

What is Oxycodone?

OxyContin & Percocet

OxyContin is a time released pain medication. It contains *oxycodone*, which is an opioid drug, like morphine, codeine, heroin, and methadone.

Percocet contains five milligrams of *oxycodone*, which is all released when the pill is taken. *Percocet* also contains acetaminophine (the drug in Tylenol), which makes people sick when they take a lot of it.

OxyContin doesn't contain *acetaminophen*. It is pure *oxycodone* in amounts much larger than in Percocet. In Canada, Oxy pills come with 10, 20, 40 or 80 mg of oxycodone. Just one Oxy pill can have the same amount of oxycodone as 16 Percocet pills. To get around Oxy's slow release of oxycodone, users crush or chew the pill. Because there is no acetaminophine to make the user sick if they take too much, the risk of overdosing is extremely high.

The difference between Percocet and OxyContin

Both medications relieve pain, but Percocet lasts around 5 hours, while OxyContin last for about 12 hours.

Signs of Use

Oxycodone is expensive! Parents often find out about addictions when their children steal money, sell their things, cash out savings accounts, etc. They have low energy levels, are sleepy and may seem confused. Other symptoms include cold, clammy skin, dizziness, slow breathing, vomiting, seizures and small pinpoint pupils.

Appearance

Oxycontin pills are imprinted with "OC" on one side and their strength (ie. "20" for 20mg) on the other side. Each strength is produced in a different colour.

Percocet pills differ from manufacturer. They usually are imprinted with the word "*percocet*" on one side and the strength on the other.

<http://www.camh.net/>

<http://www.teenoverthecounterdrugabuse.com/>

<http://www.drugs.com/imprints>

Codeine

Codeine is a narcotic pain-reliever and cough suppressant similar to *morphine* and *hydrocodone*. A small amount of codeine is converted to morphine in the body. Codeine increases tolerance to pain, decreasing discomfort, but the pain is still apparent to the patient. It also causes sedation drowsiness and depresses breathing.

Availability

Recreational use of codeine occurs because it is easy to obtain. It can be obtained over the counter in low doses or through prescriptions.

Codeine can be taken safely from 10-60mg at once.

However, codeine abusers will take between 60mg and 400mg at once.

Side Effects

Most frequent side effects of codeine include lightheadedness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, problems breathing, and sedation. Mental and physical dependence can occur.

Appearance

Codeine is present in cough syrups such as Robitussin A-C®, Mytussin®AC Cough Syrup. And pain relievers such as Tylenol with Codeine (No.2, No. 3, and No. 4)®

<http://www.medicinenet.com/codeine/article.htm>

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/meds/>

Morphine

Morphine directly effects the central nervous system. Besides relieving pain, Morphine impairs mental and physical performance, relieves fear and anxiety, and produces euphoria.

Side Effects

Morphine also decreases hunger, inhibits cough reflex, produces constipation, and usually reduces sex drive.

Addiction

Morphine's euphoric effects can be HIGHLY addictive. Tolerance and physical and psychological dependence develop QUICKLY!

Appearance:

Morphine is produced in white crystals, hypodermic tablets, or injectable solutions. Morphine tablets do not have the strength imprinted on them or identify themselves as morphine

<http://www.narconon.ca/morphine.htm>

Hydrocodone

Hydrocodone is an antitussive (cough suppressant) and a pain reliever. There are many brand names for hydrocodone. All are combination products and the most frequently prescribed combination is *hydrocodone and acetaminophen* (Vicodin®, Lortab®, Lorcet®)

Short- and Long-Term Effects

Hydrocodone is similar to *codeine* but with effects more similar to *morphine*. It is abused for its opioid effects. Hydrocodone abuse is associated with tolerance, dependence, and addiction. Due to its combination with acetaminophen it carries the risk of *liver toxicity* when high, acute doses are taken. Life threatening respiratory depression can occur as well when taken in high doses.

Side Effects

Because the drug acts on the brain, its major side effects are central and include dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, euphoria, lightheadedness and confusion.

Appearance

Acetaminophen hydrocodone in tablet form has a "V" imprinted on one side and a number on the other side. Some manufacturers have their initials instead of the "V" on the pill.

<http://www.justice.gov/dea/concern/hydrocodone.html>

<http://www.addictionsearch.com/>

Meperidine

Meperidine is a pain reliever associated with medical, surgical, obstetrical, and dental procedures. It is similar to *morphine* and works by dulling the pain perception centre in the brain. The most popular brand name of meperidine is Demerol®

Side Effects

Effects from taking meperidine includes: lightheadedness, weakness, headache, mood changes, confusion, agitation, vomiting, stomach pain and cramps, constipation, dry mouth, changes in vision, flushing, sweating. As well as difficulty breathing, shakiness, seizures, hallucinations, changes in heartbeat, fainting, rash and hives.

Appearance

Meperidine comes as a *tablet and a syrup* to take by mouth. People dependent on meperidine tend to chew, crush, snort or inject the drug for a high.

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/>

Amphetamines

Amphetamines are stimulant drugs. Stimulants speed up the central nervous system. They act like adrenaline. Other drugs with similar effects include cocaine, ecstasy, ephedrine, caffeine, etc.

Who uses amphetamines?

This stimulant was once very easy to obtain. Truck drivers, students, athletes and even soldiers were most likely to abuse the drug. As well as people with eating disorders to try and lose weight.

Effects:

Amphetamines make the user: alert, confident, energetic, talkative, restless, excited, tense, nervous, hostile and aggressive. Hyperactive children are giving amphetamine in correct doses to produce a calming effect.

Amphetamines reduce hunger, increase breathing, heart rate and blood pressure. Large doses can cause fever, headache, nausea, irregular heartbeat, tremors, and loss of coordination and collapse.

Appearance

Pure amphetamines are white, bitter-tasting crystalline powders. Amphetamines are injected, smoked, sniffed or taken as pills - Ritalin®, Concerta®, Adderall®.

<http://www.camh.net/>

Benzodiazepines

Benzodiazepines are known as sedatives. They reduce activity in certain parts of the brain. Benzodiazepines are taken to induce sedation for surgical procedures, treatment of alcohol withdrawal, controlling seizures, and relaxation of skeletal muscles. They are produced in tablet form.

Effects

Benzodiazepines can relieve insomnia and emotional distress. But they can also impair the ability to learn and remember information. They also can lead to confusion, disorientation, amnesia and depression .

Generic names: Xanax®, Rivotril®, Valium®, Ativan®, and others

<http://www.camh.net/>

LEARN THE LANGUAGE

Street Name	Opioid	Street Name	Opioid
40's	Oxycodone	M	Morphine
40-bar	Oxycodone	Miss Emma	Morphine
80's	Oxycodone	Mister Blue	Morphine
Ac/dc	Codeine	Normies	Benzodiazepines
Aimies	Amphetamine	OC	Oxycodone
Back dex	Amphetamine	Rowies	Benzodiazepines
Bam	Amphetamine	Schoolboy	Codeine
Bennie	Amphetamine	Sleepers	Benzodiazepines
Benz	Amphetamine	T-3's	Codeine
Benzo	Benzodiazepines	Tranks	Benzodiazepines
Black cadillacs	Amphetamine	Unkie	Morphine
Blue boy	Amphetamine	V	Benzodiazepines
Co-pilot	Amphetamine		
Cotton	Oxycodone		
Cough syrup	Codeine		
Demmys	Meperidine		
Dexies	Amphetamine		
Dillies	Morphine		
Dreamer	Morphine		
First line	Morphine		
Footballs	Amphetamine		
Hillbilly heroin	Oxycodone		
Hows	Morphine		
Hydros	Hydrocodone		
Killer	Oxycodone		

Sarnia-Lambton

Drug Strategy

Opioid

Abuse

Reference to Drugs of Choice
on Our Streets

THE ONTARIO
TRILLIUM
FOUNDATION



LA FONDATION
TRILLIUM
DE L'ONTARIO



www.drugfreesarnialambton.com

www.theunitedway.on.ca