Oxycodone (also known as Oxycontin®, OxyFast®, OxyIR®, Roxicodone®, OC, Oxy 80, Oxy, Hillbilly Heroin, Kicker, Blue) is a prescription analgesic, or pain medicine. It is used to treat moderate to severe pain and is commonly used in cancer patients for pain management.

So how does it work?
Oxycodone works similar to morphine. It is called an “opioid analgesic” which means that it blocks the opioid receptors in your body. Your body uses these receptors to feel pain. When the receptors are blocked, your body is unable to feel the pain.

What happens when Oxycodone is mixed with....

Alcohol?
When mixed with alcohol, oxycodone causes increased dizziness, drowsiness and respiratory depression. It may also lead to decreased inhibitions.

Marijuana?
When mixed with marijuana, increased central nervous system depression may occur. It may also lead to decreased inhibitions.

What if you take Oxycodone while you are pregnant?
Oxycodone is a pregnancy category D which means that there is evidence of adverse effects on the fetus if used in pregnancy. Once the baby is born it can experience withdrawal symptoms if oxycodone has been used throughout the pregnancy. If used close to the time of delivery the baby can experience respiratory depression.

Is there a chance this substance could contain contaminants if it is obtained “on the street”? If so, what are the effects of these contaminants?
Oxycodone may be obtained “on the street”. If it is bought “on the street” it has the potential to contain contaminants or not be the medication it is marketed as. If the substance is contaminated, the risk to the consumer will be dependent on the contaminant or substance. Contaminants vary greatly and there is no specific contaminant associated with this agent.

Short term effects of taking Oxycodone

Judgment
Use could result in euphoria, relaxation, sedation, dizziness and headache which may impair judgment.

Memory
Use could result in euphoria, sedation and relaxation which may impair memory.

Health
• Use of this agent may result in drug dependence and/or addiction.
• Respiratory depression is the most serious of the side effects of oxycodone. This can lead to death if you stop breathing all together.
• Oxycodone can also cause constipation, nausea, vomiting and dry mouth.

Long term effects of taking Oxycodone

Judgment
Use could result in euphoria, relaxation, sedation, dizziness and headache which may impair judgment.

Memory
Use could result in euphoria, sedation and relaxation which may impair memory.

Health
• Long term use of this agent may result in drug dependence and/or addiction.
• Stopping oxycodone abruptly after long term use may result in withdrawal symptoms such as sweating, stomach pain, nausea, vomiting and agitation.
• Long term use may result in tolerance, which means the body adapts to the medication and a larger dose is required to achieve the same effect.
• Oxycodone use can cause you to stop breathing and result in death.

References