

SAFETY WITH OPIOIDS

IS IT AN OPIOID?

Even when prescribed by your doctor, **opioids (prescription pain relievers) can pose a risk to your health**, including addiction and overdose.

Over-the-counter pain relievers are NOT opioids. These include aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen and acetaminophen. These medications are generally safe for most patients.

PRESCRIPTION OPIOID PAIN RELIEVERS

- Percocet (oxycodone/acetaminophen)
- Vicodin and Lortab (hydrocodone/acetaminophen)
- OxyContin (Oxycodone)
- Morphine
- Tramadol
- Methadone
- Codeine
- Demerol (meperidine)

BENZODIAZEPINES

- Xanax (alprazolam)
- Ativan (lorazepam)
- Klonopin (clonazepam)
- Valium (diazepam)
- Librium (chlordiazepoxide)
- Clorazepate

DANGEROUS DRUG COMBINATIONS

Combining prescription opioids with benzodiazepines increases your risk for unintentional overdose.

Benzodiazepines are most commonly used to treat anxiety, insomnia and muscle spasms. Both drug types work as depressants — impairing your cognitive function, causing sedation and suppressing your ability to breathe. These effects can cause overdose and death.

TIP: Always disclose all medications you are taking with each of your healthcare providers to ensure your safety.

CONSIDER NALOXONE

Naloxone is an opioid overdose reversal medication. You should consider asking your healthcare provider or pharmacist about carrying it with you and training a loved one how to use it if you are on long-term opioid therapy.

Naloxone can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose and increase the chances of survival.



These medication safety tips brought to you by your healthcare team and K-TRACS



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