

THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC & SMOKING

Quick Facts

1) SMOKING IS A RISK FACTOR FOR NONMEDICAL USE OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS

2) DAILY & INTERMITTENT SMOKERS ARE 3X MORE LIKELY TO REPORT PAST-YEAR NONMEDICAL PRESCRIPTION OPIOID USE

3) THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SMOKING & PAIN

85%

4) OF PATIENTS IN TREATMENT FOR OPIOID ADDICTION SMOKE

(HIGHER THAN ALCOHOL USE DISORDER)

5) NICOTINE MAY ENHANCE THE REWARDING PROPERTIES OF OPIOID MEDICATIONS TO THE NEURAL SYSTEM

6) PAIN CAN INCREASE SMOKING AND THE MAINTENANCE OF TOBACCO ADDICTION CREATING A POSITIVE FEEDBACK LOOP

**7) ACTION STEP:
ALWAYS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT TOBACCO USE WHEN ASSESSING THE ABUSE POTENTIAL OF PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS**

Smoking Cessation
Leadership Center

UCSF

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