

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.



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.



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Substance Abuse Coalition



COMMON OPIOIDS:

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

PHYSICAL EFFECTS:

- Ptosis (Droopy Eyelids)
- Low Blood Pressure
- Slowed Pulse Rate
- "On the Nod"
- Breathing
- Drowsiness
- Depressed Reflexes
- Constricted Pupils
- Slow, Low
- Depressed Reflexes
- Raspy Speech
- Dry Mouth

METHODS OF INGESTION:

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

COMMON SIGNS OF USE:

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

OVERDOSE EFFECTS:

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

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Sources:

<https://www.drugs.com/drug-class/narcotic-analgesics.html>
International Association of Chiefs of Police ARIDE program