

# NARCOTIC ANALGESICS

Commonly referred to as ‘Opioids’ are a class of medicines that are used to provide relief from moderate-to-severe acute or **chronic pain**. They may also be called opiates, opioid analgesics, or narcotics. Analgesic is another name for a medicine that relieves pain. Narcotic Analgesics induce euphoria, alter moods and produce sedation. They are also known for their physically addicting properties and severe withdrawal symptoms.

## COMMON OPIOIDS:



- Heroin (many colors)
- Vicodin
- Oxycontin
- Hydrocodone
- Morphine
- Fentanyl



## PHYSICAL EFFECTS:

- Ptosis (Droopy Eyelids)
- “On the Nod”
- Drowsiness
- Depressed Reflexes
- Dry Mouth



- Low Blood Pressure
- Slowed Pulse Rate & Breathing
- Constricted Pupils
- Slow, Low Raspy Speech

## METHODS OF INGESTION:

- Orally (In Pill Form)
- Smoked
- Suppositories
- Snorted
- Injected as a liquid
- Transdermal



## COMMON SIGNS OF USE:

- Very Addictive (some users are addicted after one use)
- Users may develop a tolerance to the drug
- Drowsiness, slowed breathing
- Dry Mouth
- Euphoria
- Itching
- People who stop using may suffer physical withdrawal
- Droopy eyelids
- Depressed Reflexes
- Slow, Low, Raspy Speech
- Puncture Marks
- Nausea

## OVERDOSE SIGNS:

- Slow/Shallow Breathing
- Coma
- Clammy Skin
- Convulsions



**Drug use problems can be complex and often vary from person to person. It is important to note that the information provided is to be used as a guide only and may not be suitable for your own situation.**