YOU are the most important member of your healthcare team. Ask questions and get the FACTS before taking opioids to manage your pain.

WHAT IS AN OPIOID?

An opioid is a strong prescription pain medication. Possible side effects include nausea, vomiting, sleepiness, dizziness and/or constipation.

Common opioids include:

Generic Name	Brand Name
Codeine	Tylenol® #3* or #4*
Fentanyl	Duragesic®
Hydrocodone	Vicodin®*, Norco®*
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid®
Methadone	Methadose®
Morphine	MS Contin®, Kadian
Oxycodone	Percocet®*, OxyContin®
Oxymorphone	Opana®
Tramadol	Ultram®, Ultracet®*

^{*} Contains acetaminophen (Tylenol). Use caution if you're also taking acetaminophen separately.

SAFE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store opioids out of sight and reach of children, teens, and pets

- Store opioids in private areas and lock up your pills if possible.
- Do not store your opioids in common rooms in the house (like bathrooms, kitchens) or in purses.
- Keep a count of how many pills you have left.

Dispose of all unused opioids

Use a permanent medication drop box.
 To find one near you, visit:

Michigan-OPEN.org/takebackmap

- Drop off at a community Medication Take Back event.
- Use your household trash as a last resort.
 - Mix opioids (do not crush) with used coffee grounds or kitty litter in a plastic bag and throw away.
 - Scratch out personal information on the prescription label and dispose of the original container.

Do NOT flush opioids down the toilet.

LEARN THE FACTS:

opioids & pain management



Michigan-OPEN.org

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UNDERSTANDING

PAIN AFTER SURGERY

The GOAL OF PAIN MANAGEMENT is to manage your pain enough to allow you to do the things you need to do in order to heal: walk, eat, breathe deeply and sleep.

Pain Expectations

- Feeling pain after surgery is normal.
- Pain is usually worst for the first 2-3 days after surgery.
- Your pain may be well controlled with a schedule of over-the-counter medications.
- Pain medication is only **one** part of your pain management plan.
- Other things you can do to help manage pain:
 - ► mindful breathing
 - ▶ music

 - physical therapy ▶ relaxation
- ▶ meditation
- ► daily reflection
- ▶ short walks



- - cause sleepiness.
 - taking opioids.
 - not use your opioids for other reasons.
 - Talk to your surgeon if you are having trouble managing your pain.

USING OPIOIDS SAFELY

BEFORE SURGERY:

- · Ask your surgeon if you can use over-thecounter acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Motrin or Advil) for your pain, before using an opioid.
- · Tell your surgeon if you are currently taking any sedatives or benzodiazepines (like Valium or Xanax).

AFTER SURGERY:

- If you are still in a lot of pain after taking an over-the-counter pain medicine, use the opioid medicine your surgeon gave you.
- · DO NOT mix opioids with alcohol, benzodiazepines (like Valium or Xanax), muscle relaxers, or other medications that can
- As your pain gets better, wait longer between
- Only use the opioids for your surgical pain. Do

KNOW THE RISKS

You are at higher risk of developing a **DEPENDENCE OR ADDICTION** to opioids if you:

HAVE A HISTORY OF:

- Abusing alcohol, prescription, or recreational drugs
- Using tobacco
- Depression, anxiety, or other mood disorders
- · Long-term (chronic) pain

TAKE OPIOIDS FOR LONGER THAN A FEW DAYS

TAKE OPIOIDS MORE OFTEN THAN YOUR SURGEON PRESCRIBED

You are at risk of an **OVERDOSE** if you:

HAVE A HISTORY OF:

- Sleep apnea
- · Other breathing problems

MIX OPIOIDS WITH:

- Alcohol
- Benzodiazepines (like Valium® or Xanax®)
- Muscle relaxers
- Any medications that can cause drowsiness
- Recreational drugs

TAKE OPIOIDS MORE OFTEN THAN YOUR SURGEON PRESCRIBED

DO NOT SHARE YOUR OPIOIDS with others. Diversion (sharing or selling) of opioids is a felony.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Using opioid medications can cause harm to a fetus. including neonatal abstinence syndrome.