

Are you taking opioids (painkillers) for your pain?

Review this information and talk to your doctor/nurse practitioner if you have any concerns regarding the opioids (painkillers) you are taking. Opioids can be one part of a safe and overall pain plan, but they require care. You and your prescriber must regularly review your medical plan, side effects and daily function.

Opioids can be one part of a safe and overall pain plan but they require care. Take this document to your next appointment to help guide the conversation.

Opioids

- They are commonly called *analgesics* or *painkillers* that help with moderate to severe pain.
- Names of some painkillers include: Tylenol 3[®], Percocet[®], OxyNEO[®], Tramacet[®], Methadone, Morphine, Fentanyl and Hydromorphone.
- Because they are a controlled substance, prescribers are required to carefully monitor patients' use.

Opioids Reduce Pain by

- Decreasing reaction to pain, and increasing ability to put up with pain.
- It is important to set goals with your prescriber to look at your pain and the effect the painkiller is having on your daily function and if you are having side effects, how to manage them.
- People will take opioids for various reasons and may be on opioids for different lengths of time.

Side Effects

- Can be decreased by starting at a low dose and increasing it slowly under your prescriber's direction.
- Include: nausea, vomiting, constipation, drowsiness, dizziness, dry-skin or itching, and dry-mouth.
- Can become manageable as your body adjusts. For example, to minimize constipation, increase fiber intake (by eating more fruit, vegetables, whole grains), water and exercise.
- Discuss the potential risks of long-term use of opioids with your prescriber.
- If you are thinking about going off opioids speak with your prescriber.

Ongoing Assessment of Dependency and Tolerance

- Being dependent on a painkiller means that your body is used to how the medicine affects the pain.
- Being addicted to a painkiller means that you are abusing or misusing the medicine for reasons other than pain relief.
- Your prescriber will ask you questions and talk about any concerns you may have about dependency.
- Over time, your body may get used to the dose of the painkiller you are taking.

Avoiding Risks to Yourself

- Take the medication exactly as your prescriber instructed.
- Only one prescriber should be prescribing your painkillers to make sure you are meeting the goals that you both set.
- You should fill your prescriptions at the same pharmacy.
- Urine and blood screening may be used to identify potential problems.

Avoiding Overdose

- Overdose means your ability to think clearly is impaired and your breathing could slow down or stop. This may cause brain damage, coma and death.
- Painkillers can be safe over long periods of time. **But** they can be dangerous when you start or increase a dose.
- **Avoid mixing painkillers with alcohol or other drugs** since this increases the risk of overdose.
- If you or your family members notice: slurred or drawling speech, becoming upset or crying easily, poor balance, or “nodding off” during conversation or activity contact your prescriber.
- If you or your family members notice: extreme sleepiness or difficulty to rouse **call 911**.

What to Expect

- Using only medications will not take away your pain.
- Speak with your prescriber about other healthcare options, such as physiotherapy, speaking with a psychologist.
- Using coping strategies such as yoga, meditation and positive self-talk may help to reduce pain.

Avoiding Risks to Others

- Do not share your painkillers with others or change your prescription in any way — it is against the law and could seriously harm or kill them.
- The prescriber’s prescription should be taken safely to a pharmacy as soon as possible.
- Keep your painkillers securely stored at home in a locked box or cabinet to prevent accidental poisoning, or being taken by others for misuse.
- Return unused medications to the original pharmacy.

Avoiding Withdrawal Symptoms

- Symptoms will occur if you stop using your painkillers.
- These can be uncomfortable and include nausea, diarrhea, chills, and flu-like symptoms.
- Your body has become used to the medication so the dose must be decreased slowly under your prescriber’s direction before being stopped.

Travel

- Keep your painkillers in the original container from the pharmacy in your carry-on luggage.
- It is helpful to bring a letter from your prescriber explaining your need for painkillers, especially if you are going outside of your province or territory.