Addiction is when that “thing” becomes the major focus of your life, and when it gets to the point that you don’t do other things or it harms you or someone else physically, mentally or socially.1

It can be about a lot of things

**Activity:**
- “I hide my credit card bills from my spouse.”
- “I work 14 hours a day.”
- “Just one more plastic surgery and my body will be perfect.”

**Object:**
- “I can’t walk away from my favorite gambling website.”
- “I never put down my phone, not even when I sleep.”

**Substance:**
- “Sometimes, I take an extra pain pill even when I’m not hurting.”
- “I often drink 5 or 6 beers when I only want to drink 1.”

**Behavior:**
- “I have to exercise constantly to stay fit.”
- “I want sex 24/7.”
- “I always crave sugar.”

**Activity:**
- “I work 14 hours a day.”
- “Just one more plastic surgery and my body will be perfect.”

Addiction is when that “thing” becomes the major focus of your life, and when it gets to the point that you don’t do other things or it harms you or someone else physically, mentally or socially.1

A bigger problem than you may realize
It can happen to anyone at any age:

- **1 in 7 Americans age 12 and older** has a substance misuse problem.2
- **Less than 11%** of people in need get treatment.3
- **9 out of 10 people** who misuse or are addicted to drugs and alcohol began before age 18.3

See the next page for misuse symptoms.
What to look for

So how do you know? Pay attention when you or someone you care about:1,2,4,5

- Becomes obsessed with an activity, substance, object or behavior.
- Seeks it out even when it causes physical problems, work or study issues, or conflict with friends and family.
- Does it over and over again or can't stop.
- Has withdrawal symptoms: jumpiness, trembling, sweating, nausea/vomiting, insomnia, depression, irritability, fatigue, loss of appetite or headaches.
- Doesn't feel in control of when, how long, or how much with the activity, substance, object or behavior.
- Hides it /denies a problem with it.
- Experiences a blackout doing it.
- Is depressed or has extreme mood swings.
- Neglects activities that were once really important.
- Has an extreme change in appearance, eating habits or energy.
- Takes serious or unnecessary health risks.
- Has a family history of addiction.
- Comes from a family that was mentally or physically abusive; has low self-esteem.

Addiction changes how your brain works

These brain changes can lead to harmful and self-destructive behaviors. And just like diabetes, heart disease or other chronic conditions, it needs continuing long-term care.6

Consider home life

Research suggests a higher risk for addiction and addictive behaviors if: 6

- One or more of your parents had a drug, alcohol or other substance problem.
- You come from a family with a history of conflict, aggression, or other ongoing stressors.
- You have a parent with depression or mental health issues.

Help any time you need it

If you or someone you know could be misusing substances or has symptoms of addictive behavior, get help from a doctor or contact:

National Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Helpline at 1-800-662-HELP (4357)

You can also contact your company's Employee Assistance Program or Human Resources department about helpful resources available to you.

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2. Center on Addiction: What is Addiction; Prevalence of Addictive; What is the Difference Between Drug or Alcohol Use and Addiction? (rev. April 14, 2017); centeronaddiction.org.
3. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Findings from NSDUH reveal that only a subset of individuals receive services for substance use and mental health issues (September 23, 2017); samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/201709210001.
4. Recovery.org: Family History and Addiction Risk: What You Need to Know to Beat the Odds; Addiction Signs, Symptoms and Treatment (accessed April 10, 2019); recovery.org.

This information is meant to educate, not serve as medical advice. See your doctor for medical advice about your health.
Anyone can get addicted to pain meds

Meet Josh.

Josh is 28, single, with no major health issues. In a car accident, he breaks his collarbone.

If you have chronic pain and take pain medicine, it can be a slippery slope into addiction. If you’re having surgery or chronic pain, talk to your doctor about all pain management options. While opioids are generally safe if you take them only when needed for severe pain, and only for a short time, they’re dangerous if used incorrectly.

Here’s what happens afterward.

Josh has a successful collarbone surgery. His doctor prescribes an opioid pain killer. He takes it and notices after a while he can’t control pain without it. He keeps taking the drug. Now his doctor won’t prescribe more. He has withdrawal symptoms, but doesn’t tell his doctor. Josh is so desperate, he gets the drug illegally. Friends see he’s changed. He can’t do his job.

If you have chronic pain and take pain medicine, it can be a slippery slope into addiction. If you’re having surgery or chronic pain, talk to your doctor about all pain management options. While opioids are generally safe if you take them only when needed for severe pain, and only for a short time, they’re dangerous if used incorrectly.

Need help? Speak to your family doctor or other health professional right away if you or someone you know could be misusing pain medicine.

A person is sitting in a chair, looking at the camera. The caption reads: “Substance misuse truth: Anyone can get addicted to pain meds. Meet Josh. Josh is 28, single, with no major health issues. In a car accident, he breaks his collarbone. If you have chronic pain and take pain medicine, it can be a slippery slope into addiction. If you’re having surgery or chronic pain, talk to your doctor about all pain management options. While opioids are generally safe if you take them only when needed for severe pain, and only for a short time, they’re dangerous if used incorrectly. Here’s what happens afterward. Josh has a successful collarbone surgery. His doctor prescribes an opioid pain killer. He takes it and notices after a while he can’t control pain without it. He keeps taking the drug. Now his doctor won’t prescribe more. He has withdrawal symptoms, but doesn’t tell his doctor. Josh is so desperate, he gets the drug illegally. Friends see he’s changed. He can’t do his job. If you have chronic pain and take pain medicine, it can be a slippery slope into addiction. If you’re having surgery or chronic pain, talk to your doctor about all pain management options. While opioids are generally safe if you take them only when needed for severe pain, and only for a short time, they’re dangerous if used incorrectly. Need help? Speak to your family doctor or other health professional right away if you or someone you know could be misusing pain medicine.”
The truth is that getting support: Why it matters:

Makes you stronger.
Sharing your struggles isn’t a weakness; it’s a strength. To talk about it helps you cope and heal.

Helps surround you with the right people to get you care.
Support groups, health professionals, behavioral health facilities and doctors are there to help you get through it. Lean on others when you need specific help.

Motivates and inspires everyone.
It’s easier to keep going when you’re surrounded by acceptance and encouragement for each other’s struggles, from peers who are also substance-free.

Reinforces the message that it’s not your fault, but you do have the ability to change things.
It can happen to anyone. Blame and shame don’t help your self-worth or help you or your loved one recover. Empower yourself to keep going.

Helps you parent to prevent or address substance misuse.
It’s a great way to talk with other parents about everything kids misuse — from alcohol to pain medicine to household items — and what to do about it.

Means taking advantage of resources for the whole family.
It affects the whole family so get help for everyone. Find out if you have programs or counseling services through work, like an employee assistance program.

Where to start?
- Your doctor (it’s confidential)
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
- LiveHealth Online: livehealthonline.com
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Helpline: 1-800-662-HELP (4357)
- SAMHSA: findtreatment.samhsa.gov
- Partnership for Drug-free Kids: drugfree.org
- Local recovery centers: recovery.org
- Extra resources: whatsupwithopioids.org/connector

So you’re ready to address substance misuse and addiction for yourself or a loved one, but not sure where to go? Trying to keep it private? Embarrassed? Yes, it’s hard to reach out for support. To admit you need it takes guts, but it’s those little extra steps, along with treatment, that can keep you or a loved one moving forward toward recovery.

Speak to your family doctor or other health professional right away if you’re concerned someone you know could be misusing substances.

This information is meant to educate, not serve as medical advice. See your doctor for medical advice about your health.

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