

## **HEROIN/OPIATES**



Withdrawal from opioids likely starts within 12 to 30 hours after the last dose. Opioid detox often

includes the use of medications, such as substitute opioid agonists that are long-acting, like buprenorphine or methadone. These drugs continue to fill the opioid receptors in the brain, just as heroin or the other narcotics did, often to a lesser extent or for a longer amount of time, thus keeping cravings and withdrawal symptoms to a minimum.



Cocaine use creates a flood of dopamine in the brain, and

when it is removed, individuals may have trouble feeling pleasure at all. Irritability, restlessness, depression, agitation and anxiety may accompany cocaine withdrawal. Medical detox can smooth out these symptoms and ensure individuals do not harm themselves.

Sources: U.S. Census; New Jersey Department of Health; Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

psychoactive and addictive substance in the United States. Medical detox is considered the safest option for removing alcohol from the body as the

widely abused

Alcohol is the most

withdrawal symptoms can potentially be fatal. During medical detox, individuals will be closely monitored, and withdrawal symptoms can be eased with the help of medications.