RESEARCH QUESTIONS
The study has following research questions:

(1) What are the sociodemographic characteristics of prescription opioid abusers?

Sociodemographic information of prescription opioid abusers includes – religion (Hinduism/Islamic/Buddhism/Christianity), ethnicity (Nepali/Bhutia/Lepcha/other), age, gender (male/female), marital status (single/married/separated/widower), level of education (10th standard pass / 12th standard pass / graduate/post graduate/school dropout & illiterate), occupation (business/skilled-semiskilled/unemployed), source of income (salaried/self-employed/unemployed), average monthly income, average monthly expenditure on prescription opioids).

(2) What is the relationship between pain and prescription opioid abuse?

This includes – whether prescription opioids are received as a first opiate analgesic treatment of pain and to find out what is the major reason for continuing its use i.e. either for relieving physical pain or to get high or euphoria or to improve sleep, to relieve depression, nervousness, anxiety or to avoid withdrawal effects?

(3) What are the high risk behaviour profile of prescription opioid abusers?

Injection drug use (IDU) and homosexuality are the high risk behaviour profile of prescription opioid abusers.
(4) What is the quality of life of prescription opioid abusers?

This includes their current general health status (either much better/somewhat better/same as past year), whether facing any limitations in doing physical activities like running, playing, walking, whether facing any limitations in doing regular activities/work due to emotional problem?

(5) Is there any differences in socio-behavioural and drug use characteristics among different drug using samples?

The aim is to find out the differences in various socio-behavioural characteristics like migration (either drug use started before or after migration), community (either from rural or urban setup), level of education, age group and differences in drug use characteristics like route of drug administration, frequency of use, among prescription opioid abusers and poly drug abusers.