explained by the underlying health status of the population.²
- ✓ The most common drugs involved in prescription opioid overdose deaths include:
 - Methadone
 - Oxycodone (such as OxyContin[®])
 - Hydrocodone (such as Vicodin[®])³



To reverse this epidemic, we need to improve the way we treat pain. We must prevent abuse, addiction, and overdose before they start.

PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS

Addiction and Overdose

Anyone who takes prescription opioids can become addicted to them. In fact, as many as one in four patients receiving long-term opioid therapy in a primary care setting struggles with opioid addiction.^{4,5,6} Once addicted, it can be hard to stop. In 2016, more than 11.5 million Americans reported misusing prescription opioids in the past year.¹

Taking too many prescription opioids can stop a person's breathing—leading to death.

Prescription opioid overdose deaths also often involve benzodiazepines. Benzodiazepines are central nervous system depressants used to sedate, induce sleep, prevent seizures, and relieve anxiety. Examples include alprazolam (Xanax[®]), diazepam (Valium[®]), and lorazepam (Ativan[®]). Avoid taking benzodiazepines while taking prescription opioids whenever possible.

SIDE EFFECTS

In addition to the serious risks of addiction, abuse, and overdose, the use of prescription opioids can have a number of side effects, even when taken as directed:



Tolerance—meaning you might need to take more of the medication for the same pain relief



Sleepiness and dizziness



Physical dependence—meaning you have symptoms of withdrawal when the medication is stopped



Confusion



Increased sensitivity to pain



Low levels of testosterone that can result in lower sex drive, energy, and strength



Constipation



Depression



Nausea, vomiting, and dry mouth



Itching and sweating

SOURCES:

1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2018 Annual Surveillance Report of Drug-Related Risks and Outcomes – United States. Surveillance Special Report 2pdf icon. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Published August 31, 2018.

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4 Banta-Green CJ, Merrill JO, Doyle SR, Boudreau DM, Calsyn DA. Opioid use behaviors, mental health and pain—development of a typology of chronic pain patients. Drug Alcohol Depend 2009;104:34-42.

5 Boscarino JA, Rukstalis M, Hoffman SN, et al. Risk factors for drug dependence among out-patients on opioid therapy in a large US health-care system. Addiction 2010;105:1776-82.

6 Fleming MF, Balousek SL, Klessig CL, Mundt MP, Brown DD. Substance use disorders in a primary care sample receiving daily opioid therapy. J Pain 2007;8:573-82.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Florida Department of Health in Palm Beach County
561-671-4014 | chd50contactus@flhealth.gov | pbchd.com