

Opioid Pain Medicines

Information for Patients and Families

You have been prescribed an opioid pain medicine that is also known as a narcotic. This leaflet reviews some important safety information about opioids.

Patients, family, friends, and caregivers can play an important role in the safe use of these medicines; share this information with them.

With opioids, there is a fine balance between effective pain control and dangerous side effects.



Opioids are intended to improve your pain enough so that you are able to do your day to day activities, but not reduce your pain to zero. Be sure that you understand your plan for pain control and work closely with your doctor if you need opioids for more than 1-2 weeks.

Risk of overdose and addiction:

Many people have used opioids without problems. However, serious problems, including overdose and addiction, have happened. It is important to follow the instruction on the prescription and **use the lowest possible dose for the shortest possible time**, and to be aware of signs that you are getting too much opioid.

Avoid alcohol and benzodiazepines.

Side effects:

Constipation, nausea, dry mouth, itchiness, sweating, and dizziness can happen often with opioids. Contact your doctor or pharmacist if your side effects are hard to manage.

Your ability to drive or operate machinery may be impaired.

Some people are more sensitive to the side effects of opioids and may need a lower starting dose or more careful monitoring. Talk to your doctor about the **HIGHER RISK** of dangerous side effects if:

- You have certain health conditions, for example:
 - Sleep apnea
 - Lung disease (e.g. COPD or asthma)
 - Kidney or liver problems
- You have never taken opioids before
- You are already taking an opioid or medications for anxiety or to help you sleep
- You have a history of problems with alcohol or other substances
- You have had a bad reaction to an opioid before
- You are age 65 or older

Safe keeping:

Never share your opioid medicine with anyone else. Store it securely in your home. Take any unused opioids back to your pharmacy for safe disposal.

Ask your healthcare provider if you have any questions.

Other options are available to treat pain.

Signs of Overdose

Stop taking the drug and get immediate medical help if you experience the following:

- Severe dizziness
- Inability to stay awake
- Hallucinations
- Heavy or unusual snoring
- Slow breathing rate

Your family member or caregiver needs to call 911 if:

- You can't speak clearly when you wake up
- They can't wake you up
- Your lips or fingernails are blue or purple
- You are making unusual heavy snoring, gasping, gurgling or snorting sounds while sleeping
- You are not breathing or have no heartbeat

Never leave a person alone if you are worried about them.

©2016 ISMP Canada revised Aug 2017

Health PEI
One Island Health System



Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada
Institut pour la sécurité des médicaments
aux patients du Canada