

OPIOIDS

The abuse and addiction to opioids such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, fentanyl, heroin, morphine, and prescription pain relievers is a serious national problem which affects the health, social, and economic welfare of our society.



Between 26.4 million to 36 million people abuse opioids worldwide.



An estimated 1.7 million people in the United States suffered from substance use disorders related to prescription opioid pain relievers.

Teens who learn about the risk of drugs from their parents are **50%** less likely to use drugs.

Emergence: How did this epidemic begin?



When most opioid pain killers came to market, it was believed that they were a good option for patients with chronic pain conditions.



Unfortunately, doctors and pharmaceutical companies underestimated the power of opioids and many patients developed addictions to their prescriptions.



Medical providers wrote nearly a quarter of a billion opioid prescriptions in 2013, enough for every American adult to have their own bottle of pills.

Each day, **91** Americans die from an opioid overdose.



In the US, opioid prescription overdose deaths have escalated to 42,252 in 2016.

Impact



Emergency room visits for opioid overdoses rose 30% in the U.S. from July 2016 through September 2017.



In 2016, over 4.3% of the U.S. population age 12 years or older used opioid pain relievers non-medically.

Opioids cause **20%** of drug overdose deaths in Hawaii.

Local Public Health Crisis

Drug overdose including illicit drugs kills more Hawaii residents than motor vehicle accidents.



Tips for Parents

- Communicate the risks of opioid abuse to your teens.
- Monitor your medication! Know how much you have until your next refill.
- Secure your medication! Lock it up! Treat it as you would cash or jewelry.
- Safely dispose of expired or unused prescription medications.



Prevention

Learn more from these local opioid resources

- www.hiprc808.org
- www.hawaiiopioid.org
 - www.hawaiiopioid.org/drug-take-back
- www.hiprc808.org/prescription-otc-drugs
- www.store.samhsa.gov
 - Opioid-Overdose-Prevention-Toolkit

Mixing Alcohol & Prescription Drugs

Mixing alcohol and any prescription drug can lead to these consequences: high blood pressure, nausea, dizziness, coma, and death.





Sources: https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/information-sheet/en/
<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-overdose-crisis>;
https://www.livetradingnews.com/cdc-daily-91-americans-die-opioid-overdose-52664.html#.XYK_WChKiUk
<https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2018-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf>
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6709e1.htm?s_cid=mm6709e1_w
<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/opioid-overdoses/index.html>
<https://drugabusestatistics.org/opioid-epidemic/>
<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-overdose-crisis>
National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. Stats of the State of Hawaii.
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/hawaii/hawaii.htm>
<https://www.livestories.com/statistics/hawaii/car-accident-deaths-mortality>
National Institute on Drug Abuse. 2019. Opioid Overdose Crisis.
<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-overdose-crisis>
<https://nursing.usc.edu/blog/social-determinants-teen-drug-use/>
Hawaii State Department of Health. 2018. Hawai'i Injury Prevention Plan 2012-2017.
https://www.sprc.org/sites/default/files/Hawaii_Injury_Prevention_Plan_2012_to_2017_4mb.pdf

This infographic was produced by the HIPRC for educational purposes only. Funded by the State of Hawaii DOH ADAD through Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds.