

Mayo Clinic Minute

Prescription Opioids Misuse

Video	Audio
Dr. W. Michael Hooten <input type="checkbox"/> Anesthesiology <input type="checkbox"/> Mayo Clinic <input type="checkbox"/>	“More people are dying from accidental opioid prescriptions than from heroin and cocaine combined.”
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Mayo Clinic’s Dr. Michael Hooten is talking about narcotic pain relievers such as oxycodone, hydrocodone and methadone. These pain relievers may help in the short term; however...
Vivien Williams standup <input type="checkbox"/>	Mayo Clinic researchers found 1 in 4 patients prescribed an opioid painkiller for the first time progressed to chronic use. They also found that people with histories of tobacco use <input type="checkbox"/> and substance abuse were most likely to use opioid painkillers long term. <input type="checkbox"/>
	Dr. Hooten says there are certain clinical characteristics that put some people at risk.
Dr. W. Michael Hooten <input type="checkbox"/> Anesthesiology <input type="checkbox"/> Mayo Clinic	“Psychiatric comorbidity problems, including depression, anxiety substance use, are independent predictors of opioid misuse and even accidental opioid deaths.”
	Dr. Hooten says finding alternative methods to manage pain, including non-opioid analgesics or other non-medication approaches may help reduce the risk of opioid addiction
	For the Mayo Clinic News Network, I’m Vivien Williams.