



# Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

**Addiction:** A chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences.

**Substance Use Disorder (SUD):** Recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causing clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.

**Opioid Use Disorder (OUD):** Recurrent use of opioids including illegal substances such as heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine, and many others.

**Stimulant Use Disorder (StimUD):** Defined as either dependence or abuse involving substances such as cocaine, methamphetamine and prescription stimulants.

**Evidence-based Treatment:** Scientifically sound, research-based substance use treatment that provides consistent preferred client outcomes and promotes long-term recovery.

**Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD):** Medication treatments such as methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone are FDA-approved, evidence-based, safe, and highly effective medications used to control or eliminate one's opioid use.

**Prevention:** Aims to develop comprehensive systems through providing the development of policies, programs, and services to prevent the onset of substance misuse.

**Harm Reduction:** Harm reduction (<https://harmreduction.org/>) is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing negative consequences associated with drug use. Harm Reduction is also a movement for social justice built on a belief in, and respect for, the rights of people who use drugs.

**Recovery:** A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.