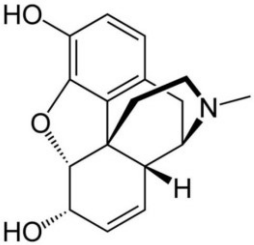
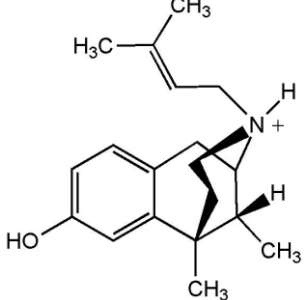
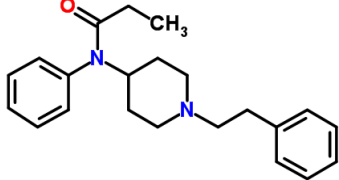
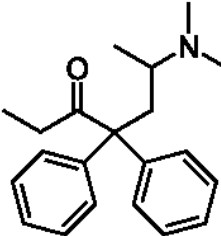
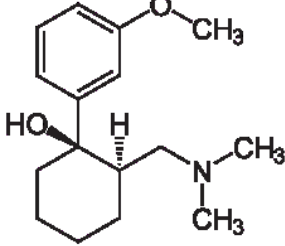
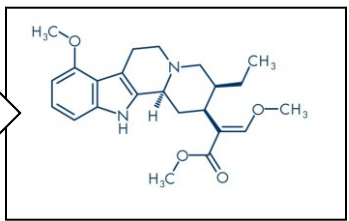


## Chemical Classes of Opioids (Updated 10/1/2018)

PHENANTHRENES	BENZOMORPHANS	PHENYLPIPERIDINES	DIPHENYLHEPTANES	PHENYLPROPYL AMINES
				
MORPHINE	PENTAZOCINE	FENTANYL	METHADONE	TRAMADOL
Buprenorphine* Butorphanol* Codeine Dextromethorphan* Dihydrocodeine Heroin (diacetyl-morphine) Hydrocodone* Hydromorphone* Levorphanol* Methylnaltrexone** Morphine (Opium, conc) Nalbuphine* Naloxone* Naloxegol* Naltrexone** Oxycodone* Oxymorphone*	Pentazocine	Alfentanil Fentanyl Remifentanyl Sufentanil Meperidine Diphenoxylate <sup>a</sup> Loperamide <sup>a</sup>	Methadone Propoxyphene	Tapentadol Tramadol
		<b>Illicit Fentanyl</b>		
		Furanyl fentanyl Acetyl fentanyl Fluoro-fentanyl Carfentanil Others <sup>b</sup>		
<b>CROSS-SENSITIVITY RISK</b>				
PROBABLE	POSSIBLE	LOW RISK	LOW RISK	LOW RISK
*Agents lacking the 6-OH group of morphine, possibly decreases cross-tolerability within the phenanthrene group **6-position is substituted with a ketone group and tolerability is similar to hydroxylation				

**Mitragynine (Kratom)**



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<http://paindr.com/resources/quick-references/> (See "Opioid Chemistry")

- Previously incorrectly listed as "Benzomorphans"
- Bettinger JJ, Trotta ND, Fudin J, Wegrzyn EL, Schatman ME. Understanding the differences between pharmaceutical and illicit fentanyl and their analogues could save the opioid crisis. Practical Pain Management. 2018. July/August 18(5):59-67.