

Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners



2016 Interim Report

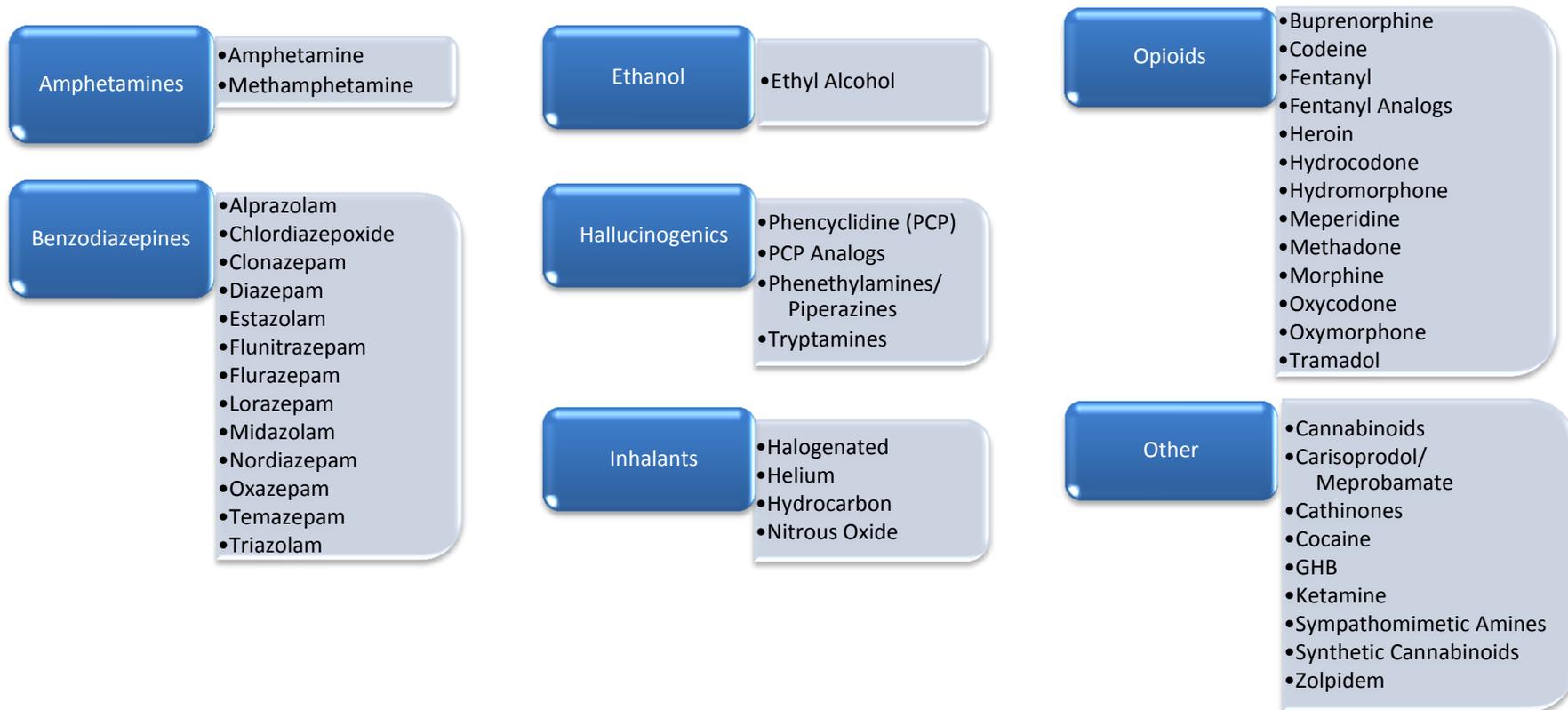
Data Collection

The State of Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics reported 102,173 deaths in Florida during the first six months of 2016. Of the cases seen by Florida's medical examiners, toxicology results determined that the drugs listed below were present at the time of death in 5,392 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 (MEC) 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 5,392 deaths had more than one drug occurrence.

When reporting the data, Florida'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 deaths.

The MEC would like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of the members of the Quality Assurance Committee.

Data were collected on the following drugs:



Report Summary

Some general statewide trends for the first half of 2016 (January – June) are listed below. **Please note: comparisons to 2015 are based on data for January through June.**

- ✓ Total drug-related deaths increased by 13.9 percent (658 more) when compared with the first half of 2015.
- ✓ 3,044 individuals (466 more deaths than the first half of 2015) 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.
- ✓ 1,616 individuals (440 more deaths than the first half of 2015) 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.
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl and fentanyl analog caused deaths significantly increased in the first half of 2016. In addition to illicit (non-prescription) fentanyl, the following analogs were noted – Acetyl Fentanyl, Butyryl Fentanyl, Carfentanil, Despropionyl Fentanyl (4-ANPP), Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl, Para-fluorobutyryl Fentanyl, and Furanyl Fentanyl. 4-ANPP is a precursor chemical used in the manufacture of fentanyl and is also a metabolite of fentanyl.
- ✓ The six most frequently occurring drugs found in individuals were ethyl alcohol (2,466), benzodiazepines (2,344, including 850 alprazolam deaths), cocaine (1,144), cannabinoids (1,071), morphine (878), and fentanyl (805). 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 fentanyl (704), cocaine (643), benzodiazepines (632, including 355 alprazolam deaths), morphine (559), heroin (406), ethyl alcohol (405), oxycodone (324), methadone (156), and fentanyl analogs (149). Of these drugs, heroin (93.5 percent), fentanyl (87.5 percent), fentanyl analogs (81.4 percent), methadone (65.0 percent), morphine (63.7 percent), cocaine (56.2 percent), and oxycodone (51.3 percent) were listed as causing death in more than 50 percent of the deaths in which these drugs were found.
- ✓ Occurrences of heroin increased by 25.1 percent (87 more) and deaths caused by heroin increased by 25.3 percent (82 more) compared with the first half of 2015; 96 percent of all heroin occurrences were in accidental deaths.
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl increased by 98.8 percent (400 more) and deaths caused by fentanyl increased by 139.5 percent (410 more) compared with the first half of 2015.
- ✓ Occurrences of methadone remained the same and hydrocodone decreased by 9.0 percent (32 less) compared with the first half of 2015. Deaths caused by methadone decreased by 1.3 percent (2 less) and hydrocodone increased by 2.7 percent (3 more) during the same period.

(Report Summary Continued)

- ✓ Occurrences of oxycodone increased by 19.7 percent (104 more) and deaths caused by oxycodone increased by 17.0 percent (47 more) compared with the first half of 2015.
- ✓ Occurrences of cocaine increased by 34.1 percent (291 more) and deaths caused by cocaine increased by 42.9 percent (193 more) compared with the first half of 2015.
- ✓ Alprazolam (Xanax) and nordiazepam dominate the category of benzodiazepines. Occurrences of alprazolam increased by 26.1 percent (176 more) and nordiazepam increased by 2.8 percent (9 more) compared to the first half of 2015. 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 79.5 percent (105 more) and amphetamine increased by 46.2 percent (84 more) compared with the first half of 2015.

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Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts

District 1

Escambia
Santa Rosa
Okaloosa
Walton

District 2

Franklin
Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Taylor
Wakulla

District 3 *Covered by

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

District 4

Clay
Duval
Nassau

District 5

Citrus
Hernando
Lake
Marion
Sumter

District 6

Pasco
Pinellas

District 7

Volusia

District 8

Alachua
Baker
Bradford
Gilchrist
Levy
Union

District 9

Orange

District 10

Hardee
Highlands
Polk

District 11

Miami-Dade

District 12

DeSoto
Manatee
Sarasota

District 13

Hillsborough

District 14

Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Holmes
Jackson
Washington

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

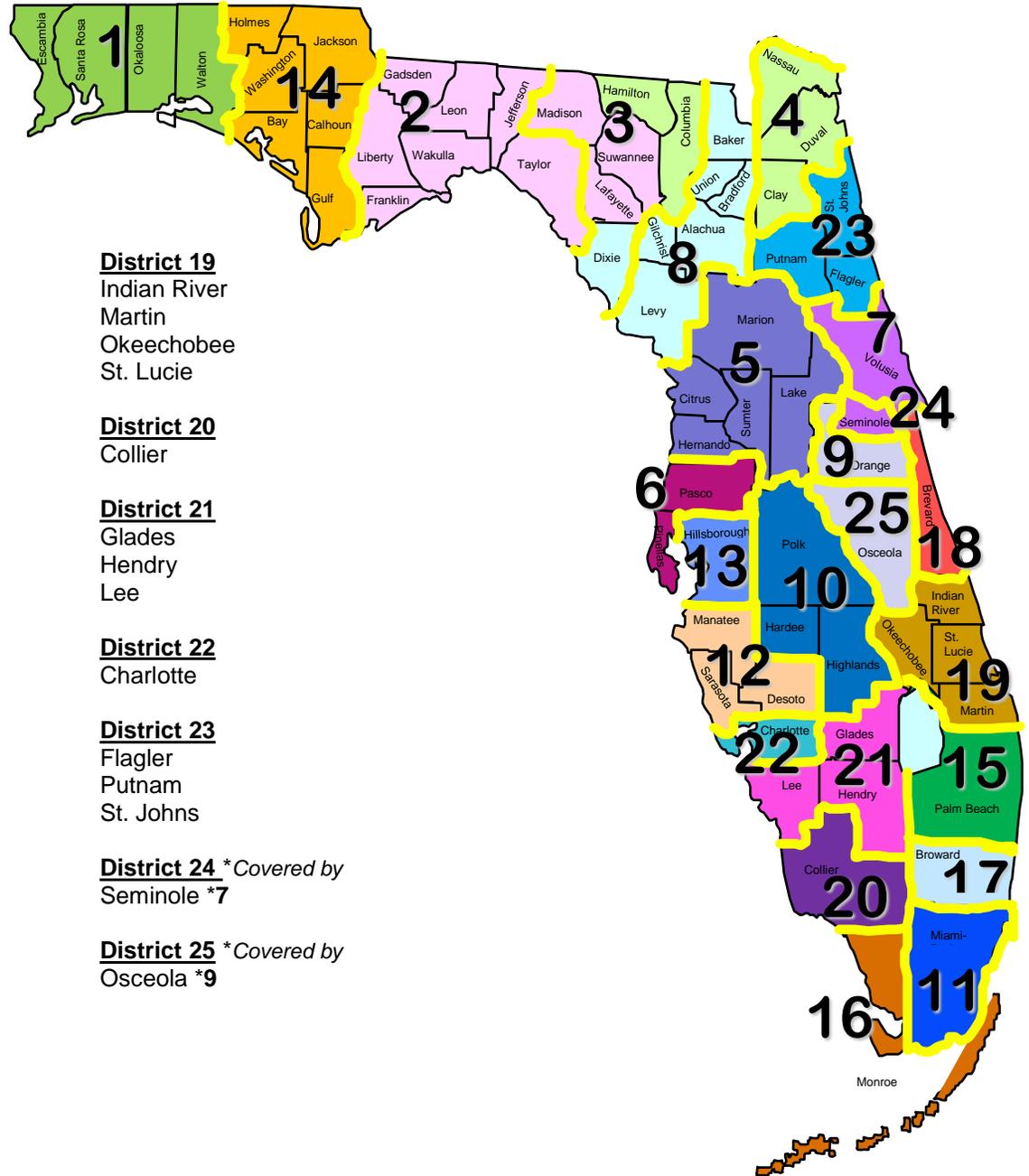
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns

District 24 *Covered by

Seminole *7

District 25 *Covered by

Osceola *9



Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents

January – June 2016

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	73	193	266
	Methamphetamine	114	123	237
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	355	495	850
	Chlordiazepoxide	5	43	48
	Clonazepam	43	195	238
	Diazepam	84	216	300
	Estazolam	0	0	0
	Flunitrazepam	0	0	0
	Flurazepam	0	2	2
	Lorazepam	15	94	109
	Midazolam	3	75	78
	Nordiazepam	63	268	331
	Oxazepam	23	141	164
	Temazepam	41	178	219
	Triazolam	0	5	5
	Ethanol	405	2,061	2,466
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	0
	PCP Analogs	1	1	2
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	11	6	17
	Tryptamines	1	0	1

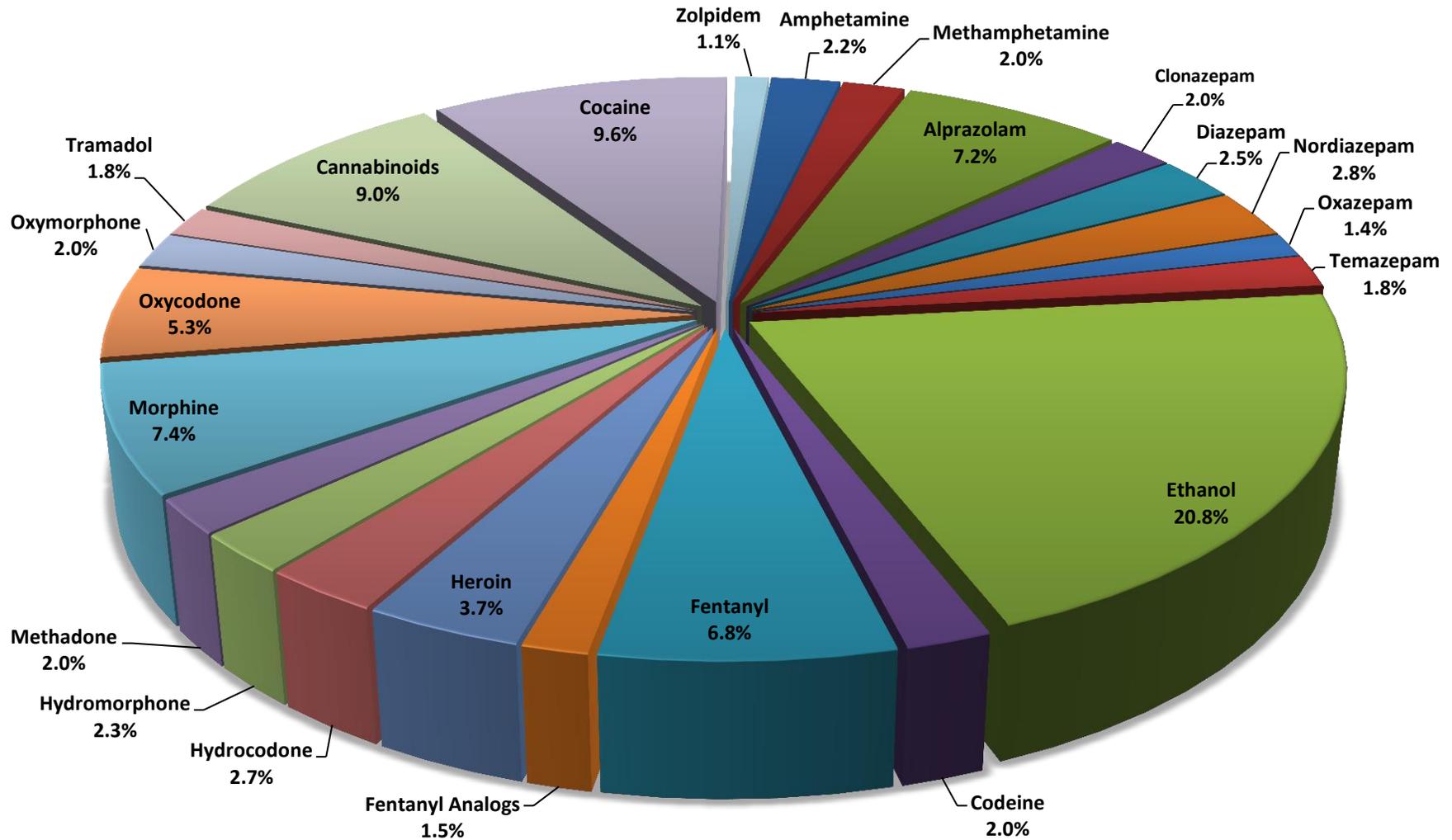
Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Inhalants	Halogenated	20	4	24
	Helium	4	0	4
	Hydrocarbon	6	0	6
	Nitrous Oxide	1	0	1
Opioids	Buprenorphine	12	43	55
	Codeine	38	198	236
	Fentanyl	704	101	805
	Fentanyl Analogs	149	34	183
	Heroin	406	28	434
	Hydrocodone	113	212	325
	Hydromorphone	84	189	273
	Meperidine	3	1	4
	Methadone	156	84	240
	Morphine	559	319	878
	Oxycodone	324	308	632
	Oxymorphone	67	173	240
	Tramadol	49	161	210
Other	Cannabinoids	3	1,068	1,071
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	15	53	68
	Cathinones	20	21	41
	Cocaine	643	501	1,144
	GHB	1	0	1
	Ketamine	2	34	36
	Sympathomimetic Amines	2	12	14
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	7	3	10
Zolpidem	29	99	128	

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. Many deaths were found to have several drugs contributing to the death, and therefore, the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of deaths.

Frequency of Occurrence of Drugs in Decedents¹

January – June 2016



¹The following drugs individually constituted less than 1 percent of drug frequencies and are not included: chlordiazepoxide, estazolam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, lorazepam, midazolam, triazolam, all hallucinogenics, all inhalants, buprenorphine, meperidine, carisoprodol/meprobamate, cathinones, GHB, ketamine, sympathomimetic amines, and synthetic cannabinoids.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents

DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		JANUARY-JUNE 2015	JANUARY-JUNE 2016	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	182	266	46.2
	Methamphetamine	132	237	79.5
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	674	850	26.1
	Chlordiazepoxide	52	48	-7.7
	Clonazepam	224	238	6.3
	Diazepam	274	300	9.5
	Estazolam	2	0	*
	Flunitrazepam	1	0	*
	Flurazepam	4	2	*
	Lorazepam	114	109	-4.4
	Midazolam	95	78	-17.9
	Nordiazepam	322	331	2.8
	Oxazepam	196	164	-16.3
	Temazepam	253	219	-13.4
Triazolam	2	5	*	
Ethanol		2,308	2,466	6.8
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	*
	PCP Analogs	N/A	2	N/A
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	11	17	*
	Tryptamines	1	1	*

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

N/A – Drug was not tracked during the previous reporting year, therefore a comparison could not be calculated.

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

Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		JANUARY-JUNE 2015	JANUARY-JUNE 2016	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Inhalants	Halogenated	25	24	*
	Helium	13	4	*
	Hydrocarbon	2	6	*
	Nitrous Oxide	1	1	*
Opioids	Buprenorphine	29	55	89.7
	Codeine	211	236	11.8
	Fentanyl	405	805	98.8
	Fentanyl Analogs	N/A	183	N/A
	Heroin	347	434	25.1
	Hydrocodone	357	325	-9.0
	Hydromorphone	239	273	14.2
	Meperidine	5	4	*
	Methadone	240	240	0.0
	Morphine	683	878	28.6
	Oxycodone	528	632	19.7
	Oxymorphone	174	240	37.9
	Tramadol	239	210	-12.1
Other	Cannabinoids	804	1,071	33.2
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	64	68	6.3
	Cathinones	88	41	-53.4
	Cocaine	853	1,144	34.1
	GHB	1	1	*
	Ketamine	12	36	200.0 ¹
	Sympathomimetic Amines	15	14	*
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	10	10	*
	Zolpidem	104	128	23.1

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

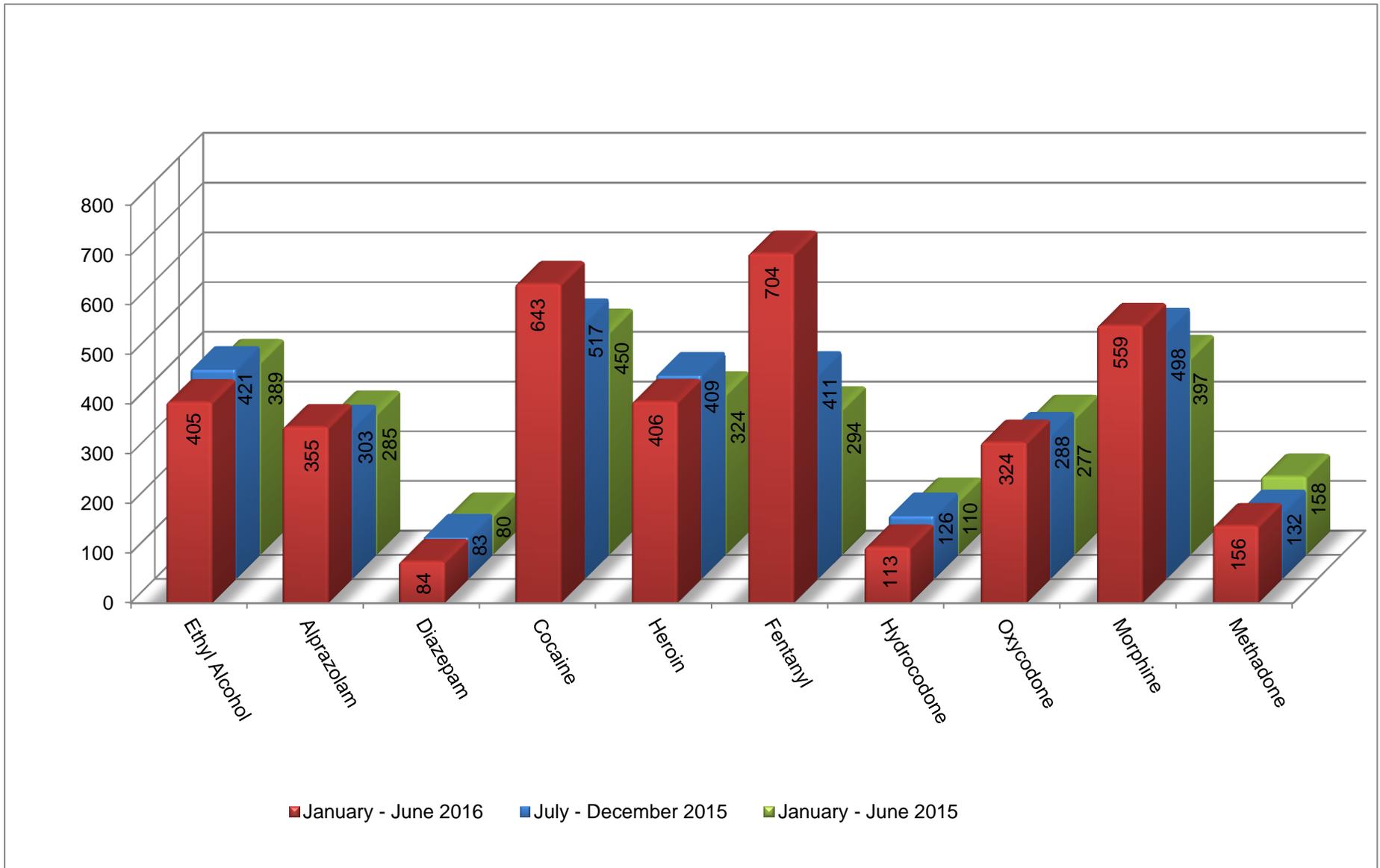
N/A – Drug was not tracked during the previous reporting year, therefore a comparison could not be calculated.

¹The increase in ketamine occurrences is largely due to the clinical use of ketamine as a sedative and anesthetic in the hospital.

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

Comparison of Drug Caused Deaths

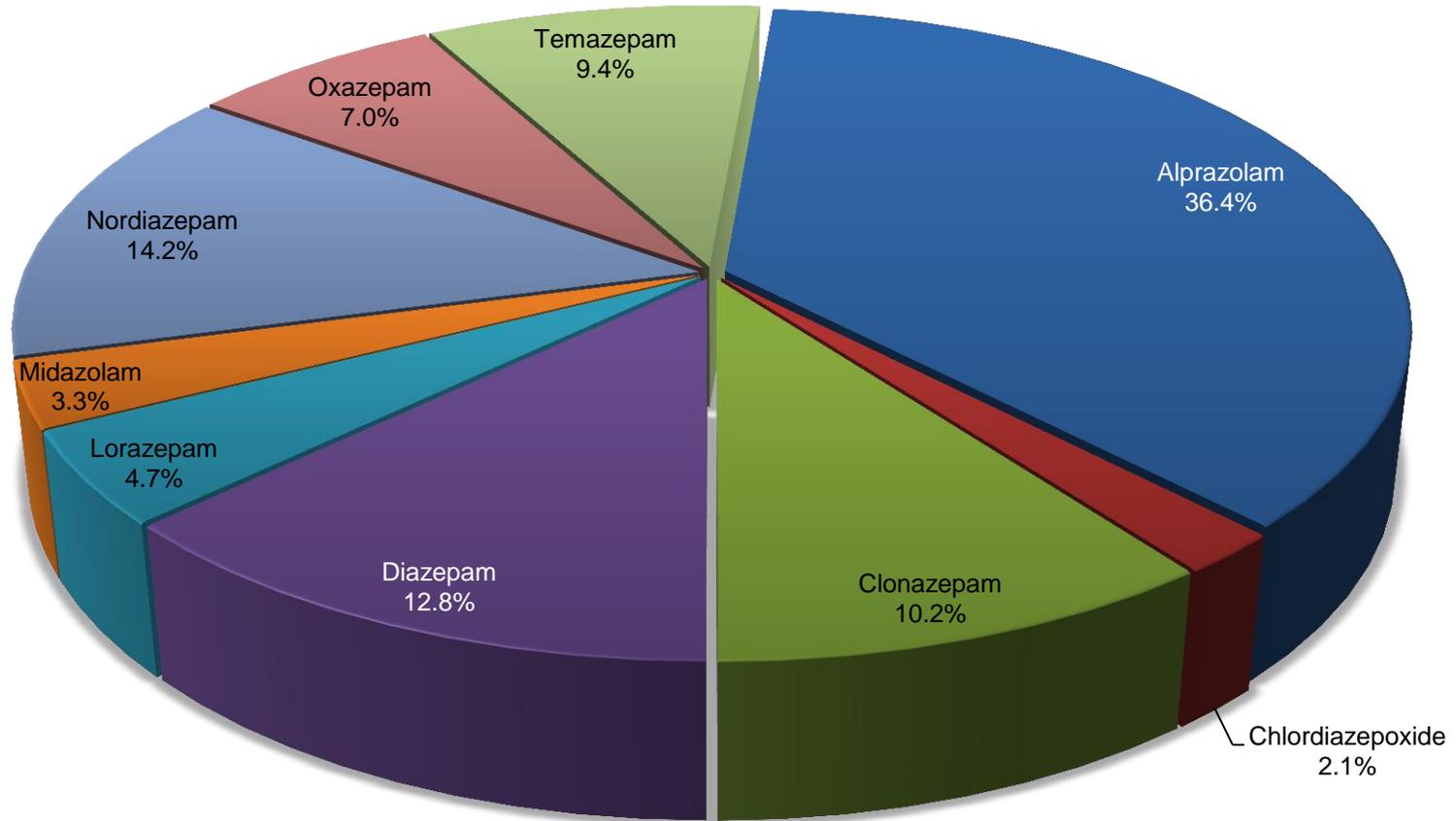
January 2015 – June 2016



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

Frequency of Occurrence of Benzodiazepines

January – June 2016



Note: Benzodiazepines not included individually constituted less than 1 percent of occurrences. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding. 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 2016

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
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Alprazolam		
Total	Cause	Present
32	15	17
3	3	0
3	1	2
62	34	28
30	8	22
78	49	29
26	6	20
9	4	5
53	15	38
40	19	21
102	21	81
40	16	24
63	27	36
22	8	14
71	43	28
3	2	1
69	47	22
34	12	22
25	3	22
19	6	13
14	6	8
12	1	11
11	4	7
17	3	14
12	2	10
850	355	495

Deaths with Alprazolam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
7	4	3
3	0	3
4	1	3
1	0	1
2	0	2
4	0	4
2	0	2
7	0	7
7	0	7
11	1	10
1	0	1
2	1	1
0	0	0
4	0	4
5	0	5
1	0	1
2	0	2
2	0	2
3	0	3
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
71	7	64

Deaths with Alprazolam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
31	15	16
3	3	0
3	1	2
55	30	25
27	8	19
74	48	26
25	6	19
7	4	3
49	15	34
38	19	19
95	21	74
33	16	17
52	26	26
21	8	13
69	42	27
3	2	1
65	47	18
29	12	17
24	3	21
17	6	11
12	6	6
9	1	8
10	4	6
17	3	14
11	2	9
779	348	431

Alprazolam Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	32
2	Tallahassee	3
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	62
5	Leesburg	30
6	St. Petersburg	78
7	Daytona Beach	26
8	Gainesville	9
9	Orlando	53
10	Lakeland	40
11	Miami	102
12	Sarasota	40
13	Tampa	63
14	Panama City	22
15	West Palm Bch	71
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	69
18	Melbourne	34
19	Ft. Pierce	25
20	Naples	19
21	Ft. Myers	14
22	Port Charlotte	12
23	St. Augustine	11
24	Sanford	17
25	Kissimmee	12
Statewide Totals		850

Alprazolam Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
15	0	2	3	6	4
3	0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
34	1	5	1	14	13
8	0	1	4	3	0
49	1	5	7	22	14
6	0	0	1	3	2
4	0	0	2	0	2
15	0	5	3	5	2
19	1	0	6	8	4
21	1	3	5	5	7
16	0	2	3	7	4
27	1	2	8	7	9
8	0	1	1	5	1
43	0	7	11	15	10
2	0	0	1	1	0
47	0	4	15	20	8
12	0	2	2	5	3
3	0	0	0	2	1
6	0	0	1	4	1
6	0	1	2	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	2	0	0	2
3	0	0	1	2	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
355	5	43	79	137	91

Alprazolam Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
17	0	2	5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	4	7	12	5
22	1	0	3	9	9
29	0	2	4	10	13
20	0	5	1	8	6
5	1	1	0	0	3
38	0	10	11	5	12
21	0	3	2	5	11
81	1	8	17	21	34
24	0	3	4	8	9
36	0	5	3	9	19
14	0	3	1	4	6
28	0	6	4	7	11
1	0	0	0	1	0
22	0	3	3	5	11
22	0	1	2	8	11
22	0	1	6	4	11
13	0	0	2	2	9
8	0	2	1	3	2
11	0	0	1	2	8
7	0	1	0	3	3
14	0	5	4	2	3
10	0	2	1	2	5
495	3	68	82	135	207

Diazepam Deaths

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Diazepam			Deaths with Diazepam Only			Deaths with Diazepam in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	7	5	2	0	0	0	7	5	2
2	Tallahassee	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
3	Live Oak	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
4	Jacksonville	36	11	25	0	0	0	36	11	25
5	Leesburg	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
6	St. Petersburg	28	14	14	2	0	2	26	14	12
7	Daytona Beach	13	3	10	0	0	0	13	3	10
8	Gainesville	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
9	Orlando	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
10	Lakeland	9	2	7	0	0	0	9	2	7
11	Miami	19	0	19	1	0	1	18	0	18
12	Sarasota	8	6	2	0	0	0	8	6	2
13	Tampa	19	6	13	0	0	0	19	6	13
14	Panama City	7	4	3	0	0	0	7	4	3
15	West Palm Bch	25	8	17	1	1	0	24	7	17
16	Florida Keys	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	18	8	10	2	0	2	16	8	8
18	Melbourne	14	6	8	0	0	0	14	6	8
19	Ft. Pierce	16	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	16
20	Naples	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
21	Ft. Myers	13	6	7	0	0	0	13	6	7
22	Port Charlotte	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
23	St. Augustine	5	1	4	0	0	0	5	1	4
24	Sanford	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
25	Kissimmee	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	3
Statewide Totals		300	84	216	7	1	6	293	83	210

Diazepam Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

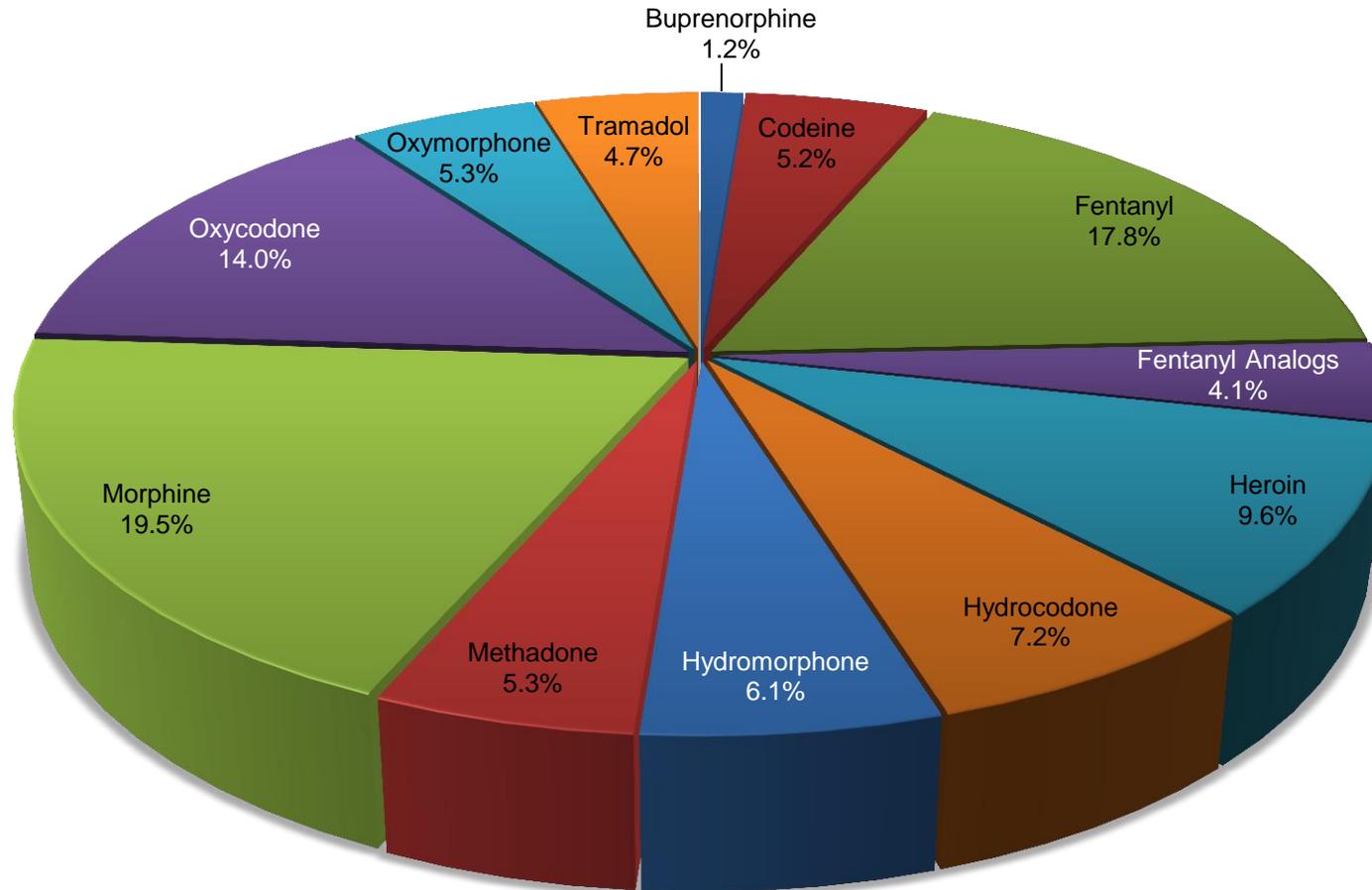
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	7
2	Tallahassee	3
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	36
5	Leesburg	28
6	St. Petersburg	28
7	Daytona Beach	13
8	Gainesville	3
9	Orlando	9
10	Lakeland	9
11	Miami	19
12	Sarasota	8
13	Tampa	19
14	Panama City	7
15	West Palm Beach	25
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	18
18	Melbourne	14
19	Ft. Pierce	16
20	Naples	6
21	Ft. Myers	13
22	Port Charlotte	1
23	St. Augustine	5
24	Sanford	3
25	Kissimmee	4
Statewide Totals		300

Diazepam Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
5	0	0	0	3	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	3	6	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	1	3	10
3	0	0	0	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	2	4
6	0	0	1	1	4
4	0	0	1	2	1
8	0	0	2	3	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	2	4	2
6	0	0	0	2	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
84	0	2	11	29	42

Diazepam Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
2	0	1	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	1	2
25	0	2	4	7	12
28	0	1	2	10	15
14	0	0	1	7	6
10	0	0	2	5	3
2	0	0	0	2	0
9	0	1	0	2	6
7	0	1	0	0	6
19	0	1	1	3	14
2	0	1	0	0	1
13	0	0	1	3	9
3	0	0	0	2	1
17	0	3	1	3	10
2	0	0	0	1	1
10	0	0	0	6	4
8	0	0	1	0	7
16	1	1	1	5	8
6	0	0	0	0	6
7	0	1	0	2	4
1	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	0	2	2
3	1	1	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	1	2
216	2	14	15	64	121

Frequency of Occurrence of Opioids

January – June 2016



Note: Meperidine individually constituted less than 1 percent of opioid occurrences and is not included. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding. 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 2016

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
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Oxycodone		
Total	Cause	Present
14	10	4
8	6	2
3	1	2
60	35	25
35	17	18
69	47	22
23	8	15
15	8	7
36	15	21
25	14	11
39	18	21
22	12	10
37	16	21
11	5	6
54	29	25
3	2	1
38	22	16
36	14	22
33	12	21
18	7	11
19	8	11
9	3	6
11	8	3
7	4	3
7	3	4
632	324	308

Deaths with Oxycodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
4	2	2
6	6	0
2	0	2
1	0	1
5	1	4
1	0	1
2	0	2
2	0	2
2	1	1
1	0	1
6	3	3
0	0	0
4	0	4
4	0	4
2	1	1
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
2	1	1
0	0	0
2	0	2
50	16	34

Deaths with Oxycodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
13	9	4
7	6	1
3	1	2
60	35	25
31	15	16
63	41	22
21	8	13
14	8	6
31	14	17
24	14	10
37	18	19
20	12	8
35	15	20
10	5	5
48	26	22
3	2	1
34	22	12
32	14	18
31	11	20
18	7	11
17	8	9
9	3	6
9	7	2
7	4	3
5	3	2
582	308	274

Oxycodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	14
2	Tallahassee	8
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	60
5	Leesburg	35
6	St. Petersburg	69
7	Daytona Beach	23
8	Gainesville	15
9	Orlando	36
10	Lakeland	25
11	Miami	39
12	Sarasota	22
13	Tampa	37
14	Panama City	11
15	West Palm Bch	54
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	38
18	Melbourne	36
19	Ft. Pierce	33
20	Naples	18
21	Ft. Myers	19
22	Port Charlotte	9
23	St. Augustine	11
24	Sanford	7
25	Kissimmee	7
Statewide Totals		632

Oxycodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
10	0	1	2	3	4
6	0	1	1	1	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
35	1	2	5	15	12
17	0	0	0	6	11
47	1	3	3	14	26
8	0	0	2	3	3
8	0	0	2	2	4
15	0	2	3	3	7
14	0	0	0	7	7
18	0	4	4	5	5
12	0	0	1	4	7
16	0	0	2	6	8
5	0	0	0	3	2
29	0	1	6	9	13
2	0	0	1	1	0
22	0	1	3	9	9
14	0	2	0	6	6
12	0	1	1	1	9
7	0	0	2	2	3
8	0	0	3	3	2
3	0	0	0	0	3
8	0	1	2	2	3
4	0	1	2	1	0
3	0	0	0	2	1
324	2	20	45	108	149

Oxycodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
4	0	0	1	2	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	1	0	1	0
25	0	1	6	10	8
18	0	0	4	5	9
22	0	2	1	5	14
15	0	0	1	8	6
7	0	0	1	2	4
21	0	1	4	6	10
11	0	0	1	4	6
21	0	0	0	7	14
10	0	0	1	1	8
21	0	1	0	6	14
6	0	0	0	2	4
25	0	1	9	4	11
1	0	0	0	1	0
16	0	1	3	4	8
22	0	2	3	5	12
21	0	0	4	6	11
11	0	1	1	1	8
11	0	1	0	4	6
6	0	1	2	1	2
3	0	0	0	2	1
3	0	0	1	1	1
4	0	1	1	0	2
308	0	14	44	88	162

Hydrocodone Deaths

January – June 2016

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
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Hydrocodone		
Total	Cause	Present
17	2	15
4	2	2
3	0	3
46	21	25
17	9	8
27	10	17
17	6	11
8	1	7
19	4	15
11	3	8
16	5	11
14	8	6
23	10	13
12	6	6
12	8	4
0	0	0
6	2	4
15	4	11
12	1	11
9	0	9
12	5	7
5	0	5
9	2	7
5	2	3
6	2	4
325	113	212

Deaths with Hydrocodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
2	1	1
8	2	6
5	1	4
2	0	2
1	0	1
2	0	2
2	0	2
0	0	0
4	0	4
1	0	1
2	1	1
0	0	0
1	1	0
5	0	5
2	0	2
3	0	3
1	0	1
0	0	0
2	0	2
2	1	1
1	1	0
49	8	41

Deaths with Hydrocodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
17	2	15
3	2	1
2	0	2
45	21	24
15	8	7
19	8	11
12	5	7
6	1	5
18	4	14
9	3	6
14	5	9
14	8	6
19	10	9
11	6	5
10	7	3
0	0	0
5	1	4
10	4	6
10	1	9
6	0	6
11	5	6
5	0	5
7	2	5
3	1	2
5	1	4
276	105	171

Hydrocodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	17
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	46
5	Leesburg	17
6	St. Petersburg	27
7	Daytona Beach	17
8	Gainesville	8
9	Orlando	19
10	Lakeland	11
11	Miami	16
12	Sarasota	14
13	Tampa	23
14	Panama City	12
15	West Palm Bch	12
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	6
18	Melbourne	15
19	Ft. Pierce	12
20	Naples	9
21	Ft. Myers	12
22	Port Charlotte	5
23	St. Augustine	9
24	Sanford	5
25	Kissimmee	6
Statewide Totals		325

Hydrocodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
2	0	0	0	2	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	2	4	9	6
9	0	0	0	2	7
10	0	0	0	5	5
6	0	0	0	3	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	1	2	1
3	0	0	0	1	2
5	0	0	1	1	3
8	0	0	0	1	7
10	0	1	4	0	5
6	0	0	0	3	3
8	0	0	3	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2
4	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
113	0	4	15	35	59

Hydrocodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
15	0	3	3	6	3
2	0	2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	2
25	0	3	1	12	9
8	0	1	1	4	2
17	0	1	1	0	15
11	0	0	2	3	6
7	0	0	0	2	5
15	0	1	4	4	6
8	0	0	0	2	6
11	0	1	2	1	7
6	0	1	0	1	4
13	0	1	1	1	10
6	0	1	0	0	5
4	0	0	0	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	2	2
11	0	0	2	1	8
11	0	1	0	2	8
9	0	0	0	2	7
7	0	1	0	1	5
5	0	0	1	2	2
7	0	1	1	0	5
3	0	0	0	3	0
4	0	1	0	1	2
212	0	19	19	52	122

Methadone Deaths

January – June 2016

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
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Methadone		
Total	Cause	Present
8	2	6
4	2	2
1	0	1
18	13	5
27	17	10
37	26	11
7	5	2
5	2	3
11	9	2
10	7	3
8	4	4
13	9	4
27	18	9
4	4	0
9	5	4
0	0	0
6	4	2
12	9	3
7	3	4
10	6	4
5	4	1
2	0	2
4	4	0
1	1	0
4	2	2
240	156	84

Deaths with Methadone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
2	0	2
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	3	0
4	1	3
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
2	1	1
6	3	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
24	14	10

Deaths with Methadone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
6	2	4
3	1	2
1	0	1
18	13	5
24	14	10
33	25	8
7	5	2
4	1	3
10	8	2
10	7	3
8	4	4
11	8	3
21	15	6
4	4	0
9	5	4
0	0	0
5	4	1
11	8	3
6	2	4
10	6	4
5	4	1
2	0	2
3	3	0
1	1	0
4	2	2
216	142	74

Methadone Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	8
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	18
5	Leesburg	27
6	St. Petersburg	37
7	Daytona Beach	7
8	Gainesville	5
9	Orlando	11
10	Lakeland	10
11	Miami	8
12	Sarasota	13
13	Tampa	27
14	Panama City	4
15	West Palm Bch	9
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	6
18	Melbourne	12
19	Ft. Pierce	7
20	Naples	10
21	Ft. Myers	5
22	Port Charlotte	2
23	St. Augustine	4
24	Sanford	1
25	Kissimmee	4
Statewide Totals		240

Methadone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
2	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	4	6	3
17	0	1	4	7	5
26	0	0	4	14	8
5	0	1	1	2	1
2	0	0	1	0	1
9	0	0	1	3	5
7	0	0	2	2	3
4	0	2	1	0	1
9	0	1	3	2	3
18	0	0	3	5	10
4	0	0	2	2	0
5	0	1	0	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	1	2
9	0	2	1	1	5
3	0	0	1	1	1
6	0	0	1	3	2
4	0	0	2	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	1	2
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0	1
156	0	8	35	53	60

Methadone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
6	0	0	1	2	3
2	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	1	1	2	1
10	0	1	3	4	2
11	1	0	2	3	5
2	0	0	0	2	0
3	1	0	1	1	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	2
4	0	0	0	2	2
4	0	0	0	1	3
9	0	0	0	2	7
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	3	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	0	3	1
4	0	0	0	0	4
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	0
84	2	4	9	32	37

Morphine Deaths

January – June 2016

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
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Morphine		
Total	Cause	Present
29	21	8
2	0	2
7	2	5
67	57	10
48	28	20
60	34	26
23	15	8
16	6	10
73	50	23
22	8	14
89	59	30
37	8	29
41	18	23
7	4	3
106	99	7
3	2	1
73	53	20
34	21	13
24	13	11
12	5	7
40	25	15
20	1	19
8	4	4
16	13	3
21	13	8
878	559	319

Deaths with Morphine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
2	0	2
2	0	2
3	3	0
1	0	1
9	3	6
0	0	0
5	1	4
5	0	5
2	0	2
4	0	4
2	0	2
6	2	4
0	0	0
2	1	1
0	0	0
7	1	6
1	0	1
3	1	2
0	0	0
3	0	3
4	0	4
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
64	12	52

Deaths with Morphine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
29	21	8
0	0	0
5	2	3
64	54	10
47	28	19
51	31	20
23	15	8
11	5	6
68	50	18
20	8	12
85	59	26
35	8	27
35	16	19
7	4	3
104	98	6
3	2	1
66	52	14
33	21	12
21	12	9
12	5	7
37	25	12
16	1	15
8	4	4
16	13	3
18	13	5
814	547	267

Morphine Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	29
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	7
4	Jacksonville	67
5	Leesburg	48
6	St. Petersburg	60
7	Daytona Beach	23
8	Gainesville	16
9	Orlando	73
10	Lakeland	22
11	Miami	89
12	Sarasota	37
13	Tampa	41
14	Panama City	7
15	West Palm Bch	106
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	73
18	Melbourne	34
19	Ft. Pierce	24
20	Naples	12
21	Ft. Myers	40
22	Port Charlotte	20
23	St. Augustine	8
24	Sanford	16
25	Kissimmee	21
Statewide Totals		878

Morphine Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
21	0	4	6	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1
57	1	8	14	21	13
28	0	0	8	8	12
34	0	2	3	9	20
15	0	4	2	7	2
6	1	0	0	2	3
50	0	9	9	19	13
8	0	0	4	2	2
59	1	7	22	16	13
8	0	1	1	1	5
18	0	1	9	1	7
4	0	1	1	1	1
99	0	30	17	30	22
2	0	0	1	1	0
53	0	3	15	20	15
21	0	2	4	10	5
13	0	0	3	6	4
5	0	0	4	1	0
25	0	4	5	11	5
1	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	2	0	2	0
13	0	4	5	3	1
13	0	1	4	5	3
559	3	83	138	181	154

Morphine Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
8	0	2	2	2	2
2	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	1	4
10	0	0	2	5	3
20	0	1	4	11	4
26	0	1	1	13	11
8	0	1	0	2	5
10	0	0	0	1	9
23	0	2	3	3	15
14	0	2	1	3	8
30	0	0	6	13	11
29	0	2	7	8	12
23	0	1	5	6	11
3	0	1	0	2	0
7	0	1	2	0	4
1	0	0	0	1	0
20	0	1	2	8	9
13	0	0	3	2	8
11	0	0	3	2	6
7	0	1	0	0	6
15	0	1	3	5	6
19	0	0	3	2	14
4	0	0	1	1	2
3	0	1	0	2	0
8	0	0	2	1	5
319	0	19	50	94	156

Fentanyl Deaths

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Fentanyl			Deaths with Fentanyl Only			Deaths with Fentanyl in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	6	4	2	0	0	0	6	4	2
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	118	103	15	6	4	2	112	99	13
5	Leesburg	39	35	4	2	2	0	37	33	4
6	St. Petersburg	42	38	4	3	3	0	39	35	4
7	Daytona Beach	18	16	2	0	0	0	18	16	2
8	Gainesville	6	6	0	1	1	0	5	5	0
9	Orlando	57	40	17	5	3	2	52	37	15
10	Lakeland	11	9	2	0	0	0	11	9	2
11	Miami	83	76	7	1	0	1	82	76	6
12	Sarasota	31	27	4	1	1	0	30	26	4
13	Tampa	17	15	2	4	3	1	13	12	1
14	Panama City	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
15	West Palm Bch	163	156	7	25	24	1	138	132	6
16	Florida Keys	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	92	89	3	13	11	2	79	78	1
18	Melbourne	19	13	6	3	1	2	16	12	4
19	Ft. Pierce	30	17	13	3	1	2	27	16	11
20	Naples	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
21	Ft. Myers	26	19	7	5	3	2	21	16	5
22	Port Charlotte	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
23	St. Augustine	13	13	0	2	2	0	11	11	0
24	Sanford	14	11	3	0	0	0	14	11	3
25	Kissimmee	7	6	1	1	0	1	6	6	0
Statewide Totals		805	704	101	77	61	16	728	643	85

Fentanyl Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

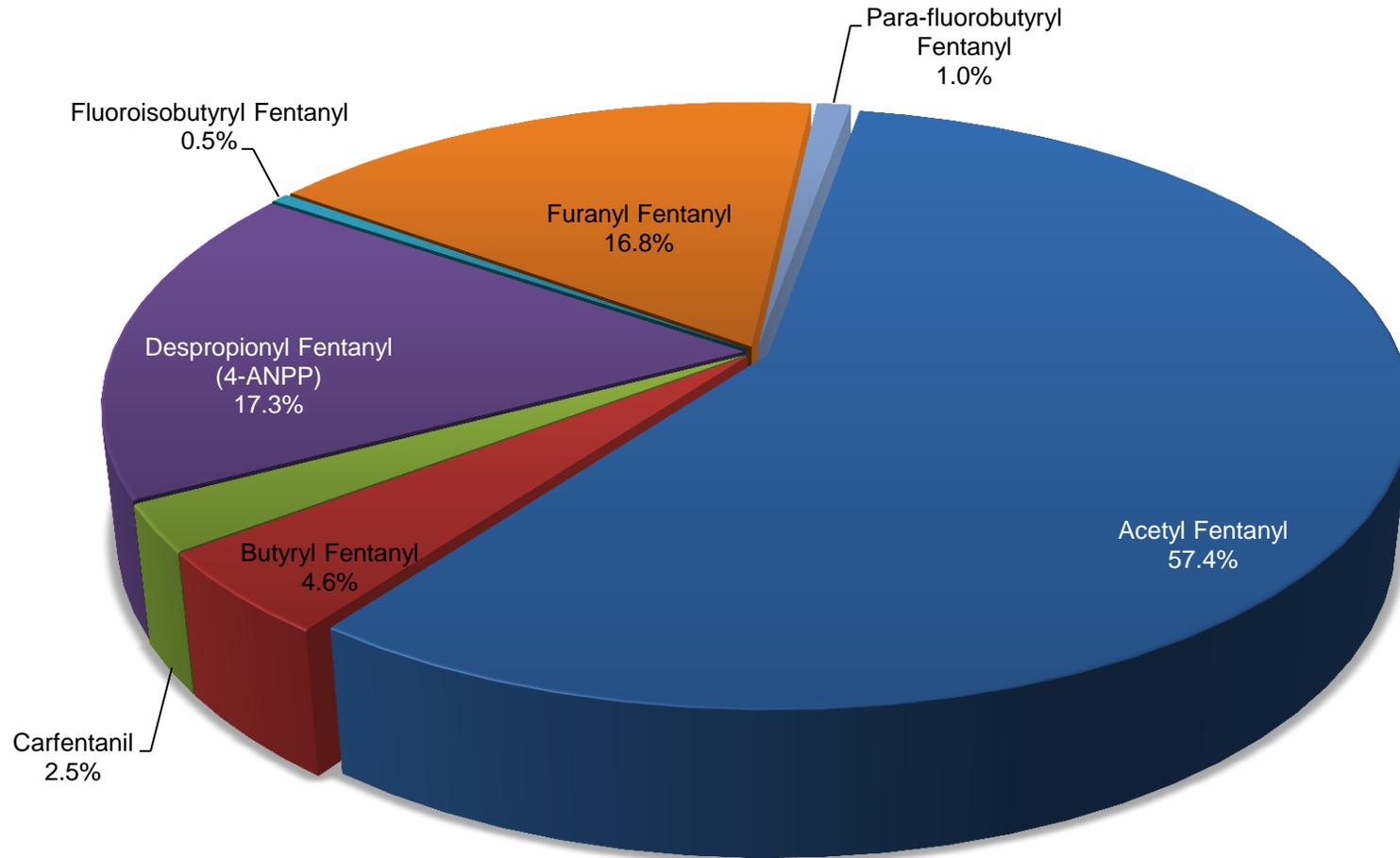
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	6
2	Tallahassee	0
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	118
5	Leesburg	39
6	St. Petersburg	42
7	Daytona Beach	18
8	Gainesville	6
9	Orlando	57
10	Lakeland	11
11	Miami	83
12	Sarasota	31
13	Tampa	17
14	Panama City	3
15	West Palm Bch	163
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	92
18	Melbourne	19
19	Ft. Pierce	30
20	Naples	3
21	Ft. Myers	26
22	Port Charlotte	3
23	St. Augustine	13
24	Sanford	14
25	Kissimmee	7
Statewide Totals		805

Fentanyl Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
4	0	1	1	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
103	1	10	28	49	15
35	0	2	6	18	9
38	2	6	7	15	8
16	0	3	3	7	3
6	0	0	1	4	1
40	0	9	8	15	8
9	1	2	3	2	1
76	1	11	22	26	16
27	0	4	9	7	7
15	1	2	7	2	3
3	0	0	1	2	0
156	0	43	47	49	17
3	0	1	1	1	0
89	0	8	28	41	12
13	0	1	3	7	2
17	0	0	7	5	5
2	0	0	1	0	1
19	0	2	7	5	5
2	0	0	1	1	0
13	0	3	3	6	1
11	0	2	5	3	1
6	0	1	3	1	1
704	6	111	202	268	117

Fentanyl Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
2	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	2	5	2	5
4	0	0	0	2	2
4	0	0	2	1	1
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	1	1	3	12
2	0	0	0	1	1
7	1	0	2	2	2
4	0	0	1	1	2
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	2	1	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	2
6	1	0	1	2	2
13	0	2	1	4	6
1	0	1	0	0	0
7	0	1	3	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
101	3	10	18	25	45

Frequency of Occurrence of Fentanyl Analogs

January – June 2016



Note: Some of the deaths had occurrences of multiple fentanyl analogs. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Fentanyl Analog Deaths

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Fentanyl Analogs			Deaths with Fentanyl Analogs Only			Deaths with Fentanyl Analogs in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
2	Tallahassee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Live Oak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jacksonville	56	53	3	1	1	0	55	52	3
5	Leesburg	12	8	4	0	0	0	12	8	4
6	St. Petersburg	14	13	1	2	2	0	12	11	1
7	Daytona Beach	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
8	Gainesville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Orlando	14	12	2	1	1	0	13	11	2
10	Lakeland	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
11	Miami	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
12	Sarasota	13	11	2	2	2	0	11	9	2
13	Tampa	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
14	Panama City	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
15	West Palm Bch	24	9	15	1	1	0	23	8	15
16	Florida Keys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
18	Melbourne	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
19	Ft. Pierce	7	7	0	1	1	0	6	6	0
20	Naples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Ft. Myers	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
22	Port Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	St. Augustine	8	8	0	1	1	0	7	7	0
24	Sanford	5	5	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
25	Kissimmee	5	5	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
Statewide Totals		183	149	34	12	12	0	171	137	34

Fentanyl Analog Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	2
2	Tallahassee	0
3	Live Oak	0
4	Jacksonville	56
5	Leesburg	12
6	St. Petersburg	14
7	Daytona Beach	4
8	Gainesville	0
9	Orlando	14
10	Lakeland	3
11	Miami	7
12	Sarasota	13
13	Tampa	2
14	Panama City	2
15	West Palm Bch	24
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	2
18	Melbourne	2
19	Ft. Pierce	7
20	Naples	0
21	Ft. Myers	1
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	8
24	Sanford	5
25	Kissimmee	5
Statewide Totals		183

Fentanyl Analogs Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
2	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	4	18	26	5
8	0	0	1	4	3
13	0	3	3	6	1
4	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	3	5	4
3	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	5	6	0
2	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	1	1	0	0
9	0	3	3	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	4	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	2	3	2	1
5	0	2	2	0	1
5	0	1	2	2	0
149	1	18	50	59	21

Fentanyl Analogs Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	3	2	2
2	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	3	4	7	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
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	6	10	11	7

Heroin Deaths

January – June 2016

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	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
2	Tallahassee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Live Oak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jacksonville	27	26	1	0	0	0	27	26	1
5	Leesburg	11	10	1	0	0	0	11	10	1
6	St. Petersburg	6	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	1
7	Daytona Beach	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
8	Gainesville	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
9	Orlando	36	34	2	0	0	0	36	34	2
10	Lakeland	7	4	3	0	0	0	7	4	3
11	Miami	54	50	4	0	0	0	54	50	4
12	Sarasota	17	12	5	0	0	0	17	12	5
13	Tampa	15	13	2	0	0	0	15	13	2
14	Panama City	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
15	West Palm Bch	97	96	1	0	0	0	97	96	1
16	Florida Keys	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	72	69	3	6	6	0	66	63	3
18	Melbourne	10	9	1	0	0	0	10	9	1
19	Ft. Pierce	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
20	Naples	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
21	Ft. Myers	15	13	2	0	0	0	15	13	2
22	Port Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	St. Augustine	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1
24	Sanford	12	11	1	0	0	0	12	11	1
25	Kissimmee	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	7	0
Statewide Totals		434	406	28	7	7	0	427	399	28

Heroin Deaths by Age

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	14
2	Tallahassee	0
3	Live Oak	0
4	Jacksonville	27
5	Leesburg	11
6	St. Petersburg	6
7	Daytona Beach	10
8	Gainesville	2
9	Orlando	36
10	Lakeland	7
11	Miami	54
12	Sarasota	17
13	Tampa	15
14	Panama City	5
15	West Palm Bch	97
16	Florida Keys	4
17	Ft. Lauderdale	72
18	Melbourne	10
19	Ft. Pierce	4
20	Naples	4
21	Ft. Myers	15
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	5
24	Sanford	12
25	Kissimmee	7
Statewide Totals		434

Heroin Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
14	0	4	5	4	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	1	10	10	5
10	0	0	2	5	3
5	0	1	0	2	2
10	0	3	1	5	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
34	0	7	5	14	8
4	0	1	0	2	1
50	0	6	18	16	10
12	0	1	0	6	5
13	0	0	8	1	4
5	0	2	0	2	1
96	0	32	20	28	16
4	0	0	1	3	0
69	0	10	27	25	7
9	0	2	1	3	3
4	0	0	2	1	1
4	0	0	1	2	1
13	0	2	2	7	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	2	1
11	0	3	5	2	1
7	0	0	4	2	1
406	0	75	113	142	76

Heroin Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0
3	0	2	1	0	0
4	0	0	1	1	2
5	0	0	4	1	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	2	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	3	13	8	4

Cocaine Deaths

January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District & Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Cocaine			Deaths with Cocaine Only			Deaths with Cocaine in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	24	8	16	2	0	2	22	8	14
2	Tallahassee	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
3	Live Oak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jacksonville	107	75	32	4	4	0	103	71	32
5	Leesburg	61	43	18	10	8	2	51	35	16
6	St. Petersburg	64	39	25	6	4	2	58	35	23
7	Daytona Beach	26	7	19	4	1	3	22	6	16
8	Gainesville	16	8	8	4	2	2	12	6	6
9	Orlando	123	65	58	22	9	13	101	56	45
10	Lakeland	27	20	7	6	5	1	21	15	6
11	Miami	161	65	96	12	5	7	149	60	89
12	Sarasota	49	24	25	7	5	2	42	19	23
13	Tampa	36	15	21	8	3	5	28	12	16
14	Panama City	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
15	West Palm Bch	159	106	53	18	9	9	141	97	44
16	Florida Keys	10	4	6	0	0	0	10	4	6
17	Ft. Lauderdale	115	87	28	18	12	6	97	75	22
18	Melbourne	32	25	7	4	2	2	28	23	5
19	Ft. Pierce	30	12	18	4	2	2	26	10	16
20	Naples	16	8	8	1	0	1	15	8	7
21	Ft. Myers	46	17	29	3	0	3	43	17	26
22	Port Charlotte	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
23	St. Augustine	9	3	6	3	0	3	6	3	3
24	Sanford	15	5	10	0	0	0	15	5	10
25	Kissimmee	10	4	6	1	0	1	9	4	5
Statewide Totals		1,144	643	501	138	71	67	1,006	572	434

Cocaine Deaths by Age

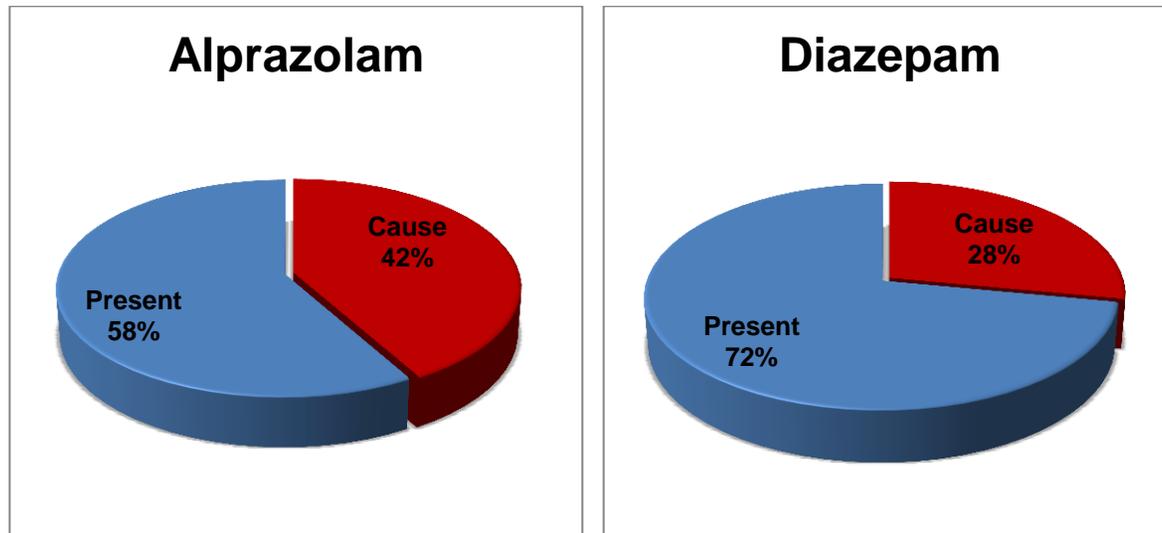
January – June 2016

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	24
2	Tallahassee	3
3	Live Oak	0
4	Jacksonville	107
5	Leesburg	61
6	St. Petersburg	64
7	Daytona Beach	26
8	Gainesville	16
9	Orlando	123
10	Lakeland	27
11	Miami	161
12	Sarasota	49
13	Tampa	36
14	Panama City	2
15	West Palm Bch	159
16	Florida Keys	10
17	Ft. Lauderdale	115
18	Melbourne	32
19	Ft. Pierce	30
20	Naples	16
21	Ft. Myers	46
22	Port Charlotte	3
23	St. Augustine	9
24	Sanford	15
25	Kissimmee	10
Statewide Totals		1,144

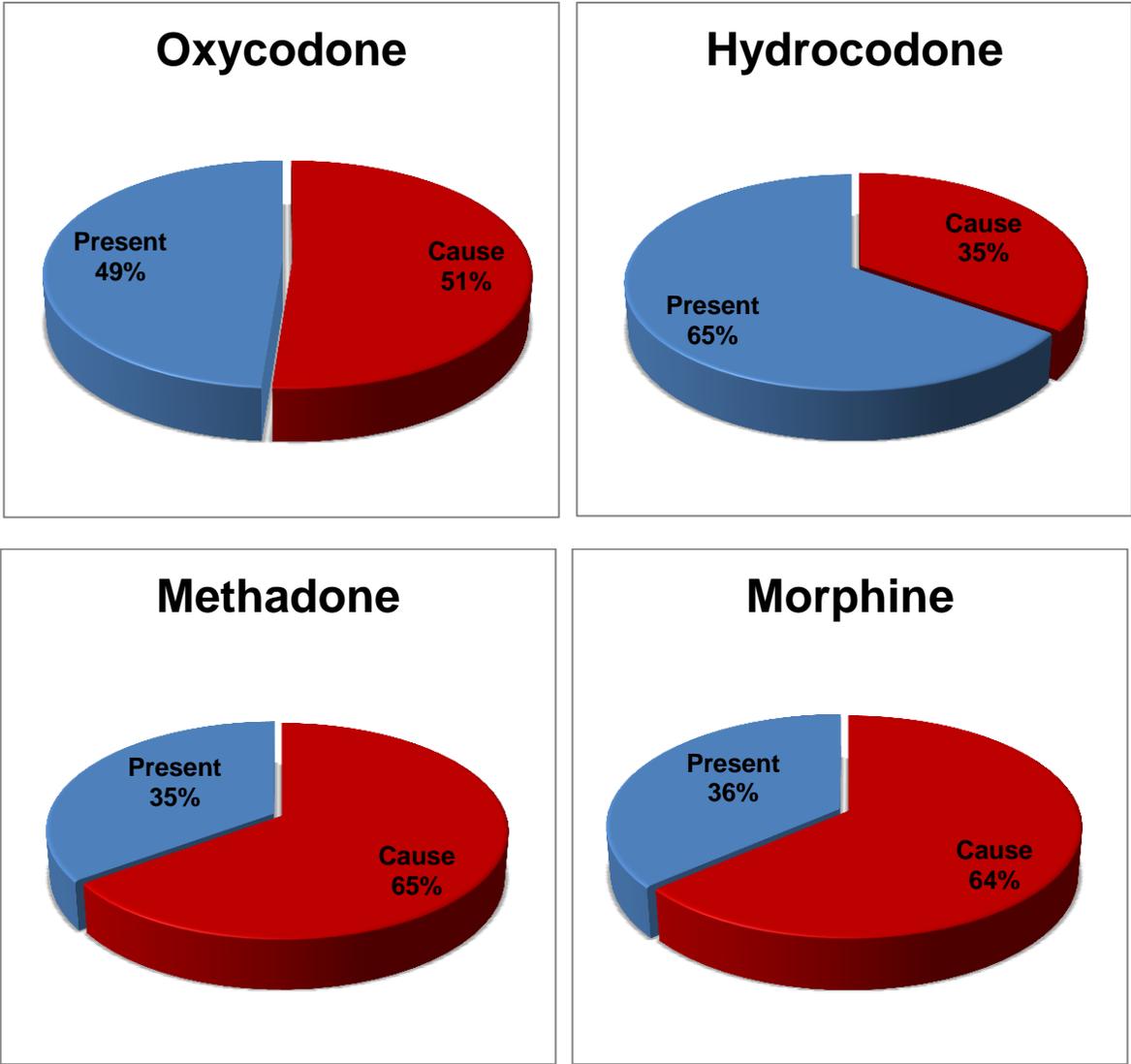
Cocaine Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
8	0	2	0	4	2
2	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
75	1	7	18	34	15
43	0	3	8	19	13
39	1	3	8	10	17
7	0	2	0	3	2
8	0	0	2	3	3
65	0	10	11	25	19
20	0	1	2	6	11
65	1	5	19	26	14
24	0	0	4	8	12
15	0	1	5	2	7
1	0	0	0	1	0
106	0	20	28	36	22
4	0	0	1	3	0
87	0	7	16	44	20
25	0	0	7	11	7
12	0	0	2	4	6
8	0	0	5	3	0
17	0	1	6	6	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	2	0
5	0	1	2	1	1
4	0	0	2	2	0
643	3	65	147	253	175

Cocaine Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
16	1	2	4	6	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	5	8	11	8
18	1	3	8	3	3
25	0	3	6	10	6
19	0	1	5	8	5
8	1	1	0	2	4
58	0	11	15	18	14
7	0	0	3	3	1
96	1	11	29	33	22
25	0	6	2	12	5
21	0	4	4	3	10
1	0	0	0	0	1
53	0	14	15	14	10
6	0	0	0	6	0
28	0	5	7	9	7
7	0	2	1	3	1
18	0	2	5	6	5
8	0	1	2	2	3
29	0	2	7	9	11
3	0	0	1	0	2
6	0	0	2	4	0
10	0	1	2	3	4
6	0	1	1	3	1
501	4	75	127	168	127

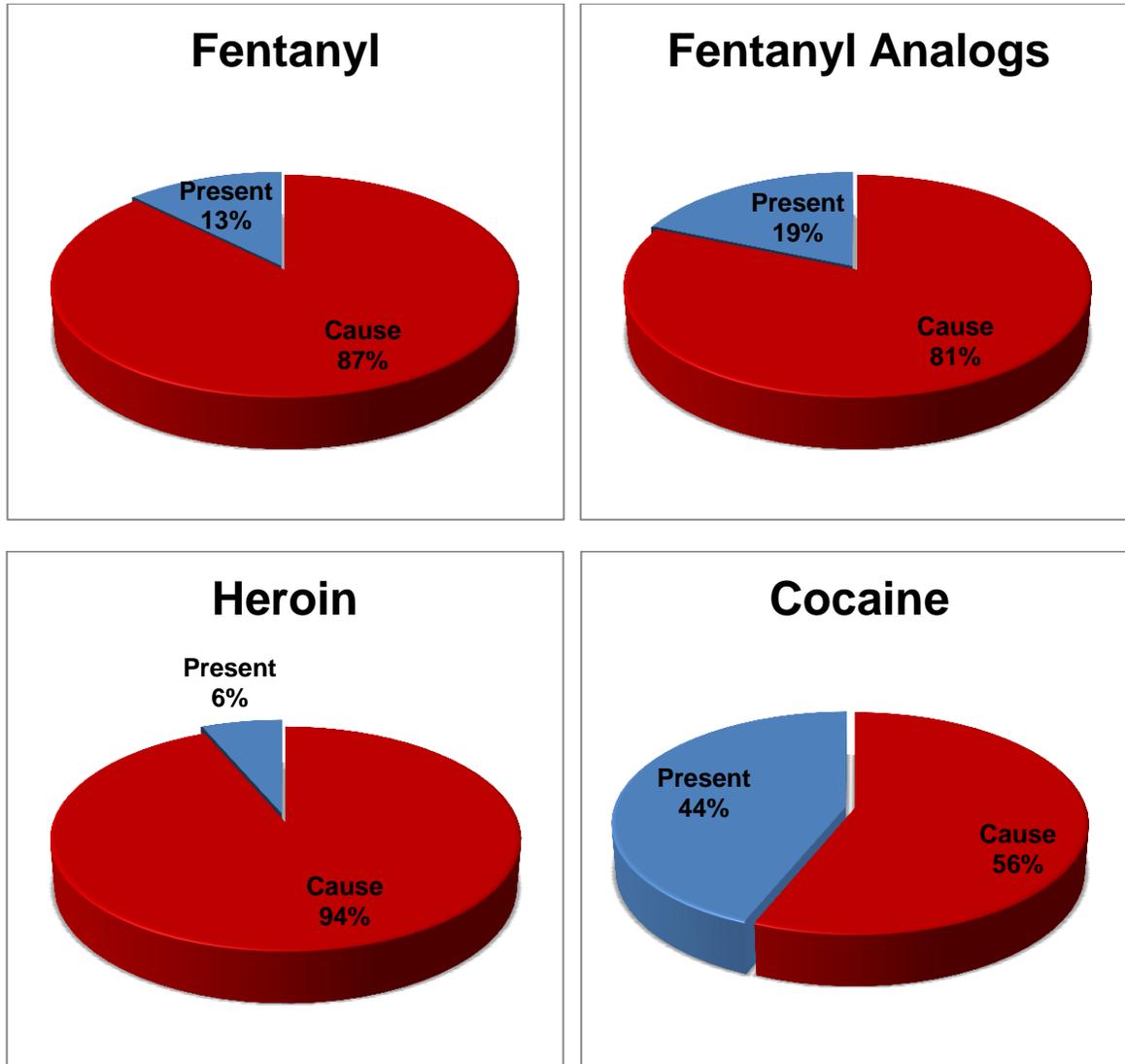
Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present



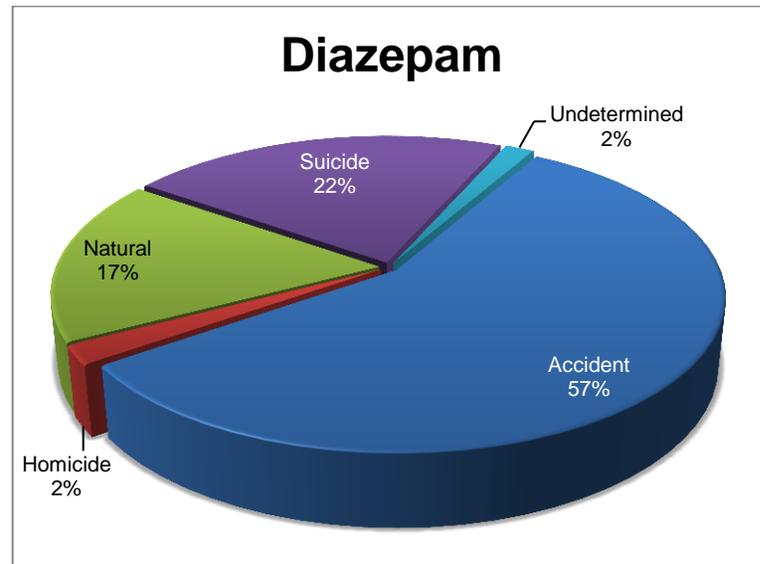
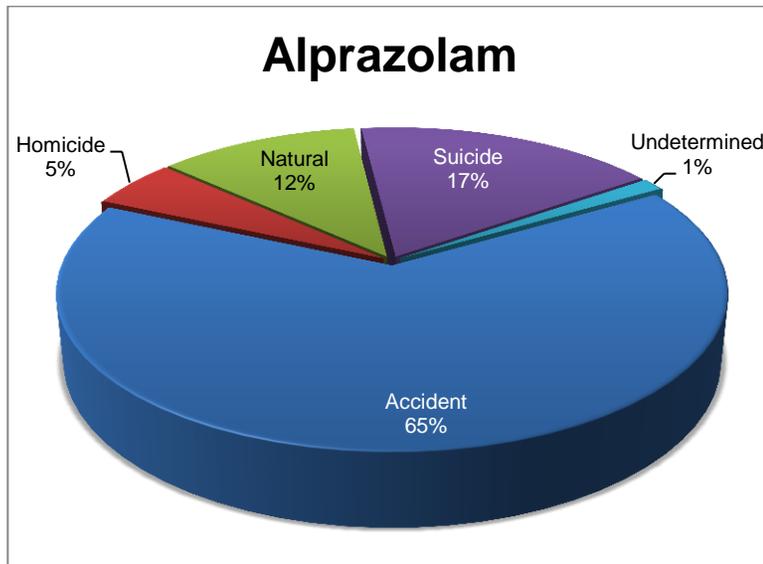
Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present



Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

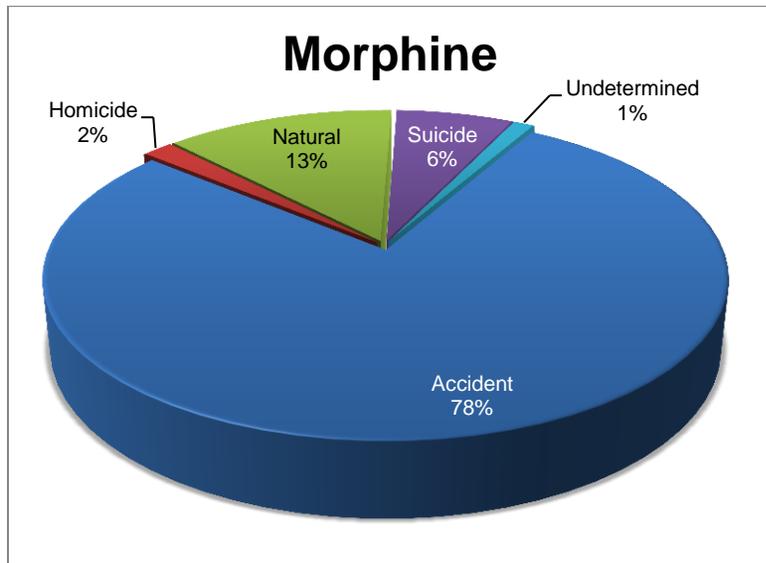
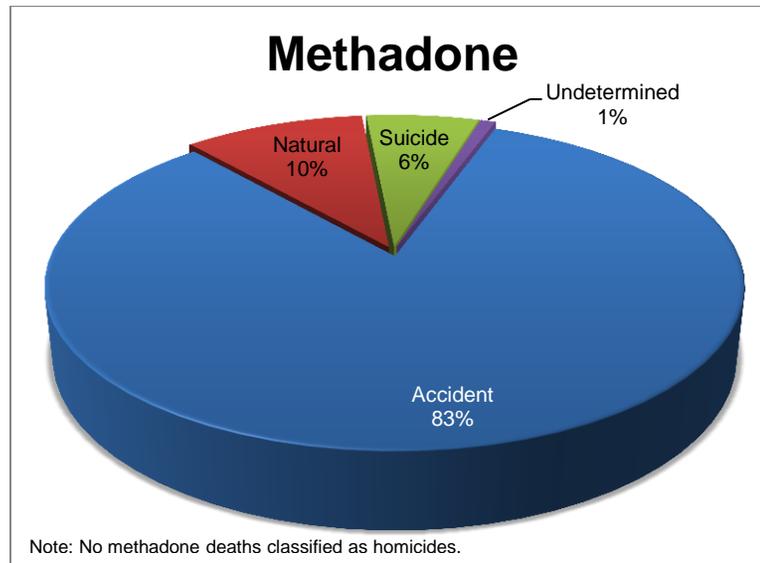
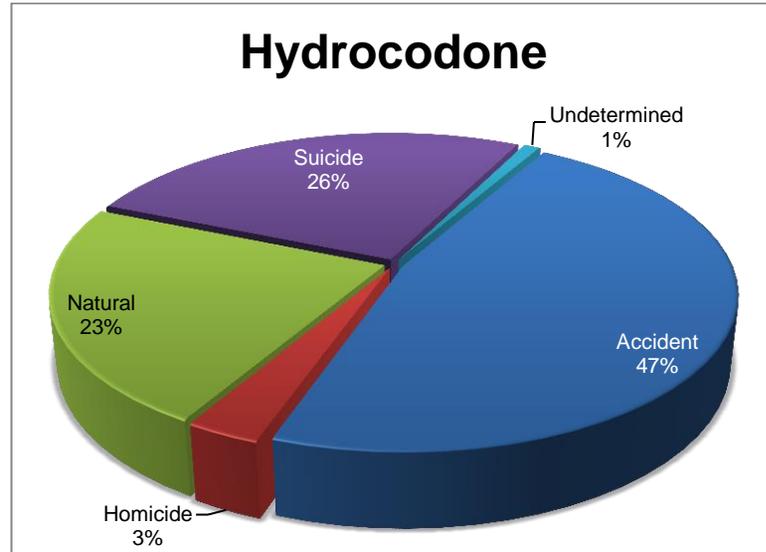
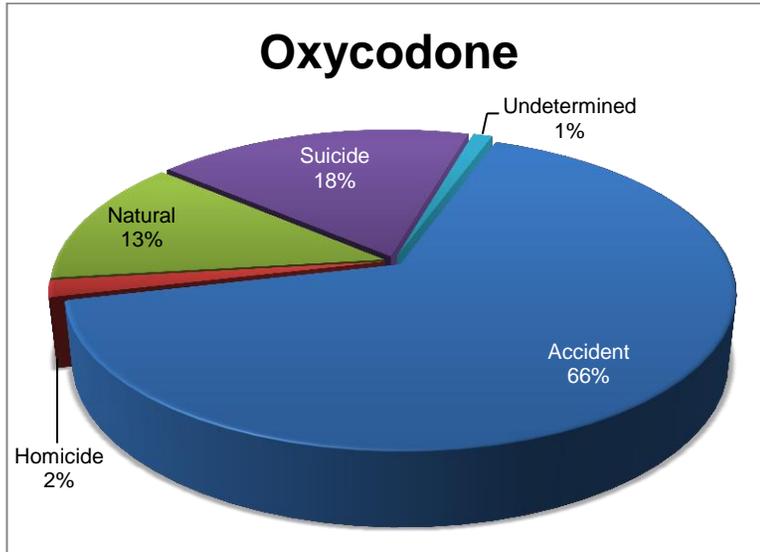


Manner of Death for Cases Reported (Accident, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)

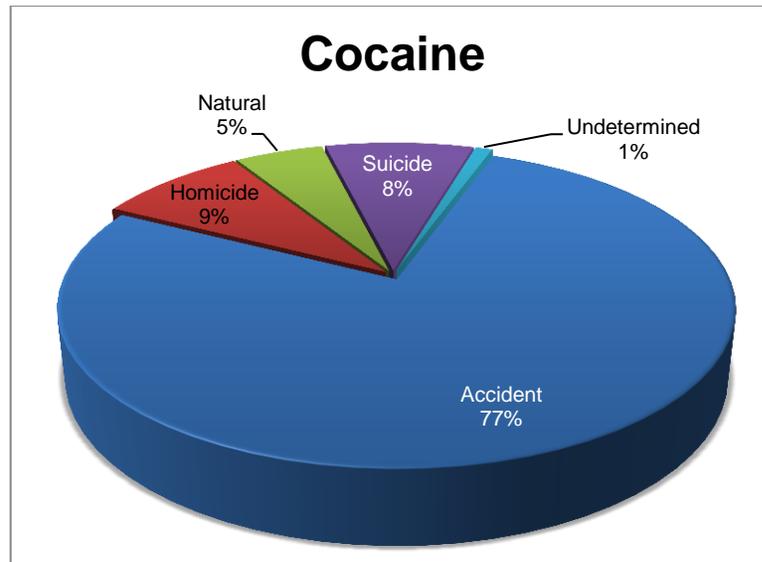
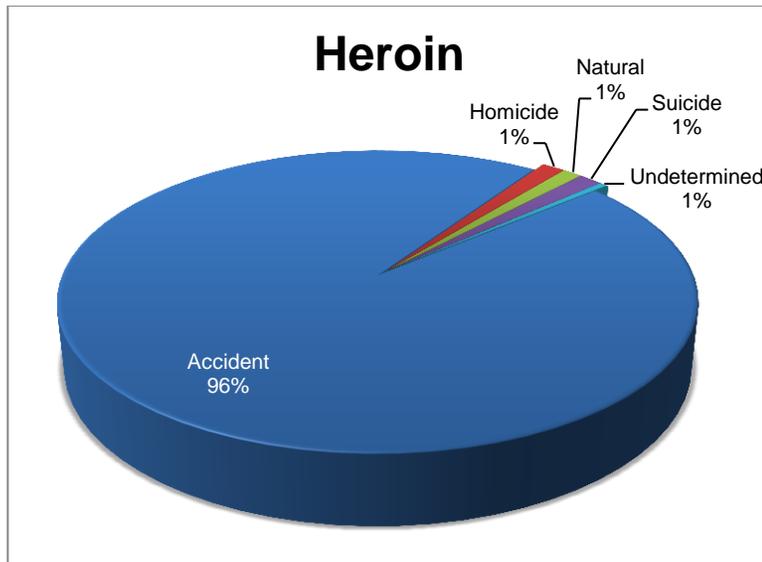
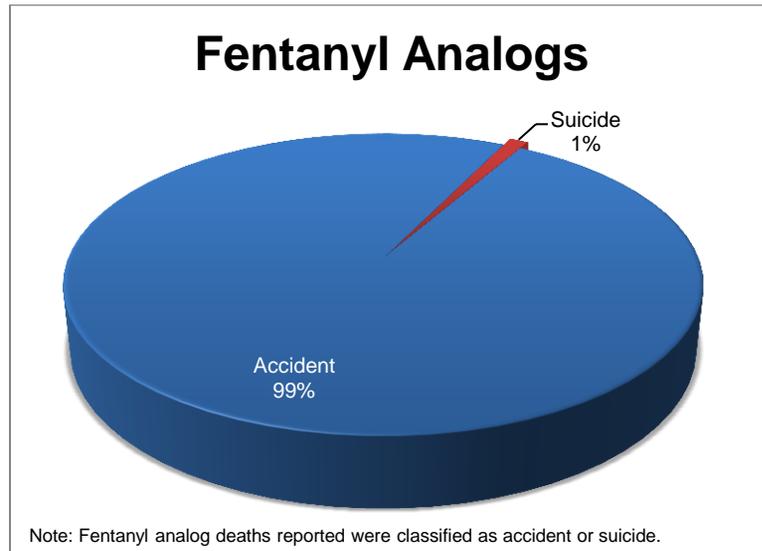
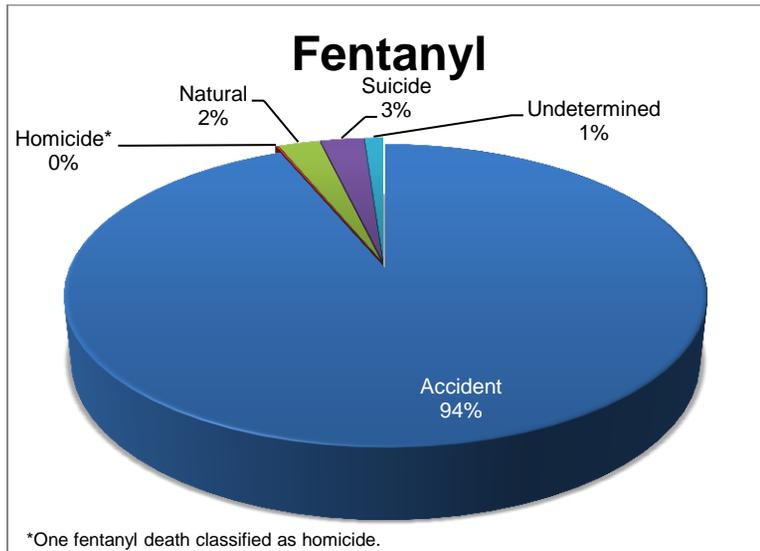


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Glossary

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)

Fentanyl Analog – A synthetic opioid structurally similar to fentanyl. Many analogs of fentanyl are pharmacologically more potent than fentanyl.

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.

Glossary (Continued)

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.

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 (N₂O) – 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."

PCP Analog – A drug structurally related to phencyclidine.

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.