

Common Prescription Opioids

Abstral
Actig
Duragesic
Fentora
Fentanyl (generic name)
Lazanda
Subsys
Hysingla ER
Zohydro ER
Hydrocodone Bitartrate
(generic)
Dilaudid
Dilaudid-HP
Exalgo
Hydromorphone (generic)
Demerol Meperidine (generic)
Dolophine
Methadone HCl (generic)
Arymo ER
Duramorph
Infumorph
Kadian
MS Contin
Morphine Sulfate (generic)
Oxaydo
Oxycontin
Xtampza ER
Oxycodone (generic)
Opana
Nucynta
Oxymorphone HCl (generic)
Nucynta ER
Tapentadol HCl (generic)
Ultram
Conzip
Tramadol HCl (generic)

Tylenol w/Codeine #3
Tylenol w/Codeine #4
Codeine/APAP (generic)
Synalgos-DC
Dihydrocodeine/ASA/Caffeine
(generic)
Lortab Elixir
Norco
Vicodin
Vicodin ES
Vicodin HP
Hydrocodone/APAP (generic)
Reprexain
Vicoprofen
Hydrocodone/Ibuprofen (generic)
Percocet
Xartemis XR
Oxycodone HCl/APAP (generic)
Percodan
Oxycodone HCl/ASA (generic)
Belbuca
Butrans
Buprenex
Buprenorphine (generic)
Butorphanol NS
Butorphanol (generic) Nalbuphine
(generic)
Key: APAP = acetaminophen
ASA = aspirin

Not an inclusive list of
medications and/or official
indications. Please see drug
monograph at www.eMPR.com
and/or contact company for full
drug labeling.

What are opioids?

Opioids are a class of medications that include prescription drugs such as oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet), hydrocodone (Norco, Vicodin), codeine, morphine (MS Contin, Kadian), fentanyl, methadone, and many others. Opioids also include illegal drugs such as heroin. Opioids can be pills, patches, liquids, or injectable medications. Opioids are used to treat moderate to severe pain that may not respond well to other pain medications. How are opioids used? In moderate doses, an opioid dulls the senses, relieves pain, and induces sleep, but in excessive doses can cause stupor, coma, convulsions and even death. Opioid medicines are often prescribed by health care professionals to treat pain. These medicines may be needed while you are in the hospital and also after you go home. How does an opioid work? Prescription opioids are chemicals that are similar to your own endorphins (an endorphin is the morphine-like chemicals produced by your body that helps diminish pain and creates positive feelings; the body's natural painkillers). They change the way the brain handles pain signals. Opioid medications act on opioid receptors in the spinal cord, gastrointestinal tract, and brain to reduce the intensity of pain perception. Opioids

also affect brain areas that control emotion, which can further diminish the effects of painful stimuli.

What can I do to help?

Patients, family members and other caregivers can play an important role in the safe use of these medicines by becoming better informed and disposing of unused or expired medication properly.