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## Opioid Overdose

### What are opioids?

Opioids, sometimes called narcotics, are a type of drug. They include strong prescription pain relievers [<https://medlineplus.gov/painrelievers.html>] such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, and tramadol. The illegal drug heroin [<https://medlineplus.gov/heroin.html>] is also an opioid.

A health care provider may give you a prescription opioid to reduce pain after you have had a major injury or surgery. You may get them if you have severe pain from health conditions like cancer. Some providers prescribe them for chronic pain [<https://medlineplus.gov/chronicpain.html>].

Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by your provider. However, people who take opioids are at risk for opioid use disorder (OUD) [<https://medlineplus.gov/opioidmisuseandaddiction.html>] and overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/opioidoverdose.html>]. These risks increase when these medicines are misused. Misuse [<https://medlineplus.gov/prescriptiondrugmisuse.html>] can include taking more than your prescribed dose or taking it more often, using it to get high, or taking someone else's opioids.

### What is an opioid overdose?

Opioids affect the part of the brain that regulates breathing. When people take high doses of opioids, it can lead to an overdose, with the slowing or stopping of breathing and sometimes death.

### What causes an opioid overdose?

An opioid overdose can happen for a variety of reasons, including if you:

- Take an opioid to get high.
- Take an extra dose of a prescription opioid or take it too often (either accidentally or on purpose).
- Mix an opioid with other medicines, illegal drugs, or alcohol. An overdose can be fatal when mixing an opioid and certain anxiety treatment medicines, such as Xanax or Valium.
- Take an opioid medicine that was prescribed for someone else. Children are especially at risk of an accidental overdose if they take medicine not intended for them.

There is also a risk of overdose if you are getting medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD). MOUD is a treatment for OUD [<https://medlineplus.gov/opioidusedisorderoudtreatment.html>]. Many of the medicines used for MOUD are also controlled substances that can be misused.

### Who is at risk of an opioid overdose?

Anyone who takes an opioid can be at risk of an overdose, but you are at higher risk if you:

- Take illegal opioids
- Take more opioid medicine than you are prescribed
- Combine opioids with other medicines and/or alcohol

- Have certain medical conditions, such as sleep apnea [<https://medlineplus.gov/sleepapnea.html>] , or reduced kidney [<https://medlineplus.gov/kidneydiseases.html>] or liver [<https://medlineplus.gov/liverdiseases.html>] function
- Are over 65 years old

## What are the signs of an opioid overdose?

The signs of an opioid overdose include:

- Very small pupils of the eyes
- Falling asleep or loss of consciousness
- Slow, shallow breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Vomiting
- Limp body
- Pale, blue, or cold skin
- Faint heartbeat
- Purple lips and fingernails

## What should I do if I think that someone is having an opioid overdose?

If you think someone is having an opioid overdose:

- **Call 911 immediately.**
- Give the person naloxone, if it is available. Naloxone is a safe medication that can quickly stop an opioid overdose. There are two forms. One is a nasal spray that you spray into the nose. The other type is injected into the muscle under the skin, or into the veins. Naloxone works by blocking the effects of the opioids on the body. It's important to read the product instructions and check the expiration date before you give it to someone.
- Try to keep the person awake and breathing.
- Lay the person on their side to prevent choking.
- Stay with the person until emergency workers arrive.

Naloxone won't harm someone if they're overdosing on drugs other than opioids, so it's best to use it if you think someone is overdosing.

## Can an opioid overdose be prevented?

If you are taking opioid pain medicine, there are steps you can take [<https://medlineplus.gov/safeopioiduse.html>] to help prevent an opioid overdose:

- Take your medicine exactly as prescribed by your provider. Do not take more medicine at once or take medicine more often than you are supposed to.
- Never mix the pain medicines with alcohol, sleeping pills, or illegal substances.
- Store your medicine safely where children or pets can't reach it. Consider using a medicine lockbox. Besides keeping children safe, it also prevents someone who lives with you or visits your house from stealing your medicines.
- Dispose of unused medicine promptly.

It is also important to teach your family and friends how to respond to an overdose. If you are at higher risk of an overdose, you will want get naloxone and carry it with you wherever you go. You can buy naloxone at a pharmacy.

## Start Here

- Opioids [<https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/opioids>]  (National Institute on Drug Abuse)  
Also in Spanish [<https://nida.nih.gov/es/areas-de-investigacion/opioides>]
- Preventing Opioid Overdose [<https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/prevention/>] (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- What is Opioid Overdose? Treatments and Preventions [<https://www.samhsa.gov/substance-use/treatment/overdose-prevention>] (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration)

# Prevention and Risk Factors

- SAMHSA Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit [<https://library.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/overdose-prevention-response-kit-pep23-03-00-001.pdf>] (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) - **PDF**

## Treatments and Therapies

- Access to Naloxone Can Save a Life during an Opioid Overdose [<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/access-naloxone-can-save-life-during-opioid-overdose>] (Food and Drug Administration)  
Also in Spanish [<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/articulos-para-el-consumidor-en-espanol/tener-naloxona-la-mano-puede-salvar-una-vida-durante-una-sobredosis-de-opioides>]
- Medications for Opioid Overdose, Withdrawal, and Addiction [<https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/opioids/medications-opioid-overdose-withdrawal-addiction-infographic>]  **Infographic** (National Institute on Drug Abuse)  
Also in Spanish [<https://nida.nih.gov/es/areas-de-investigacion/trends-statistics/infographics/medications-opioid-overdose-withdrawal-addiction>]
- Naloxone DrugFacts [<https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/naloxone>]  (National Institute on Drug Abuse)  
Also in Spanish [<https://nida.nih.gov/es/publicaciones/drugfacts/naloxona>]

## Specifics

- Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit: Recovering From Opioid Overdose  
[<https://library.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/recovering-from-opioid-overdose.pdf>]  
(Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) - **PDF**

## Genetics

- Opioid addiction: MedlinePlus Genetics [<https://medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/opioid-addiction>]  
 (National Library of Medicine)

## Videos and Tutorials

- How Naloxone Saves Lives in Opioid Overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/medlineplus-videos/how-naloxone-saves-lives-in-opioid-overdose/>]  (National Library of Medicine)  
Also in Spanish [<https://medlineplus.gov/spanish/videos-de-medlineplus/como-la-naloxona-salva-vidas-por-sobredosis-de-opioides/>]

## Statistics and Research

- FastStats: Drug Overdoses [<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/drug-overdoses.htm>] (National Center for Health Statistics)
- Opioid Overdose [<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/opioid-overdose>] (World Health Organization)  
Also in Spanish [<https://www.who.int/es/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/opioid-overdose>]

## Clinical Trials

- ClinicalTrials.gov: Opioid Overdose [<https://clinicaltrials.gov/search?cond=opioid+overdose&aggFilters=status:not%20rec>]  
 (National Institutes of Health)

## Journal Articles

References and abstracts from MEDLINE/PubMed (National Library of Medicine)

- Article: Use of a Shoulder-Mounted Wearable Sensor Prototype Designed to Detect Opioid-Related... [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40720874>]
- Article: The B.R.I.D.G.E. Program as an Exemplar of Nurse Led Multimodal Approaches... [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40697140>]
- Article: "I think that that really could benefit a lonely user:" perceptions... [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/40682109>]
- Opioid Overdose -- see more articles [<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%22Opiate+Overdose%22%5Bmajr%3Anoexp%5D+OR+%28+%22Opioid->

Related+Disorders%22%5Bmajr%3Aneoexp%5D+AND+%22Drug+Overdose%22%5Bmajr%3Aneoexp%5D+%29+AND+humans%5Bmh%5D+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+%22last+1+Year%22+%5Bedat%5D+NOT+%28letter%5Bpt%5D+OR+case+reports%5Bpt%5D+OR+editorial%5Bpt%5D+OR+comment%5Bpt%5D%29+AND+free+full+text%5Bsb%5D+]

## Reference Desk

- Commonly Used Terms for Opioids and Drug Overdose [<https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/glossary/>]  
(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

## Children

- What to Know About Fentanyl and Using Naloxone for Opioid Overdose [<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/teen/substance-abuse/Pages/what-parents-need-to-know-about-naloxone-for-opioid-overdose.aspx>]  
 (American Academy of Pediatrics)  
Also in Spanish [<https://www.healthychildren.org/spanish/ages-stages/teen/substance-abuse/paginas/what-parents-need-to-know-about-naloxone-for-opioid-overdose.aspx>]

## Teenagers

- What to Know About Fentanyl and Using Naloxone for Opioid Overdose [<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/teen/substance-abuse/Pages/what-parents-need-to-know-about-naloxone-for-opioid-overdose.aspx>]  
 (American Academy of Pediatrics)  
Also in Spanish [<https://www.healthychildren.org/spanish/ages-stages/teen/substance-abuse/paginas/what-parents-need-to-know-about-naloxone-for-opioid-overdose.aspx>]



## MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

Acetaminophen and codeine overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002562.htm>]

Codeine overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002613.htm>]

Heroin overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002861.htm>]

Hydrocodone and acetaminophen overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002670.htm>]

Hydrocodone/oxycodone overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/007285.htm>]

Hydromorphone overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002633.htm>]

Methadone overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002679.htm>]

Morphine overdose [<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002502.htm>]

## Related Health Topics

Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) Treatment [<https://medlineplus.gov/opioidusedisorderoudtreatment.html>]

Opioids and Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) [<https://medlineplus.gov/opioidsandopiodusedisorderoud.html>]

[Prescription Drug Misuse](https://medlineplus.gov/prescriptiondrugmisuse.html) [<https://medlineplus.gov/prescriptiondrugmisuse.html>]

[Safe Opioid Use](https://medlineplus.gov/safeopioiduse.html) [<https://medlineplus.gov/safeopioiduse.html>]

## National Institutes of Health

The primary NIH organization for research on *Opioid Overdose* is the National Institute on Drug Abuse [<https://www.drugabuse.gov/>]

## Other Languages

Find health information in languages other than English [<https://medlineplus.gov/languages/opioidoverdose.html>] on *Opioid Overdose*

## NIH MedlinePlus Magazine

[Fentanyl 101](https://magazine.medlineplus.gov/article/fentanyl-101) [<https://magazine.medlineplus.gov/article/fentanyl-101>]

[How Naloxone Reverses Opioid Overdoses \(and Why It's Important To Have on Hand!\)](https://magazine.medlineplus.gov/article/how-naloxone-reverses-opioid-overdoses-and-why-its-important-to-have-on-hand) [<https://magazine.medlineplus.gov/article/how-naloxone-reverses-opioid-overdoses-and-why-its-important-to-have-on-hand>]

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