NMDOH OVERDOSE PREVENTION PROGRAM EPIDEMIOLOGY & RESPONSE DIVISION

FACTORS THAT INCREASE OPIOID OVERDOSE RISK

- Previous non-fatal overdose
- Mixing opioids with other medications like benzodiazepines (Xanax[®], Klonopin[®], Valium[®], etc.) or mixing opioids with alcohol and other substances
- Opioid doses greater than 90 mg of morphine per day or 60 mg of oxycodone per day
- Obtaining overlapping prescriptions from multiple providers and pharmacies
- History of mental illness or history of substance use disorder
- When opioids are discontinued and then restarted after a period of abstinence. For example, individuals who have been incarcerated or people returning home from substance abuse treatment are at especially high risk for overdose if opioids are restarted.
- Living in rural areas and having low income



Find out more about opioid safety

<u>AnotherWayNM.org</u>