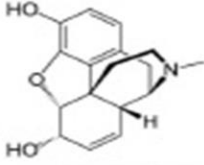
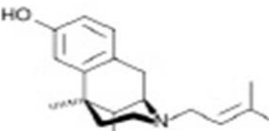
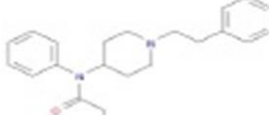
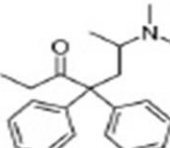
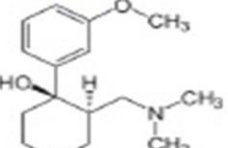


Chemical Classes of Opioids

Adapted from Inappropriate Prescribing Patterns of Transdermal Fentanyl

By Rebecca DeMoss, PharmD, BS

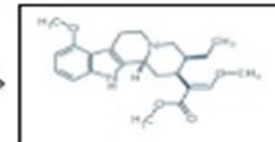
Chemical Classes of Opioids

PHENANTHRENES	BENZOMORPHANS	PHENYLPIPERIDINES	DIPHENYLHEPTANES	PHENYLPROPYL AMINES
				
MORPHINE Buprenorphine* Butorphanol* Codeine Dextromethorphan* Dihydrocodeine Heroin (diacetyl-morphine) Hydrocodone* Hydromorphone* Levorphanol* Methylnaltrexone** Morphine (Opium, conc) Nalbuphine* Naloxone* Naloxegol* Naltrexone** Oxycodone* Oxymorphone*	PENTAZOCINE Diphenoxylate Loperamide Pentazocine	FENTANYL Alfentanil Fentanyl Meperidine Remifentanyl Sufentanil Illicit Fentanyl Furanyl fentanyl Acetyl fentanyl Fluoro-fentanyl Carfentanil	METHADONE Methadone Propoxyphene	TRAMADOL Tapentadol Tramadol
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/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Opioid-Structural-Classes-Figure_-updated-2018-02.pdf

Mitragmine (Kratom)



References:

- Fudin, J. Opioid Allergy, Pseudo-allergy, or Adverse Effect? Pharmacy Times 2018.