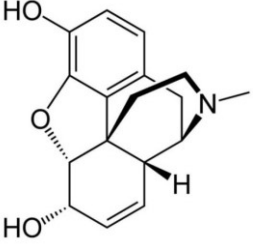
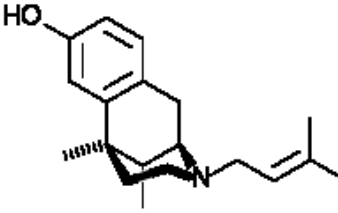
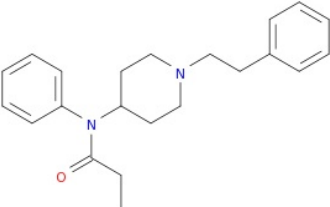
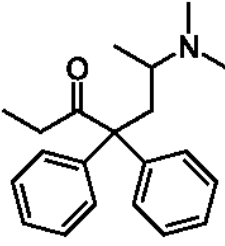
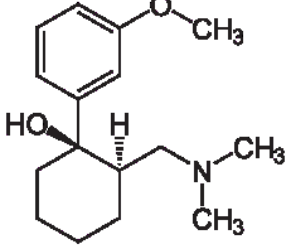


Chemical Classes of Opioids (Updated 10/1/2018)

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 ^a Loperamide ^a	Methadone Propoxyphene	Tapentadol Tramadol
Illicit Fentanyl				
Furanyl fentanyl Acetyl fentanyl Fluoro-fentanyl Carfentanil Others ^b				
CROSS-SENSITIVITY RISK				
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				

Jeffrey Fudin, BSPHarm, PharmD, DAIPM, FCCP, FASHP, FFSMB

<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.

Mitragynine (Kratom)

