Introduction
The treatment of pain has become a national priority leading to increases in both the number of opioid prescriptions written and the amount of drug dispensed. Unfortunately, unused opioid can be diverted, creating an epidemic of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Opioids (NMUPO), particularly in adolescents.

Specific Aims
1. the amount and formulation of opioids prescribed to pediatric outpatients at post-surgical discharge
2. the amount of unused medication at conclusion of therapy
3. the disposition of this medication

Methods
175 English-speaking same day surgery patients were interviewed by telephone using a scripted, validated survey 2 days and 2 weeks following surgery.

Results
- 138 patients (79%) completed the 2 day and/or 2 week interview.
- Patients (M:F: 116:22) averaged 26 ± 19 kg (range, 6-96 kg) and 6 ± 4.5 years of age (range, 1-19 years).
- 25% of patients’ had siblings ≥ 12 years of age.

Conclusion
In our zeal to provide opioids to outpatients in moderate to severe pain, pediatric providers are dispensing far more medicine than is needed and may be contributing to the epidemic of NMUPO. This is a particular concern because a quarter of our pediatric patients live in homes with adolescent siblings, who are at the greatest risk of drug diversion.