

## OXYCONTIN®

OxyContin is a prescription painkiller which contains the substance oxycodone, its main ingredient. It has been used for moderate to high pain relief. Since the introduction of OxyContin in 1996, there has been a rise in oxycodone abuse. OxyContin comes in various tablet forms and is commonly known on the street as OC, OX, Oxy, Oxycotton, kicker, blue, and hillbilly heroin.



### EFFECTS

Short-term effects of OxyContin use include sedation, constipation, cough suppression, elation, euphoria, analgesia, and respiratory depression. A large single dose of the drug could result in severe respiratory depression, its most serious side effect, which could eventually lead to death. Long term effects of OxyContin, or more specifically oxycodone, can lead to abuse, dependence and tolerance. Chronic use of OxyContin can lead to tolerance of the drug; this means that higher doses of the drug must be taken by the user in order to attain the same effects. Physical dependence and even addiction to OxyContin, or oxycodone, can develop with long term use.



SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
Bloomington



DEPARTMENT OF  
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation  
Bloomington

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is operated by the Department of Applied Health Science, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Indiana University. Funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

## OXYCONTIN®

OxyContin is a prescription painkiller which contains the substance oxycodone, its main ingredient. It has been used for moderate to high pain relief. Since the introduction of OxyContin in 1996, there has been a rise in oxycodone abuse. OxyContin comes in various tablet forms and is commonly known on the street as OC, OX, Oxy, Oxycotton, kicker, blue, and hillbilly heroin.



### EFFECTS

Short-term effects of OxyContin use include sedation, constipation, cough suppression, elation, euphoria, analgesia, and respiratory depression. A large single dose of the drug could result in severe respiratory depression, its most serious side effect, which could eventually lead to death. Long term effects of OxyContin, or more specifically oxycodone, can lead to abuse, dependence and tolerance. Chronic use of OxyContin can lead to tolerance of the drug; this means that higher doses of the drug must be taken by the user in order to attain the same effects. Physical dependence and even addiction to OxyContin, or oxycodone, can develop with long term use.



SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
Bloomington



DEPARTMENT OF  
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation  
Bloomington

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is operated by the Department of Applied Health Science, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Indiana University. Funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

## OXYCONTIN®

OxyContin is a prescription painkiller which contains the substance oxycodone, its main ingredient. It has been used for moderate to high pain relief. Since the introduction of OxyContin in 1996, there has been a rise in oxycodone abuse. OxyContin comes in various tablet forms and is commonly known on the street as OC, OX, Oxy, Oxycotton, kicker, blue, and hillbilly heroin.



### EFFECTS

Short-term effects of OxyContin use include sedation, constipation, cough suppression, elation, euphoria, analgesia, and respiratory depression. A large single dose of the drug could result in severe respiratory depression, its most serious side effect, which could eventually lead to death. Long term effects of OxyContin, or more specifically oxycodone, can lead to abuse, dependence and tolerance. Chronic use of OxyContin can lead to tolerance of the drug; this means that higher doses of the drug must be taken by the user in order to attain the same effects. Physical dependence and even addiction to OxyContin, or oxycodone, can develop with long term use.



SCHOOL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
Bloomington



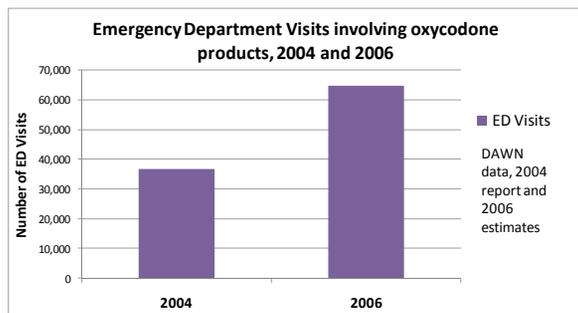
DEPARTMENT OF  
APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation  
Bloomington

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is operated by the Department of Applied Health Science, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Indiana University. Funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through Health and Human Services/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

## INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

The nonmedical use of pharmaceuticals, such as OxyContin, has been on the rise in recent years. According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) 2006 estimates, over 740,000 emergency department (ED) visits that year involved the nonmedical use of prescription or other pharmaceutical drugs; this is an increase of 38% from the 2004 figures. Over half of these particular visits involved central nervous system agents, the most frequent being opiate/opioid analgesics such as oxycodone; a little over 64,000 ED visits involved oxycodone. Emergency visits involving oxycodone increased 56% from 2004 to 2006. From 1997 to 2005, sales of OxyContin rose over 500% across the state of Indiana; however, several counties in southern Indiana saw an even higher increase of sales of the drug, particularly in Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington counties.



## LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

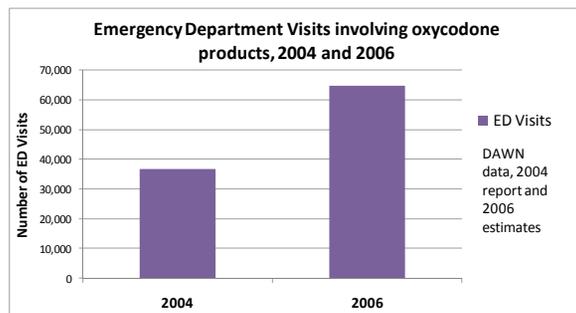
Oxycodone products, including OxyContin, are classified as Schedule II controlled substances by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970. They have legitimate medicinal uses but are potentially susceptible to abuse and could produce dependency. In response to the growing abuse of oxycodone products and other pharmaceutical drugs, the state of Indiana has implemented prescription monitoring programs to detect suspicious prescriptions and those who are involved in doctor shopping, where individuals visit many doctors in order to obtain large amounts of the drug.

### Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110  
Bloomington, IN 47404  
Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077  
Telephone: 812-855-1237  
Fax: 812-855-4940  
drugprc@indiana.edu  
<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>

## INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

The nonmedical use of pharmaceuticals, such as OxyContin, has been on the rise in recent years. According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) 2006 estimates, over 740,000 emergency department (ED) visits that year involved the nonmedical use of prescription or other pharmaceutical drugs; this is an increase of 38% from the 2004 figures. Over half of these particular visits involved central nervous system agents, the most frequent being opiate/opioid analgesics such as oxycodone; a little over 64,000 ED visits involved oxycodone. Emergency visits involving oxycodone increased 56% from 2004 to 2006. From 1997 to 2005, sales of OxyContin rose over 500% across the state of Indiana; however, several counties in southern Indiana saw an even higher increase of sales of the drug, particularly in Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington counties.



## LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

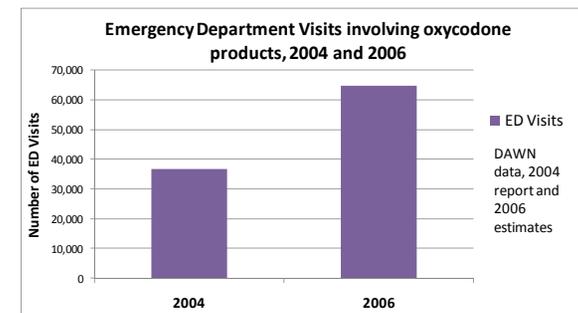
Oxycodone products, including OxyContin, are classified as Schedule II controlled substances by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970. They have legitimate medicinal uses but are potentially susceptible to abuse and could produce dependency. In response to the growing abuse of oxycodone products and other pharmaceutical drugs, the state of Indiana has implemented prescription monitoring programs to detect suspicious prescriptions and those who are involved in doctor shopping, where individuals visit many doctors in order to obtain large amounts of the drug.

### Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110  
Bloomington, IN 47404  
Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077  
Telephone: 812-855-1237  
Fax: 812-855-4940  
drugprc@indiana.edu  
<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>

## INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE

The nonmedical use of pharmaceuticals, such as OxyContin, has been on the rise in recent years. According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) 2006 estimates, over 740,000 emergency department (ED) visits that year involved the nonmedical use of prescription or other pharmaceutical drugs; this is an increase of 38% from the 2004 figures. Over half of these particular visits involved central nervous system agents, the most frequent being opiate/opioid analgesics such as oxycodone; a little over 64,000 ED visits involved oxycodone. Emergency visits involving oxycodone increased 56% from 2004 to 2006. From 1997 to 2005, sales of OxyContin rose over 500% across the state of Indiana; however, several counties in southern Indiana saw an even higher increase of sales of the drug, particularly in Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington counties.



## LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Oxycodone products, including OxyContin, are classified as Schedule II controlled substances by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970. They have legitimate medicinal uses but are potentially susceptible to abuse and could produce dependency. In response to the growing abuse of oxycodone products and other pharmaceutical drugs, the state of Indiana has implemented prescription monitoring programs to detect suspicious prescriptions and those who are involved in doctor shopping, where individuals visit many doctors in order to obtain large amounts of the drug.

### Indiana Prevention Resource Center

501 N. Morton St. Suite 110  
Bloomington, IN 47404  
Indiana Toll Free: 800-346-3077  
Telephone: 812-855-1237  
Fax: 812-855-4940  
drugprc@indiana.edu  
<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu>