

# PRESCRIPTION OPIOID PAINKILLERS FOR EMERGENCY OR URGENT CARE

People sometimes misuse opioid painkillers, either by taking them in ways they weren't prescribed or by taking someone else's prescription. In Oklahoma, 71% of unintentional poisoning deaths involve prescription opioid painkillers. Our emergency department will only provide pain relief options that are safe and appropriate.

## FOR YOUR SAFETY, WE DO NOT:

### \* **Prescribe long-acting opioid painkillers.**

Such as oxycodone (OxyContin®), morphine (MSContin®), fentanyl patches (Duragesic®) or methadone.

### \* **Prescribe more than a short course of opioid painkillers.**

3 days in most cases.

### \* **Refill lost, stolen or destroyed prescriptions.**



#### **Prescription opioid painkillers can be just as dangerous as illegal drugs.**

- Opioid painkillers can cause confusion, drowsiness and increased sensitivity to pain.
- People can become dependent on or addicted to opioid painkillers.
- An overdose of opioid painkillers can cause a person to stop breathing and die.



#### **Keep your prescription opioid painkillers safe!**

- Keep opioid painkillers in their original labeled containers.
- Keep opioid painkillers out of sight, preferably in a secured location, such as a locked box or cabinet and out of reach of children.
- Get rid of opioid painkillers you are no longer using in your local drop box or by mixing with kitty litter or coffee grounds.

For more information visit: <http://poison.health.ok.gov>

**Problem with painkillers?**  
Help is available - call 211 for treatment resources