Knowing the Risks of Opioid Prescription Pain Medications

Opioid prescription pain medications are a type of medicine used to relieve pain. Some of the common names include oxycodone and acetaminophen (Percocet®); oxycodone, (Oxy-Contin®); and hydrocodone and acetaminophen (Vicodin®).

These Medications:

- Cause your brain to block the feeling of pain; they do not treat the underlying cause of pain;
- Are very addictive, especially if they are not used correctly;
- Increase your chances of accidental overdose, coma, and death if taken with prescription medications, including anti-anxiety and sedating medications, and alcohol.

Effective non-opioid options are available for relieving short-term pain, including ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®), acetaminophen (Tylenol®), physical therapy, chiropractic, acupuncture, and cognitive behavioral therapy. *Talk with your healthcare provider to learn more.*

Proper Dosage

Opioids should only be taken as directed. Misuse and abuse of opioids can be illegal, extremely harmful, and even deadly.

- Never share this prescription with anyone.
- Store out of reach of children one dose can cause an accidental overdose.
- Do not increase dosage or take more often than directed by your healthcare provider.

Dispose of Medicines Safely

- There are many locations in Rhode Island that offer safe disposal of prescription pain medications. For locations, visit: preventoverdoseri.org/get-rid-of-medicines
- If you cannot get to a drug disposal location, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommends flushing opioid prescription pain medications down the toilet.

Get Naloxone

Naloxone is available without a prescription from your doctor. Ask your pharmacist today about how you can get naloxone, a medicine that can reverse an opioid overdose. To learn more, visit: **preventoverdoseri.org/get-naloxone**

More at health.ri.gov/healthrisks/painmeds and PreventOverdoseRI.org





