

Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners



2017 Interim Report

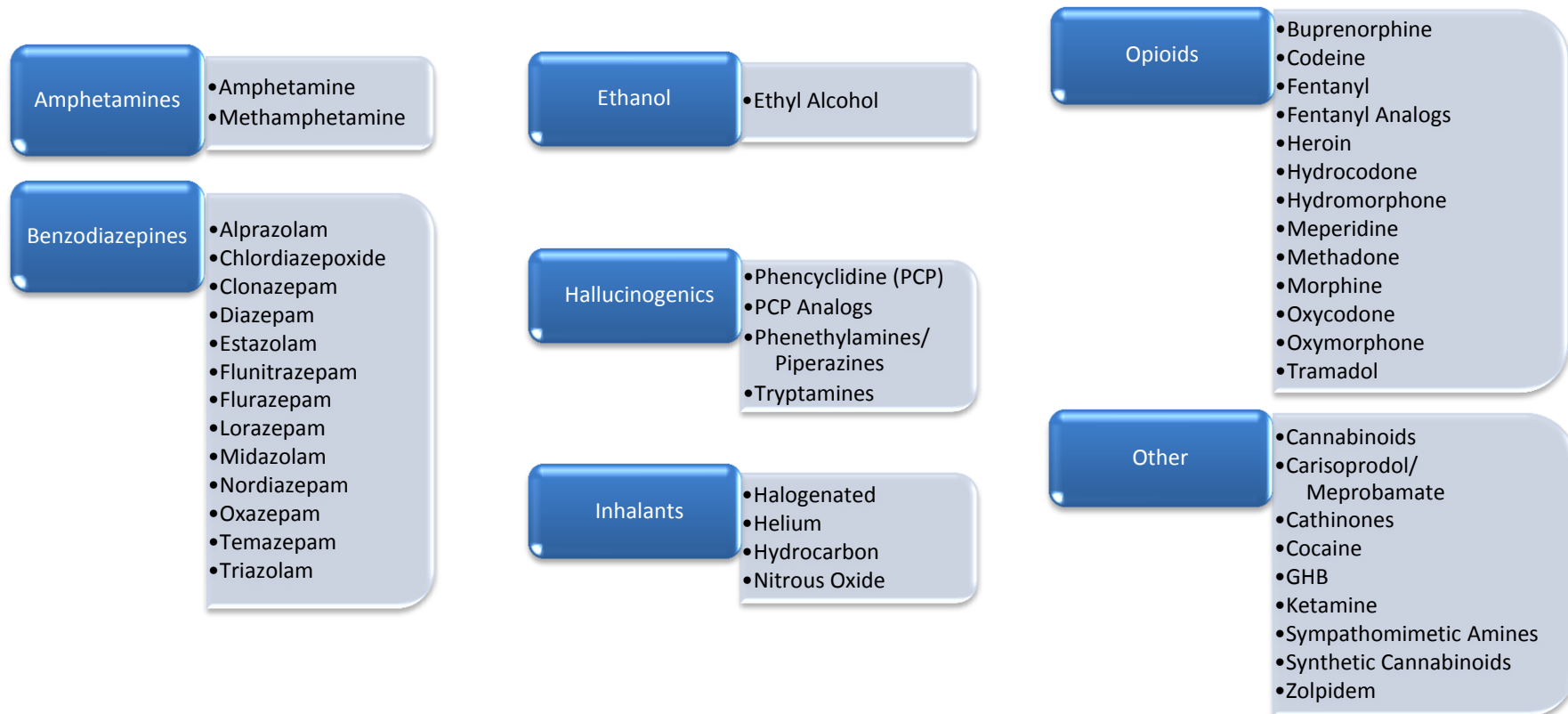
Data Collection

The State of Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics reported 104,519 deaths in Florida during the first six months of 2017. 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 6,110 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 6,110 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:



Highlights

Some general statewide trends for the first half of 2017 (January – June) are listed below. **All comparisons are made to January - June 2016 data unless otherwise noted.**

- ✓ Total drug-related deaths increased by 11 percent (604 more).
- ✓ 3,037 opioid-related deaths were reported, which is a 20 percent increase (505 more). The opioids were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent.
- ✓ 2,096 opioid-caused deaths were reported, which is a 27 percent increase (445 more).
- ✓ 3,353 individuals (8 percent more) died with one or more prescription drugs in their system. The drugs were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent. These drugs may have also been mixed with illicit drugs and/or alcohol.
- ✓ 1,712 individuals (4 percent more) 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.
- ✓ The seven most frequently occurring drugs found in decedents were ethyl alcohol (2,594), benzodiazepines (2,506, including 912 alprazolam occurrences), cocaine (1,584), cannabinoids (1,124), morphine (1,032), fentanyl analogs (875), and fentanyl (825). Since heroin is rapidly metabolized to morphine, this may lead to a substantial over-reporting of morphine-related deaths as well as significant under-reporting of heroin-related deaths.
- ✓ The drugs that caused the most deaths were cocaine (1,029), fentanyl analogs (840), morphine (679), fentanyl (667), benzodiazepines (658, including 376 alprazolam deaths), heroin (509), ethyl alcohol (490), oxycodone (306), and methamphetamine (213). Fentanyl analogs (96 percent), heroin (93 percent), fentanyl (81 percent), morphine (66 percent), cocaine (65 percent), and methamphetamine (51 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 percent (110 more) and deaths caused by heroin increased by 24 percent (100 more).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl increased by 1 percent (11 more) and deaths caused by fentanyl decreased by 6 percent (44 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl analogs increased by 383 percent (694 more) and deaths caused by fentanyl analogs increased by 479 percent (695 more).
- ✓ Occurrences of methadone decreased by 13.5 percent (33 less) and deaths caused by methadone also decreased by 21 percent (34 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of hydrocodone increased by 7 percent (23 more) and deaths caused by hydrocodone decreased by 11 percent (13 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of oxycodone increased by 1 percent (8 more) and deaths caused by oxycodone decreased by 6 percent (21 less).

(Highlights continued)

- ✓ Occurrences of cocaine increased by 36 percent (418 more) and deaths caused by cocaine increased by 59 percent (383 more). Cocaine was frequently found to co-occur with one or more of the illicit opioids (heroin, fentanyl, and the fentanyl analogs). This may represent separate drug exposures closely related in time or a single exposure to a mixture of illicit opioids and cocaine.
- ✓ Alprazolam (Xanax), diazepam (Valium), and nordiazepam dominate the category of benzodiazepines. Occurrences of alprazolam increased by 6.5 percent, diazepam increased by 1 percent, and nordiazepam decreased by 1 percent. Alprazolam, diazepam, 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 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 (72 percent, 173 more) and amphetamine (47 percent, 128 more) increased. Deaths caused by methamphetamine (84 percent, 97 more) and amphetamine (54 percent, 40 more) also increased. In the body, methamphetamine is metabolized to amphetamine, thus many occurrences of amphetamine likely represent illicit methamphetamine ingestion rather than pharmaceutical amphetamine use.
- ✓ Occurrences of cathinones increased by 38 percent (18 more) and deaths caused by cathinones increased by 55 percent (11 more).
- ✓ Occurrences of synthetic cannabinoids increased by 200 percent (20 more) and deaths caused by synthetic cannabinoids also increased (18 more). The majority of the synthetic cannabinoids reported were 5F-ADB (19 occurrences).
- ✓ Reporting of U-47700 was not specifically requested by the Commission in 2017. Due to the rapid rise of deaths associated with U-47700, many districts voluntarily reported data; however, the data is not complete. A total of 80 occurrences of U-47700 were reported for January – June 2017. Reporting of U-47700 by all districts will begin with the 2018 Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Reports.

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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

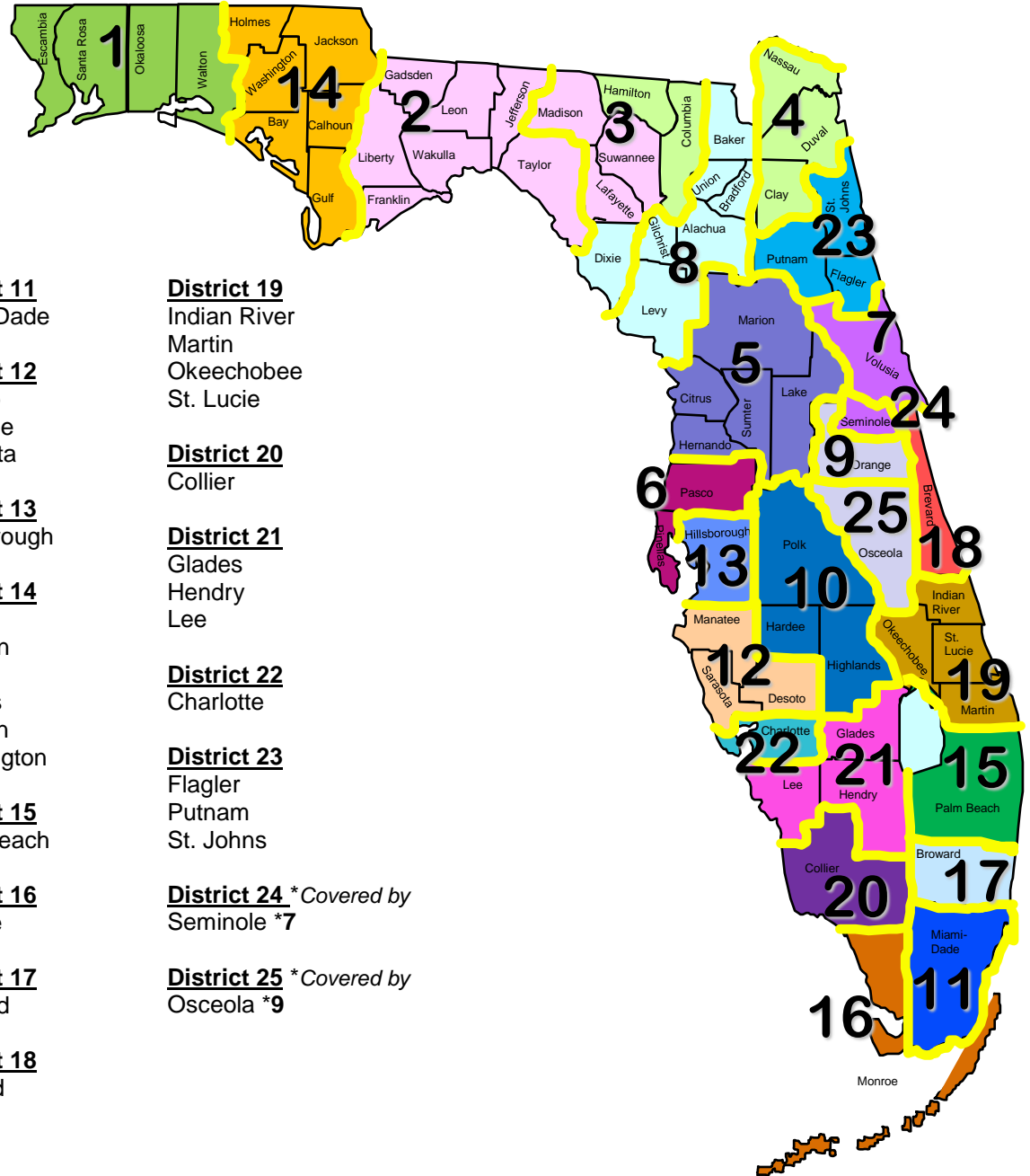
District 21
Glades
Hendry
Lee

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 2017

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	114	286	400
	Methamphetamine	213	201	414
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	376	536	912
	Chlordiazepoxide	10	42	52
	Clonazepam	42	206	248
	Diazepam	88	224	312
	Estazolam	0	0	0
	Flunitrazepam	1	0	1
	Flurazepam	0	2	2
	Lorazepam	19	113	132
	Midazolam	2	98	100
	Nordiazepam	58	277	335
	Oxazepam	19	152	171
	Temazepam	43	198	241
	Triazolam	0	0	0
	Ethanol	490	2,104	2,594
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	0
	PCP Analogs	1	0	1
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	8	13	21
	Tryptamines	0	0	0

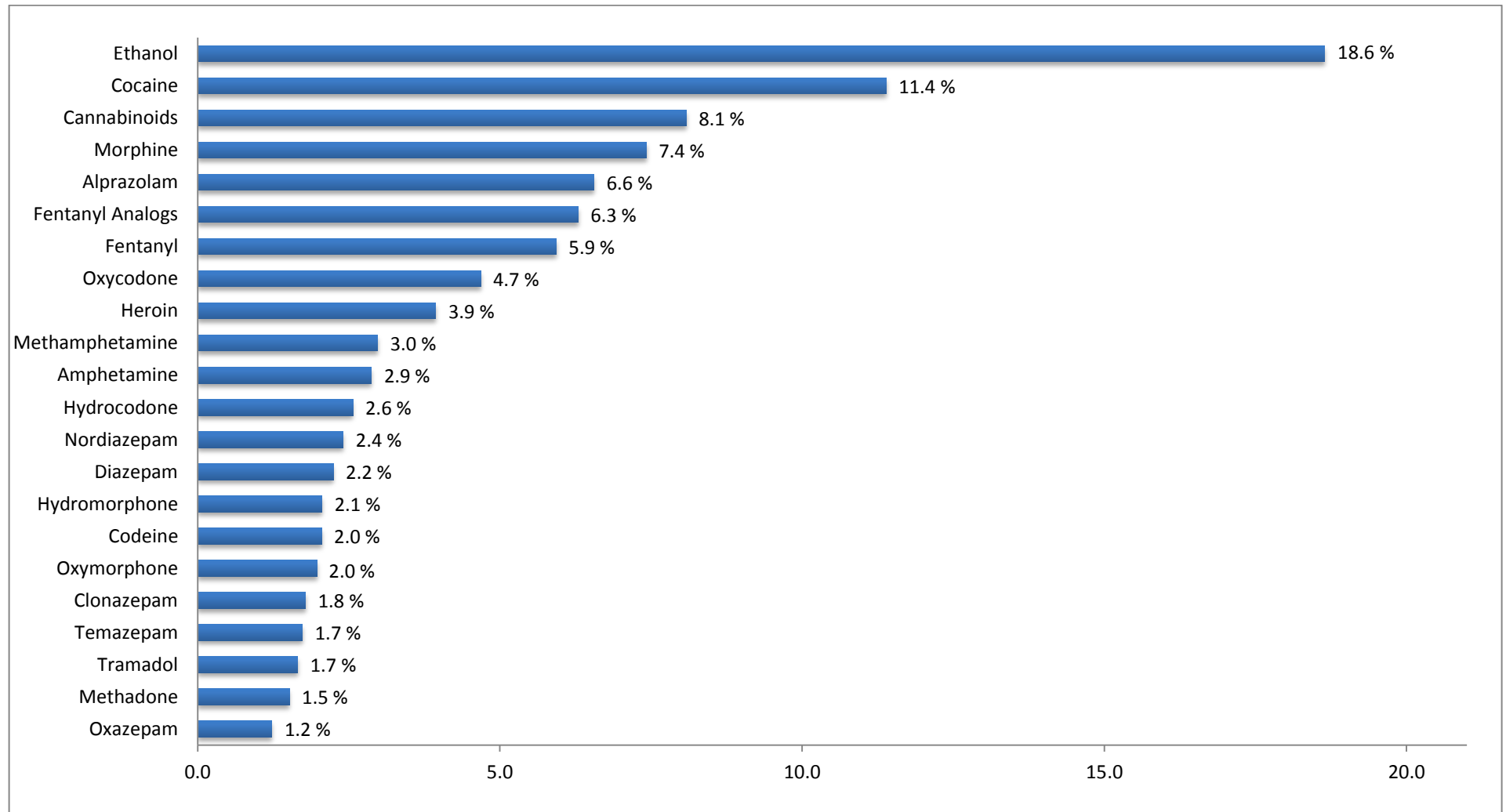
Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Inhalants	Halogenated	28	2	30
	Helium	6	1	7
	Hydrocarbon	1	0	1
	Nitrous Oxide	0	0	0
Opioids	Buprenorphine	17	49	66
	Codeine	35	250	285
	Fentanyl	667	158	825
	Fentanyl Analogs	840	35	875
	Heroin	509	39	548
	Hydrocodone	104	253	357
	Hydromorphone	104	182	286
	Meperidine	1	13	14
	Methadone	125	86	211
	Morphine	679	353	1,032
	Oxycodone	306	345	651
	Oxymorphone	58	216	274
	Tramadol	49	181	230
Other	Cannabinoids	2	1,122	1,124
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	16	47	63
	Cathinones	31	34	65
	Cocaine	1,029	555	1,584
	GHB	2	0	2
	Ketamine	6	50	56
	Sympathomimetic Amines	3	8	11
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	25	5	30
Zolpidem	23	102	125	

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 substantial over-reporting of morphine-related deaths as well as significant under-reporting of heroin-related deaths. Many deaths were found to have several drugs contributing to the death; therefore, the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of deaths.

Frequency of Reported Drug Occurrences¹

January – June 2017



¹The following drugs individually constituted less than one 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, synthetic cannabinoids, and zolpidem.

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

Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents

DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		JANUARY – JUNE 2016	JANUARY – JUNE 2017	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	272	400	47.1
	Methamphetamine	241	414	71.8
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	856	912	6.5
	Chlordiazepoxide	48	52	8.3
	Clonazepam	246	248	0.8
	Diazepam	309	312	1.0
	Estazolam	0	0	*
	Flunitrazepam	0	1	*
	Flurazepam	2	2	*
	Lorazepam	113	132	16.8
	Midazolam	80	100	25.0 ¹
	Nordiazepam	338	335	-0.9
	Oxazepam	173	171	-1.2
	Temazepam	227	241	6.2
	Triazolam	5	0	*
Ethanol		2,526	2,594	2.7
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	*
	PCP Analogs	2	1	*
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	19	21	*
	Tryptamines	0	0	*

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

¹Midazolam is used clinically as a sedative and anesthetic. It is not currently a known drug of abuse.

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

Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

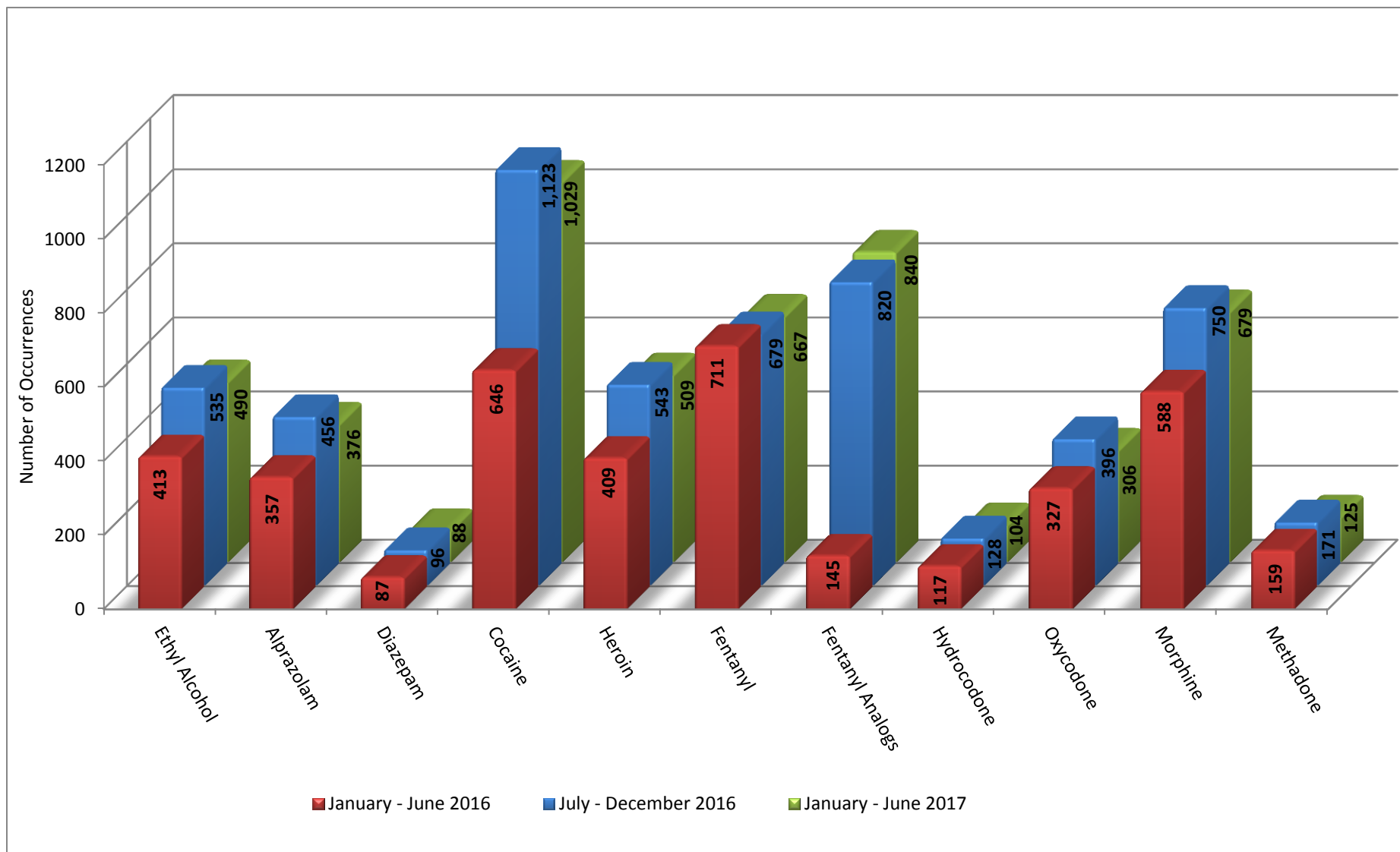
DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		JANUARY – JUNE 2016	JANUARY – JUNE 2017	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Inhalants	Halogenated	29	30	3.4
	Helium	4	7	*
	Hydrocarbon	1	1	*
	Nitrous Oxide	1	0	*
Opioids	Buprenorphine	55	66	20.0
	Codeine	222	285	28.4
	Fentanyl	814	825	1.4
	Fentanyl Analogs	181	875	383.4
	Heroin	438	548	25.1
	Hydrocodone	334	357	6.9
	Hydromorphone	276	286	3.6
	Meperidine	4	14	*
	Methadone	244	211	-13.5
	Morphine	914	1,032	12.9
	Oxycodone	643	651	1.2
	Oxymorphone	241	274	13.7
	Tramadol	220	230	4.5
Other	Cannabinoids	1,096	1,124	2.6
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	68	63	-7.4
	Cathinones	47	65	38.3
	Cocaine	1,166	1,584	35.8
	GHB	1	2	*
	Ketamine	40	56	40.0 ¹
	Sympathomimetic Amines	14	11	*
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	10	30	200.0
	Zolpidem	130	125	-3.8

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

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

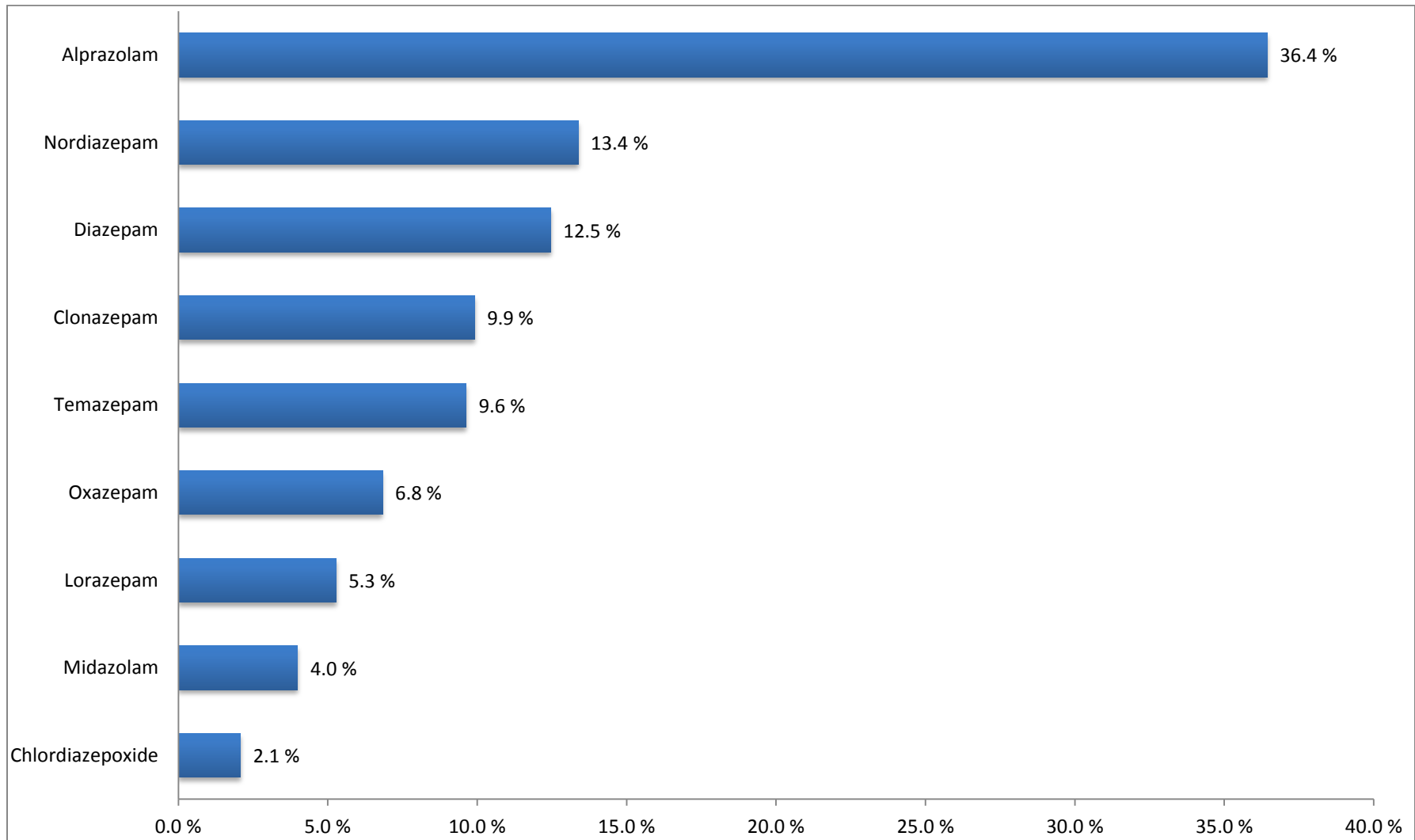
Note: Many deaths were found to have several drugs contributing to the death; therefore, the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of deaths.

Comparison of Drug Caused Deaths January 2016 to June 2017



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

Frequency of Occurrence of Benzodiazepines January – June 2017



Note: Benzodiazepines not included individually constituted less than one 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 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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
29	20	9
2	2	0
1	1	0
86	31	55
39	7	32
56	28	28
27	8	19
15	9	6
50	22	28
38	16	22
110	39	71
56	29	27
47	22	25
18	2	16
93	34	59
7	4	3
86	55	31
37	15	22
19	0	19
18	5	13
31	15	16
8	1	7
9	3	6
16	2	14
14	6	8
912	376	536

Deaths with Alprazolam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
2	1	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
2	1	1
1	0	1
3	0	3
5	2	3
5	1	4
9	0	9
3	0	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	1	2
0	0	0
2	0	2
3	0	3
2	0	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
43	6	37

Deaths with Alprazolam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
27	19	8
2	2	0
1	1	0
85	31	54
39	7	32
54	27	27
26	8	18
12	9	3
45	20	25
33	15	18
101	39	62
53	29	24
47	22	25
18	2	16
90	33	57
7	4	3
84	55	29
34	15	19
17	0	17
18	5	13
31	15	16
8	1	7
8	3	5
16	2	14
13	6	7
869	370	499

Alprazolam Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	29
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	86
5	Leesburg	39
6	St. Petersburg	56
7	Daytona Beach	27
8	Gainesville	15
9	Orlando	50
10	Lakeland	38
11	Miami	110
12	Sarasota	56
13	Tampa	47
14	Panama City	18
15	West Palm Beach	93
16	Florida Keys	7
17	Ft. Lauderdale	86
18	Melbourne	37
19	Ft. Pierce	19
20	Naples	18
21	Ft. Myers	31
22	Port Charlotte	8
23	St. Augustine	9
24	Sanford	16
25	Kissimmee	14
Statewide Totals		912

Alprazolam Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
20	0	3	4	8	5	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
31	0	4	8	9	10	
7	0	1	0	4	2	
28	0	7	3	8	10	
8	0	0	1	3	4	
9	0	1	0	6	2	
22	0	4	7	8	3	
16	0	0	2	5	9	
39	0	7	7	14	11	
29	0	1	7	16	5	
22	1	2	1	7	11	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
34	0	2	14	9	9	
4	0	1	0	2	1	
55	0	6	21	16	12	
15	1	0	3	7	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	1	0	1	3	
15	0	2	5	4	4	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
2	0	1	0	1	0	
6	0	2	2	2	0	
376	2	45	88	134	107	

Alprazolam Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
9	0	1	3	0	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	0	7	16	15	17	
32	0	3	5	10	14	
28	0	3	6	6	13	
19	0	1	5	8	5	
6	0	0	1	3	2	
28	0	2	6	7	13	
22	0	4	1	7	10	
71	0	11	20	15	25	
27	0	1	1	13	12	
25	0	3	4	5	13	
16	0	0	7	6	3	
59	1	6	18	14	20	
3	0	0	1	0	2	
31	1	6	5	9	10	
22	1	2	5	8	6	
19	0	0	4	6	9	
13	0	3	3	3	4	
16	0	3	3	4	6	
7	0	0	1	1	5	
6	0	0	4	2	0	
14	0	1	2	7	4	
8	0	2	0	3	3	
536	3	59	121	152	201	

Diazepam Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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 Diazepam		
Total	Cause	Present
9	3	6
3	1	2
4	1	3
23	7	16
19	0	19
31	17	14
11	2	9
3	0	3
11	0	11
6	2	4
22	5	17
22	7	15
17	12	5
1	1	0
35	9	26
2	1	1
22	9	13
20	1	19
13	0	13
8	0	8
13	5	8
0	0	0
9	3	6
5	1	4
3	1	2
312	88	224

Deaths with Diazepam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
11	0	11

Deaths with Diazepam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
9	3	6
3	1	2
3	1	2
22	7	15
19	0	19
31	17	14
11	2	9
3	0	3
11	0	11
6	2	4
19	5	14
21	7	14
17	12	5
1	1	0
35	9	26
2	1	1
20	9	11
19	1	18
12	0	12
7	0	7
13	5	8
0	0	0
9	3	6
5	1	4
3	1	2
301	88	213

Diazepam Deaths by Age January – June 2017

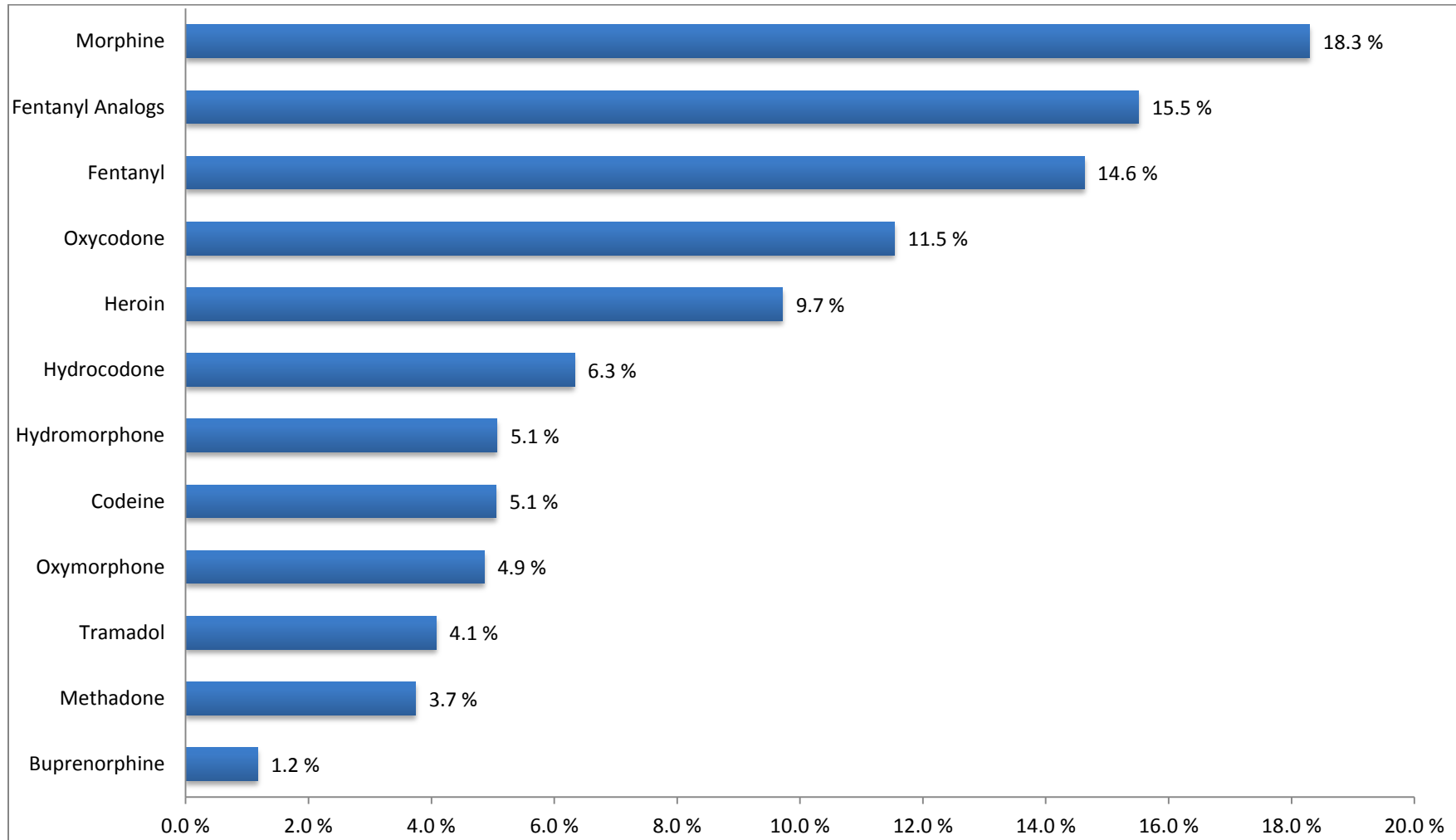
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	9
2	Tallahassee	3
3	Live Oak	4
4	Jacksonville	23
5	Leesburg	19
6	St. Petersburg	31
7	Daytona Beach	11
8	Gainesville	3
9	Orlando	11
10	Lakeland	6
11	Miami	22
12	Sarasota	22
13	Tampa	17
14	Panama City	1
15	West Palm Beach	35
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	22
18	Melbourne	20
19	Ft. Pierce	13
20	Naples	8
21	Ft. Myers	13
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	9
24	Sanford	5
25	Kissimmee	3
Statewide Totals		312

Diazepam Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
3	0	0	2	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	0	2	5
0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	4	7	6
2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	1	2	2
7	0	1	1	3	2
12	0	1	2	3	6
1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	1	3	2	3
1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	3	3	3
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
88	0	4	18	28	38

Diazepam Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
6	0	0	0	1	5
2	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	1	0	0	2
16	0	1	1	6	8
19	0	0	3	5	11
14	0	3	1	2	8
9	0	0	3	2	4
3	0	0	0	1	2
11	0	0	1	3	7
4	0	1	0	1	2
17	0	0	2	2	13
15	0	1	4	3	7
5	1	0	0	2	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	2	7	7	10
1	0	0	1	0	0
13	0	1	4	5	3
19	0	1	3	7	8
13	0	0	1	6	6
8	0	1	0	2	5
8	0	0	1	1	6
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	2	3
4	0	0	1	3	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
224	1	12	35	62	114

Frequency of Occurrence of Opioids

January – June 2017



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 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Oxycodone			Deaths with Oxycodone Only			Deaths with Oxycodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	11	3	8	3	1	2	8	2	6
2	Tallahassee	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	0
3	Live Oak	8	4	4	4	1	3	4	3	1
4	Jacksonville	74	28	46	3	0	3	71	28	43
5	Leesburg	42	19	23	4	1	3	38	18	20
6	St. Petersburg	59	36	23	6	2	4	53	34	19
7	Daytona Beach	16	9	7	1	0	1	15	9	6
8	Gainesville	15	11	4	4	4	0	11	7	4
9	Orlando	23	5	18	3	0	3	20	5	15
10	Lakeland	15	6	9	4	1	3	11	5	6
11	Miami	54	27	27	0	0	0	54	27	27
12	Sarasota	29	11	18	3	1	2	26	10	16
13	Tampa	47	20	27	5	0	5	42	20	22
14	Panama City	12	1	11	2	0	2	10	1	9
15	West Palm Beach	50	21	29	5	1	4	45	20	25
16	Florida Keys	5	3	2	0	0	0	5	3	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	54	34	20	5	2	3	49	32	17
18	Melbourne	49	32	17	0	0	0	49	32	17
19	Ft. Pierce	24	8	16	4	0	4	20	8	12
20	Naples	8	2	6	0	0	0	8	2	6
21	Ft. Myers	20	10	10	1	0	1	19	10	9
22	Port Charlotte	9	5	4	0	0	0	9	5	4
23	St. Augustine	7	3	4	0	0	0	7	3	4
24	Sanford	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2	4
25	Kissimmee	11	4	7	2	0	2	9	4	5
Statewide Totals		651	306	345	60	14	46	591	292	299

Oxycodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	11
2	Tallahassee	3
3	Live Oak	8
4	Jacksonville	74
5	Leesburg	42
6	St. Petersburg	59
7	Daytona Beach	16
8	Gainesville	15
9	Orlando	23
10	Lakeland	15
11	Miami	54
12	Sarasota	29
13	Tampa	47
14	Panama City	12
15	West Palm Beach	50
16	Florida Keys	5
17	Ft. Lauderdale	54
18	Melbourne	49
19	Ft. Pierce	24
20	Naples	8
21	Ft. Myers	20
22	Port Charlotte	9
23	St. Augustine	7
24	Sanford	6
25	Kissimmee	11
Statewide Totals		651

Oxycodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
3	0	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	2
4	0	0	0	1	3
28	0	0	3	11	14
19	0	0	0	12	7
36	0	5	4	13	14
9	0	0	2	3	4
11	0	0	2	4	5
5	0	0	1	3	1
6	0	1	0	3	2
27	1	4	3	9	10
11	0	0	1	3	7
20	0	1	5	5	9
1	0	0	1	0	0
21	0	1	3	9	8
3	0	0	0	2	1
34	0	3	5	13	13
32	1	0	3	15	13
8	0	0	0	2	6
2	0	0	0	0	2
10	0	0	2	3	5
5	0	0	0	1	4
3	0	0	0	1	2
2	0	0	0	2	0
4	0	2	1	0	1
306	2	17	36	115	136

Oxycodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
8	0	0	0	1	7
1	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	1	3
46	0	3	11	12	20
23	0	2	3	5	13
23	0	1	6	3	13
7	0	0	0	5	2
4	0	0	0	1	3
18	0	0	3	4	11
9	0	0	0	3	6
27	0	3	4	7	13
18	0	2	0	6	10
27	0	2	3	7	15
11	0	0	0	3	8
29	0	3	6	11	9
2	0	0	0	1	1
20	0	1	3	6	10
17	1	1	1	8	6
16	0	0	0	4	12
6	0	0	0	3	3
10	0	0	1	6	3
4	0	1	0	1	2
4	0	0	1	2	1
4	0	0	0	3	1
7	0	1	0	0	6
345	1	20	42	103	179

Hydrocodone Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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
23	4	19
4	3	1
2	1	1
52	19	33
20	6	14
31	12	19
9	3	6
7	3	4
24	1	23
21	4	17
14	6	8
21	6	15
16	4	12
12	3	9
13	5	8
4	1	3
12	6	6
22	7	15
13	1	12
5	1	4
6	3	3
6	0	6
8	1	7
5	4	1
7	0	7
357	104	253

Deaths with Hydrocodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
1	0	1
1	1	0
0	0	0
5	2	3
7	1	6
7	0	7
0	0	0
1	0	1
4	0	4
3	0	3
0	0	0
2	0	2
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
5	1	4
5	0	5
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
49	5	44

Deaths with Hydrocodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
22	4	18
3	2	1
2	1	1
47	17	30
13	5	8
24	12	12
9	3	6
6	3	3
20	1	19
18	4	14
14	6	8
19	6	13
14	4	10
11	3	8
12	5	7
4	1	3
11	6	5
17	6	11
8	1	7
5	1	4
6	3	3
5	0	5
8	1	7
5	4	1
5	0	5
308	99	209

Hydrocodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	23
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	2
4	Jacksonville	52
5	Leesburg	20
6	St. Petersburg	31
7	Daytona Beach	9
8	Gainesville	7
9	Orlando	24
10	Lakeland	21
11	Miami	14
12	Sarasota	21
13	Tampa	16
14	Panama City	12
15	West Palm Beach	13
16	Florida Keys	4
17	Ft. Lauderdale	12
18	Melbourne	22
19	Ft. Pierce	13
20	Naples	5
21	Ft. Myers	6
22	Port Charlotte	6
23	St. Augustine	8
24	Sanford	5
25	Kissimmee	7
Statewide Totals		357

Hydrocodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
4	0	0	1	1	2
3	0	0	0	2	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	3	3	13
6	0	0	0	2	4
12	0	0	0	3	9
3	0	0	0	0	3
3	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	0	1	3
6	0	0	2	1	3
6	0	0	1	3	2
4	0	0	0	0	4
3	0	0	1	1	1
5	0	1	1	1	2
1	0	0	0	1	0
6	0	0	1	1	4
7	0	0	1	3	3
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	2	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
104	1	3	12	28	60

Hydrocodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
19	0	2	6	2	9
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
33	0	1	9	15	8
14	0	0	0	2	12
19	0	2	3	3	11
6	0	1	2	1	2
4	0	0	0	3	1
23	0	1	2	4	16
17	0	0	1	3	13
8	0	0	0	1	7
15	0	0	1	4	10
12	0	0	1	3	8
9	0	0	2	1	6
8	0	0	3	2	3
3	0	0	0	2	1
6	1	0	0	0	5
15	0	1	2	4	8
12	0	0	0	1	11
4	0	0	0	0	4
3	0	0	0	0	3
6	0	0	0	1	5
7	0	0	0	3	4
1	0	0	1	0	0
7	0	0	0	4	3
253	1	8	33	59	152

Methadone Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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
11	4	7
1	1	0
6	5	1
20	11	9
19	13	6
19	17	2
5	2	3
7	4	3
9	4	5
4	2	2
10	4	6
18	7	11
16	8	8
2	1	1
11	9	2
2	1	1
11	10	1
12	9	3
4	2	2
6	3	3
9	5	4
1	0	1
4	2	2
3	1	2
1	0	1
211	125	86

Deaths with Methadone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
2	0	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
4	4	0
1	1	0
2	0	2
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
2	1	1
2	1	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
2	2	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
26	9	17

Deaths with Methadone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
9	4	5
1	1	0
6	5	1
17	11	6
15	9	6
18	16	2
3	2	1
5	4	1
8	4	4
3	2	1
9	4	5
16	6	10
14	7	7
2	1	1
11	9	2
1	1	0
10	10	0
10	7	3
4	2	2
6	3	3
9	5	4
1	0	1
3	2	1
3	1	2
1	0	1
185	116	69

Methadone Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	11
2	Tallahassee	1
3	Live Oak	6
4	Jacksonville	20
5	Leesburg	19
6	St. Petersburg	19
7	Daytona Beach	5
8	Gainesville	7
9	Orlando	9
10	Lakeland	4
11	Miami	10
12	Sarasota	18
13	Tampa	16
14	Panama City	2
15	West Palm Beach	11
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	11
18	Melbourne	12
19	Ft. Pierce	4
20	Naples	6
21	Ft. Myers	9
22	Port Charlotte	1
23	St. Augustine	4
24	Sanford	3
25	Kissimmee	1
Statewide Totals		211

Methadone Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
5	0	1	1	2	1	
11	1	0	2	5	3	
13	0	1	1	5	6	
17	0	1	2	6	8	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
4	0	0	0	3	1	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
4	0	0	2	1	1	
7	0	0	0	5	2	
8	0	0	1	3	4	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
9	0	1	2	3	3	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
10	0	0	0	3	7	
9	1	1	3	2	2	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
5	0	0	1	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
125	2	5	17	50	51	

Methadone Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
7	0	0	3	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
9	1	0	1	4	3	
6	0	0	1	4	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
3	0	0	3	0	0	
5	0	2	0	1	2	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
6	0	2	1	1	2	
11	0	0	3	6	2	
8	0	0	2	3	3	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
3	0	0	1	0	2	
4	0	0	1	1	2	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
86	1	4	22	34	25	

Morphine Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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
22	11	11
8	1	7
3	3	0
87	73	14
45	26	19
57	34	23
34	22	12
11	7	4
90	51	39
28	10	18
102	75	27
53	13	40
62	42	20
12	3	9
132	116	16
4	2	2
86	55	31
39	25	14
22	17	5
15	8	7
47	42	5
12	3	9
12	5	7
28	22	6
21	13	8
1,032	679	353

Deaths with Morphine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
2	0	2
1	1	0
1	1	0
3	2	1
2	1	1
2	0	2
1	1	0
5	0	5
1	0	1
3	0	3
1	0	1
3	0	3
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
9	3	6
0	0	0
3	3	0
0	0	0
2	1	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	0	2
45	13	32

Deaths with Morphine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
22	11	11
6	1	5
2	2	0
86	72	14
42	24	18
55	33	22
32	22	10
10	6	4
85	51	34
27	10	17
99	75	24
52	13	39
59	42	17
12	3	9
130	116	14
4	2	2
77	52	25
39	25	14
19	14	5
15	8	7
45	41	4
11	3	8
12	5	7
27	22	5
19	13	6
987	666	321

Morphine Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	22
2	Tallahassee	8
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	87
5	Leesburg	45
6	St. Petersburg	57
7	Daytona Beach	34
8	Gainesville	11
9	Orlando	90
10	Lakeland	28
11	Miami	102
12	Sarasota	53
13	Tampa	62
14	Panama City	12
15	West Palm Beach	132
16	Florida Keys	4
17	Ft. Lauderdale	86
18	Melbourne	39
19	Ft. Pierce	22
20	Naples	15
21	Ft. Myers	47
22	Port Charlotte	12
23	St. Augustine	12
24	Sanford	28
25	Kissimmee	21
Statewide Totals		1,032

Morphine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
11	0	2	3	6	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
73	0	8	24	21	20	
26	1	3	5	4	13	
34	0	0	12	11	11	
22	0	1	6	9	6	
7	0	0	1	4	2	
51	0	4	9	26	12	
10	0	0	0	4	6	
75	2	7	21	25	20	
13	0	1	5	3	4	
42	1	1	8	16	16	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
116	0	14	42	27	33	
2	0	1	0	1	0	
55	0	4	15	22	14	
25	1	1	6	10	7	
17	0	3	4	2	8	
8	0	2	1	5	0	
42	0	4	12	14	12	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
5	0	1	0	1	3	
22	0	2	6	11	3	
13	0	3	4	4	2	
679	5	62	186	230	196	

Morphine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
11	0	1	4	1	5	
7	1	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	1	0	2	6	5	
19	0	1	2	10	6	
23	0	3	3	8	9	
12	0	3	1	3	5	
4	0	0	0	3	1	
39	0	0	4	4	31	
18	0	0	3	3	12	
27	0	1	6	5	15	
40	0	3	5	16	16	
20	0	2	4	9	5	
9	0	1	2	2	4	
16	0	2	1	6	7	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
31	2	2	10	7	10	
14	0	0	4	4	6	
5	0	0	2	1	2	
7	0	1	2	2	2	
5	0	0	1	2	2	
9	0	0	0	1	8	
7	0	0	4	1	2	
6	0	0	2	2	2	
8	0	1	1	2	4	
353	4	21	63	99	166	

Fentanyl Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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 Fentanyl		
Total	Cause	Present
8	7	1
1	1	0
2	1	1
175	146	29
33	26	7
27	26	1
25	19	6
3	3	0
56	38	18
6	6	0
81	66	15
37	24	13
24	21	3
6	4	2
114	99	15
1	0	1
78	67	11
37	27	10
23	13	10
6	4	2
33	27	6
3	2	1
11	10	1
15	13	2
20	17	3
825	667	158

Deaths with Fentanyl Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	0	1
9	8	1
4	0	4
5	5	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
5	3	2
0	0	0
3	0	3
1	1	0
4	3	1
0	0	0
12	11	1
0	0	0
7	6	1
4	2	2
4	1	3
0	0	0
3	3	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
64	45	19

Deaths with Fentanyl in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
8	7	1
0	0	0
1	1	0
166	138	28
29	26	3
22	21	1
25	19	6
3	3	0
51	35	16
6	6	0
78	66	12
36	23	13
20	18	2
6	4	2
102	88	14
1	0	1
71	61	10
33	25	8
19	12	7
6	4	2
30	24	6
3	2	1
11	10	1
14	12	2
20	17	3
761	622	139

Fentanyl Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

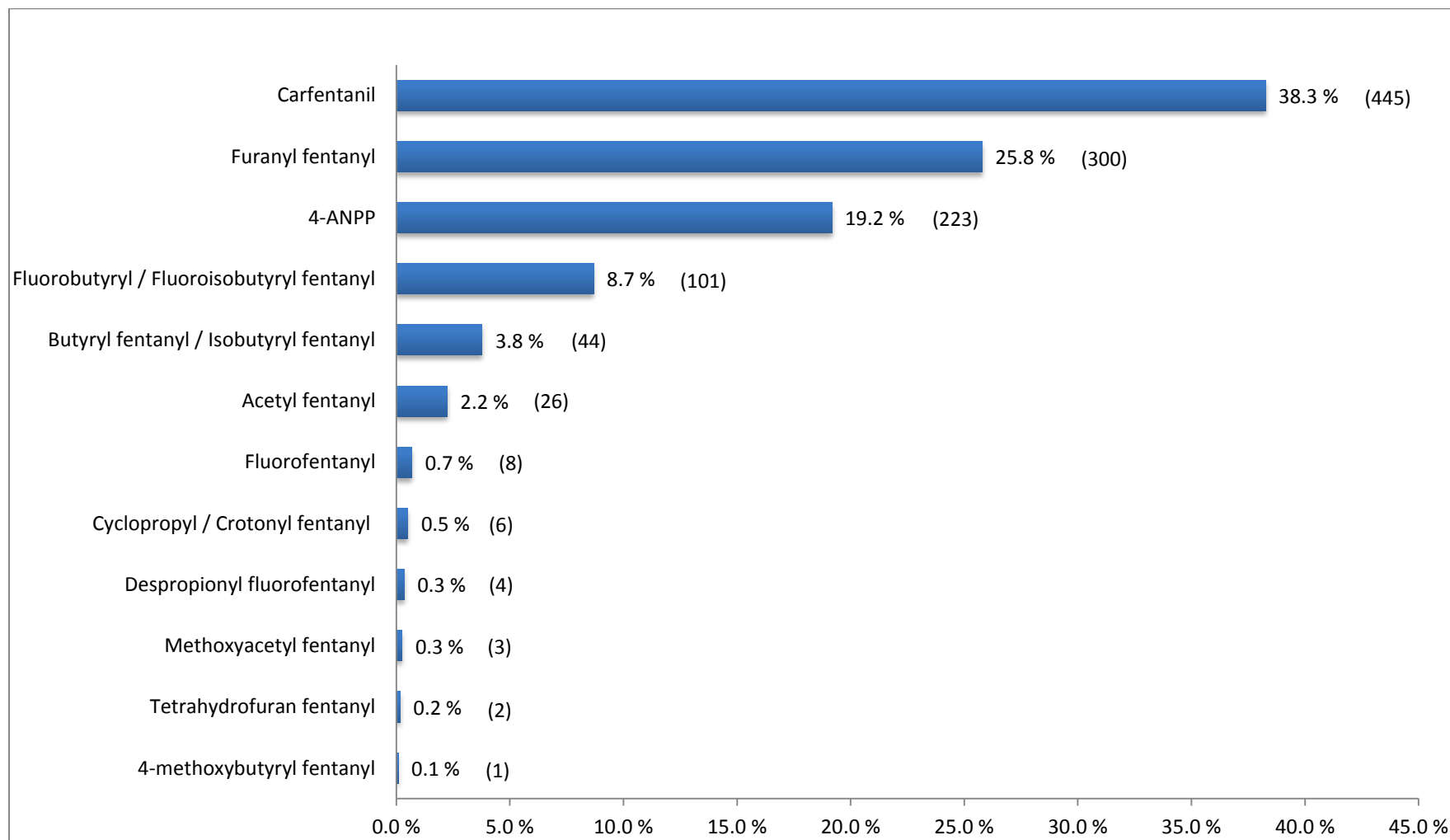
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	8
2	Tallahassee	1
3	Live Oak	2
4	Jacksonville	175
5	Leesburg	33
6	St. Petersburg	27
7	Daytona Beach	25
8	Gainesville	3
9	Orlando	56
10	Lakeland	6
11	Miami	81
12	Sarasota	37
13	Tampa	24
14	Panama City	6
15	West Palm Beach	114
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	78
18	Melbourne	37
19	Ft. Pierce	23
20	Naples	6
21	Ft. Myers	33
22	Port Charlotte	3
23	St. Augustine	11
24	Sanford	15
25	Kissimmee	20
Statewide Totals		825

Fentanyl Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
7	0	1	3	2	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
146	0	18	42	54	32	
26	0	2	7	11	6	
26	0	2	8	11	5	
19	0	0	8	9	2	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
38	0	2	9	20	7	
6	0	0	0	2	4	
66	1	10	19	23	13	
24	0	4	7	9	4	
21	0	1	3	13	4	
4	0	1	1	2	0	
99	0	12	35	30	22	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
67	0	12	22	26	7	
27	1	1	12	9	4	
13	0	2	5	2	4	
4	0	1	1	2	0	
27	0	4	6	9	8	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
10	0	1	2	3	4	
13	0	1	3	8	1	
17	0	3	4	8	2	
667	2	78	199	255	133	

Fentanyl Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	1	0	0	0	
29	1	1	12	8	7	
7	0	1	1	1	4	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
6	0	1	2	2	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	1	1	2	2	12	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	2	1	3	3	6	
13	0	1	5	5	2	
3	1	1	0	0	1	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
15	0	3	2	3	7	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
11	0	2	1	4	4	
10	0	0	2	2	6	
10	1	1	1	2	5	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
6	0	0	1	3	2	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
3	0	1	1	1	0	
158	6	15	34	38	65	

Frequency of Occurrence of Fentanyl Analogs

January – June 2017



Note: Fluorobutyryl / Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl includes the analytes para-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, para-fluorobutyryl fentanyl, fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, and fluorobutyryl fentanyl. Fluorofentanyl includes the analytes fluorofentanyl, ortho-fluorofentanyl, and para-fluorofentanyl. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Fentanyl Analog Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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 Fentanyl Analogs		
Total	Cause	Present
14	14	0
2	2	0
1	1	0
77	70	7
45	42	3
39	35	4
16	16	0
11	10	1
39	37	2
17	17	0
79	77	2
111	110	1
12	12	0
3	3	0
181	174	7
1	1	0
132	129	3
30	28	2
20	20	0
2	2	0
28	25	3
0	0	0
4	4	0
9	9	0
2	2	0
875	840	35

Deaths with Fentanyl Analogs Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	3	0
4	4	0
5	5	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
3	3	0
2	2	0
3	3	0
9	9	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
33	33	0
0	0	0
16	16	0
0	0	0
4	4	0
0	0	0
3	3	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
91	91	0

Deaths with Fentanyl Analogs in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
14	14	0
2	2	0
1	1	0
74	67	7
41	38	3
34	30	4
15	15	0
10	9	1
36	34	2
15	15	0
76	74	2
102	101	1
10	10	0
3	3	0
148	141	7
1	1	0
116	113	3
30	28	2
16	16	0
2	2	0
25	22	3
0	0	0
4	4	0
7	7	0
2	2	0
784	749	35

Fentanyl Analog Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	14
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	77
5	Leesburg	45
6	St. Petersburg	39
7	Daytona Beach	16
8	Gainesville	11
9	Orlando	39
10	Lakeland	17
11	Miami	79
12	Sarasota	111
13	Tampa	12
14	Panama City	3
15	West Palm Beach	181
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	132
18	Melbourne	30
19	Ft. Pierce	20
20	Naples	2
21	Ft. Myers	28
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	4
24	Sanford	9
25	Kissimmee	2
Statewide Totals		875

Fentanyl Analogs Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
14	0	5	3	4	2	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
70	0	6	21	29	14	
42	0	6	18	15	3	
35	0	5	11	14	5	
16	0	2	5	8	1	
10	0	0	3	6	1	
37	0	4	10	13	10	
17	0	1	4	7	5	
77	0	6	25	27	19	
110	1	15	35	40	19	
12	1	1	3	4	3	
3	0	1	1	1	0	
174	0	37	65	49	23	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
129	0	14	45	41	29	
28	1	0	12	10	5	
20	0	1	13	5	1	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
25	0	3	10	8	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	1	2	1	0	
9	0	2	3	3	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
840	3	110	291	288	148	

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	
7	0	1	2	3	1	
3	0	0	2	0	1	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	1	0	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	3	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	1	2	0	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	1	2	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	
35	0	3	13	10	9	

Heroin Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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 Heroin		
Total	Cause	Present
15	11	4
0	0	0
1	1	0
59	58	1
12	12	0
11	10	1
18	13	5
2	2	0
39	37	2
3	3	0
52	51	1
11	9	2
33	31	2
3	3	0
116	110	6
2	1	1
94	84	10
11	11	0
9	9	0
6	5	1
17	17	0
1	1	0
6	4	2
18	18	0
9	8	1
548	509	39

Deaths with Heroin Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	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
1	1	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	3	0

Deaths with Heroin in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
15	11	4
0	0	0
1	1	0
58	57	1
12	12	0
11	10	1
18	13	5
2	2	0
39	37	2
3	3	0
52	51	1
11	9	2
33	31	2
3	3	0
115	109	6
2	1	1
93	83	10
11	11	0
9	9	0
6	5	1
17	17	0
1	1	0
6	4	2
18	18	0
9	8	1
545	506	39

Heroin Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	15
2	Tallahassee	0
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	59
5	Leesburg	12
6	St. Petersburg	11
7	Daytona Beach	18
8	Gainesville	2
9	Orlando	39
10	Lakeland	3
11	Miami	52
12	Sarasota	11
13	Tampa	33
14	Panama City	3
15	West Palm Beach	116
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	94
18	Melbourne	11
19	Ft. Pierce	9
20	Naples	6
21	Ft. Myers	17
22	Port Charlotte	1
23	St. Augustine	6
24	Sanford	18
25	Kissimmee	9
Statewide Totals		548

Heroin Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
11	0	2	3	6	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
58	0	8	22	19	9	
12	0	1	4	4	3	
10	0	1	6	3	0	
13	0	1	4	5	3	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
37	0	4	8	17	8	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
51	1	6	15	15	14	
9	0	0	2	6	1	
31	1	1	8	12	9	
3	0	1	1	1	0	
110	0	15	42	25	28	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
84	0	17	23	29	15	
11	1	0	3	5	2	
9	0	2	4	2	1	
5	0	1	1	3	0	
17	0	2	5	4	6	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
4	0	0	2	2	0	
18	0	1	5	10	2	
8	0	1	4	3	0	
509	3	64	164	174	104	

Heroin Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
4	0	1	1	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
5	0	1	1	1	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	0	2	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	2	1	2	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
10	0	0	5	4	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
39	0	4	13	11	11	

Cocaine Deaths

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and 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 Beach
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 Cocaine		
Total	Cause	Present
25	15	10
4	3	1
1	0	1
179	112	67
57	39	18
96	63	33
47	16	31
23	15	8
115	73	42
32	25	7
184	110	74
101	78	23
51	26	25
5	4	1
230	178	52
5	1	4
165	122	43
59	40	19
43	24	19
17	9	8
72	46	26
8	3	5
20	2	18
14	9	5
31	16	15
1,584	1,029	555

Deaths with Cocaine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
6	5	1
2	1	1
0	0	0
24	14	10
9	6	3
16	11	5
7	6	1
6	4	2
16	7	9
7	7	0
15	6	9
11	7	4
11	4	7
0	0	0
30	21	9
0	0	0
22	15	7
4	2	2
2	2	0
2	2	0
10	8	2
1	1	0
1	0	1
4	3	1
3	0	3
209	132	77

Deaths with Cocaine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
19	10	9
2	2	0
1	0	1
155	98	57
48	33	15
80	52	28
40	10	30
17	11	6
99	66	33
25	18	7
169	104	65
90	71	19
40	22	18
5	4	1
200	157	43
5	1	4
143	107	36
55	38	17
41	22	19
15	7	8
62	38	24
7	2	5
19	2	17
10	6	4
28	16	12
1,375	897	478

Cocaine Deaths by Age

January – June 2017

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	25
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	179
5	Leesburg	57
6	St. Petersburg	96
7	Daytona Beach	47
8	Gainesville	23
9	Orlando	115
10	Lakeland	32
11	Miami	184
12	Sarasota	101
13	Tampa	51
14	Panama City	5
15	West Palm Beach	230
16	Florida Keys	5
17	Ft. Lauderdale	165
18	Melbourne	59
19	Ft. Pierce	43
20	Naples	17
21	Ft. Myers	72
22	Port Charlotte	8
23	St. Augustine	20
24	Sanford	14
25	Kissimmee	31
Statewide Totals		1,584

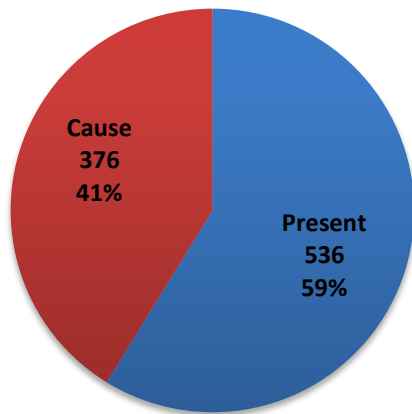
Cocaine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
15	0	3	1	5	6	
3	0	0	1	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
112	1	8	30	38	35	
39	0	2	10	11	16	
63	0	3	15	22	23	
16	0	1	0	10	5	
15	0	1	2	8	4	
73	0	6	17	32	18	
25	0	3	2	8	12	
110	1	14	23	34	38	
78	1	6	18	34	19	
26	0	1	3	8	14	
4	0	1	0	2	1	
178	0	24	52	64	38	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
122	0	15	32	42	33	
40	2	1	14	16	7	
24	0	1	6	8	9	
9	0	1	2	3	3	
46	0	4	15	16	11	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
9	0	0	2	2	5	
16	0	2	4	10	0	
1,029	5	97	249	376	302	

Cocaine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
10	0	0	6	3	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
67	0	5	23	21	18	
18	0	0	8	5	5	
33	0	6	3	12	12	
31	0	2	9	13	7	
8	0	2	0	3	3	
42	2	5	7	16	12	
7	0	0	2	1	4	
74	0	10	18	22	24	
23	0	0	7	12	4	
25	0	3	6	10	6	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
52	2	9	12	18	11	
4	0	0	2	1	1	
43	0	9	9	18	7	
19	1	1	7	7	3	
19	0	2	7	2	8	
8	0	2	4	2	0	
26	0	4	6	6	10	
5	0	0	2	2	1	
18	0	1	6	6	5	
5	0	1	1	3	0	
15	0	4	5	5	1	
555	5	66	150	191	143	

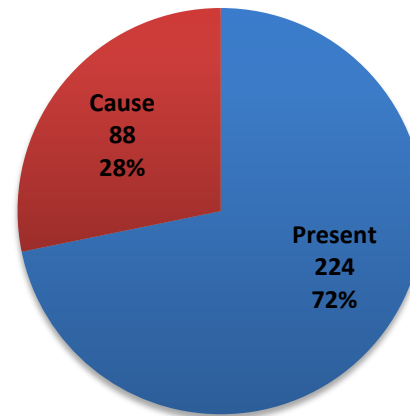
Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

January - June 2017

Alprazolam Deaths Total Occurrences = 912

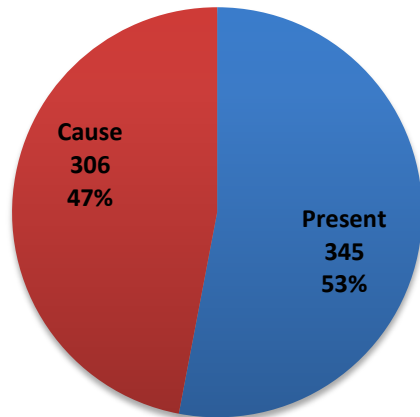


Diazepam Deaths Total Occurrences = 312

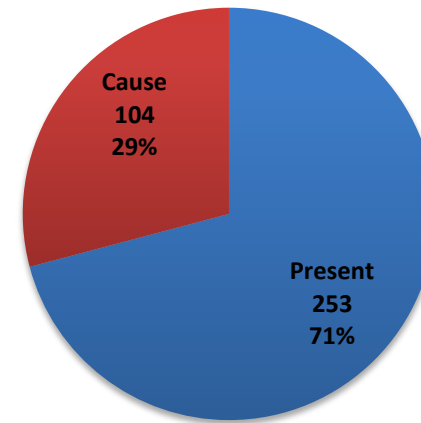


Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

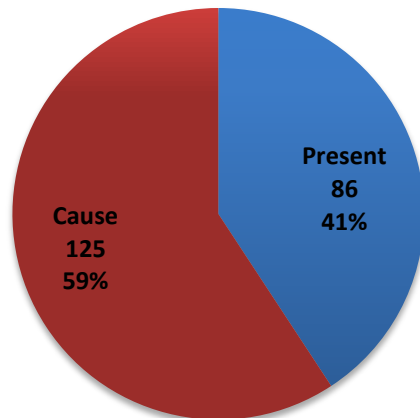
Oxycodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 651



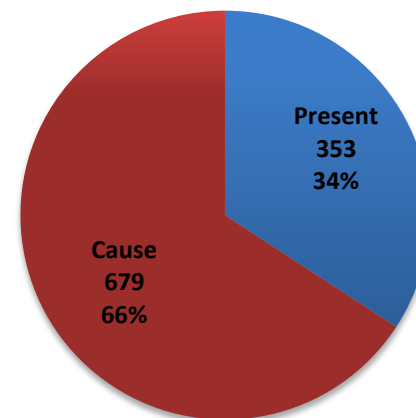
Hydrocodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 357



Methadone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 211

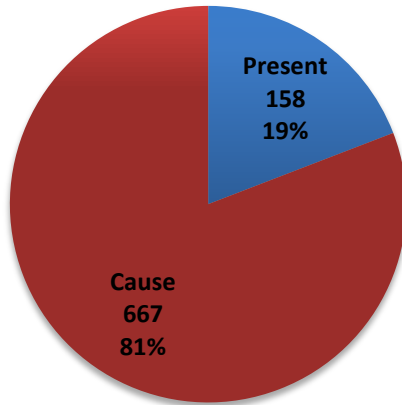


Morphine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 1,032

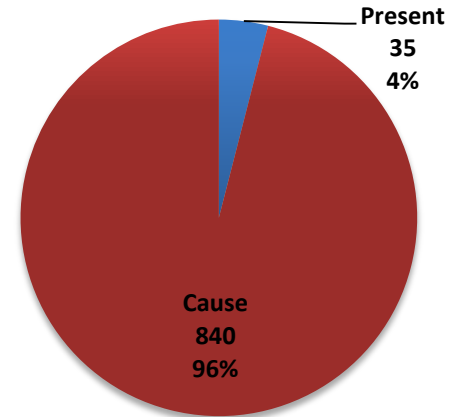


Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

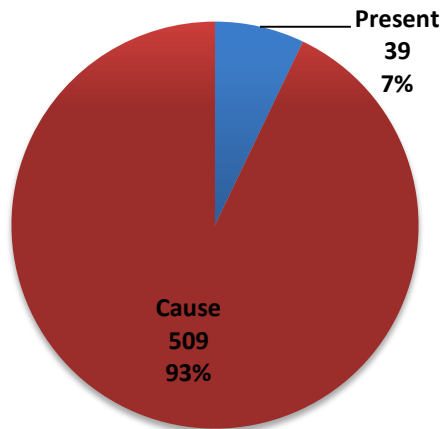
Fentanyl Deaths
Total Occurrences = 825



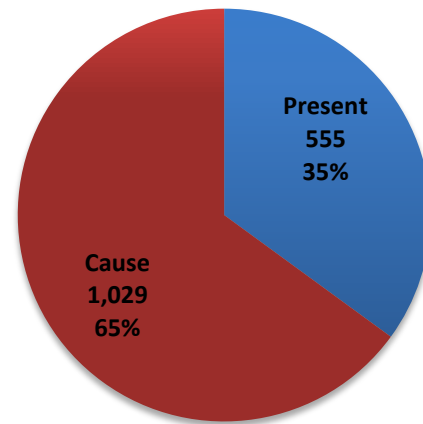
Fentanyl Analogs Deaths
Total Occurrences = 875



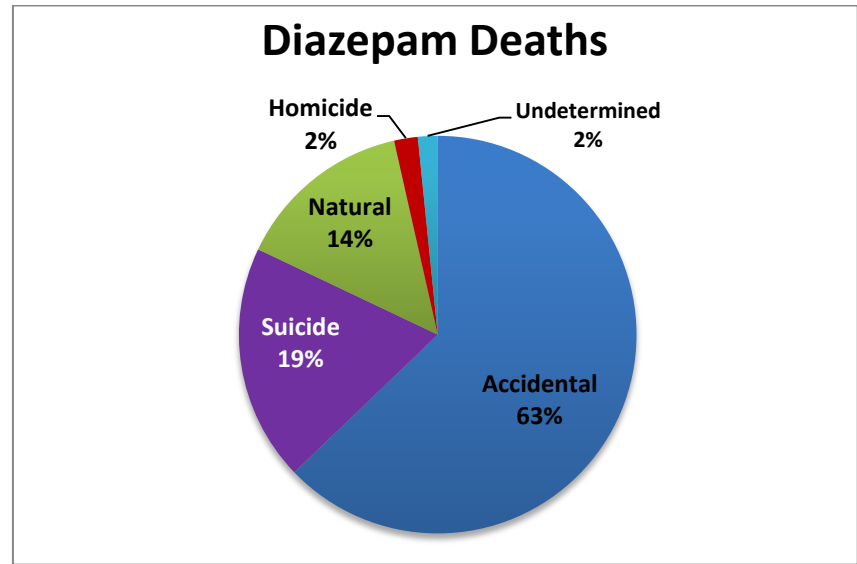
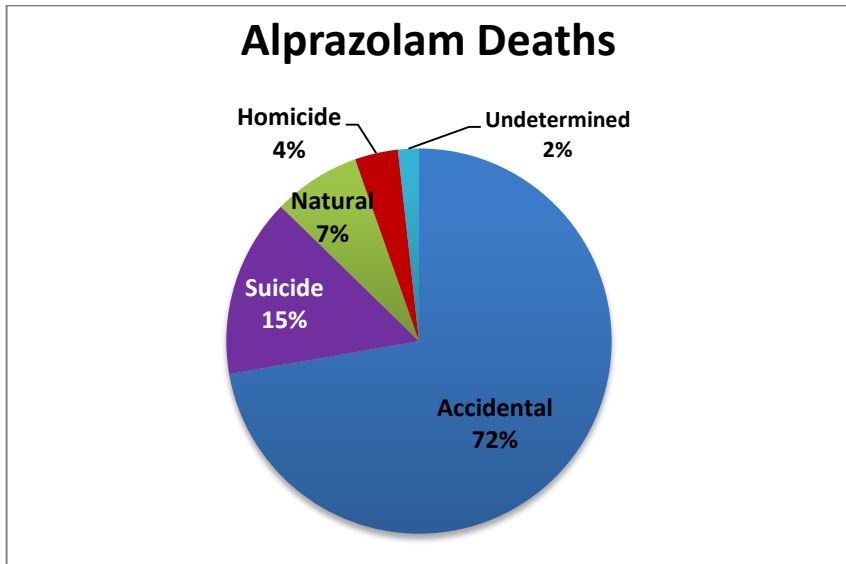
Heroin Deaths
Total Occurrences = 548



Cocaine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 1,584

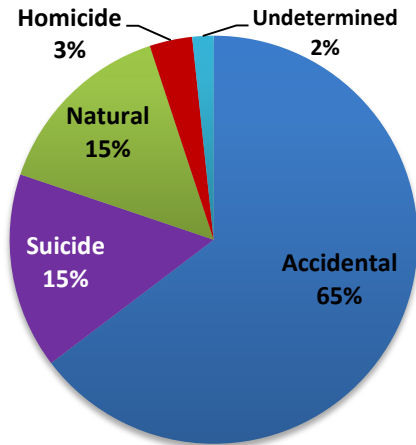


Manner of Death for Cases Reported
(Accidental, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)
January – June 2017

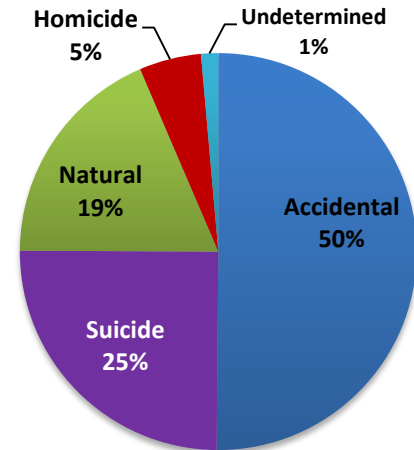


Manner of Death for Cases Reported (Accidental, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)

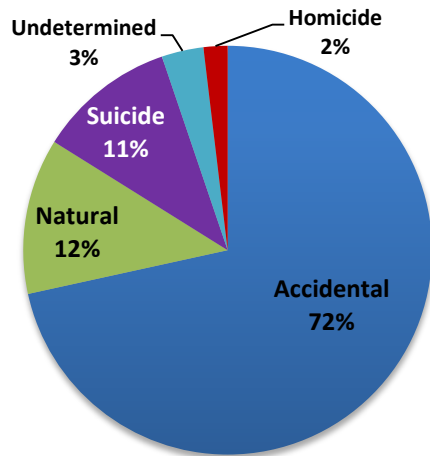
Oxycodone Deaths



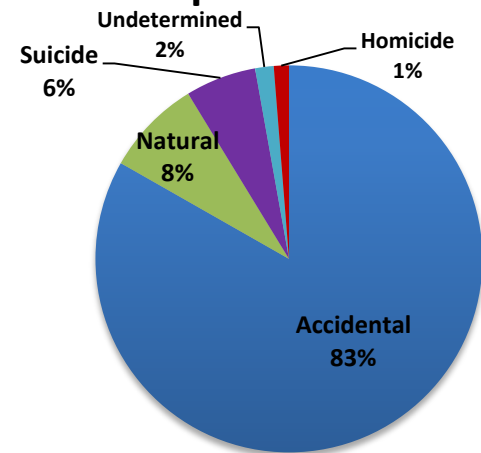
Hydrocodone Deaths



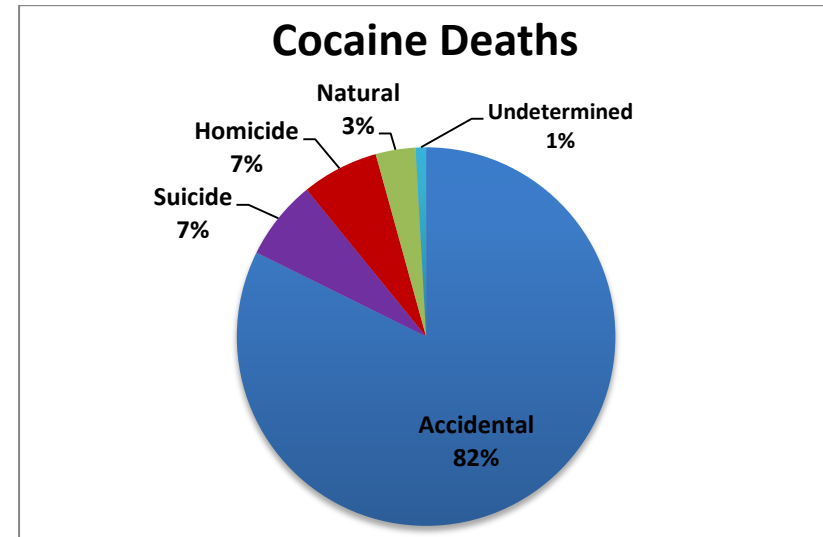
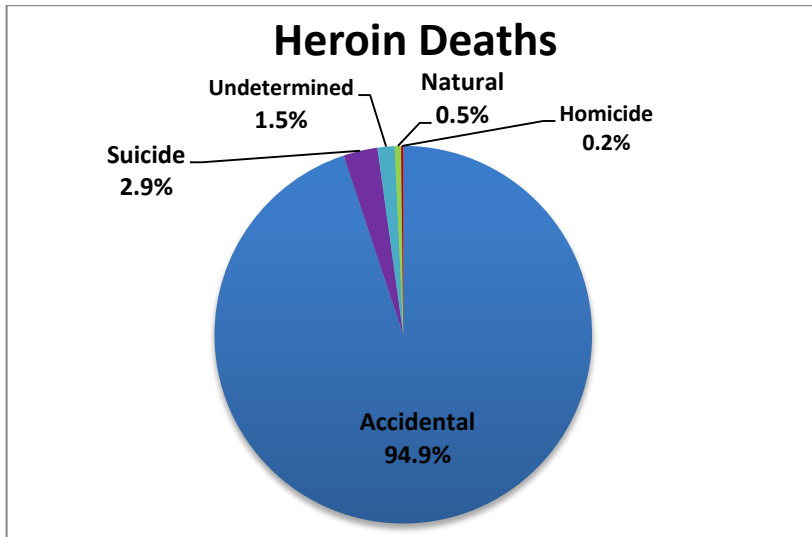
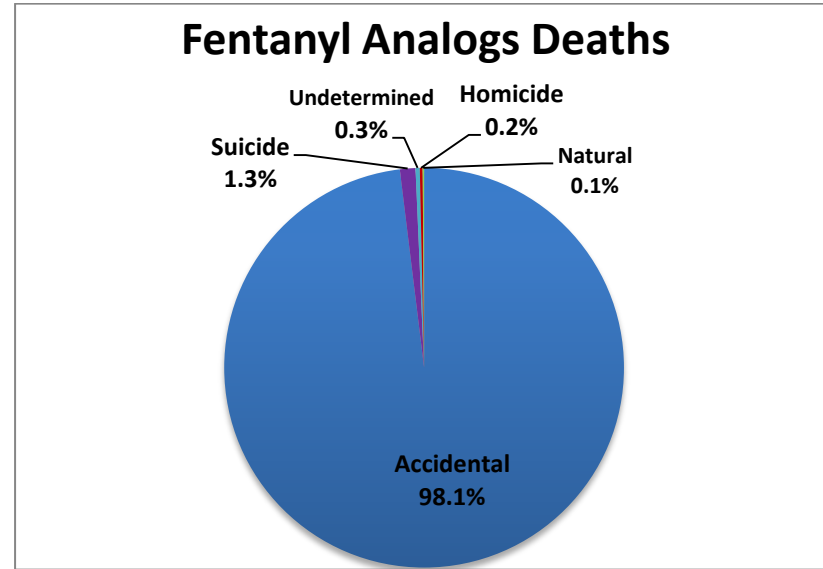
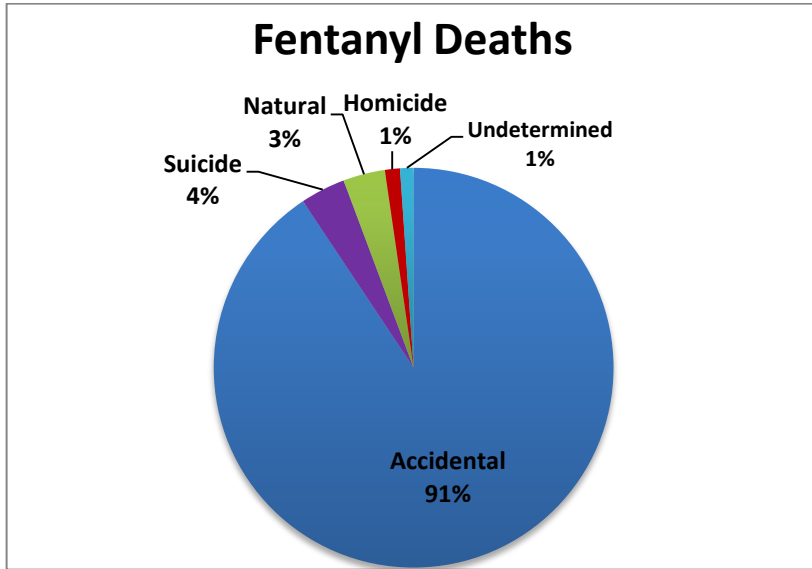
Methadone Deaths



Morphine Deaths



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



Glossary

4-ANPP (despropionyl fentanyl) – A precursor chemical used in the manufacture of illicit fentanyl. 4-ANPP is also a metabolite of illicit fentanyl and fentanyl-related analogs.

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 MDMA and the amphetamine family of drugs, which includes amphetamine and methamphetamine.

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.

Glossary (Continued)

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 most fentanyl occurrences represent the ingestion of illicit fentanyl rather than pharmaceutically manufactured fentanyl.

Fentanyl Analog – A synthetic opioid structurally similar to fentanyl. Many analogs of fentanyl are pharmacologically more potent than fentanyl. Carfentanil is an analog of fentanyl approved for veterinary use only.

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 “Molly,” “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, especially refrigerants such as difluoroethane, which is a component of “compressed air” electronics cleaners; these and similar halogenated substances are 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.”

Glossary (Continued)

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 and 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," 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 manmade 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.

Glossary (Continued)

U-47700 – A synthetic opioid with a white or light-pink chalky appearance that is found in powder or tablet form. Common street names for this drug include “pink,” “pinky,” or “U4.”

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