

OPIOID START TALKING

(MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE PATIENT'S MEDICAL RECORD)

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

Patient Name:	Date of Birth:
Name of Controlled Substance containing an Opioid:	
Dosage:	Quantity Prescribed (For a minor, if signature is not the parent or guardian, the prescriber must limit the opioid to a single, 72 hour supply):
Number of refills:	
<p>A controlled substance is a drug or other substance that the United States Drug Enforcement Administration has identified as having a potential for abuse. My provider shared the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The risks of substance use disorder and overdose associated with the controlled substance containing an opioid. b. Individuals with mental illness and substance use disorders may have an increased risk of addiction to a controlled substance. (Required only for minors.) c. Mixing opioids with benzodiazepines, alcohol, muscle relaxers, or any other drug that may depress the central nervous system can cause serious health risks, including death or disability. (Required only for minors.) d. For a female who is pregnant or is of reproductive age, the heightened risk of short and long-term effects of opioids, including but not limited to neonatal abstinence syndrome. e. Any other information necessary for patients to use the drug safely and effectively as found in the patient counseling information section of the labeling for the controlled substance. f. Safe disposal of opioids has shown to reduce injury and death in family members. Proper disposal of expired, unused or unwanted controlled substances may be done through community take-back programs, local pharmacies, or local law enforcement agencies. Information on where to return your prescription drugs can be found at http://www.michigan.gov/deqdrugdisposal. g. It is a felony to illegally deliver, distribute or share a controlled substance without a prescription properly issued by a licensed health care prescriber. 	
<p>I acknowledge the potential benefits and risks of an opioid medication as described by my provider along with the responsibility of properly managing my medication as stated above.</p>	
Signature of Prescriber (when prescribing to a minor)	Date
Signature of Patient, if a minor, patient's parent/guardian	Date
Signature of Patient's Representative or other authorized adult	Date
Printed Name of Parent/Guardian; Patient's Representative or other authorized adult	

<p>The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, genetic information, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, political beliefs or disability.</p>	<p>AUTHORITY: PCA 246 of 2017, MCL 333.7303b and MCL 333.7303c COMPLETION: Required. PENALTY: Probation, limitation, denial, fine, suspension, revocation or permanent revocation.</p>
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Opioid Facts

An opioid is a strong prescription pain medication. Some possible side effects include nausea/vomiting, sleepiness/dizziness, and/or constipation.

Common Names of Opioids:

- Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Norco)
- Oxycodone (Percocet, OxyContin)
- Morphine
- Codeine (Tylenol #3, Tylenol #4)
- Fentanyl
- Tramadol (Ultram)
- Methadone
- Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- Oxymorphone (Opana)

Only use your opioids for the reason they were prescribed.

Using Opioids Safely:

- Do not mix opioids with benzodiazepines (i.e. Valium, Xanax, and Ativan), alcohol, muscle relaxers, sedatives or street drugs. It can affect your ability to breathe and could cause death.
- Your opioids are only for you. Do not share your pills/patches with others.
- Diversion (sharing or selling) of opioids is considered a felony.
- Do not drive while you are taking opioids. You can be charged with a DUI (driving under the influence) in the state of Michigan.
- For a female who is pregnant or plans to become pregnant: exposing the fetus to opioids could have long term effects including fetal addiction.
- Safely store opioids out of the reach of infants, children, teens, and pets. Lock your medication if possible.
- Safely dispose of unused opioids:
 - Unused opioid medication prescribed by Michigan Pain Specialists should be returned to our office for disposal.
 - Pharmacy and police station drop-boxes
 - Medication Take-Back Drives

Opioid Addiction: You are at a higher risk of developing a dependence or addiction to opioids if you:

- Have a history of depression or anxiety
- Have a history of using or abusing alcohol, tobacco, prescription drugs, or street drugs
- Take more medication than prescribed by your physician
- Have long term chronic pain