

WHAT ARE OPIOIDS?

- Opioids are a class of drugs typically used to manage pain.
- Opioids can cause tolerance and dependence, leading to misuse.
- Misuse of opioids increases the risk of overdose.
- Prescription opioid examples:
 - Morphine / Codeine
 - OxyContin (Oxycodone)
 - Vicodin (Hydrocodone)
 - Ultram (Tramadol)
- Illicit opioid examples:
 - Heroin
 - Non-medical Fentanyl



TEXAS ASSOCIATION FOR CHARITABLE CLINICS

*"the voice of Texas
charitable clinics"*

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OPIOID RESOURCE GUIDE

Texas Association for
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WHAT IS AN OPIOID USE DISORDER?

- Opioid Use Disorder is a chronic relapsing disease state.
- Opioid Use Disorder is associated with a loss of relationships and jobs as well as physical harm.
- In 2016, 48.5 million Americans used illicit drugs or misused prescription drugs (Center for Disease Control and Prevention).
- Opioid Use Disorder is treatable and can be managed. Seek care from health professionals.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES



Reach out to your doctor or clinician if you or a loved one misuse opioids.



SAMHSA

Call the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) 24/7 toll-free hotline: **1-800-662-HELP (4357)**.

Treatment Locator:
<https://www.samhsa.gov/find-treatment>



Search the **Texas State Prevention Resource Centers** website for regional resource centers.



Texas Health and Human Services: **Local Mental Health & Behavioral Health Finder**

Services Search Form:
<https://apps.hhs.texas.gov/contact/search.cfm>

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



Opioid overdose can be detected by:

- Unconsciousness
- Slow breathing or no breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Limp body
- Pale, blue, or cold skin

Opioid Overdose Action Plan

1. Call 911.
2. If available, administer Naloxone (Narcan).
3. Initiate rescue breathing (1 breath every 5 seconds).
4. Stay with person; Give 2nd dose of naloxone if needed.
5. Continue rescue breathing if necessary.
6. Place person on side in recovery position when breathing; Wait for emergency medical services.

