Opioid Do’s and Don’ts

DO’s

• DO take opioid and non-opioid medications as prescribed
• DO inform all providers that you are using opioids, including non-VA opioids
  ❖ Tell your primary provider if another provider prescribes an opioid for you
• DO be cautious about driving or operating machinery
  ❖ Never drive or operate machinery if you feel sleepy/confused
• DO try to remain under the care of one primary provider
• DO get help from family and friends
  ❖ Tell them that you use opioids
  ❖ Ask them to help you use opioids safely
  ❖ Tell them where you keep the naloxone kit and how to use it

DON’Ts

• DON’T take extra doses of opioids
  ❖ You could overdose and die
• DON’T drink alcohol or take “street” drugs when using opioids; they can
  ❖ Impair your ability to use opioids safely
  ❖ Cause severe harm or death
• DON’T share, give away, or sell your opioids
  ❖ This is dangerous and illegal
• DON’T stop taking opioids on your own
  ❖ You may have flu-like withdrawal symptoms
  ❖ Your provider can help you stop safely
  ❖ You may overdose if you start using opioids again after an opioid-free break

Resources

Taking Opioids Responsibly for Your Safety and the Safety of Others

SAMHSA Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit
Contains safety advice for patients and resources for family members

Community-Based Overdose Prevention and Naloxone Distribution Program Locator
Identifies programs outside of the VA that distribute naloxone
http://hopeandrecovery.org/locations/

Prescribe to Prevent
Patient resources and videos demonstrating overdose recognition and response, including naloxone administration
http://prescribetoprevent.org/video/

VA Substance Use Disorder Treatment Locator
http://www2.va.gov/directory/guide/SUD_flsh.asp?isFlash=1

Veterans Crisis Line
1-800-273-TALK (8255) or Text – 838255

VA PBM Academic Detailing Service
http://www.pbm.va.gov/PBM/academicdetailingservicehome.asp
What Are Opioids?

Opioids are drugs which affect brain and basic bodily functions, such as breathing and digestion. Opioids are found in some pain and other prescription medications and in some illegal substances of abuse (e.g., heroin).

Opioid medications are used for treating pain, cough, and addiction.

**COMMON OPIOID MEDICATIONS**
- Codeine (Tylenol with Codeine No. 3)
- Fentanyl (Duragesic)
- Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Norco, Lortab)
- Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- Methadone
- Morphine (MS Contin, Kadian)
- Oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet, Roxicodone)
- Oxymorphone (Opana)

What is an Opioid Overdose?

**Opioid overdose** occurs when a person takes more opioids than the body can handle, passes out and has no or very slow breathing (i.e., respiratory depression).

- A person can overdose on opioids and stop breathing seconds to hours after taking opioids; this could cause death.

**Naloxone** works only for opioid overdose and may temporarily reverse opioid overdose to help a person start breathing again.

- Naloxone is not a substitute for safe use of opioids.
- Often opioid overdoses occur so rapidly that the user cannot react, or no one is present to give naloxone.

**SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE**
- Heavy nodding; deep sleep
- Snoring, gurgling, choking
- No response to shaking or shouting the person’s name
- No or slow breathing (less than 1 breath every 5 seconds)
- Blue or gray lips and fingernails
- Pale, clammy skin

**NOTE:** If a person seems excessively sedated, sleepy or “out of it”, or has fallen into a deep sleep, bystanders should monitor the person constantly to make sure the person does not overdose and stop breathing. If the person doesn’t respond to shaking, shouting his/her name, or to your firmly rubbing his/her sternum—i.e., bone in center of chest where ribs connect—with your knuckles (hand in a fist), call 911 immediately and give naloxone if available.

What Does Safe Use of Opioids Mean?

**Safe use of opioids** means preventing opioid overdose and other opioid harms from happening to not only you, but also family, friends and the public.

**To use opioids safely:**
- DON’T mix your opioids with
  - Alcohol
  - Benzodiazepines (Alprazolam/Xanax, Lorazepam/Ativan, Clonazepam/Klonopin, Diazepam/Valium) unless directed by your provider
  - Medicines that make you sleepy
- Know which pill and drugs you’re taking (color/shape/size)
- Take your opioid medication exactly as directed
- Follow the Opioid Do’s and Don’ts listed in this brochure
- Review the booklet **Taking Opioids Responsibly for Your Safety and the Safety of Others** with your provider
- Keep naloxone on hand in case of opioid overdose
  - Tell family and significant others where you keep the naloxone kit
  - Store your naloxone kit at room temperature, away from light
  - Keep your naloxone kit out of the heat (e.g., do not store in your car), otherwise naloxone will lose its effectiveness

**Encourage family and significant others to learn how to use naloxone** (see “Resources” section)