HELP IS HERE.

The consequences of untreated addiction can be tragic for the individual, family and community. Tahoe Forest Hospital District (TFHD) has implemented a Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) program to help people suffering from opioid addiction.

Opioid addiction is a chronic disease like heart disease or diabetes. A chronic disease is a medical condition that can last for a person’s entire life. However, by managing the addiction, a person can regain a healthy, productive life.

Most people cannot just walk away from addiction. They need help.

Medication Assisted Treatment stops the use of the problem drug. It helps them get through withdrawal and cope with cravings.

MAT addresses the underlying issues that trigger inappropriate drug use and helps people move into healthy addiction free lifestyles, also called recovery.

TAHOE FOREST HEALTH SYSTEM

MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT

for Opioid Addiction

TAHOE FOREST HEALTH SYSTEM

FACTS:

Addiction is a disease. It cannot be cured, but it can be managed with medication, counseling, and support.

The goal of Medication Assisted Treatment is to recover from addiction. It does NOT replace one addictive drug with another. It provides a safe, controlled level of medication to overcome the use of a problem opioid.

Examples of opioid medications include:

- Codeine - an ingredient in some cough syrups and in one Tylenol® product
- Hydrocodone - Vicodin®, Lortab®, or Lorcet®
- Oxycodone - Percocet®, OxyContin®, or Percodan®
- Hydromorphone - Dilaudid®
- Morphine -MSContin®, MSIR®, Avinza®, or Kadian®
- Propoxyphene - Darvocet® or Darvon®
- Fentanyl - Duragesic®
- Methadone
Opioid OVERDOSE PREVENTION
Medication – Naloxone (Narcan)

Naloxone, commonly called Narcan, is a medication used in MAT to reverse opioid overdose. When you are prescribed opioids, you have the right to have a Naloxone prescription from your medical provider.

Narcan is a nasal spray and can be used by a non-medical professional to reverse an overdose caused by opioids.

If you suspect you or someone you know is having an overdose, call 911 immediately.

Even if you use Narcan on someone, you still must call 911 to get the patient the proper medical care.

What Does An Opioid Overdose Look Like?

- Confusion
- Seeming “drunk”
- Vomiting
- Pinpoint pupils
- Extreme drowsiness
- Unable to wake
- Very slow/irregular breathing or other breathing problems
- No breathing
- Blue or clammy skin
- Loss of consciousness

Opioid Withdrawal Symptoms

- Yawning and other sleep problems
- Sweating more than normal
- Anxiety or nervousness
- Muscle aches and pains
- Stomach pain, nausea, or vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Weakness