

➤ What are the possible short-term effects?

People commonly use heroin to feel euphoric, to feel relaxed, or for pain management. Other short-term effects include:

- Small pupils
- Slurred and slow speech
- Slow breathing
- Decreased heart rate or palpitations
- Sweating
- Cold clammy skin
- Itchiness and scratching
- Drowsiness
- Dizziness
- Confusion
- Nausea / vomiting
- Stomach ache
- Constipation
- Difficulty urinating

People who inject are at higher risk of additional harms such as:

- Blood-borne viruses
- Bacterial and fungal infection
- Damage to the circulatory system
- Increased likelihood of overdose

Heroin affects people differently depending on a range of factors including how strong it is, how much is consumed, whether it is used with other drugs, and the individual characteristics of the person. It is important to know that there is no safe level of use.

➤ What should I do in an emergency?

Signs of a heroin overdose may include:

- Very slow breathing and/or gurgling sounds
- Slow heart rate
- Low body temperature
- Muscle twitching
- Cold clammy skin
- Blue lips and fingertips
- Skin with a bluish tinge
- Vomiting
- Confusion
- Drowsiness
- Loss of consciousness

If the person has collapsed or lost consciousness, call an ambulance on **triple zero (000)**. If they have stopped breathing commence CPR. If they are breathing normally, place them into the recovery position and continue to monitor them.

1



2



3



4



adis.health.qld.gov.au | 📞 1800 177 833
(free call)

adis | 24/7
ALCOHOL
AND DRUG
SUPPORT



adis

24/7
ALCOHOL
AND DRUG
SUPPORT

adis.health.qld.gov.au

📞 1800 177 833
(free call)

Understanding

heroin



Understanding

heroin

ALSO CALLED H, HAMMER, HARRY, SLOW, SMACK

Heroin is a depressant drug which means that it slows down and interferes with the functioning of the brain and the body. It belongs to a group of drugs known as opioids and is produced from the resin of opium poppies.

What does it look like?

- Fine white powder
- Off-white coarse granules
- Small pieces of light brown 'rock'

How is it used?

- Smoked
- Injected
- Swallowed
- Snorted

What are the possible long-term effects?

- Heart and lung problems
- Loss of appetite
- Sexual dysfunction
- Fertility problems
- Irregular periods
- Constipation
- Decreased motivation
- Mood swings

What are the signs of a heroin problem?

- Spending a great deal of time getting, using, or recovering from the effects
- Using in greater amounts, or for longer than originally planned
- Needing to use more to get the same effect
- Having cravings, difficulties stopping/reducing use
- Experiencing withdrawal symptoms
- Social problems including relationship issues, financial problems, impacts on study or work and legal problems

Thinking about cutting back or stopping?

Opioid treatment should be discussed with your GP or local alcohol and drug treatment service as it is the best option for people dependent on heroin. Withdrawal symptoms may be unpleasant, but will lessen over time. Withdrawal symptoms include diarrhoea, stomach and leg cramps, nausea, sweats and chills, increased heart rate, low mood, anxiety, irritability, poor sleep and cravings.

Heroin use and pregnancy

Using heroin while pregnant is linked to higher rates of miscarriage, premature birth, birth defects and other complications. People who are concerned about their heroin use while pregnant or breastfeeding should talk to their doctor or health professional.

Naloxone information

Naloxone is a drug that can reverse an opioid overdose. It is short acting, non-addictive and it is given by injection into the muscles of the thigh of the overdosed person. It is available as an over-the-counter medication or via a script from a GP. It is recommended that anyone using opioids in a risky way should have immediate access to naloxone either to be administered to them in the event of an opioid overdose or to administer to another person who has overdosed.

For more information about naloxone speak to your doctor, local needle and syringe program or contact Adis 24/7 Alcohol and Drug Support on **1800 177 833**.



What help is available?

Adis 24/7 Alcohol and Drug Support is a 24 hour, 7 day a week confidential support service for people in Queensland with alcohol and other drug concerns, their loved ones and health professionals.

Talk to us. Anytime, anywhere.



adis.health.qld.gov.au | **1800 177 833**
(free call)