

# Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners



Interim Report

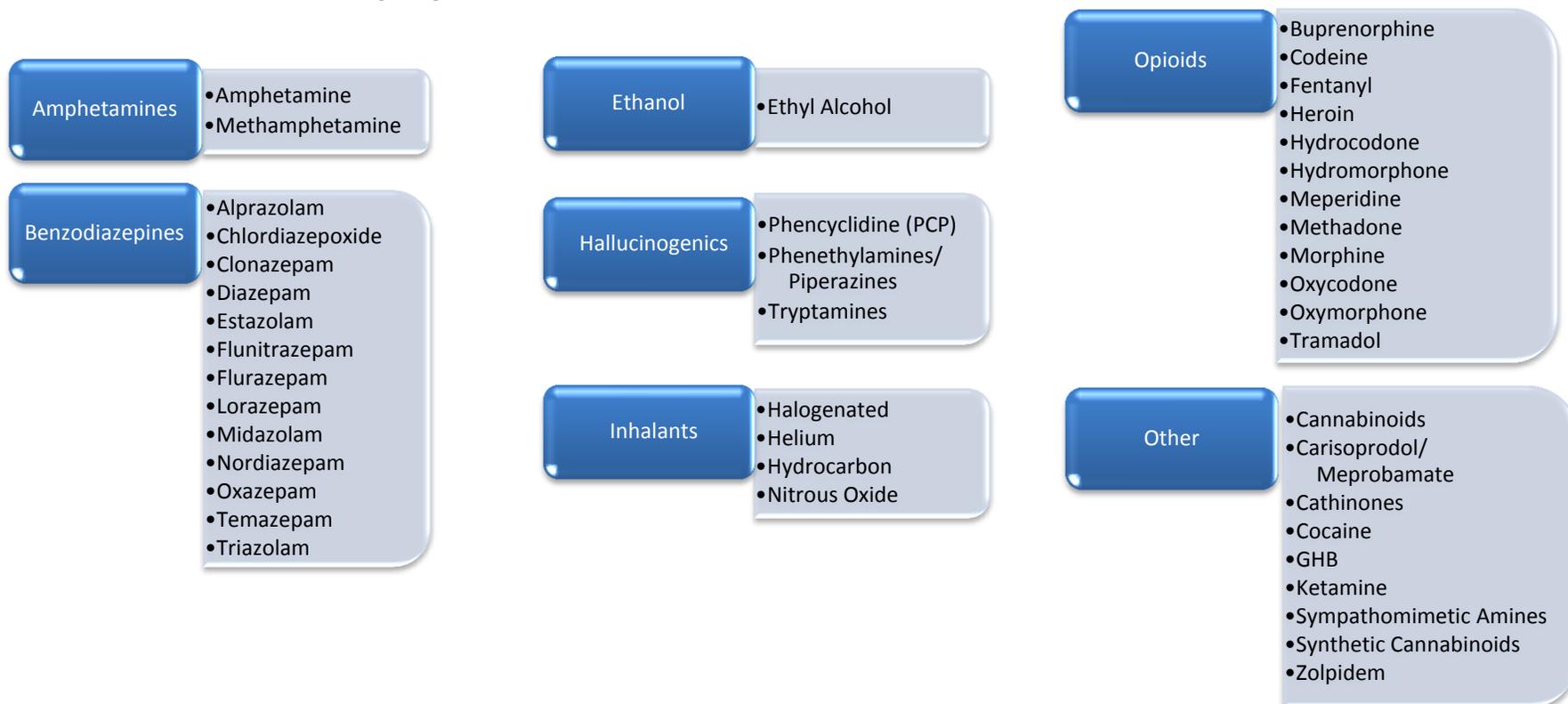
2015

## Data Collection

The State of Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics reported 100,189 deaths occurred in Florida during the first six months of 2015. Of the cases seen by the state's medical examiners, toxicology results determined that the drugs listed below were present at the time of death in 4,682 cases. The medical examiners assessed whether the drug(s) identified was the cause of death or merely present at the time of death. The data were then submitted to the Medical Examiners Commission for presentation in this report. It is important to note that each death is a single case, while each time a drug is detected represents an occurrence. The vast majority of the 4,682 cases (decedents) had more than one drug occurrence.

When reporting the data, the state's medical examiners were asked to distinguish between the drugs determined to be the cause of death, and those drugs that were present in the body at the time of death. A drug is indicated as the cause of death only when, after examining all evidence, the autopsy, and toxicology results, the medical examiner determines the drug played a causal role in the death. It is not uncommon for a decedent to have multiple drugs listed as a cause of death. However, a drug may not have played a causal role in the death even when the medical examiner determines the drug is present or identifiable in the decedent. Therefore, a decedent often is found to have multiple drugs listed as present; these are drug occurrences and are not equivalent to cases (decedents).

Data were collected on the following drugs:



## Report Summary

Some general statewide trends for the first half of 2015 (January – June) are listed below. **Please note: comparisons to 2014 are based on data for January through June.**

- ✓ Total drug-related deaths increased by 13.9 percent (570 more) when compared with the first half of 2014.
- ✓ 2,548 individuals (261 more deaths than the first half of 2014) died with one or more prescription drugs in their system. The drugs were identified as both the cause of death and present in the decedent. These drugs may have also been mixed with illicit drugs and/or alcohol.
- ✓ 1,155 individuals (179 more deaths than the first half of 2014) died with at least one prescription drug in their system that was identified as the cause of death. These drugs may have been mixed with other prescription drugs, illicit drugs, and/or alcohol.
- ✓ Prescription drugs (benzodiazepines, carisoprodol/meprobamate, zolpidem, and all opioids, excluding heroin) continued to be found more often than illicit drugs, both as the cause of death and present at death. Prescription drugs account for 68.9 percent of all drug occurrences in this report when ethyl alcohol is excluded.
- ✓ Heroin (93.3 percent), fentanyl (72.8 percent), methadone (66.1 percent), morphine (57.8 percent), cocaine (52.5 percent), and oxycodone (52.2 percent) were listed as causing death in more than 50 percent of the deaths in which these drugs were found.
- ✓ The five most frequently occurring drugs found in individuals were ethyl alcohol (2,288), benzodiazepines (2,182, including 666 alprazolam deaths), cocaine (840), cannabinoids (785), and morphine (670). The increase in positive cannabinoid findings is due to the increased surveillance by medical examiner offices and not a direct reflection of the increased use of cannabis by decedents.
- ✓ The drugs that caused the most deaths were benzodiazepines (558, including 281 alprazolam deaths), cocaine (441), morphine (387), ethyl alcohol (384), heroin (320), fentanyl (289), and oxycodone (274).
- ✓ Occurrences of heroin increased by 107.9 percent (178 more) and deaths caused by heroin increased by 114.8 percent (171 more) compared with the first half of 2014; 94 percent of all heroin occurrences were in accidental deaths.
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl increased by 97.5 percent (196 more) and deaths caused by fentanyl increased by 105.0 percent (148 more) compared with the first half of 2014.
- ✓ Occurrences of methadone decreased by 4.8 percent (12 less) and hydrocodone remained the same compared with the first half of 2014. Deaths caused by methadone decreased by 8.7 percent (15 less) and hydrocodone decreased by 12.9 percent (16 less) during the same period.

## **(Report Summary Continued)**

- ✓ Occurrences of oxycodone increased by 8.2 percent (40 more) and deaths caused by oxycodone increased by 21.2 percent (48 more) compared with the first half of 2014.
- ✓ Occurrences of cocaine increased by 12.1 percent (91 more) and deaths caused by cocaine increased by 23.5 percent (84 more) compared with the first half of 2014.
- ✓ Alprazolam (Xanax) and nordiazepam dominate the category of benzodiazepines. Occurrences of alprazolam increased by 11.7 percent (70 more) and nordiazepam increased by 3.9 percent (12 more) compared to the first half of 2014. Alprazolam and nordiazepam are rarely the sole cause of death, but are common as contributing to the cause of multi-drug deaths. Note that since the drugs diazepam (Valium) and chlordiazepoxide (Librium) are normally broken down in the body into the drug nordiazepam, many occurrences of nordiazepam may represent ingestion of these other benzodiazepines.
- ✓ Occurrences of methamphetamine increased by 16.1 percent (18 more) and amphetamine increased by 34.6 percent (46 more) compared with the first half of 2014.
- ✓ Reporting of occurrences of illicit fentanyl analogs was not specifically requested by the Commission in 2015. Due to the rapid rise of deaths associated with fentanyl analogs, many districts voluntarily reported data; however, the data is not complete. A total of 49 occurrences of fentanyl analogs were reported for the period of January through June 2015, with the majority identified as acetyl fentanyl (53 percent). Refer to page 24 of the report for a representation of the frequency of occurrence of fentanyl analogs. Reporting of fentanyl analogs by all districts will begin with the 2016 Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Reports.

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# Coverage Map

## Florida Medical Examiner Districts

### District 1

Escambia  
Okaloosa  
Santa Rosa  
Walton

### District 2

Franklin  
Gadsden  
Leon  
Liberty  
Jefferson  
Taylor  
Wakulla

### District 3 \*Covered by

Columbia \*4  
Dixie \*8  
Hamilton \*4  
Lafayette \*2  
Madison \*2  
Suwannee \*2

### District 4

Duval  
Nassau  
Clay

### District 5

Citrus  
Hernando  
Lake  
Marion  
Sumter

### District 6

Pinellas  
Pasco

### District 7

Volusia

### District 8

Alachua  
Baker  
Bradford  
Gilchrist  
Levy  
Union

### District 9

Orange  
Osceola

### District 10

Hardee  
Highlands  
Polk

### District 11

Miami-Dade

### District 12

DeSoto  
Manatee  
Sarasota

### District 13

Hillsborough

### District 14

Bay  
Calhoun  
Gulf  
Jackson  
Washington  
Holmes

### District 15

Palm Beach

### District 16

Monroe

### District 17

Broward

### District 18

Brevard

### District 19

Indian River  
Martin  
Okeechobee  
St. Lucie

### District 20

Collier

### District 21

Glades  
Hendry  
Lee

### District 22

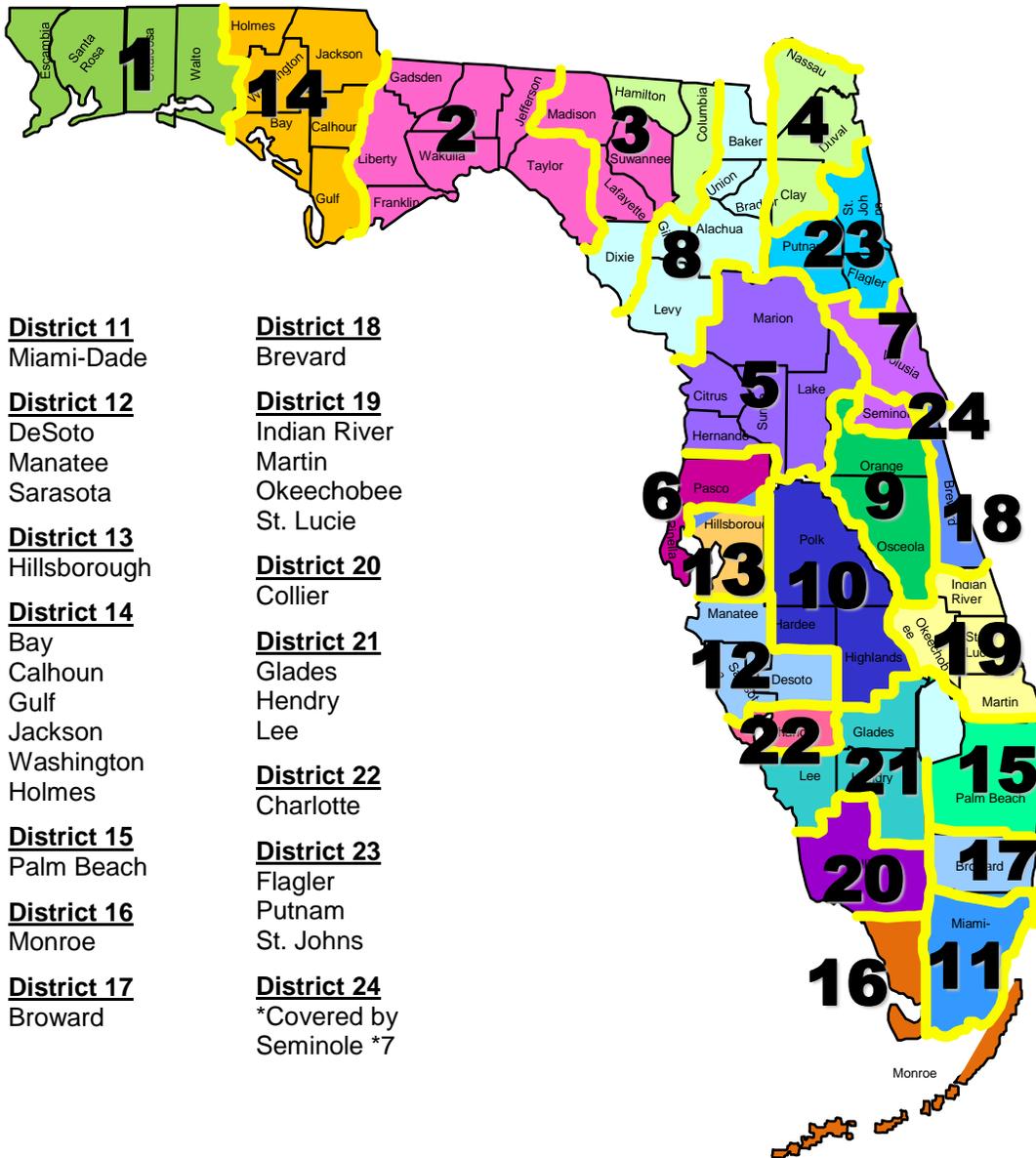
Charlotte

### District 23

Flagler  
Putnam  
St. Johns

### District 24

\*Covered by  
Seminole \*7



## Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents January - June 2015

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	43	136	179
	Methamphetamine	63	67	130
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	281	385	666
	Chlordiazepoxide	7	44	51
	Clonazepam	30	188	218
	Diazepam	80	194	274
	Estazolam	0	2	2
	Flunitrazepam	0	1	1
	Flurazepam	0	4	4
	Lorazepam	18	94	112
	Midazolam	5	88	93
	Nordiazepam	59	263	322
	Oxazepam	33	156	189
	Temazepam	45	203	248
	Triazolam	0	2	2
Ethanol		384	1,904	2,288
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	0
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	4	7	11
	Tryptamines	1	0	1

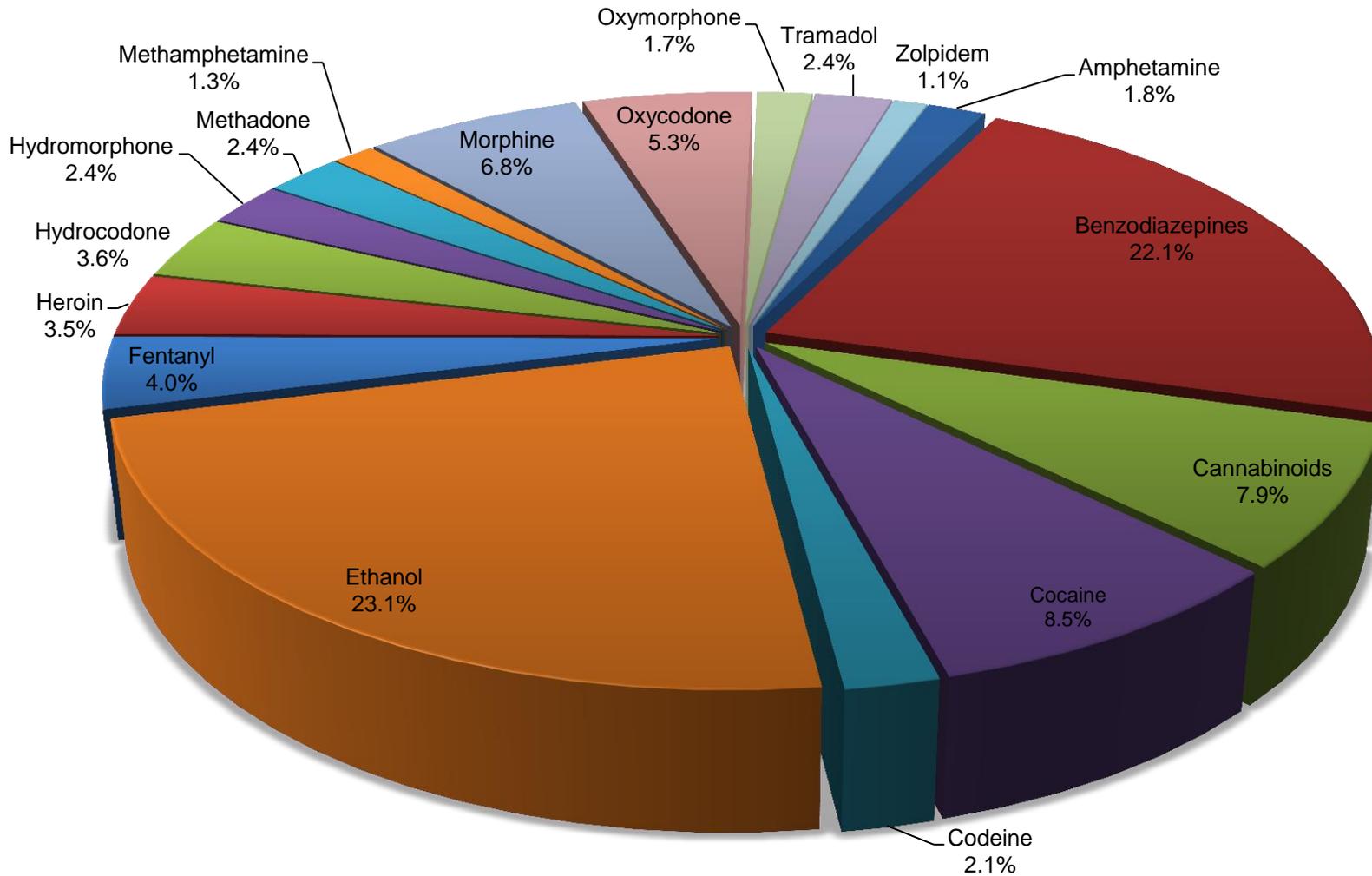
## Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Inhalants	Halogenated	22	3	25
	Helium	13	0	13
	Hydrocarbon	2	0	2
	Nitrous Oxide	1	0	1
Opioids	Buprenorphine	8	21	29
	Codeine	28	181	209
	Fentanyl	289	108	397
	Heroin	320	23	343
	Hydrocodone	108	245	353
	Hydromorphone	84	156	240
	Meperidine	0	5	5
	Methadone	158	81	239
	Morphine	387	283	670
	Oxycodone	274	251	525
	Oxymorphone	47	124	171
Tramadol	57	182	239	
Other	Cannabinoids	2	783	785
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	20	44	64
	Cathinones	25	64	89
	Cocaine	441	399	840
	GHB	0	0	0
	Ketamine	1	10	11
	Sympathomimetic Amines	6	9	15
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	3	7	10
Zolpidem	25	79	104	

*Note: The total occurrences for buprenorphine and cannabinoids are under reported due to the variability in analytical protocols in place at medical examiner offices. Medical examiners were asked to identify any metabolites of parent drugs. Since heroin is rapidly metabolized to morphine, this may lead to a slight over-reporting of morphine-related deaths.*

## Frequency of Occurrence of Drugs in Decedents

January – June 2015



Buprenorphine, carisoprodol/meprobamate, cathinones, GHB, ketamine, meperidine, other sympathomimetic amines, synthetic cannabinoids, all tracked inhalants, and all tracked hallucinogenics individually constituted less than 1% of the drug frequencies and were not included.

*Note: In many deaths, several drugs contributed to the death; thus, the count of specific drugs is greater than the number of cases.*

## Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents

DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		JANUARY-JUNE 2014	JANUARY-JUNE 2015	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	133	179	34.6%
	Methamphetamine	112	130	16.1%
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	596	666	11.7%
	Chlordiazepoxide	48	51	6.3%
	Clonazepam	176	218	23.9%
	Diazepam	277	274	-1.1%
	Estazolam	0	2	*
	Flunitrazepam	0	1	*
	Flurazepam	6	4	*
	Lorazepam	91	112	23.1%
	Midazolam	83	93	12.0%
	Nordiazepam	310	322	3.9%
	Oxazepam	193	189	-2.1%
	Temazepam	240	248	3.3%
	Triazolam	0	2	*
Ethanol		2,026	2,288	12.9%
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	*
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	7	11	*
	Tryptamines	0	1	*

\*Due to the small number of occurrences, percent changes were not calculated.

*Note: Many of the deaths were found to have several drugs contributing to the death, thus the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of cases.*

## Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

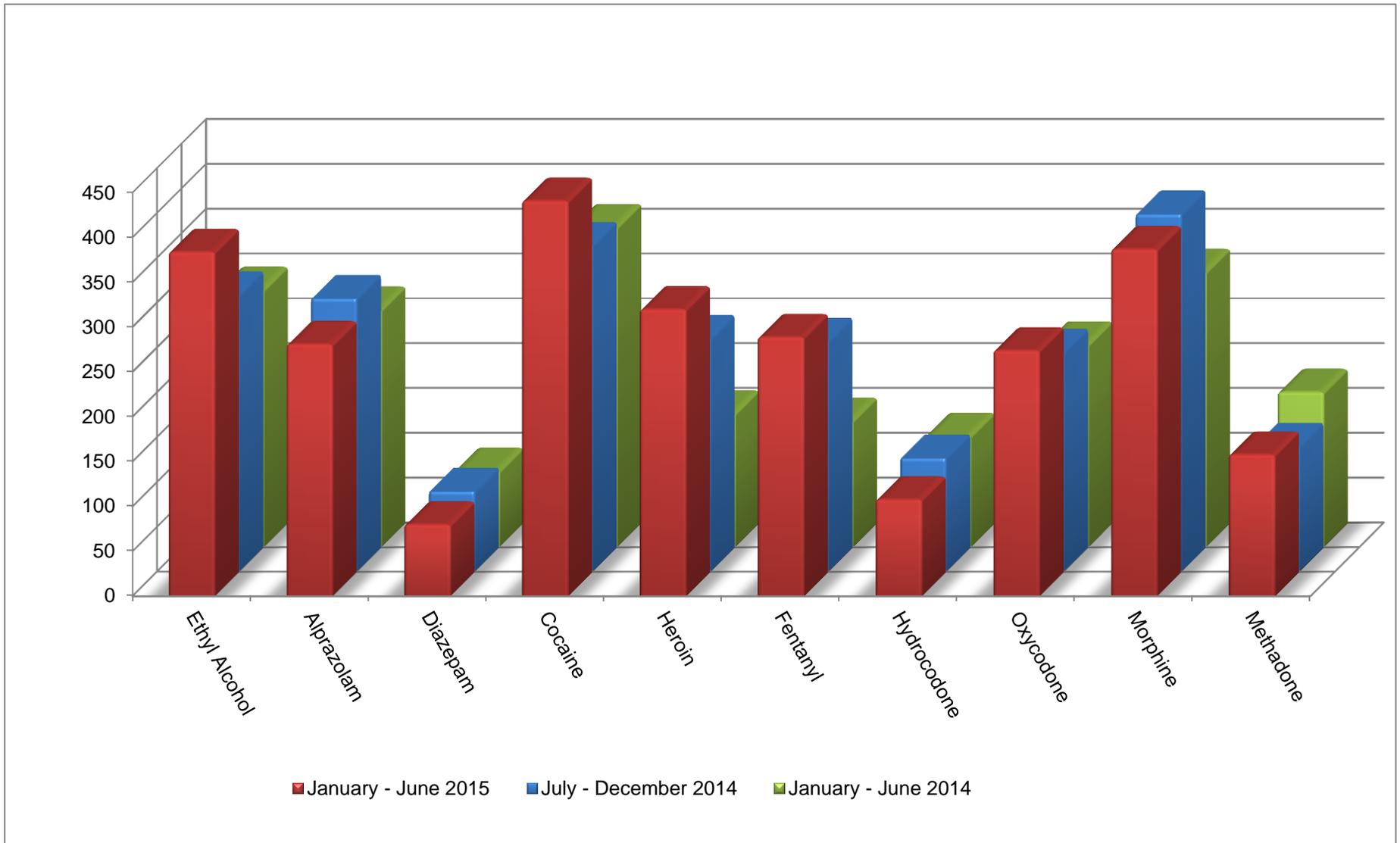
	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	JANUARY-JUNE 2014	JANUARY-JUNE 2015	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Inhalants	Halogenated	19	25	*
	Helium	11	13	*
	Hydrocarbon	5	2	*
	Nitrous Oxide	0	1	*
Opioids	Buprenorphine	17	29	*
	Codeine	128	209	63.3%
	Fentanyl	201	397	97.5%
	Heroin	165	343	107.9%
	Hydrocodone	353	353	0.0%
	Hydromorphone	213	240	12.7%
	Meperidine	5	5	*
	Methadone	251	239	-4.8%
	Morphine	540	670	24.1%
	Oxycodone	485	525	8.2%
	Oxymorphone	127	171	34.6%
	Tramadol	309	239	-22.7%
Other	Cannabinoids	509	785	54.2%
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	93	64	-31.2%
	Cathinones	74	89	20.3%
	Cocaine	749	840	12.1%
	GHB	1	0	*
	Ketamine	14	11	*
	Sympathomimetic Amines	12	15	*
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	3	10	*
Zolpidem	116	104	-10.3%	

\*Due to the small number of occurrences, percent changes were not calculated.

*Note: Many of the deaths were found to have several drugs contributing to the death, thus the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of cases.*

# Drug Caused Deaths

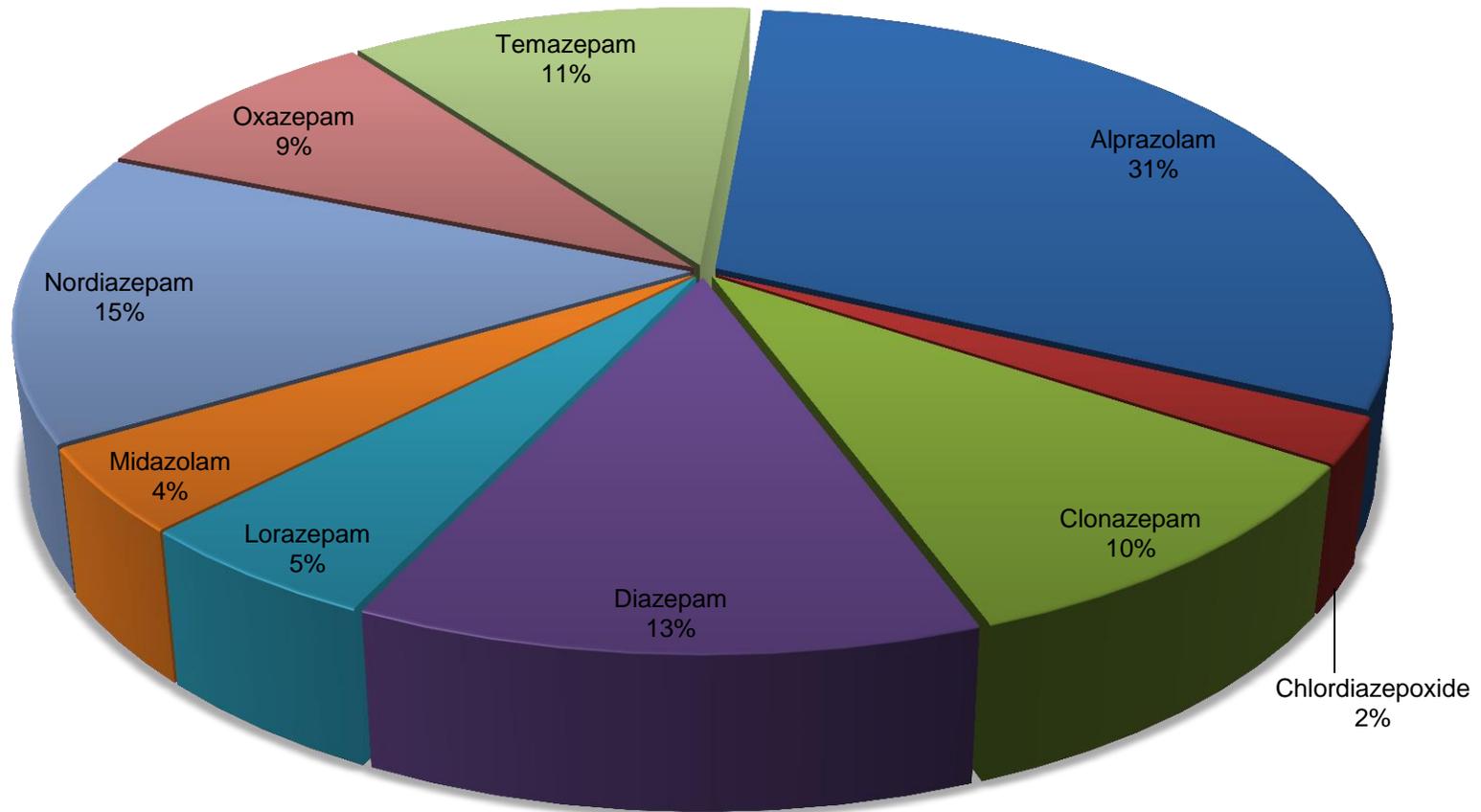
January 2014 - June 2015



Note: Not all drugs are included in the above chart.

## Frequency of Occurrence of Benzodiazepines

January – June 2015



Estazolam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, and triazolam individually constituted less than 1% of the benzodiazepine occurrences and were not included.

*Note: Several benzodiazepines (for example, diazepam) are metabolized to other benzodiazepines in the body (for example, nordiazepam, oxazepam, and temazepam). Thus, occurrences of nordiazepam, oxazepam, and temazepam may be due to the ingestion of diazepam, chlordiazepoxide, and/or temazepam.*

# Alprazolam Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Alprazolam		
Total	Cause	Present
33	20	13
6	2	4
5	1	4
37	20	17
20	5	15
66	36	30
19	2	17
5	2	3
51	17	34
39	13	26
81	22	59
28	15	13
74	31	43
11	8	3
38	24	14
5	1	4
39	28	11
31	15	16
16	2	14
9	3	6
19	6	13
10	4	6
9	2	7
15	2	13
<b>666</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>385</b>

Deaths with Alprazolam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	1	2
0	0	0
7	3	4
1	0	1
1	0	1
4	2	2
2	0	2
7	1	6
2	1	1
14	4	10
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
<b>49</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>

Deaths with Alprazolam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
33	20	13
6	2	4
5	1	4
34	19	15
20	5	15
59	33	26
18	2	16
4	2	2
47	15	32
37	13	24
74	21	53
26	14	12
60	27	33
11	8	3
38	24	14
4	1	3
37	27	10
31	15	16
15	2	13
9	3	6
18	6	12
8	3	5
9	2	7
14	2	12
<b>617</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>350</b>

## Alprazolam Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	33
2	Tallahassee	6
3	Live Oak	5
4	Jacksonville	37
5	Leesburg	20
6	St. Petersburg	66
7	Daytona Beach	19
8	Gainesville	5
9	Orlando	51
10	Lakeland	39
11	Miami	81
12	Sarasota	28
13	Tampa	74
14	Panama City	11
15	West Palm Bch	38
16	Florida Keys	5
17	Ft. Lauderdale	39
18	Melbourne	31
19	Ft. Pierce	16
20	Naples	9
21	Ft. Myers	19
22	Port Charlotte	10
23	St. Augustine	9
24	Sanford	15
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>666</b>

Alprazolam Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
20	0	0	6	9	5
2	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
20	0	2	8	4	6
5	0	1	0	3	1
36	0	3	6	10	17
2	0	1	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1	1
17	0	1	4	7	5
13	0	0	1	7	5
22	0	4	2	7	9
15	0	1	6	5	3
31	0	3	5	14	9
8	0	0	1	2	5
24	0	1	7	9	7
1	0	0	0	1	0
28	0	4	7	9	8
15	0	0	3	6	6
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	2	1	0
6	0	0	2	2	2
4	0	1	0	1	2
2	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>281</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>97</b>

Alprazolam Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
13	1	4	3	4	1
4	0	1	0	1	2
4	0	0	1	2	1
17	1	1	5	2	8
15	0	6	2	4	3
30	2	0	4	4	20
17	0	1	1	7	8
3	0	1	0	0	2
34	1	4	4	17	8
26	0	6	2	12	6
59	1	6	10	14	28
13	0	1	0	3	9
43	1	3	4	12	23
3	0	0	1	0	2
14	0	4	1	5	4
4	0	0	1	1	2
11	0	0	1	1	9
16	0	1	2	5	8
14	0	2	3	7	2
6	0	0	2	1	3
13	0	0	3	7	3
6	0	0	0	3	3
7	0	2	1	2	2
13	0	1	2	5	5
<b>385</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>162</b>

# Diazepam Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Diazepam		
Total	Cause	Present
6	4	2
4	0	4
0	0	0
30	5	25
9	0	9
30	21	9
12	0	12
6	3	3
15	0	15
7	1	6
29	2	27
11	7	4
16	9	7
7	1	6
20	9	11
5	0	5
4	4	0
22	10	12
15	0	15
5	1	4
10	3	7
2	0	2
7	0	7
2	0	2
<b>274</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>194</b>

Deaths with Diazepam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
2	0	2
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>

Deaths with Diazepam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
6	4	2
4	0	4
0	0	0
29	5	24
9	0	9
29	21	8
12	0	12
6	3	3
15	0	15
7	1	6
26	2	24
10	7	3
16	9	7
7	1	6
17	9	8
3	0	3
3	3	0
22	10	12
15	0	15
5	1	4
10	3	7
2	0	2
7	0	7
2	0	2
<b>262</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>183</b>

## Diazepam Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

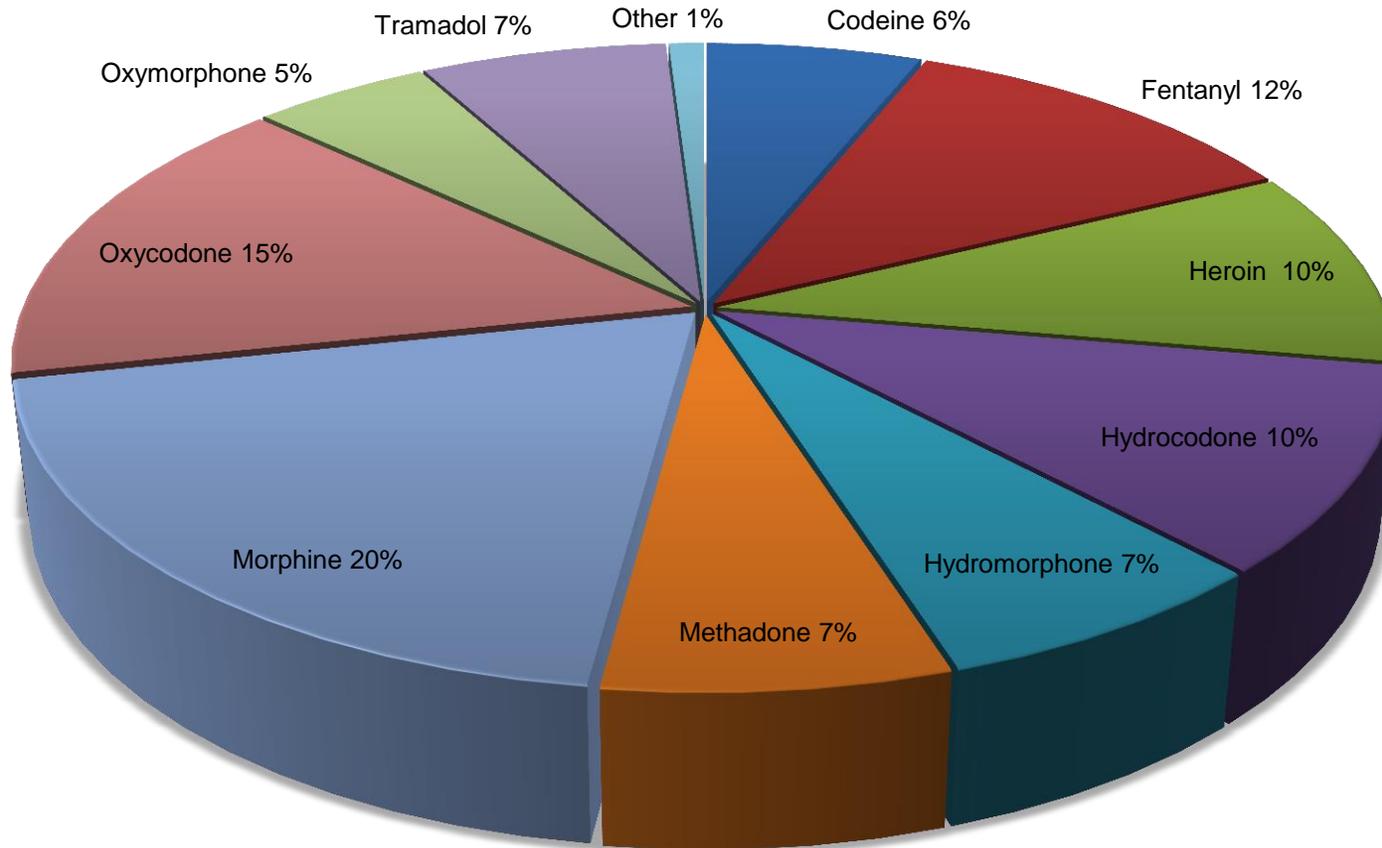
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	6
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	0
4	Jacksonville	30
5	Leesburg	9
6	St. Petersburg	30
7	Daytona Beach	12
8	Gainesville	6
9	Orlando	15
10	Lakeland	7
11	Miami	29
12	Sarasota	11
13	Tampa	16
14	Panama City	7
15	West Palm Beach	20
16	Florida Keys	5
17	Ft. Lauderdale	4
18	Melbourne	22
19	Ft. Pierce	15
20	Naples	5
21	Ft. Myers	10
22	Port Charlotte	2
23	St. Augustine	7
24	Sanford	2
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>274</b>

Diazepam Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
4	0	0	2	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	1	0	1	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	2	11	8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
7	0	0	0	2	5	
9	0	0	1	4	4	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
9	0	0	3	3	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	1	0	3	
10	0	0	1	4	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	

Diazepam Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
4	0	0	2	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	0	0	5	5	15	
9	0	1	1	4	3	
9	0	0	2	1	6	
12	0	0	1	6	5	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
15	1	0	2	5	7	
6	0	1	1	2	2	
27	0	2	2	4	19	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
7	0	0	1	1	5	
6	0	1	0	0	5	
11	0	1	2	5	3	
5	1	0	2	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	4	8	
15	0	1	2	0	12	
4	0	0	1	0	3	
7	0	0	1	3	3	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
7	0	0	0	2	5	
2	0	1	1	0	0	
<b>194</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>110</b>	

## Frequency of Occurrence of Opioids

January – June 2015



Other category includes buprenorphine and meperidine, which individually constituted less than 1% of opioid occurrences.

*Note: Oxycodone is metabolized to oxymorphone, and thus, occurrences of oxymorphone may represent oxycodone ingestion rather than oxymorphone ingestion. Heroin is metabolized to morphine, and thus, occurrences of morphine may represent heroin ingestion rather than morphine ingestion. Codeine is frequently present in heroin, and thus, codeine occurrences may represent heroin ingestion rather than codeine ingestion.*

# Oxycodone Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Oxycodone		
Total	Cause	Present
19	13	6
10	5	5
3	1	2
37	19	18
19	7	12
56	33	23
15	7	8
13	9	4
28	13	15
26	13	13
30	14	16
18	9	9
38	20	18
10	4	6
34	17	17
6	2	4
32	21	11
40	25	15
32	20	12
9	5	4
28	11	17
11	1	10
5	3	2
6	2	4
<b>525</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>251</b>

Deaths with Oxycodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
3	1	2
0	0	0
2	1	1
4	1	3
4	1	3
4	2	2
0	0	0
3	0	3
4	0	4
3	1	2
2	0	2
3	1	2
1	0	1
0	0	0
5	1	4
1	0	1
4	3	1
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
3	0	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>

Deaths with Oxycodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
16	12	4
10	5	5
1	0	1
33	18	15
15	6	9
52	31	21
15	7	8
10	9	1
24	13	11
23	12	11
28	14	14
15	8	7
37	20	17
10	4	6
29	16	13
5	2	3
28	18	10
39	24	15
31	20	11
9	5	4
25	11	14
11	1	10
5	3	2
6	2	4
<b>477</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>216</b>

## Oxycodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	19
2	Tallahassee	10
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	37
5	Leesburg	19
6	St. Petersburg	56
7	Daytona Beach	15
8	Gainesville	13
9	Orlando	28
10	Lakeland	26
11	Miami	30
12	Sarasota	18
13	Tampa	38
14	Panama City	10
15	West Palm Bch	34
16	Florida Keys	6
17	Ft. Lauderdale	32
18	Melbourne	40
19	Ft. Pierce	32
20	Naples	9
21	Ft. Myers	28
22	Port Charlotte	11
23	St. Augustine	5
24	Sanford	6
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>525</b>

Oxycodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
13	0	1	2	6	4
5	1	1	3	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
19	0	1	6	7	5
7	0	0	1	3	3
33	0	1	2	11	19
7	0	1	1	2	3
9	0	0	2	3	4
13	0	1	2	4	6
13	1	0	0	7	5
14	0	1	1	2	10
9	0	1	0	3	5
20	0	1	3	6	10
4	0	0	0	1	3
17	0	0	5	4	8
2	0	0	0	2	0
21	0	1	4	9	7
25	0	0	2	13	10
20	0	1	1	9	9
5	0	0	1	0	4
11	0	2	3	2	4
1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	1	1	1	0
2	1	0	0	0	1
<b>274</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>121</b>

Oxycodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
6	0	0	3	1	2
5	0	0	0	1	4
2	0	0	1	0	1
18	0	2	2	4	10
12	0	1	3	3	5
23	0	1	4	4	14
8	0	0	1	4	3
4	0	0	0	2	2
15	0	2	0	8	5
13	0	0	0	7	6
16	0	0	1	5	10
9	0	0	3	2	4
18	0	3	1	3	11
6	0	0	1	0	5
17	0	1	5	3	8
4	0	0	1	0	3
11	0	1	1	2	7
15	0	0	5	3	7
12	0	0	1	3	8
4	0	0	2	1	1
17	1	0	1	6	9
10	0	0	0	5	5
2	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	1	2	0
<b>251</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>131</b>

# Hydrocodone Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Hydrocodone		
Total	Cause	Present
23	11	12
7	2	5
9	2	7
37	8	29
15	6	9
34	12	22
20	4	16
7	3	4
31	6	25
15	3	12
18	3	15
7	2	5
27	7	20
5	1	4
15	9	6
3	0	3
11	6	5
24	12	12
10	4	6
7	2	5
11	2	9
2	0	2
6	1	5
9	2	7
<b>353</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>245</b>

Deaths with Hydrocodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
3	1	2
3	1	2
2	0	2
3	0	3
2	0	2
4	1	3
2	0	2
3	0	3
11	0	11
1	0	1
2	0	2
0	0	0
4	0	4
0	0	0
3	0	3
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
2	0	2
2	0	2
3	0	3
0	0	0
3	0	3
0	0	0
<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>

Deaths with Hydrocodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
20	10	10
4	1	3
7	2	5
34	8	26
13	6	7
30	11	19
18	4	14
4	3	1
20	6	14
14	3	11
16	3	13
7	2	5
23	7	16
5	1	4
12	9	3
3	0	3
10	6	4
24	12	12
8	4	4
5	2	3
8	2	6
2	0	2
3	1	2
9	2	7
<b>299</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>194</b>

# Hydrocodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	23
2	Tallahassee	7
3	Live Oak	9
4	Jacksonville	37
5	Leesburg	15
6	St. Petersburg	34
7	Daytona Beach	20
8	Gainesville	7
9	Orlando	31
10	Lakeland	15
11	Miami	18
12	Sarasota	7
13	Tampa	27
14	Panama City	5
15	West Palm Bch	15
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	11
18	Melbourne	24
19	Ft. Pierce	10
20	Naples	7
21	Ft. Myers	11
22	Port Charlotte	2
23	St. Augustine	6
24	Sanford	9
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>353</b>

Hydrocodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
11	0	1	3	2	5
2	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	2	0
8	0	2	2	0	4
6	0	0	0	3	3
12	0	0	2	4	6
4	0	0	0	1	3
3	0	0	0	0	3
6	0	0	1	2	3
3	0	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	1	1
7	0	0	3	2	2
1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	0	3	6
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	3	3
12	0	0	1	7	4
4	0	0	1	0	3
2	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	1	0
<b>108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>56</b>

Hydrocodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
12	0	1	3	3	5
5	0	0	1	3	1
7	0	0	1	2	4
29	0	1	4	9	15
9	0	0	1	4	4
22	0	1	2	6	13
16	0	0	1	7	8
4	0	0	0	1	3
25	0	0	1	4	20
12	0	0	0	6	6
15	0	0	0	5	10
5	0	0	1	1	3
20	0	2	1	4	13
4	0	0	1	0	3
6	1	0	1	3	1
3	0	0	0	0	3
5	0	0	0	1	4
12	0	1	0	4	7
6	0	0	0	4	2
5	0	0	0	2	3
9	0	0	0	5	4
2	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	5
7	0	0	2	2	3
<b>245</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>142</b>

# Methadone Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Methadone		
Total	Cause	Present
11	6	5
2	1	1
2	1	1
18	11	7
13	7	6
28	23	5
12	10	2
9	7	2
18	12	6
10	7	3
6	0	6
13	8	5
26	20	6
5	1	4
10	9	1
0	0	0
6	4	2
12	8	4
12	6	6
3	3	0
12	6	6
4	2	2
2	2	0
5	4	1
<b>239</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>81</b>

Deaths with Methadone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
3	3	0
2	1	1
1	1	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
6	2	4
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
2	1	1
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

Deaths with Methadone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
10	6	4
2	1	1
2	1	1
16	9	7
13	7	6
25	20	5
10	9	1
8	6	2
16	12	4
10	7	3
6	0	6
12	8	4
20	18	2
4	1	3
10	9	1
0	0	0
5	4	1
12	8	4
10	5	5
3	3	0
11	5	6
4	2	2
2	2	0
4	3	1
<b>215</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>69</b>

# Methadone Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	11
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	2
4	Jacksonville	18
5	Leesburg	13
6	St. Petersburg	28
7	Daytona Beach	12
8	Gainesville	9
9	Orlando	18
10	Lakeland	10
11	Miami	6
12	Sarasota	13
13	Tampa	26
14	Panama City	5
15	West Palm Bch	10
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	6
18	Melbourne	12
19	Ft. Pierce	12
20	Naples	3
21	Ft. Myers	12
22	Port Charlotte	4
23	St. Augustine	2
24	Sanford	5
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>239</b>

Methadone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
6	0	0	2	3	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
11	1	0	3	4	3
7	0	0	1	4	2
23	0	2	7	9	5
10	0	1	1	4	4
7	0	1	1	4	1
12	0	1	3	5	3
7	0	0	1	4	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	4	4
20	0	1	3	8	8
1	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	5	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	1	2
8	0	0	1	3	4
6	0	0	1	4	1
3	0	0	1	1	1
6	0	0	1	2	3
2	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	1	1
4	1	0	0	0	3
<b>158</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>

Methadone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
5	0	0	1	3	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	3	1	3
6	0	2	0	3	1
5	0	1	2	1	1
2	0	0	0	2	0
2	0	0	0	2	0
6	1	0	0	1	4
3	0	0	0	1	2
6	0	0	0	1	5
5	0	0	0	3	2
6	0	0	0	1	5
4	0	1	0	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	0	1	3
6	0	1	0	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	3	3
2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>81</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>

# Morphine Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Morphine		
Total	Cause	Present
23	16	7
5	1	4
3	1	2
33	21	12
13	7	6
57	27	30
25	13	12
18	7	11
81	50	31
26	7	19
71	40	31
54	23	31
51	29	22
11	3	8
28	19	9
2	2	0
40	37	3
29	22	7
17	10	7
15	12	3
29	22	7
13	2	11
8	5	3
18	11	7
<b>670</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>283</b>

Deaths with Morphine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
1	0	1
1	0	1
2	1	1
2	0	2
1	0	1
9	1	8
1	1	0
4	1	3
7	1	6
5	1	4
2	0	2
7	2	5
4	2	2
2	1	1
3	3	0
1	1	0
4	3	1
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	0	1
<b>62</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>

Deaths with Morphine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
22	16	6
4	1	3
1	0	1
31	21	10
12	7	5
48	26	22
24	12	12
14	6	8
74	49	25
21	6	15
69	40	29
47	21	26
47	27	20
9	2	7
25	16	9
1	1	0
36	34	2
29	22	7
16	9	7
14	12	2
29	22	7
11	2	9
7	5	2
17	11	6
<b>608</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>240</b>

## Morphine Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	23
2	Tallahassee	5
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	33
5	Leesburg	13
6	St. Petersburg	57
7	Daytona Beach	25
8	Gainesville	18
9	Orlando	81
10	Lakeland	26
11	Miami	71
12	Sarasota	54
13	Tampa	51
14	Panama City	11
15	West Palm Bch	28
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	40
18	Melbourne	29
19	Ft. Pierce	17
20	Naples	15
21	Ft. Myers	29
22	Port Charlotte	13
23	St. Augustine	8
24	Sanford	18
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>670</b>

Morphine Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
16	1	2	6	4	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
21	0	0	6	10	5
7	0	1	1	2	3
27	0	0	4	11	12
13	0	0	3	5	5
7	0	1	0	2	4
50	0	5	13	20	12
7	0	0	0	3	4
40	0	8	11	15	6
23	0	4	9	6	4
29	0	4	8	10	7
3	0	0	0	0	3
19	0	0	1	8	10
2	0	0	0	1	1
37	0	7	6	16	8
22	0	0	2	12	8
10	0	0	2	3	5
12	0	1	6	2	3
22	0	4	8	4	6
2	0	0	1	1	0
5	0	2	0	2	1
11	0	3	4	4	0
<b>387</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>112</b>

Morphine Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
7	0	0	5	1	1
4	0	0	1	0	3
2	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	1	1	5	5
6	0	0	0	1	5
30	0	2	4	8	16
12	0	0	1	6	5
11	0	1	1	4	5
31	1	4	3	10	13
19	0	1	3	5	10
31	1	0	2	5	23
31	1	3	9	12	6
22	0	1	2	4	15
8	0	0	2	1	5
9	0	1	0	4	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	2
7	0	1	2	1	3
7	0	1	0	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3
7	0	0	0	4	3
11	0	0	0	2	9
3	0	0	0	1	2
7	0	1	1	1	4
<b>283</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>146</b>

# Fentanyl Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Fentanyl		
Total	Cause	Present
11	9	2
5	1	4
1	1	0
30	25	5
6	3	3
27	20	7
13	5	8
5	3	2
50	26	24
4	2	2
37	29	8
46	42	4
15	10	5
3	3	0
36	32	4
1	1	0
42	41	1
22	12	10
9	4	5
2	2	0
16	8	8
8	4	4
1	0	1
7	6	1
<b>397</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>108</b>

Deaths with Fentanyl Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
6	4	2
0	0	0
3	3	0
1	0	1
1	1	0
5	1	4
0	0	0
2	1	1
5	4	1
1	0	1
1	1	0
3	3	0
0	0	0
6	6	0
4	2	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
5	0	5
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>

Deaths with Fentanyl in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
11	9	2
4	1	3
1	1	0
24	21	3
6	3	3
24	17	7
12	5	7
4	2	2
45	25	20
4	2	2
35	28	7
41	38	3
14	10	4
2	2	0
33	29	4
1	1	0
36	35	1
18	10	8
9	4	5
2	2	0
11	8	3
8	4	4
1	0	1
6	6	0
<b>352</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>89</b>

## Fentanyl Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

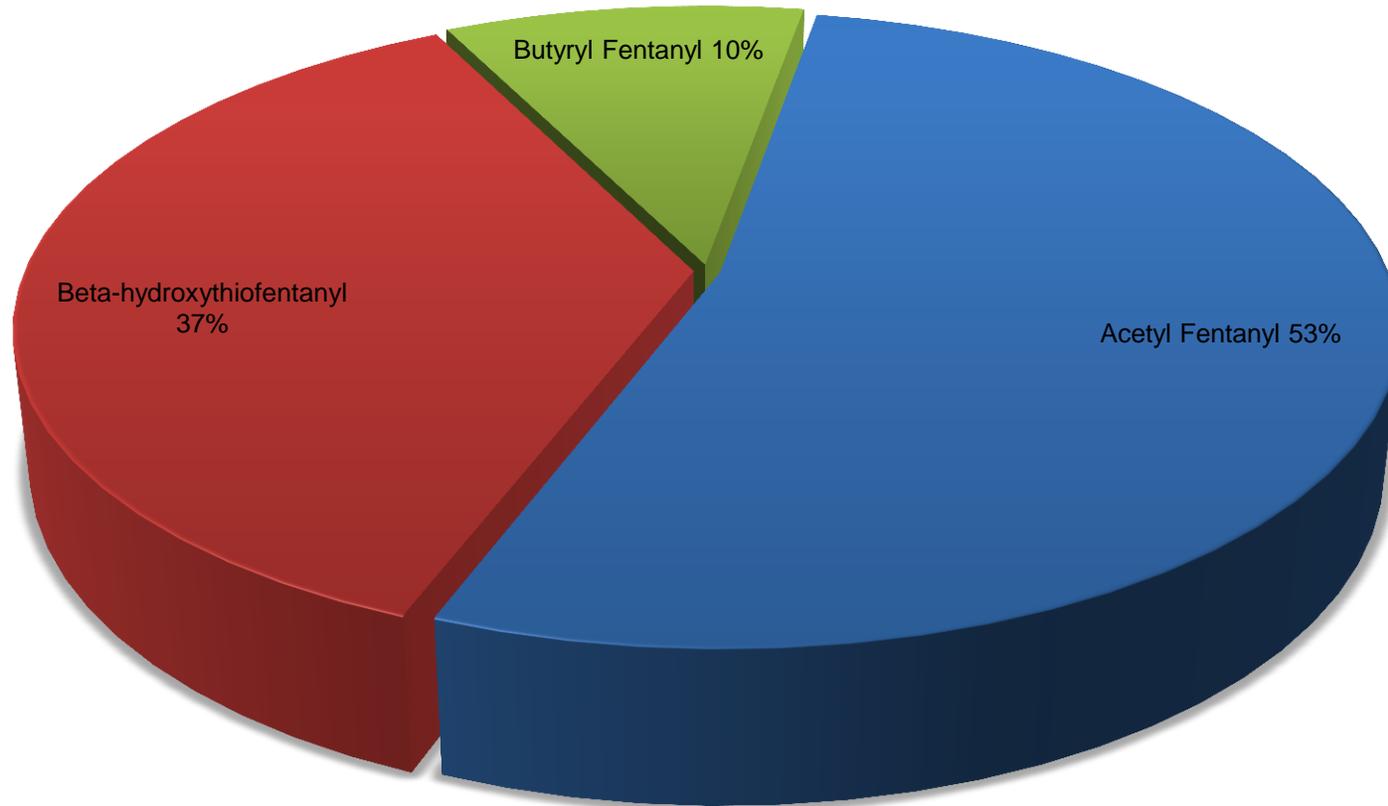
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	11
2	Tallahassee	5
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	30
5	Leesburg	6
6	St. Petersburg	27
7	Daytona Beach	13
8	Gainesville	5
9	Orlando	50
10	Lakeland	4
11	Miami	37
12	Sarasota	46
13	Tampa	15
14	Panama City	3
15	West Palm Bch	36
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	42
18	Melbourne	22
19	Ft. Pierce	9
20	Naples	2
21	Ft. Myers	16
22	Port Charlotte	8
23	St. Augustine	1
24	Sanford	7
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>397</b>

Fentanyl Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
9	0	0	3	5	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
25	0	3	2	11	9
3	0	1	1	0	1
20	0	1	6	5	8
5	0	1	0	1	3
3	0	1	0	1	1
26	0	2	7	12	5
2	0	0	0	1	1
29	0	2	8	15	4
42	1	7	15	16	3
10	0	0	0	6	4
3	1	1	0	0	1
32	0	4	11	13	4
1	0	0	1	0	0
41	0	7	12	13	9
12	0	1	2	6	3
4	0	0	0	3	1
2	0	1	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	3	5
4	0	0	0	3	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	2	2	2	0
<b>289</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>65</b>

Fentanyl Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
2	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	0	0	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	1	3
3	0	1	0	2	0
7	0	1	0	2	4
8	0	1	3	3	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
24	1	5	3	6	9
2	0	0	0	1	1
8	1	1	0	1	5
4	0	0	0	3	1
5	1	1	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
10	0	1	0	5	4
5	0	1	2	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	2	6
4	0	0	1	0	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>108</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>51</b>

## Frequency of Occurrence of Fentanyl Analogs

January – June 2015



*Note: While not officially tracked in 2015, several medical examiner offices voluntarily reported data for occurrences of illicit fentanyl analogs.*

# Heroin Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Heroin			Deaths with Heroin Only			Deaths with Heroin in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	13	12	1	0	0	0	13	12	1
2	Tallahassee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Live Oak	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
4	Jacksonville	18	15	3	2	2	0	16	13	3
5	Leesburg	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
6	St. Petersburg	8	7	1	0	0	0	8	7	1
7	Daytona Beach	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
8	Gainesville	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
9	Orlando	44	42	2	0	0	0	44	42	2
10	Lakeland	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
11	Miami	40	36	4	0	0	0	40	36	4
12	Sarasota	34	29	5	0	0	0	34	29	5
13	Tampa	19	17	2	0	0	0	19	17	2
14	Panama City	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
15	West Palm Bch	63	60	3	9	9	0	54	51	3
16	Florida Keys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	34	33	1	5	5	0	29	28	1
18	Melbourne	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
19	Ft. Pierce	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	Naples	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
21	Ft. Myers	22	21	1	0	0	0	22	21	1
22	Port Charlotte	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
23	St. Augustine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Sanford	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>343</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>23</b>

## Heroin Deaths by Age

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	13
2	Tallahassee	0
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	18
5	Leesburg	1
6	St. Petersburg	8
7	Daytona Beach	9
8	Gainesville	2
9	Orlando	44
10	Lakeland	5
11	Miami	40
12	Sarasota	34
13	Tampa	19
14	Panama City	3
15	West Palm Bch	63
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	34
18	Melbourne	4
19	Ft. Pierce	1
20	Naples	9
21	Ft. Myers	22
22	Port Charlotte	2
23	St. Augustine	0
24	Sanford	11
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>343</b>

Heroin Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
12	0	1	6	3	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
15	0	1	4	8	2	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
7	0	0	3	3	1	
9	0	0	4	1	4	
2	0	1	1	0	0	
42	0	4	11	18	9	
5	0	1	1	3	0	
36	0	7	10	13	6	
29	0	4	15	9	1	
17	0	4	4	6	3	
3	0	0	2	0	1	
60	0	13	21	19	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	0	6	9	12	6	
4	0	0	2	1	1	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
9	0	2	5	2	0	
21	0	4	8	3	6	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	3	4	4	0	
<b>320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>51</b>	

Heroin Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	1	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
5	0	3	0	2	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	1	1	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	

# Cocaine Deaths

January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Bch
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	

Total Deaths with Cocaine		
Total	Cause	Present
37	11	26
9	2	7
3	1	2
58	23	35
23	17	6
57	37	20
20	9	11
19	10	9
96	59	37
13	7	6
117	41	76
59	44	15
42	12	30
9	2	7
71	44	27
9	2	7
71	55	16
46	28	18
22	13	9
5	5	0
37	9	28
6	2	4
2	1	1
9	7	2
<b>840</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>399</b>

Deaths with Cocaine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
3	0	3
2	1	1
1	1	0
12	4	8
8	8	0
9	6	3
3	0	3
5	1	4
16	9	7
2	2	0
19	9	10
5	3	2
9	3	6
2	1	1
7	6	1
5	2	3
11	11	0
8	4	4
2	1	1
1	1	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	2	0
<b>135</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>60</b>

Deaths with Cocaine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
34	11	23
7	1	6
2	0	2
46	19	27
15	9	6
48	31	17
17	9	8
14	9	5
80	50	30
11	5	6
98	32	66
54	41	13
33	9	24
7	1	6
64	38	26
4	0	4
60	44	16
38	24	14
20	12	8
4	4	0
35	9	26
6	2	4
1	1	0
7	5	2
<b>705</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>339</b>

# Cocaine Deaths by Age

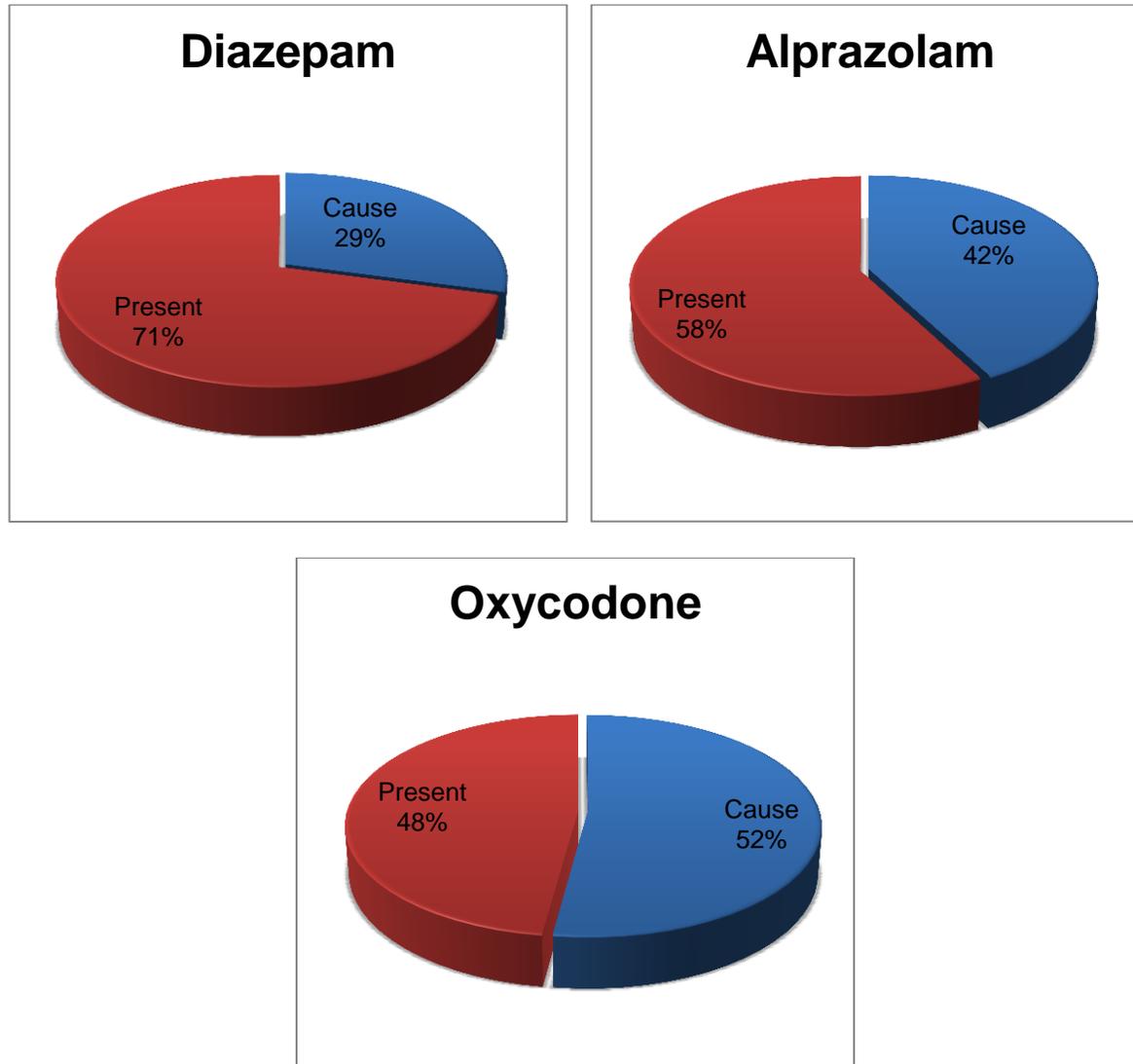
January – June 2015

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	37
2	Tallahassee	9
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	58
5	Leesburg	23
6	St. Petersburg	57
7	Daytona Beach	20
8	Gainesville	19
9	Orlando	96
10	Lakeland	13
11	Miami	117
12	Sarasota	59
13	Tampa	42
14	Panama City	9
15	West Palm Bch	71
16	Florida Keys	9
17	Ft. Lauderdale	71
18	Melbourne	46
19	Ft. Pierce	22
20	Naples	5
21	Ft. Myers	37
22	Port Charlotte	6
23	St. Augustine	2
24	Sanford	9
<b>Statewide Totals</b>		<b>840</b>

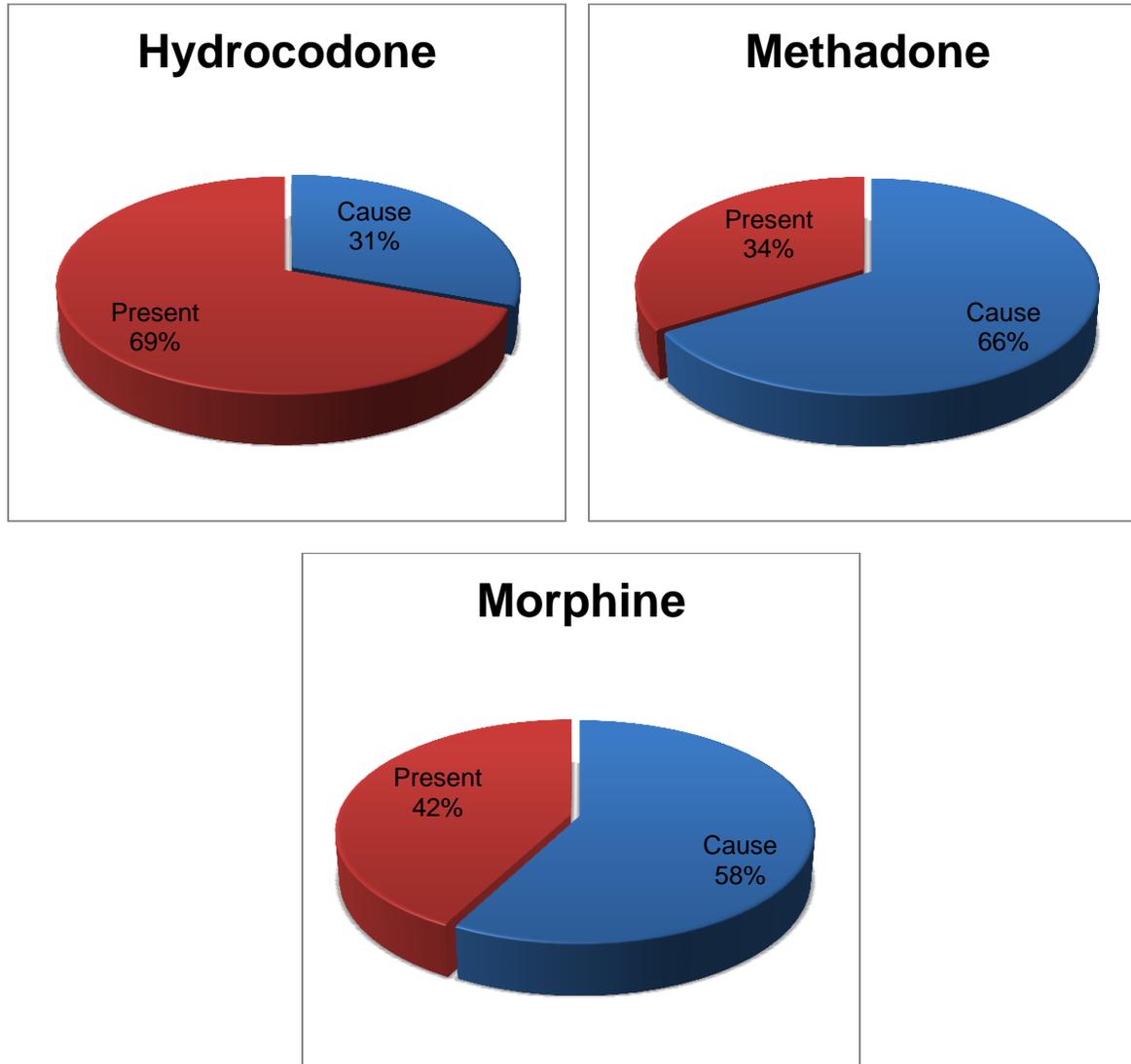
Cocaine Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
11	0	1	4	3	3
2	0	0	0	0	2
1	0	0	0	1	0
23	0	2	6	9	6
17	0	4	1	8	4
37	0	5	7	15	10
9	0	0	2	4	3
10	0	3	1	3	3
59	0	5	12	27	15
7	0	0	3	0	4
41	0	4	8	13	16
44	1	5	11	19	8
12	0	3	1	3	5
2	0	0	0	1	1
44	0	3	17	17	7
2	0	0	0	2	0
55	0	8	13	20	14
28	0	0	5	12	11
13	0	1	2	6	4
5	0	1	2	1	1
9	0	3	3	2	1
2	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	0	3	4	0
<b>441</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>120</b>

Cocaine Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
26	0	3	4	11	8
7	0	1	2	2	2
2	0	0	1	0	1
35	0	4	10	6	15
6	0	3	1	0	2
20	0	0	7	9	4
11	0	2	0	7	2
9	0	1	1	6	1
37	0	4	5	13	15
6	0	4	1	1	0
76	1	18	13	23	21
15	0	2	6	4	3
30	1	1	4	8	16
7	0	0	1	5	1
27	0	8	5	7	7
7	0	1	4	0	2
16	0	2	3	7	4
18	0	3	6	5	4
9	1	1	3	3	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	1	8	14	5
4	0	0	1	2	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
<b>399</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>115</b>

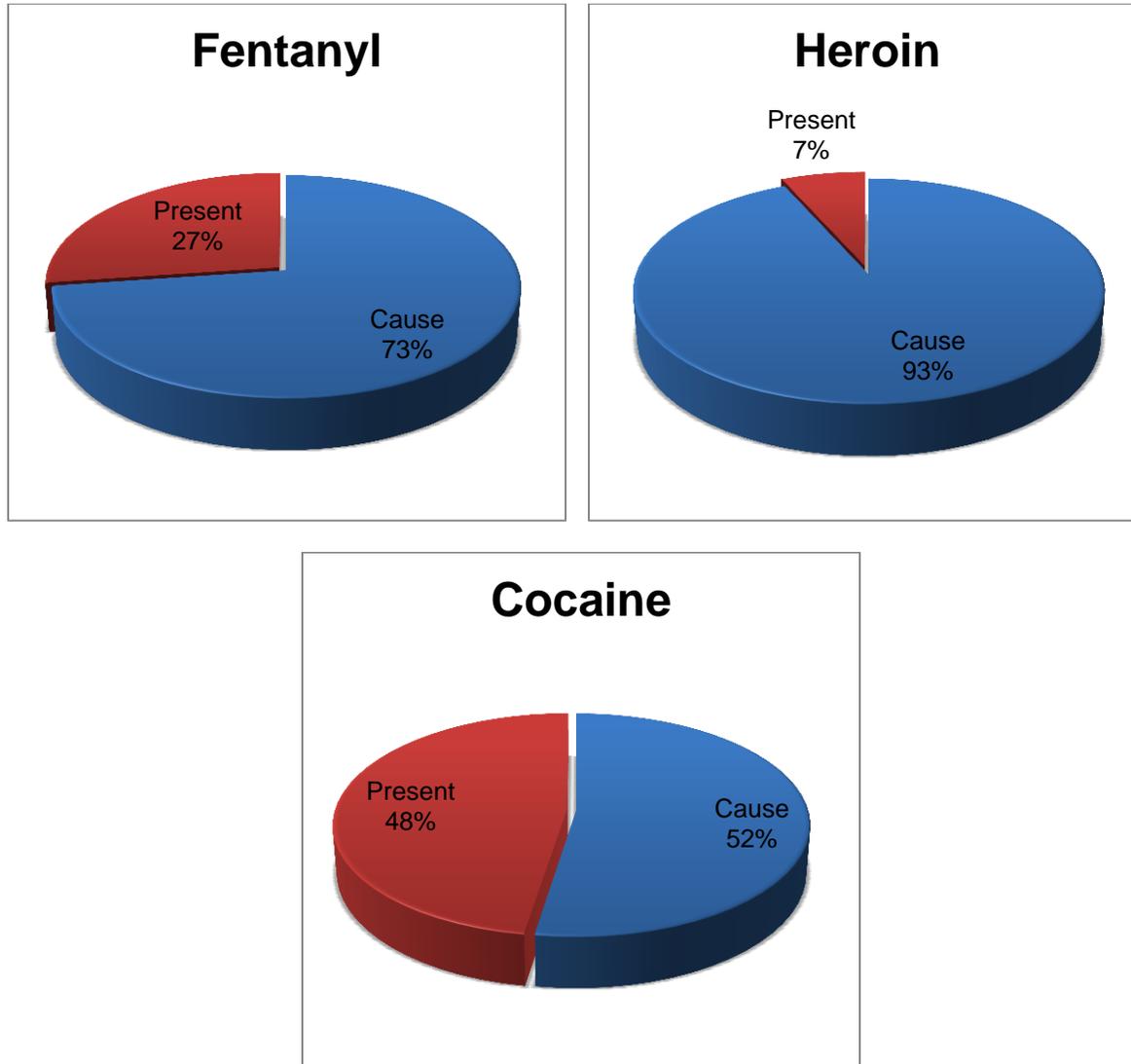
## Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present



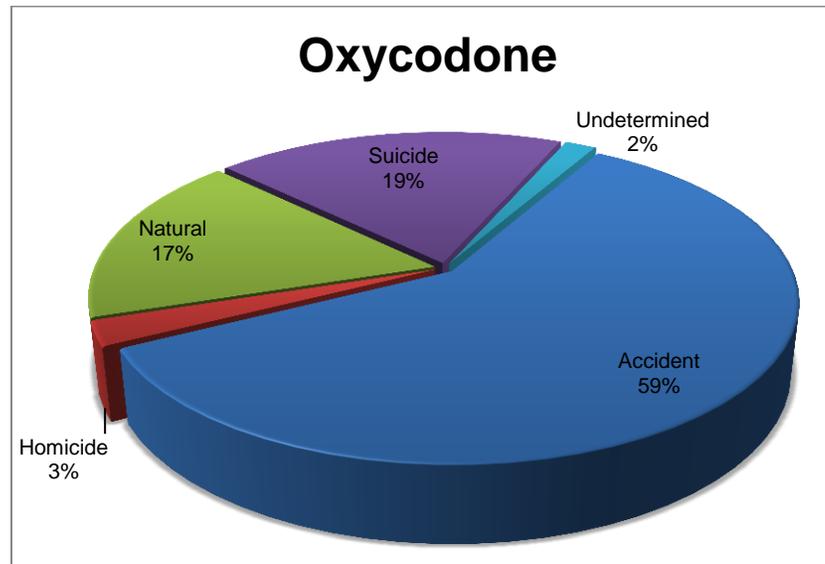
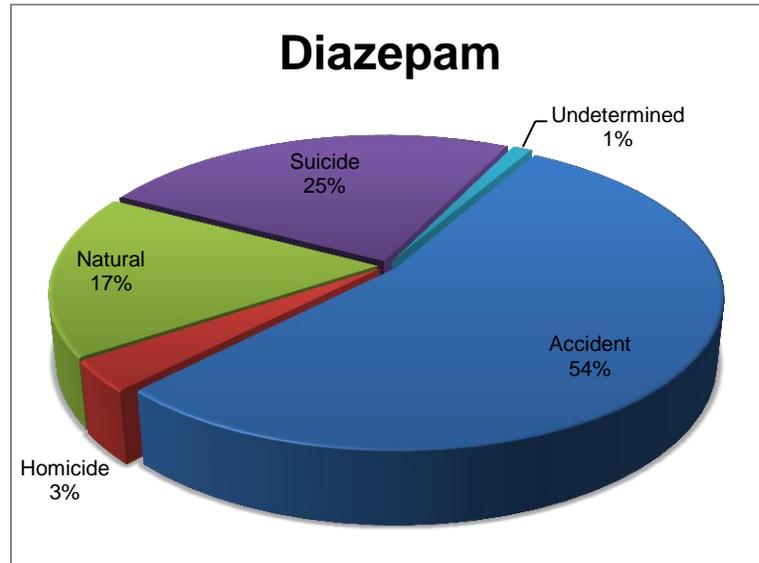
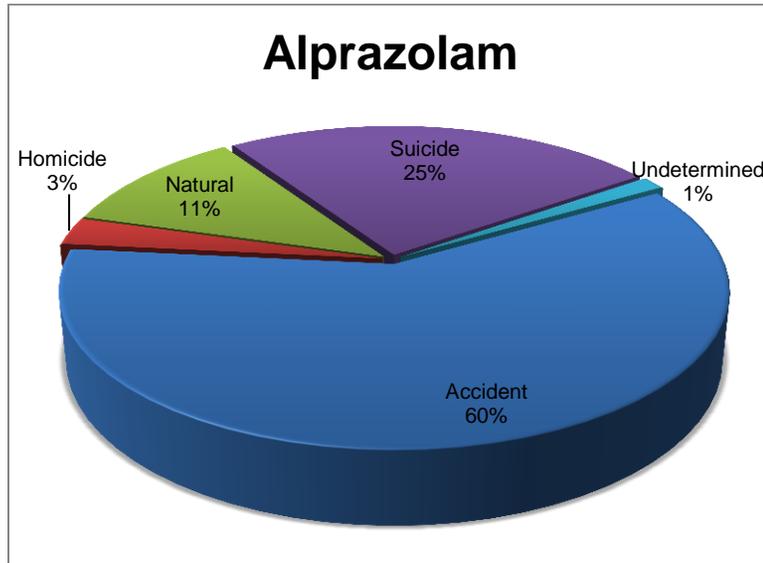
## Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present



## Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

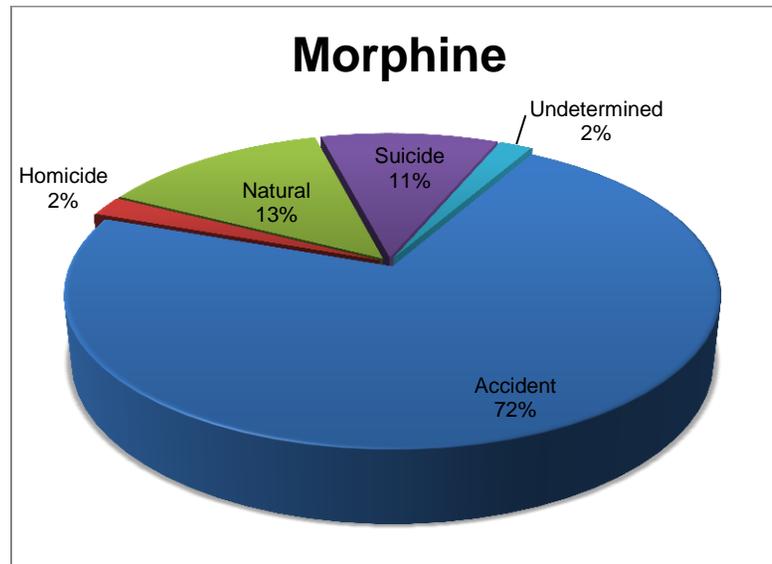
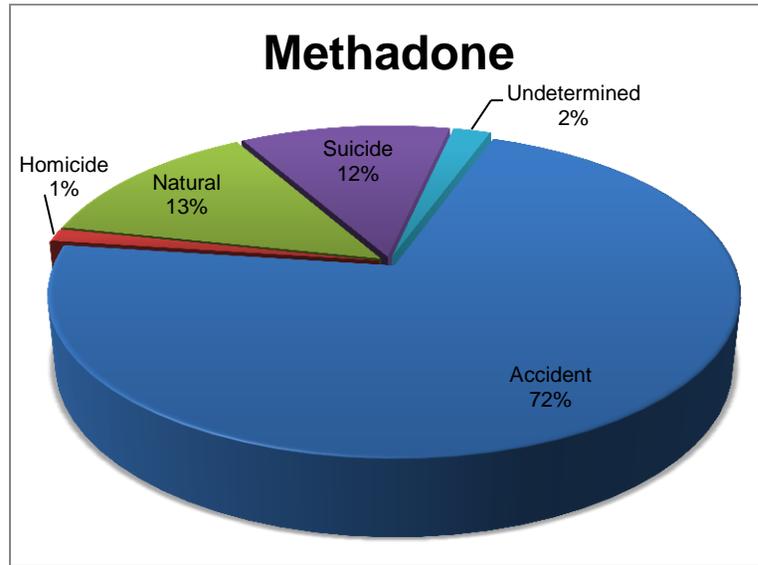
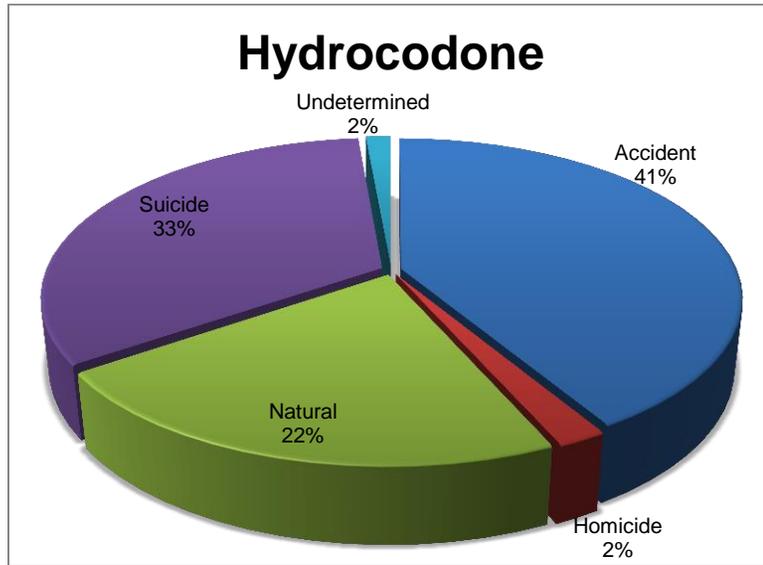


## Manner of Death for Cases Reported (Accident, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)

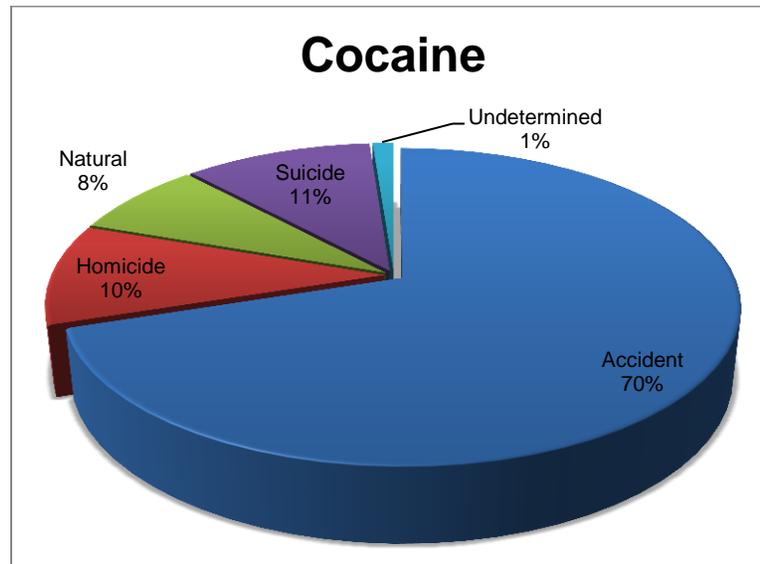
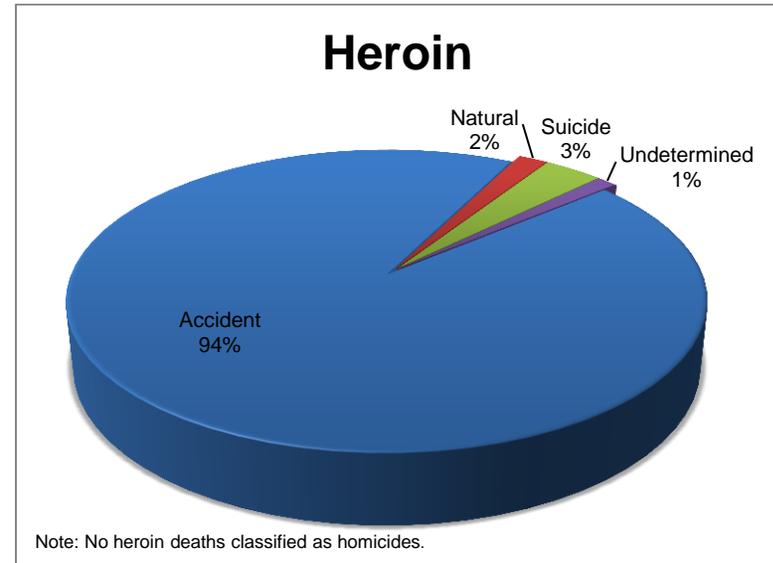
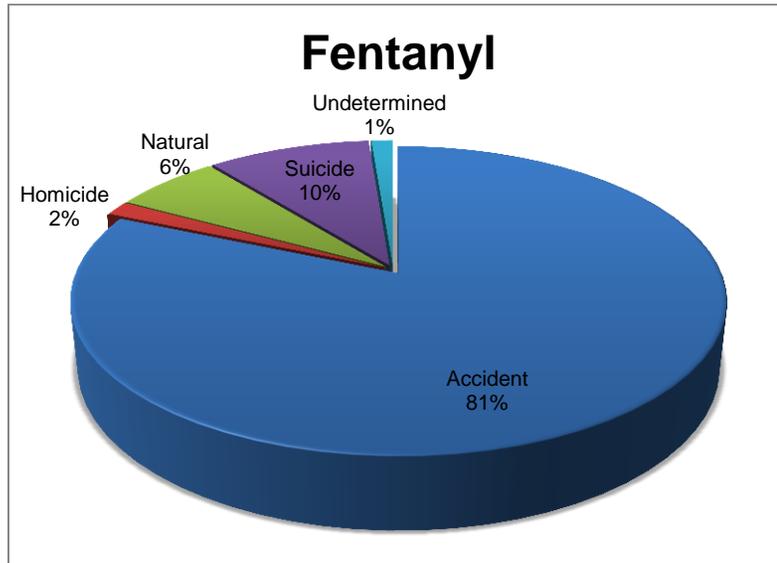


## Manner of Death for Cases Reported

(Accident, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)



## Manner of Death for Cases Reported (Accident, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)



## Glossary

**Amphetamines** – A group of synthetic psychoactive drugs called central nervous system (CNS) stimulants. The collective group of amphetamines includes amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, and methamphetamine. Methamphetamine is also known as “meth,” “crank,” “speed,” and “tina.” Methamphetamine is metabolized to amphetamine, and thus, occurrences of amphetamine may represent methamphetamine ingestion rather than amphetamine ingestion.

**Benzodiazepines** – A family of sedative-hypnotic drugs indicated for the treatment of stress, anxiety, seizures, and alcohol withdrawal. Benzodiazepines are often referred to as “minor tranquilizers.” Xanax (alprazolam) and Valium (diazepam) are the most commonly prescribed drugs in this drug class. Many benzodiazepines are interconverted to one another, making occurrences of these drugs difficult to interpret. Exceptions include alprazolam, clonazepam, lorazepam, and midazolam.

**Buprenorphine** – A semi-synthetic opioid known as Buprenex, Suboxone, and Subutex indicated for the treatment of opioid addiction and moderate to severe pain.

**Cannabinoids** – A series of compounds found in the marijuana plant, the most psychoactive of which is THC, a strong, illicit hallucinogen. Street names for this drug are often associated with a geographic area from which it came but also include generic names like “ganja,” “MJ,” “ragweed,” “reefer,” and “grass.”

**Carisoprodol** – Muscle relaxant indicated for the treatment of pain, muscle spasms, and limited mobility. It is often abused in conjunction with analgesics for enhanced euphoric effect. It is marketed as Soma.

**Cathinones** – A family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, an amphetamine-like stimulant found naturally in the Khat plant. They are 'cousins' of the amphetamine family of drugs, which includes amphetamine, methamphetamine, and MDMA (ecstasy). It often goes by the street name of “Molly.”

**Cocaine** – An illicit stimulant. Powdered cocaine goes by many street names including “C,” “blow,” “snow,” and “nose candy,” while freebase cocaine is mostly commonly known as “crack.”

**Ethanol** – Ethyl alcohol.

**Fentanyl** – Synthetic opioid analgesic supplied in transdermal patches and also available for oral, nasal, intravenous, and spinal administration. Fentanyl is also produced illicitly, and currently many fentanyl occurrences represent the ingestion of illicit fentanyl rather than pharmaceutically-manufactured fentanyl.

## Glossary (Continued)

**Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)** – Commonly referred to as a “date rape” drug. It is a sedative-hypnotic drug in the benzodiazepine class. It often goes by the street name “roofies.”

**Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB)** – A depressant, also known as a “date rape” drug. GHB often goes by the street name “easy lay,” “scoop,” “liquid X,” “Georgia home boy,” and “grievous bodily harm.”

**Hallucinogenic Phenethylamines/Piperazines** – Includes such drugs as MDMA (Ecstasy, a hallucinogen), MDA (a psychedelic), MDEA (a psychedelic hallucinogenic), and piperazine derivatives. Ecstasy has multiple street names including “E,” “XTC,” “love drug,” and “clarity.” MDMA is often also known by a large variety of embossed logos on the pills such as “Mitsubishis” and “Killer Bees.”

**Hallucinogenic Tryptamines** – Natural tryptamines are commonly available in preparations of dried or brewed mushrooms, while tryptamine derivatives are sold in capsule, tablet, powder, or liquid forms. Street names include “Foxy-Methoxy,” “alpha-O,” and “5-MEO.”

**Halogenated Inhalants** – Includes, but are not limited to, halogenated hydrocarbons, such as Freon, and similar halogenated substances typically used illicitly as inhalants.

**Heroin** – An illicit narcotic derivative. It is a semi-synthetic product of opium. Heroin also has multiple street names including “H,” “hombre,” and “smack.”

**Hydrocarbon Inhalants** – Includes toluene, benzene, components of gasoline, and other similar hydrocarbons typically used illicitly as inhalants.

**Hydrocodone** – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer). Vicodin and Lortab are two common drugs containing hydrocodone.

**Hydromorphone** – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer) used to treat moderate to severe pain. Marketed under the trade name Dilaudid, it is two to eight times more potent than morphine. Commonly used by abusers as a substitute for heroin.

**Ketamine** – An animal tranquilizer and a chemical relative of PCP. Street names for this drug include “special K,” “vitamin K,” and “cat valium.”

**Meperidine** – A synthetic narcotic analgesic (pain killer) sold under the trade name Demerol, it is used for pre-anesthesia and the relief of moderate to severe pain.

**Methadone** – A synthetic narcotic analgesic (pain killer) commonly associated with heroin detoxification and maintenance programs but it is also prescribed to treat severe pain. It has been increasingly prescribed in place of oxycodone for pain management. Dolophine is one form of methadone.

## Glossary (Continued)

**Morphine** – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer) used to treat moderate to severe pain. MS (Morphine Sulfate), Kadian, and MS-Contin are the tablet forms; Roxanol is the liquid form. Heroin is metabolized to morphine, and thus, occurrences of morphine may represent heroin ingestion rather than morphine ingestion.

**Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)** – Also known as "laughing gas," this is an inhalant (gas) that produces light anesthesia and analgesia. "Whippets" are a common form of nitrous oxide.

**Oxycodone** – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer). OxyContin is one form of this drug and goes by the street name "OC." Percocet, Percodan, Roxicet, Tylox, and Roxicodone also contain oxycodone.

**Oxymorphone** – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer) that is often prescribed as Opana, Numorphan, and Numorphone.

**Phencyclidine (PCP)** – An illicit, dissociative anesthetic/hallucinogen. Common street names for this drug include "angel dust," "ace," "DOA," and "wack."

**Sympathomimetic Amines** – A group of stimulants including phentermine (an appetite suppressant) and other sympathomimetic amines not tracked elsewhere in this report.

**Synthetic Cannabinoids** – Synthetic cannabinoids are man-made chemicals that are applied (often sprayed) onto plant material to mimic the effect of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive ingredient in the naturally grown marijuana plant (*cannabis sativa*). Synthetic cannabinoids, commonly known as "synthetic marijuana," "Spice," or "K2," are often sold in retail outlets as "herbal incense" or "potpourri" and are labeled "not for human consumption."

**Tramadol** – A synthetic narcotic analgesic sold under the trade name Ultram and Ultracet. Indications include the treatment of moderate to severe pain. It is a chemical analogue to codeine. Not currently a scheduled drug.

**Zolpidem** – A prescription medication used for the short-term treatment of insomnia; it is commonly known as Ambien.