

Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners



2018 Interim Report

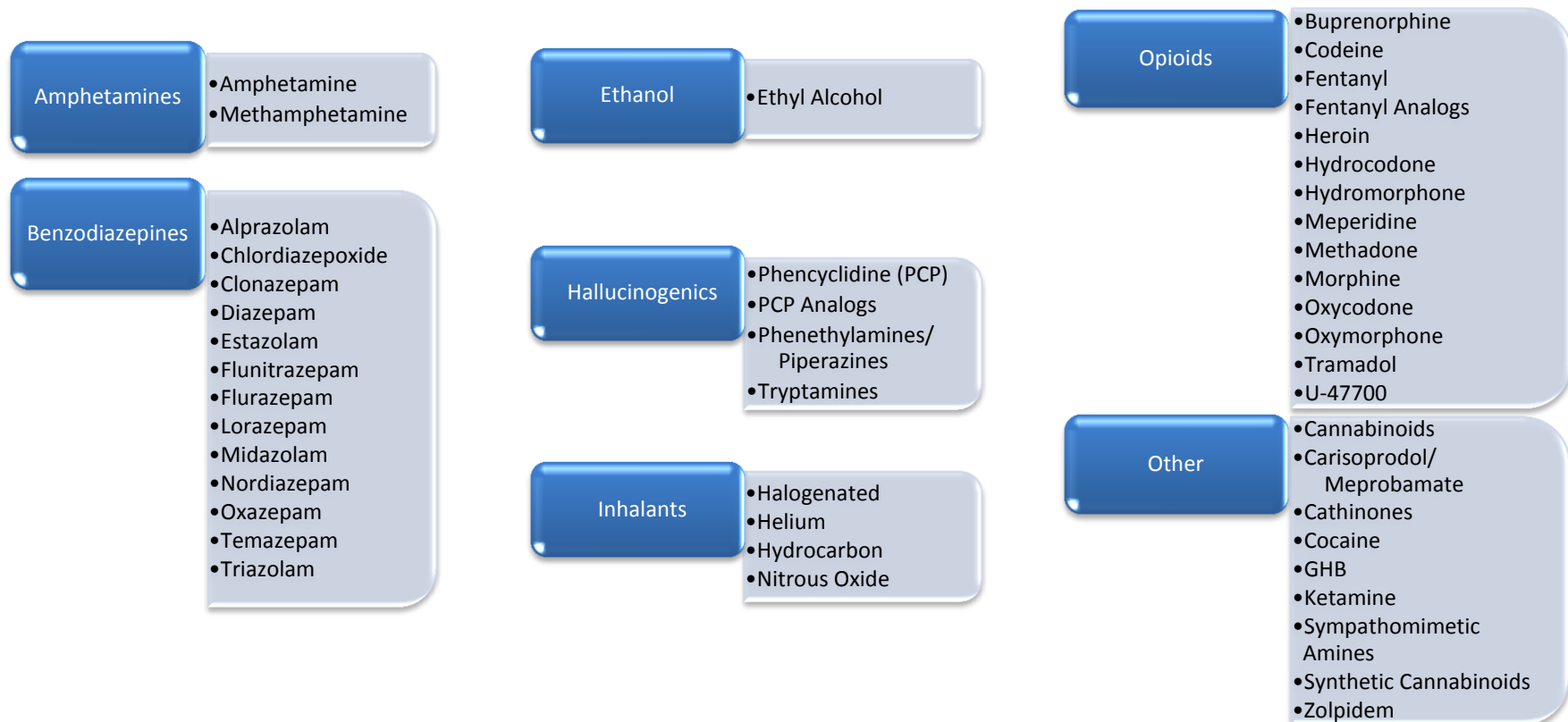
Data Collection

The State of Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics reported 107,570 deaths in Florida during the first six months of 2018. 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 5,922 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 5,922 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 2018 (January – June) are listed below. **All comparisons are made to January - June 2017 data unless otherwise noted.**

- ✓ Total drug-related deaths decreased by 5 percent (300 less).
- ✓ 2,773 opioid-related deaths were reported, which is a 10 percent decrease (312 less). The opioids were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent.
- ✓ 1,841 opioid-caused deaths were reported, which is a 13 percent decrease (279 less).
- ✓ 3,301 individuals (3 percent less) 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.
- ✓ 1,792 individuals (3 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 most frequently occurring drugs found in decedents were ethyl alcohol (2,463), benzodiazepines (2,333, including 816 alprazolam occurrences), cocaine (1,469), cannabinoids (1,288), fentanyl (1,285), and morphine (926). 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 fentanyl (1,101), cocaine (844), benzodiazepines (559, including 332 alprazolam deaths), morphine (543), ethyl alcohol (442), fentanyl analogs (437), heroin (397), oxycodone (275), and methamphetamine (274). Heroin (88 percent), fentanyl (86 percent), fentanyl analogs (84 percent), methamphetamine (59 percent), morphine (59 percent), methadone (58 percent), and cocaine (57 percent) were listed as causing death in more than 50 percent of the deaths in which these drugs were found.
- ✓ Occurrences of heroin decreased by 19 percent (107 less) and deaths caused by heroin also decreased by 23 percent (121 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl increased by 54 percent (451 more) and deaths caused by fentanyl also increased by 64 percent (430 more).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl analogs decreased by 41 percent (363 less) and deaths caused by fentanyl analogs also decreased by 48 percent (409 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of methadone decreased by 3 percent (7 less) and deaths caused by methadone also decreased by 5 percent (6 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of hydrocodone decreased by 16.5 percent (60 less) and deaths caused by hydrocodone also decreased by 26 percent (28 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of oxycodone decreased by 12 percent (81 less) and deaths caused by oxycodone also decreased by 12 percent (38 less).

(Highlights continued)

- ✓ Occurrences of cocaine decreased by 9 percent (138 less) and deaths caused by cocaine decreased by 19 percent (202 less).
- ✓ Alprazolam (Xanax), diazepam (Valium), and nordiazepam dominate the category of benzodiazepines. Occurrences of alprazolam decreased by 12 percent, diazepam decreased by 9 percent, and nordiazepam decreased by 16 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 (9 percent, 40 more) and amphetamine (17 percent, 71 more) increased. Deaths caused by methamphetamine (24 percent, 53 more) and amphetamine (21 percent, 25 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 88 percent (57 more) and deaths caused by cathinones increased by 135.5 percent (42 more). The majority of cathinones reported were N-Ethylpentylone.
- ✓ Occurrences of synthetic cannabinoids increased by 100 percent (31 more) and deaths caused by synthetic cannabinoids also increased by 119 percent (31 more). The majority of the synthetic cannabinoids reported were 5F-ADB (37 occurrences), which is an increase of 95 percent. The analysis of synthetic cannabinoids is performed on a case-by-case basis when use is suspected. Increases of identified drug occurrence may represent increased surveillance testing; increased prevalence of the drug in the community or causing death; or both.
- ✓ Reporting of U-47700 is now included in the Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons Report. A total of 33 occurrences were reported for January – June 2018.
- ✓ Reporting of mitragynine was not specifically requested by the Commission in 2018; however, many districts voluntarily reported deaths with mitragynine. A total of 40 occurrences of mitragynine were reported for January – June 2018. Due to reporting deadlines, reporting of mitragynine by all districts will begin with the 2020 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

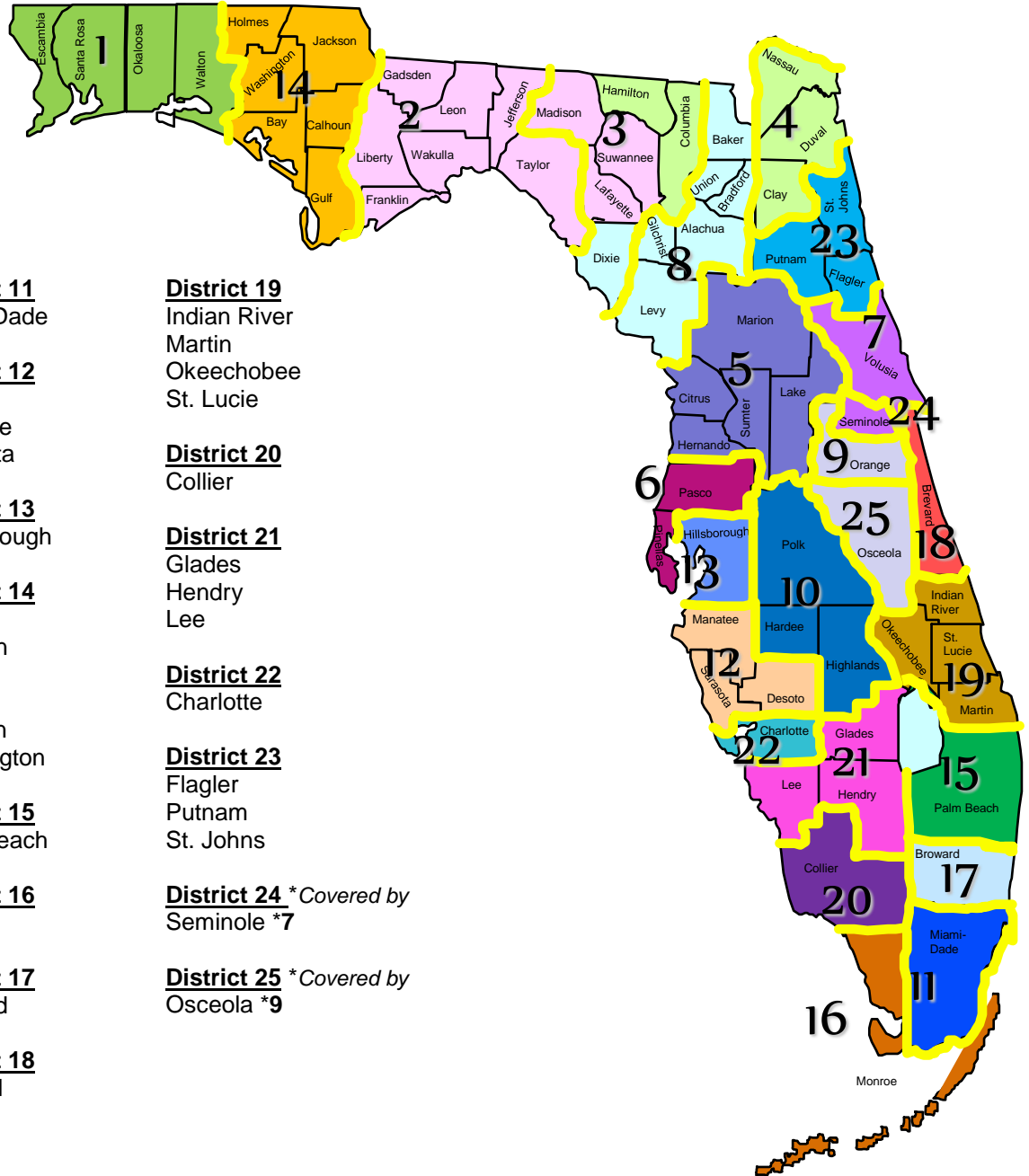
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns

District 24 *Covered by

Seminole *7

District 25 *Covered by

Osceola *9



Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents
January – June 2018

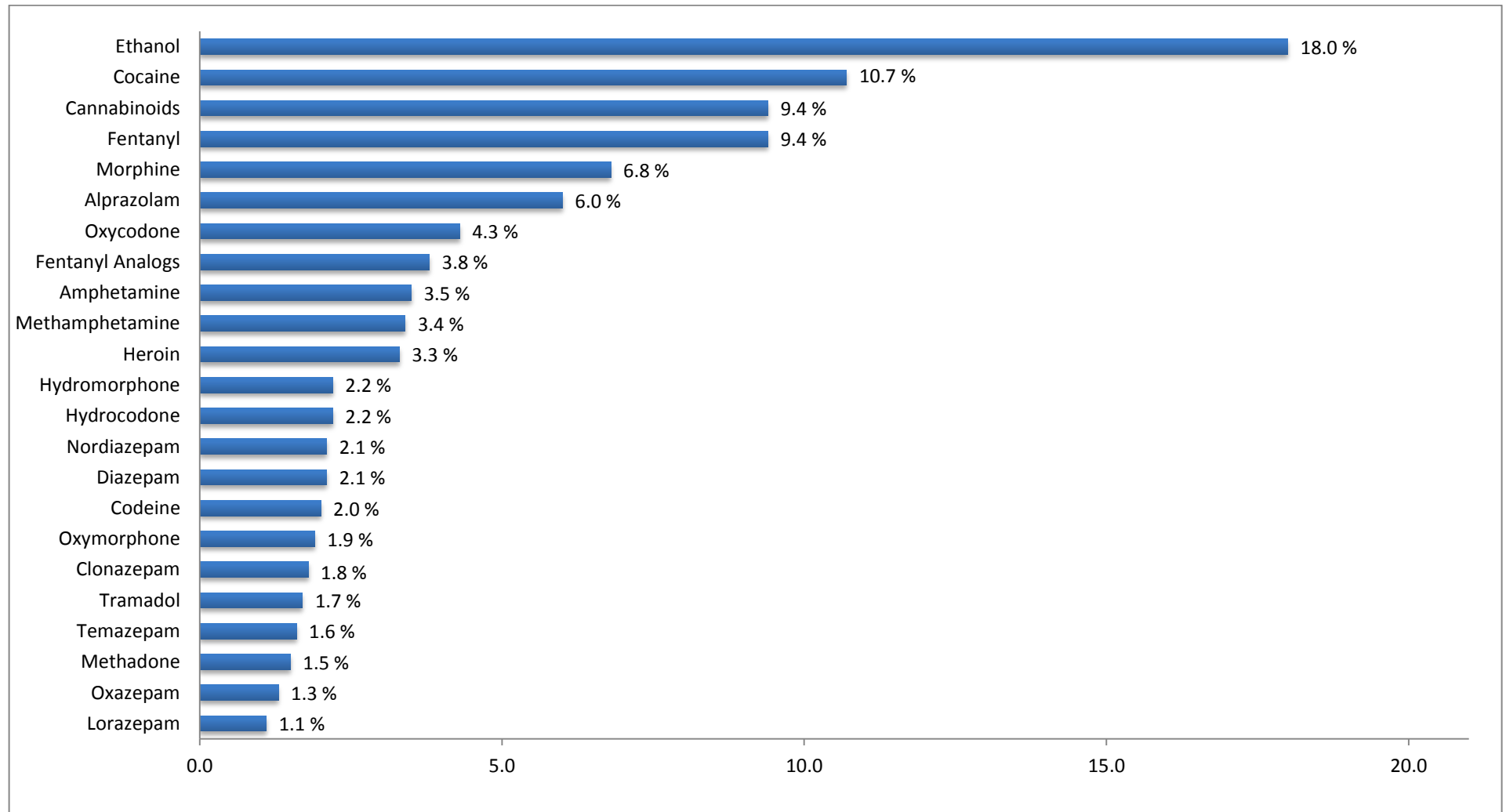
	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	144	339	483
	Methamphetamine	274	194	468
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	332	484	816
	Chlordiazepoxide	6	31	37
	Clonazepam	44	197	241
	Diazepam	74	216	290
	Estazolam	2	5	7
	Flunitrazepam	1	0	1
	Flurazepam	0	0	0
	Lorazepam	16	135	151
	Midazolam	0	103	103
	Nordiazepam	39	254	293
	Oxazepam	12	161	173
	Temazepam	32	187	219
	Triazolam	1	1	2
	Ethanol	442	2,021	2,463
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	0
	PCP Analogs	3	0	3
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	6	13	19
	Tryptamines	4	0	4

Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Inhalants	Halogenated	25	2	27
	Helium	1	0	1
	Hydrocarbon	1	0	1
	Nitrous Oxide	0	0	0
Opioids	Buprenorphine	13	61	74
	Codeine	39	230	269
	Fentanyl	1,101	184	1,285
	Fentanyl Analogs	437	83	520
	Heroin	397	55	452
	Hydrocodone	78	226	304
	Hydromorphone	87	220	307
	Meperidine	4	1	5
	Methadone	119	85	204
	Morphine	543	383	926
	Oxycodone	275	312	587
	Oxymorphone	48	210	258
	Tramadol	55	173	228
	U-47700	29	4	33
Other	Cannabinoids	4	1,284	1,288
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	7	34	41
	Cathinones	73	49	122
	Cocaine	844	625	1,469
	GHB	0	1	1
	Ketamine	4	65	69
	Sympathomimetic Amines	4	13	17
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	57	5	62
Zolpidem	21	66	87	

Note: The total occurrences for buprenorphine and cannabinoids are under reported. The rate will vary from district-to-district based on the scope of drug analysis utilized by the medical examiner office. 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 2018



¹The following drugs individually constituted less than one percent of drug frequencies and are not included: chlordiazepoxide, estazolam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, midazolam, triazolam, all hallucinogenics, all inhalants, buprenorphine, meperidine, carisoprodol/meprobamate, cathinones, GHB, ketamine, sympathomimetic amines, synthetic cannabinoids, U-47700 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 2017	JANUARY – JUNE 2018	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	412	483	17.2%
	Methamphetamine	428	468	9.3%
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	928	816	-12.1%
	Chlordiazepoxide	51	37	-27.5%
	Clonazepam	252	241	-4.4%
	Diazepam	319	290	-9.1%
	Estazolam	0	7	*
	Flunitrazepam	1	1	*
	Flurazepam	2	0	*
	Lorazepam	137	151	10.2%
	Midazolam	102	103	1.0%
	Nordiazepam	348	293	-15.8%
	Oxazepam	183	173	-5.5%
	Temazepam	249	219	-12.0%
	Triazolam	0	2	*
Ethanol		2,648	2,463	-7.0%
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)	0	0	*
	PCP Analogs	1	3	*
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	22	19	*
	Tryptamines	0	4	*

*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 2017	JANUARY – JUNE 2018	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Inhalants	Halogenated	30	27	-10.0%
	Helium	9	1	*
	Hydrocarbon	1	1	*
	Nitrous Oxide	0	0	*
Opioids	Buprenorphine	71	74	4.2%
	Codeine	294	269	-8.5%
	Fentanyl	834	1,285	54.1%
	Fentanyl Analogs	883	520	-41.1%
	Heroin	559	452	-19.1%
	Hydrocodone	364	304	-16.5%
	Hydromorphone	294	307	4.4%
	Meperidine	14	5	*
	Methadone	211	204	-3.3%
	Morphine	1,047	926	-11.6%
	Oxycodone	668	587	-12.1%
	Oxymorphone	279	258	-7.5%
	Tramadol	234	228	-2.6%
	U-47700	N/A	33	N/A
Other	Cannabinoids	1,140	1,288	13.0%
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	65	41	-36.9%
	Cathinones	65	122	87.7%
	Cocaine	1,607	1,469	-8.6%
	GHB	2	1	*
	Ketamine	58	69	19.0%
	Sympathomimetic Amines	11	17	*
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	31	62	100.0%
	Zolpidem	104	87	-16.3%

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

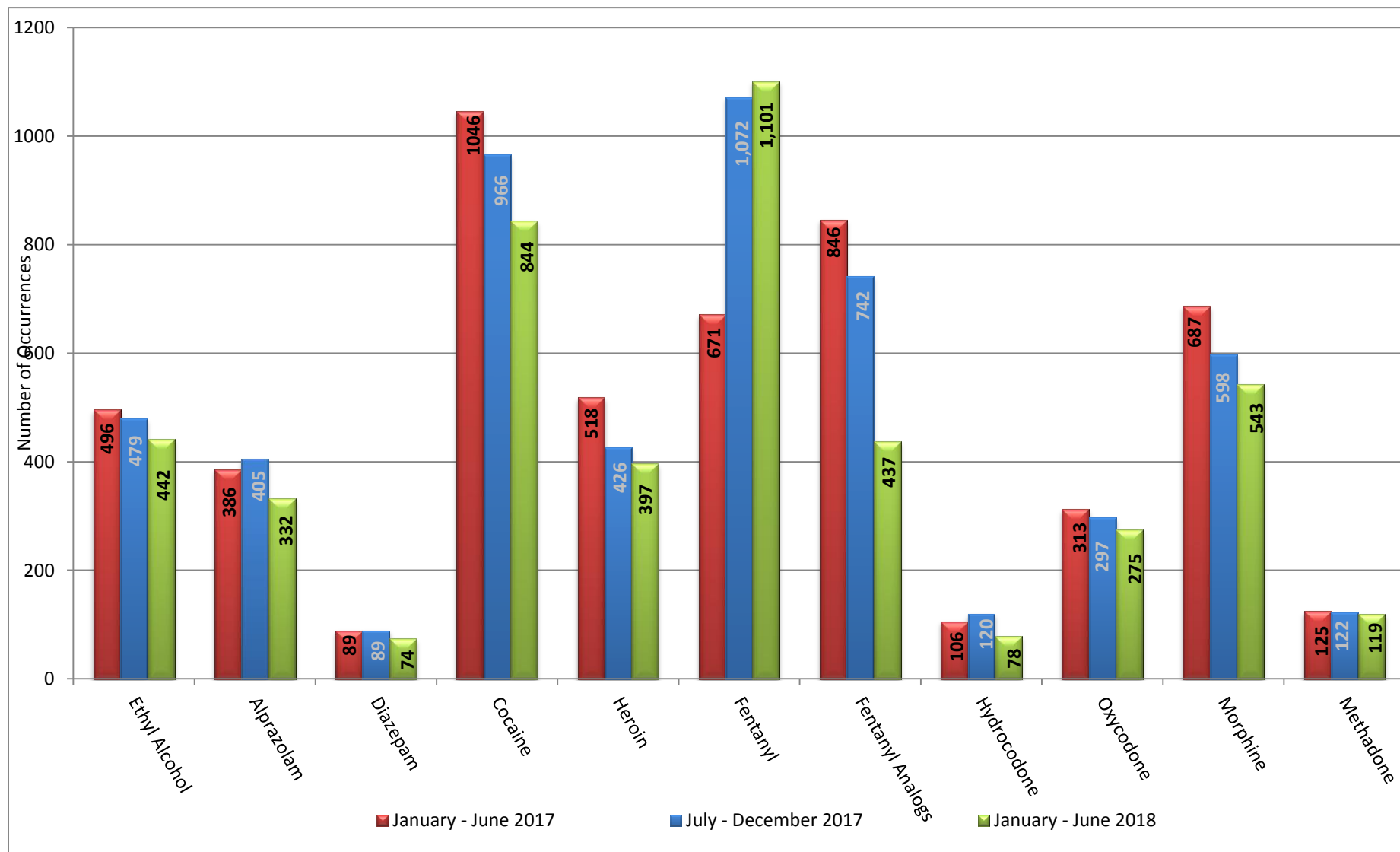
N/A – Drug was not tracked during the previous reporting year; therefore a comparison could not be calculated.

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; therefore, the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of deaths.

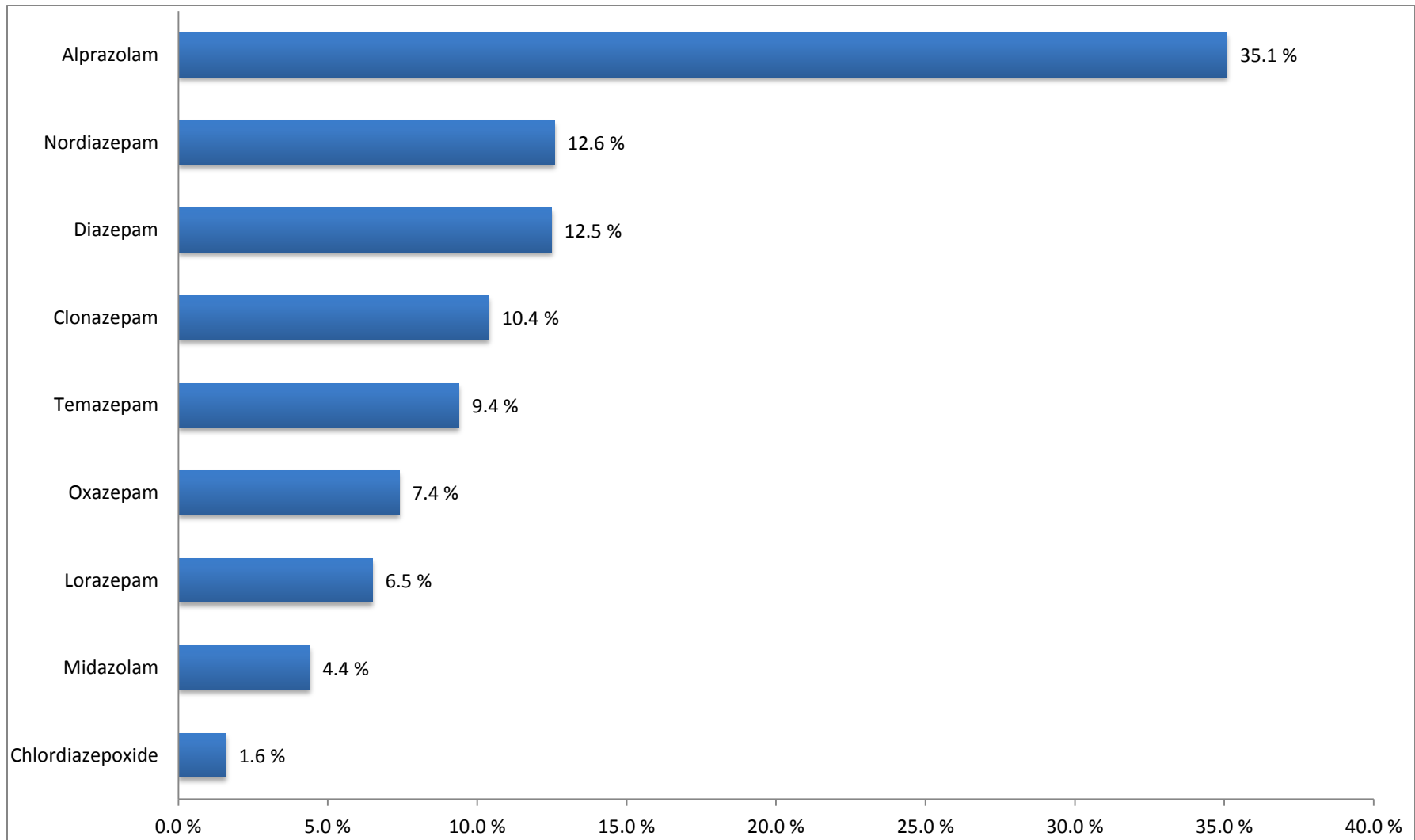
Comparison of Drug Caused Deaths

January 2017 to June 2018



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

Frequency of Occurrence of Benzodiazepines January – June 2018



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 2018

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
15	9	6
14	5	9
8	3	5
57	22	35
32	5	27
74	39	35
28	13	15
10	4	6
52	20	32
31	14	17
90	38	52
32	17	15
49	24	25
21	3	18
112	30	82
1	1	0
57	42	15
22	7	15
23	5	18
12	2	10
26	11	15
5	0	5
7	4	3
24	11	13
14	3	11
816	332	484

Deaths with Alprazolam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
1	1	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	1
1	0	1
5	0	5
2	0	2
1	0	1
5	0	5
2	0	2
6	1	5
2	0	2
6	0	6
3	0	3
7	0	7
0	0	0
2	0	2
1	0	1
3	1	2
1	0	1
3	0	3
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
58	4	54

Deaths with Alprazolam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
14	8	6
14	5	9
7	3	4
55	21	34
31	5	26
69	39	30
26	13	13
9	4	5
47	20	27
29	14	15
84	37	47
30	17	13
43	24	19
18	3	15
105	30	75
1	1	0
55	42	13
21	7	14
20	4	16
11	2	9
23	11	12
4	0	4
7	4	3
24	11	13
11	3	8
758	328	430

Alprazolam Deaths by Age

January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	15
2	Tallahassee	14
3	Live Oak	8
4	Jacksonville	57
5	Leesburg	32
6	St. Petersburg	74
7	Daytona Beach	28
8	Gainesville	10
9	Orlando	52
10	Lakeland	31
11	Miami	90
12	Sarasota	32
13	Tampa	49
14	Panama City	21
15	West Palm Beach	112
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	57
18	Melbourne	22
19	Ft. Pierce	23
20	Naples	12
21	Ft. Myers	26
22	Port Charlotte	5
23	St. Augustine	7
24	Sanford	24
25	Kissimmee	14
Statewide Totals		816

Alprazolam Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
9	1	1	2	1	4	
5	0	1	1	2	1	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
22	0	1	5	12	4	
5	0	0	0	3	2	
39	0	1	8	10	20	
13	0	1	5	6	1	
4	0	1	0	2	1	
20	0	6	6	7	1	
14	0	2	4	2	6	
38	0	2	8	17	11	
17	0	1	2	6	8	
24	0	1	3	12	8	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
30	0	6	4	15	5	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
42	1	6	8	15	12	
7	0	1	0	4	2	
5	0	0	0	0	5	
2	0	0	2	0	0	
11	0	4	0	3	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	2	1	1	
11	0	3	2	6	0	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
332	2	38	64	129	99	

Alprazolam Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
6	0	2	0	2	2	
9	0	1	4	1	3	
5	0	0	2	1	2	
35	0	3	9	7	16	
27	0	5	7	5	10	
35	0	0	3	13	19	
15	0	4	3	1	7	
6	1	0	1	2	2	
32	0	6	5	7	14	
17	0	1	3	6	7	
52	1	9	12	7	23	
15	0	1	3	2	9	
25	0	2	0	7	16	
18	0	1	3	6	8	
82	0	6	23	27	26	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	1	3	6	5	
15	0	0	4	3	8	
18	0	2	5	5	6	
10	0	0	0	3	7	
15	0	3	2	5	5	
5	0	1	1	1	2	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
13	0	3	2	6	2	
11	0	0	3	5	3	
484	2	51	98	130	203	

Diazepam Deaths

January – June 2018

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
10	3	7
2	0	2
4	1	3
21	2	19
19	2	17
39	15	24
10	1	9
2	1	1
19	3	16
7	3	4
29	6	23
9	2	7
10	6	4
4	1	3
25	8	17
1	0	1
14	9	5
14	4	10
14	0	14
11	1	10
11	4	7
1	0	1
4	0	4
6	2	4
4	0	4
290	74	216

Deaths with Diazepam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
7	0	7

Deaths with Diazepam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
10	3	7
2	0	2
4	1	3
21	2	19
19	2	17
39	15	24
9	1	8
2	1	1
17	3	14
7	3	4
27	6	21
9	2	7
10	6	4
4	1	3
25	8	17
1	0	1
14	9	5
14	4	10
14	0	14
10	1	9
11	4	7
1	0	1
3	0	3
6	2	4
4	0	4
283	74	209

Diazepam Deaths by Age

January – June 2018

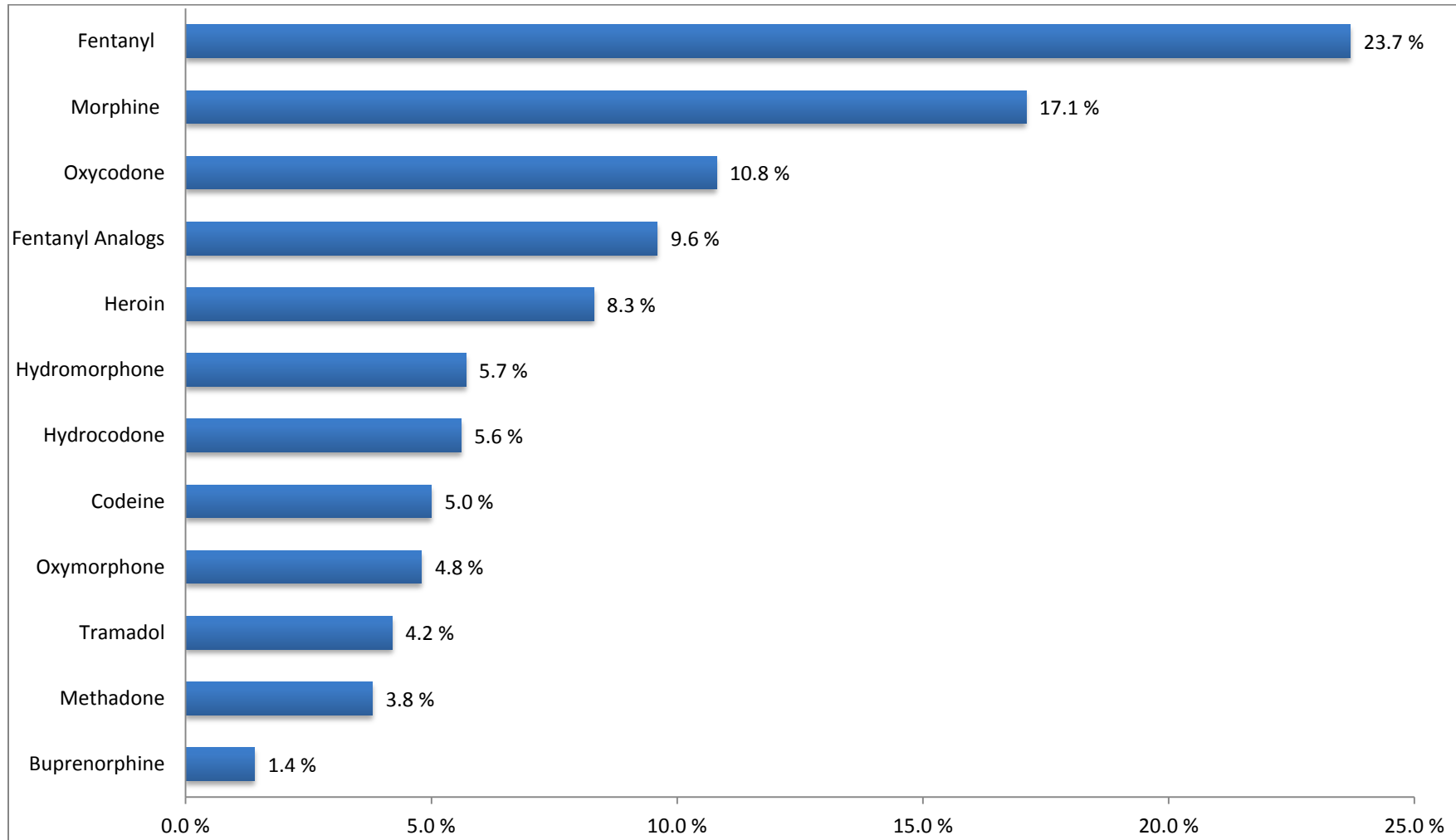
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	10
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	4
4	Jacksonville	21
5	Leesburg	19
6	St. Petersburg	39
7	Daytona Beach	10
8	Gainesville	2
9	Orlando	19
10	Lakeland	7
11	Miami	29
12	Sarasota	9
13	Tampa	10
14	Panama City	4
15	West Palm Beach	25
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	14
18	Melbourne	14
19	Ft. Pierce	14
20	Naples	11
21	Ft. Myers	11
22	Port Charlotte	1
23	St. Augustine	4
24	Sanford	6
25	Kissimmee	4
Statewide Totals		290

Diazepam Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
3	0	1	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
15	0	1	0	6	8	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
3	0	1	1	0	1	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
6	0	0	0	2	4	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
6	0	0	2	2	2	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
8	0	0	1	3	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	3	3	3	
4	0	0	0	0	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
4	0	0	1	2	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	1	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
74	0	4	12	24	34	

Diazepam Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
7	0	0	0	2	5	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
19	0	1	2	3	13	
17	1	0	2	6	8	
24	0	0	4	9	11	
9	0	0	3	0	6	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
16	0	2	1	2	11	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
23	0	0	4	6	13	
7	0	1	0	1	5	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
17	0	1	1	7	8	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
5	0	0	0	3	2	
10	0	0	1	4	5	
14	0	0	1	4	9	
10	0	0	0	2	8	
7	0	1	0	1	5	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	2	
4	0	0	1	2	1	
4	1	0	0	1	2	
216	2	6	21	60	127	

Frequency of Occurrence of Opioids

January – June 2018



Note: Meperidine and U-47700 individually constituted less than 1 percent of opioid occurrences and are 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 2018

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	8	4	4	1	1	0	7	3	4
2	Tallahassee	8	2	6	1	0	1	7	2	5
3	Live Oak	10	3	7	1	0	1	9	3	6
4	Jacksonville	53	15	38	3	0	3	50	15	35
5	Leesburg	28	13	15	5	2	3	23	11	12
6	St. Petersburg	61	36	25	6	3	3	55	33	22
7	Daytona Beach	17	7	10	0	0	0	17	7	10
8	Gainesville	8	3	5	1	0	1	7	3	4
9	Orlando	30	10	20	5	1	4	25	9	16
10	Lakeland	23	20	3	4	3	1	19	17	2
11	Miami	46	22	24	0	0	0	46	22	24
12	Sarasota	25	18	7	5	3	2	20	15	5
13	Tampa	47	21	26	6	1	5	41	20	21
14	Panama City	13	1	12	0	0	0	13	1	12
15	West Palm Beach	58	23	35	4	1	3	54	22	32
16	Florida Keys	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	31	18	13	7	1	6	24	17	7
18	Melbourne	45	27	18	6	2	4	39	25	14
19	Ft. Pierce	24	15	9	3	0	3	21	15	6
20	Naples	10	4	6	0	0	0	10	4	6
21	Ft. Myers	13	4	9	2	0	2	11	4	7
22	Port Charlotte	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
23	St. Augustine	7	3	4	0	0	0	7	3	4
24	Sanford	5	2	3	0	0	0	5	2	3
25	Kissimmee	8	3	5	0	0	0	8	3	5
Statewide Totals		587	275	312	60	18	42	527	257	270

Oxycodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	8
2	Tallahassee	8
3	Live Oak	10
4	Jacksonville	53
5	Leesburg	28
6	St. Petersburg	61
7	Daytona Beach	17
8	Gainesville	8
9	Orlando	30
10	Lakeland	23
11	Miami	46
12	Sarasota	25
13	Tampa	47
14	Panama City	13
15	West Palm Beach	58
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	31
18	Melbourne	45
19	Ft. Pierce	24
20	Naples	10
21	Ft. Myers	13
22	Port Charlotte	8
23	St. Augustine	7
24	Sanford	5
25	Kissimmee	8
Statewide Totals		587

Oxycodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
4	0	1	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	0	2
15	0	0	0	7	8
13	0	1	2	7	3
36	0	0	5	10	21
7	0	0	2	2	3
3	0	0	0	2	1
10	0	1	2	4	3
20	0	1	3	6	10
22	0	3	2	9	8
18	0	2	0	4	12
21	0	0	3	11	7
1	0	0	0	0	1
23	0	1	0	12	10
1	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	1	2	4	11
27	0	0	3	12	12
15	0	0	1	5	9
4	0	0	0	1	3
4	0	0	0	2	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	3	0
275	0	11	27	105	132

Oxycodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
4	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	0	1	2	3
7	0	0	1	2	4
38	0	2	5	12	19
15	0	0	2	7	6
25	0	1	4	6	14
10	0	0	1	3	6
5	0	1	1	0	3
20	0	3	2	4	11
3	0	0	0	1	2
24	0	1	8	4	11
7	0	0	1	1	5
26	0	1	4	3	18
12	0	2	2	4	4
35	0	4	3	11	17
0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	1	1	6	5
18	0	3	1	2	12
9	0	0	0	3	6
6	0	0	0	2	4
9	0	0	3	3	3
8	0	1	0	0	7
4	0	0	0	1	3
3	0	1	0	2	0
5	0	0	0	2	3
312	0	22	40	82	168

Hydrocodone Deaths

January – June 2018

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
16	5	11
8	1	7
5	0	5
43	11	32
23	3	20
19	6	13
13	4	9
6	2	4
20	0	20
16	7	9
8	4	4
10	1	9
19	8	11
20	3	17
20	3	17
0	0	0
6	4	2
13	5	8
8	2	6
8	2	6
7	3	4
2	0	2
5	1	4
4	2	2
5	1	4
304	78	226

Deaths with Hydrocodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
3	1	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
10	0	10
2	0	2
2	0	2
3	0	3
1	1	0
14	0	14
1	1	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
2	0	2
2	0	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
3	0	3
3	0	3
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
55	3	52

Deaths with Hydrocodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
13	4	9
8	1	7
5	0	5
33	11	22
21	3	18
17	6	11
10	4	6
5	1	4
6	0	6
15	6	9
8	4	4
8	1	7
17	8	9
18	3	15
20	3	17
0	0	0
5	4	1
10	5	5
5	2	3
6	2	4
6	3	3
1	0	1
4	1	3
4	2	2
4	1	3
249	75	174

Hydrocodone Deaths by Age

January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	16
2	Tallahassee	8
3	Live Oak	5
4	Jacksonville	43
5	Leesburg	23
6	St. Petersburg	19
7	Daytona Beach	13
8	Gainesville	6
9	Orlando	20
10	Lakeland	16
11	Miami	8
12	Sarasota	10
13	Tampa	19
14	Panama City	20
15	West Palm Beach	20
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	6
18	Melbourne	13
19	Ft. Pierce	8
20	Naples	8
21	Ft. Myers	7
22	Port Charlotte	2
23	St. Augustine	5
24	Sanford	4
25	Kissimmee	5
Statewide Totals		304

Hydrocodone Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
5	0	0	2	1	2	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	2	1	3	5	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
6	0	1	0	1	4	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	2	2	3	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
8	0	0	1	0	7	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	1	0	3	0	
5	0	0	1	2	2	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
78	0	4	9	26	39	

Hydrocodone Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
11	0	0	0	7	4	
7	0	1	2	0	4	
5	0	0	0	0	5	
32	0	1	5	11	15	
20	1	0	1	5	13	
13	0	0	2	4	7	
9	0	1	2	1	5	
4	1	0	1	1	1	
20	0	1	0	5	14	
9	0	1	2	2	4	
4	0	1	0	2	1	
9	0	0	0	3	6	
11	0	0	0	1	10	
17	0	1	2	1	13	
17	0	1	2	4	10	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
8	0	1	2	1	4	
6	0	0	0	1	5	
6	0	0	0	1	5	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
4	0	1	0	0	3	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
226	2	10	21	56	137	

Methadone Deaths

January – June 2018

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
6	3	3
3	2	1
3	1	2
19	10	9
16	10	6
35	26	9
6	3	3
6	3	3
14	6	8
4	3	1
5	3	2
12	9	3
15	10	5
2	1	1
8	4	4
0	0	0
5	3	2
21	11	10
5	3	2
1	0	1
5	3	2
1	0	1
4	3	1
3	1	2
5	1	4
204	119	85

Deaths with Methadone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
5	5	0
2	1	1
0	0	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
3	0	3
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
21	11	10

Deaths with Methadone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
6	3	3
3	2	1
3	1	2
18	10	8
15	10	5
30	21	9
4	2	2
6	3	3
12	4	8
4	3	1
5	3	2
11	8	3
14	9	5
2	1	1
8	4	4
0	0	0
4	3	1
18	11	7
4	2	2
1	0	1
5	3	2
1	0	1
3	3	0
2	1	1
4	1	3
183	108	75

Methadone Deaths by Age

January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	6
2	Tallahassee	3
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	19
5	Leesburg	16
6	St. Petersburg	35
7	Daytona Beach	6
8	Gainesville	6
9	Orlando	14
10	Lakeland	4
11	Miami	5
12	Sarasota	12
13	Tampa	15
14	Panama City	2
15	West Palm Beach	8
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	5
18	Melbourne	21
19	Ft. Pierce	5
20	Naples	1
21	Ft. Myers	5
22	Port Charlotte	1
23	St. Augustine	4
24	Sanford	3
25	Kissimmee	5
Statewide Totals		204

Methadone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
3	0	0	0	2	1
2	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
10	0	0	1	4	5
10	0	0	5	4	1
26	0	1	4	12	9
3	0	0	0	2	1
3	0	1	0	2	0
6	1	0	0	4	1
3	0	0	0	2	1
3	0	0	1	2	0
9	0	0	1	5	3
10	0	0	0	3	7
1	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	1	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	2	1
11	0	0	2	5	4
3	0	0	1	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
119	1	2	19	57	40

Methadone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
3	0	0	0	0	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	2	3	4
6	0	0	4	0	2
9	0	0	3	5	1
3	0	0	0	2	1
3	0	0	1	0	2
8	0	0	0	2	6
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	2	0	1
5	0	0	0	1	4
1	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
10	0	1	0	2	7
2	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	3	0
85	0	1	17	26	41

Morphine Deaths

January – June 2018

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
19	11	8
9	1	8
7	4	3
66	53	13
38	18	20
69	45	24
54	47	7
12	1	11
80	38	42
27	10	17
60	38	22
28	11	17
79	60	19
7	1	6
128	48	80
2	2	0
63	36	27
36	19	17
20	9	11
23	16	7
38	31	7
10	2	8
4	3	1
25	22	3
22	17	5
926	543	383

Deaths with Morphine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
4	1	3
2	0	2
2	1	1
2	0	2
6	1	5
3	2	1
1	0	1
8	1	7
8	1	7
5	1	4
1	1	0
6	2	4
4	1	3
2	0	2
3	1	2
0	0	0
1	0	1
3	0	3
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	0	2
67	13	54

Deaths with Morphine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
15	10	5
7	1	6
5	3	2
64	53	11
32	17	15
66	43	23
53	47	6
4	0	4
72	37	35
22	9	13
59	37	22
22	9	13
75	59	16
5	1	4
125	47	78
2	2	0
62	36	26
33	19	14
19	9	10
23	16	7
38	31	7
8	2	6
4	3	1
24	22	2
20	17	3
859	530	329

Morphine Deaths by Age January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	19
2	Tallahassee	9
3	Live Oak	7
4	Jacksonville	66
5	Leesburg	38
6	St. Petersburg	69
7	Daytona Beach	54
8	Gainesville	12
9	Orlando	80
10	Lakeland	27
11	Miami	60
12	Sarasota	28
13	Tampa	79
14	Panama City	7
15	West Palm Beach	128
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	63
18	Melbourne	36
19	Ft. Pierce	20
20	Naples	23
21	Ft. Myers	38
22	Port Charlotte	10
23	St. Augustine	4
24	Sanford	25
25	Kissimmee	22
Statewide Totals		926

Morphine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
11	0	1	3	4	3	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
53	0	3	13	18	19	
18	0	3	5	5	5	
45	0	2	10	14	19	
47	0	3	15	16	13	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
38	0	4	13	12	9	
10	0	2	4	1	3	
38	0	0	9	16	13	
11	0	1	1	2	7	
60	0	6	18	24	12	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
48	0	7	19	14	8	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
36	0	1	10	13	12	
19	0	0	4	10	5	
9	0	1	2	3	3	
16	0	1	2	7	6	
31	0	3	9	13	6	
2	0	1	0	0	1	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
22	0	2	9	9	2	
17	0	1	3	8	5	
543	0	42	152	194	155	

Morphine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
8	0	1	3	2	2	
8	0	0	0	2	6	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
13	0	2	2	6	3	
20	0	2	5	8	5	
24	0	1	8	8	7	
7	0	1	0	0	6	
11	0	0	1	2	8	
42	0	4	4	9	25	
17	0	1	3	4	9	
22	0	1	4	8	9	
17	0	0	3	6	8	
19	1	1	4	4	9	
6	0	0	2	0	4	
80	0	6	22	29	23	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	0	2	7	10	8	
17	0	1	2	6	8	
11	0	1	1	2	7	
7	0	0	0	3	4	
7	0	1	1	2	3	
8	0	0	0	1	7	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
5	0	0	2	1	2	
383	1	25	75	115	167	

Fentanyl Deaths

January – June 2018

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
21	20	1
2	2	0
3	1	2
142	119	23
49	37	12
72	59	13
52	46	6
6	5	1
150	116	34
6	6	0
65	55	10
32	29	3
52	49	3
5	3	2
157	131	26
2	2	0
148	140	8
76	64	12
37	32	5
18	16	2
101	91	10
4	3	1
12	8	4
38	37	1
35	30	5
1,285	1,101	184

Deaths with Fentanyl Only		
Total	Cause	Present
5	4	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
8	7	1
9	6	3
2	2	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
11	6	5
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
2	1	1
0	0	0
14	14	0
5	3	2
4	3	1
0	0	0
9	7	2
0	0	0
1	1	0
2	2	0
3	2	1
80	61	19

Deaths with Fentanyl in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
16	16	0
2	2	0
3	1	2
134	112	22
40	31	9
70	57	13
50	46	4
6	5	1
139	110	29
6	6	0
65	55	10
31	28	3
50	47	3
5	3	2
155	130	25
2	2	0
134	126	8
71	61	10
33	29	4
18	16	2
92	84	8
4	3	1
11	7	4
36	35	1
32	28	4
1,205	1,040	165

Fentanyl Deaths by Age January – June 2018

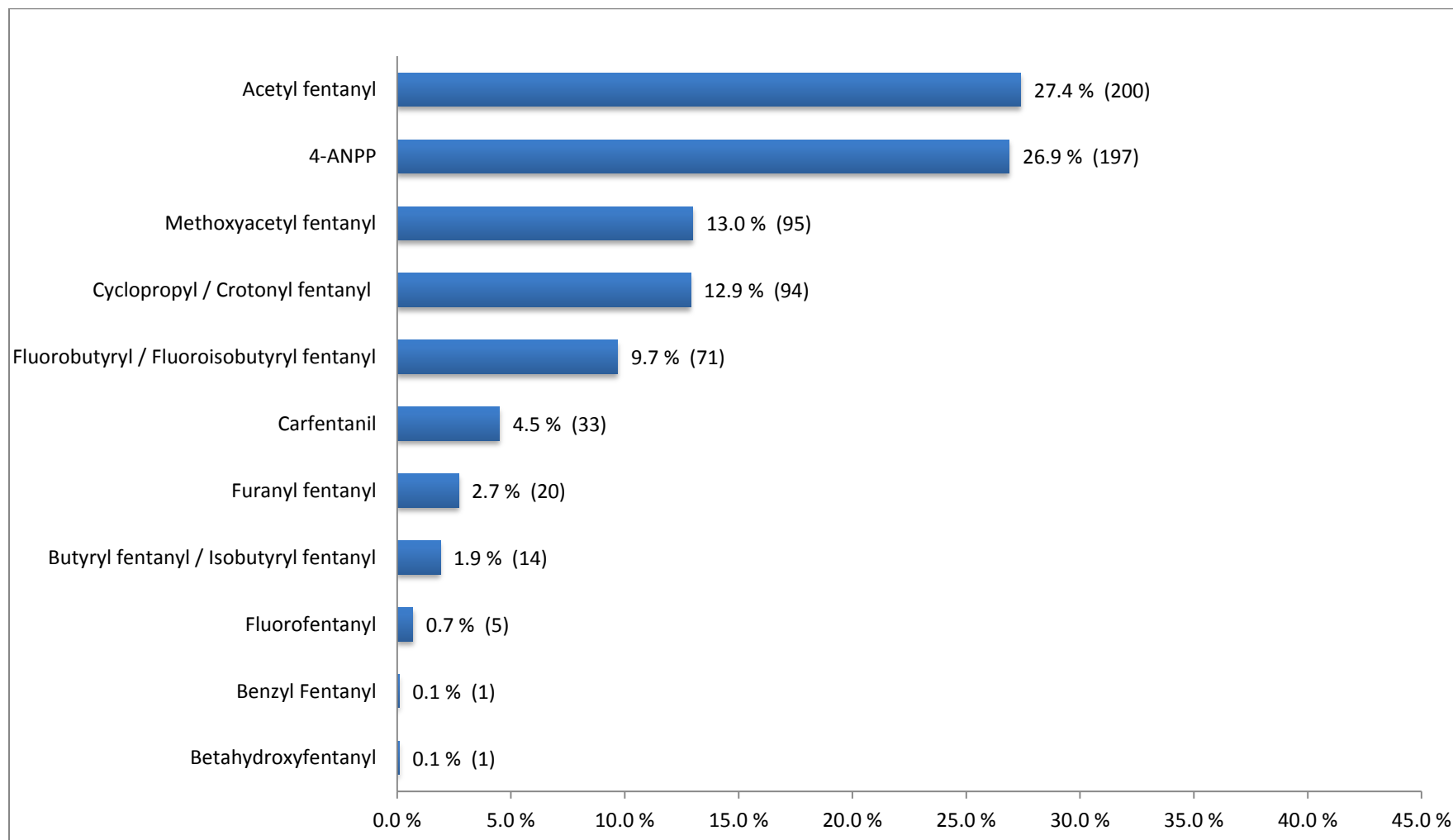
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	21
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	142
5	Leesburg	49
6	St. Petersburg	72
7	Daytona Beach	52
8	Gainesville	6
9	Orlando	150
10	Lakeland	6
11	Miami	65
12	Sarasota	32
13	Tampa	52
14	Panama City	5
15	West Palm Beach	157
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	148
18	Melbourne	76
19	Ft. Pierce	37
20	Naples	18
21	Ft. Myers	101
22	Port Charlotte	4
23	St. Augustine	12
24	Sanford	38
25	Kissimmee	35
Statewide Totals		1,285

Fentanyl Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
20	1	4	9	5	1	
2	0	1	1	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
119	1	12	44	41	21	
37	0	3	14	14	6	
59	0	2	21	23	13	
46	0	3	14	20	9	
5	0	0	2	3	0	
116	0	16	34	45	21	
6	0	0	2	3	1	
55	0	2	16	27	10	
29	0	5	8	10	6	
49	0	3	19	17	10	
3	0	0	1	0	2	
131	0	18	41	49	23	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
140	0	15	35	65	25	
64	0	2	12	31	19	
32	0	3	12	9	8	
16	0	1	3	11	1	
91	0	7	32	34	18	
3	0	1	0	1	1	
8	0	0	3	4	1	
37	0	2	11	23	1	
30	0	1	10	13	6	
1,101	2	101	344	449	205	

Fentanyl Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
23	1	1	7	10	4	
12	0	1	1	4	6	
13	0	1	2	5	5	
6	0	2	0	0	4	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
34	0	3	8	3	20	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	2	4	4	
3	0	1	0	2	0	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
26	1	2	9	7	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	1	1	3	3	
12	0	1	1	2	8	
5	0	1	1	0	3	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
10	0	0	2	2	6	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	0	3	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
5	0	0	0	1	4	
184	2	14	37	45	86	

Frequency of Occurrence of Fentanyl Analogs

January – June 2018



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 2018

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
6	6	0
4	0	4
0	0	0
45	39	6
17	15	2
82	80	2
19	19	0
0	0	0
50	31	19
1	1	0
68	47	21
15	14	1
4	4	0
0	0	0
87	86	1
1	1	0
42	40	2
22	19	3
10	6	4
7	4	3
18	7	11
0	0	0
2	2	0
10	10	0
10	6	4
520	437	83

Deaths with Fentanyl Analogs Only		
Total	Cause	Present
2	2	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
5	5	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	1	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
14	13	1

Deaths with Fentanyl Analogs in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
4	4	0
3	0	3
0	0	0
45	39	6
16	14	2
77	75	2
19	19	0
0	0	0
50	31	19
1	1	0
68	47	21
14	13	1
3	3	0
0	0	0
86	85	1
1	1	0
41	39	2
22	19	3
9	5	4
7	4	3
18	7	11
0	0	0
2	2	0
10	10	0
10	6	4
506	424	82

Fentanyl Analog Deaths by Age January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	6
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	0
4	Jacksonville	45
5	Leesburg	17
6	St. Petersburg	82
7	Daytona Beach	19
8	Gainesville	0
9	Orlando	50
10	Lakeland	1
11	Miami	68
12	Sarasota	15
13	Tampa	4
14	Panama City	0
15	West Palm Beach	87
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	42
18	Melbourne	22
19	Ft. Pierce	10
20	Naples	7
21	Ft. Myers	18
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	2
24	Sanford	10
25	Kissimmee	10
Statewide Totals		520

Fentanyl Analogs Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
6	0	0	5	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	0	5	14	14	6	
15	0	1	4	7	3	
80	0	2	29	29	20	
19	0	1	7	6	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	0	4	15	9	3	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
47	0	3	14	22	8	
14	0	3	3	7	1	
4	0	0	0	4	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
86	0	11	28	35	12	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
40	0	5	15	14	6	
19	0	1	2	10	6	
6	0	1	2	2	1	
4	0	1	0	3	0	
7	0	0	2	3	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	2	0	0	
10	0	0	3	7	0	
6	0	0	0	5	1	
437	0	38	146	179	74	

Fentanyl Analogs Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	3	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	3	3	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	1	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	0	3	4	7	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	6	10	5	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
4	0	0	1	3	0	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
11	0	2	3	2	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	1	2	0	1	
83	0	10	21	33	19	

Heroin Deaths by Age

January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	7
2	Tallahassee	0
3	Live Oak	0
4	Jacksonville	28
5	Leesburg	17
6	St. Petersburg	20
7	Daytona Beach	47
8	Gainesville	1
9	Orlando	28
10	Lakeland	3
11	Miami	26
12	Sarasota	8
13	Tampa	53
14	Panama City	2
15	West Palm Beach	79
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	59
18	Melbourne	11
19	Ft. Pierce	3
20	Naples	7
21	Ft. Myers	19
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	1
24	Sanford	21
25	Kissimmee	12
Statewide Totals		452

Heroin Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
6	0	1	1	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	0	0	7	12	7	
14	0	3	5	5	1	
20	0	2	7	9	2	
45	0	3	14	17	11	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
27	0	3	8	11	5	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
26	0	0	4	12	10	
7	0	0	3	1	3	
50	0	4	18	19	9	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
48	0	8	19	16	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	0	4	16	20	10	
11	0	1	3	4	3	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
7	0	1	2	2	2	
19	0	1	5	9	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
20	0	1	8	9	2	
11	0	1	3	4	3	
397	0	33	126	158	80	

Heroin 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	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	1	1	0	0	
3	0	0	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	1	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	0	3	10	11	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	1	4	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
55	0	6	18	18	13	

Cocaine Deaths

January – June 2018

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
30	21	9
6	5	1
6	1	5
138	75	63
43	27	16
105	64	41
53	32	21
16	8	8
141	92	49
34	25	9
181	93	88
50	27	23
63	28	35
11	5	6
158	66	92
8	6	2
126	88	38
67	49	18
38	21	17
25	17	8
81	39	42
6	4	2
13	5	8
32	21	11
38	25	13
1,469	844	625

Deaths with Cocaine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
3	2	1
1	1	0
0	0	0
18	11	7
7	6	1
14	6	8
4	1	3
4	2	2
29	13	16
4	3	1
22	6	16
2	1	1
11	4	7
0	0	0
10	5	5
1	1	0
15	7	8
5	3	2
7	5	2
4	3	1
13	2	11
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	1
6	3	3
183	86	97

Deaths with Cocaine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
27	19	8
5	4	1
6	1	5
120	64	56
36	21	15
91	58	33
49	31	18
12	6	6
112	79	33
30	22	8
159	87	72
48	26	22
52	24	28
11	5	6
148	61	87
7	5	2
111	81	30
62	46	16
31	16	15
21	14	7
68	37	31
6	4	2
12	5	7
30	20	10
32	22	10
1,286	758	528

Cocaine Deaths by Age January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	30
2	Tallahassee	6
3	Live Oak	6
4	Jacksonville	138
5	Leesburg	43
6	St. Petersburg	105
7	Daytona Beach	53
8	Gainesville	16
9	Orlando	141
10	Lakeland	34
11	Miami	181
12	Sarasota	50
13	Tampa	63
14	Panama City	11
15	West Palm Beach	158
16	Florida Keys	8
17	Ft. Lauderdale	126
18	Melbourne	67
19	Ft. Pierce	38
20	Naples	25
21	Ft. Myers	81
22	Port Charlotte	6
23	St. Augustine	13
24	Sanford	32
25	Kissimmee	38
Statewide Totals		1,469

Cocaine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
21	1	0	5	10	5	
5	0	1	0	2	2	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
75	0	6	21	26	22	
27	0	0	6	12	9	
64	0	4	16	22	22	
32	0	2	5	15	10	
8	0	1	1	4	2	
92	0	6	22	41	23	
25	0	2	5	6	12	
93	0	4	16	38	35	
27	0	3	4	11	9	
28	1	3	7	9	8	
5	0	0	0	1	4	
66	1	6	14	30	15	
6	0	0	1	3	2	
88	0	6	22	41	19	
49	0	1	12	21	15	
21	1	2	3	10	5	
17	0	0	1	10	6	
39	0	3	8	16	12	
4	0	1	0	1	2	
5	0	1	3	1	0	
21	0	3	8	8	2	
25	0	2	9	9	5	
844	4	57	189	347	247	

Cocaine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
9	1	1	3	1	3	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
5	0	0	0	2	3	
63	0	6	21	22	14	
16	0	2	5	8	1	
41	0	4	7	18	12	
21	0	0	8	7	6	
8	0	1	1	1	5	
49	1	7	7	21	13	
9	0	1	2	5	1	
88	0	14	16	34	24	
23	1	2	7	8	5	
35	0	0	9	15	11	
6	0	0	1	3	2	
92	0	15	28	29	20	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
38	0	5	6	14	13	
18	0	3	3	6	6	
17	1	2	4	7	3	
8	0	2	2	3	1	
42	0	2	11	21	8	
2	0	1	0	1	0	
8	0	0	1	5	2	
11	0	1	3	5	2	
13	0	0	4	8	1	
625	4	69	151	244	157	

Methamphetamine Deaths

January – June 2018

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 Methamphetamine		
Total	Cause	Present
32	23	9
10	5	5
5	4	1
35	13	22
52	30	22
41	30	11
26	20	6
4	2	2
27	18	9
32	23	9
16	3	13
16	11	5
36	17	19
19	7	12
13	2	11
1	0	1
9	7	2
28	20	8
7	2	5
6	4	2
23	18	5
4	1	3
7	3	4
8	7	1
11	4	7
468	274	194

Deaths with Methamphetamine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
2	2	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	1	0
3	0	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
3	3	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
5	1	4
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
2	0	2
20	8	12

Deaths with Methamphetamine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
30	21	9
10	5	5
4	4	0
35	13	22
51	29	22
38	30	8
26	20	6
4	2	2
25	18	7
29	20	9
16	3	13
16	11	5
31	16	15
19	7	12
13	2	11
1	0	1
8	6	2
28	20	8
7	2	5
6	4	2
23	18	5
4	1	3
7	3	4
8	7	1
9	4	5
448	266	182

Methamphetamine Deaths by Age

January – June 2018

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	32
2	Tallahassee	10
3	Live Oak	5
4	Jacksonville	35
5	Leesburg	52
6	St. Petersburg	41
7	Daytona Beach	26
8	Gainesville	4
9	Orlando	27
10	Lakeland	32
11	Miami	16
12	Sarasota	16
13	Tampa	36
14	Panama City	19
15	West Palm Beach	13
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	9
18	Melbourne	28
19	Ft. Pierce	7
20	Naples	6
21	Ft. Myers	23
22	Port Charlotte	4
23	St. Augustine	7
24	Sanford	8
25	Kissimmee	11
Statewide Totals		468

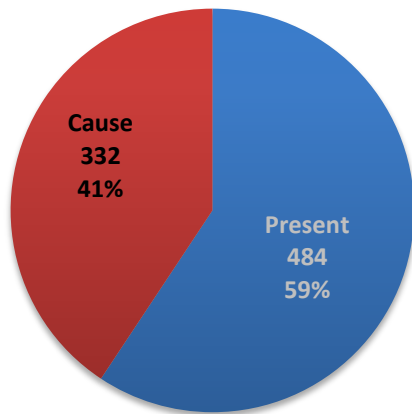
Methamphetamine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
23	1	3	5	10	4	
5	0	0	2	3	0	
4	0	0	1	1	2	
13	0	2	5	6	0	
30	0	1	10	16	3	
30	0	2	10	10	8	
20	0	1	8	9	2	
2	0	1	0	1	0	
18	0	2	7	8	1	
23	1	0	4	7	11	
3	0	0	2	1	0	
11	0	1	4	5	1	
17	0	2	4	9	2	
7	0	0	2	5	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	2	4	1	
20	0	0	5	10	5	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
4	0	2	0	2	0	
18	0	1	7	7	3	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
3	0	1	0	2	0	
7	0	0	1	6	0	
4	0	0	1	2	1	
274	2	19	81	126	46	

Methamphetamine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
9	0	0	3	4	2	
5	0	1	3	0	1	
1	1	0	0	0	0	
22	0	5	7	9	1	
22	0	1	8	9	4	
11	0	0	2	7	2	
6	0	0	0	6	0	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
9	0	2	4	3	0	
9	0	0	2	6	1	
13	0	1	4	6	2	
5	0	0	3	2	0	
19	0	5	2	8	4	
12	0	1	2	6	3	
11	0	0	5	4	2	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	2	0	0	
8	0	1	1	5	1	
5	0	0	3	2	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
5	0	0	1	4	0	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
4	0	1	1	2	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
7	0	0	4	2	1	
194	1	18	58	87	30	

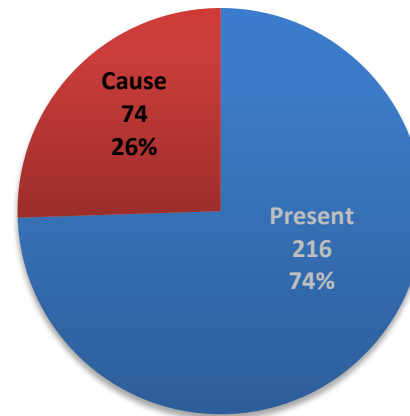
Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

January - June 2018

Alprazolam Deaths Total Occurrences = 816

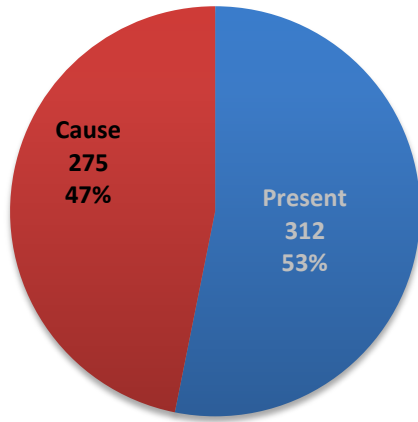


Diazepam Deaths Total Occurrences = 290

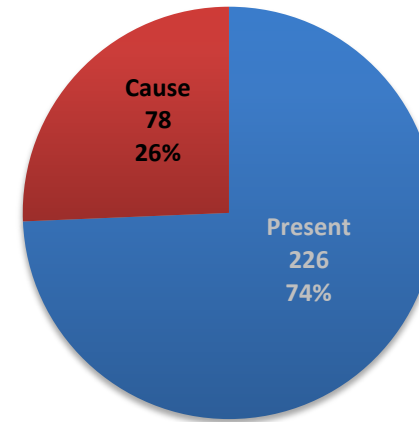


Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

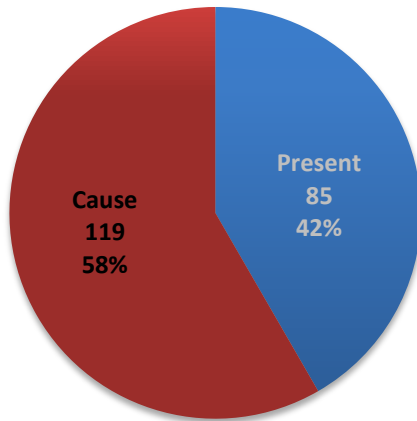
Oxycodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 587



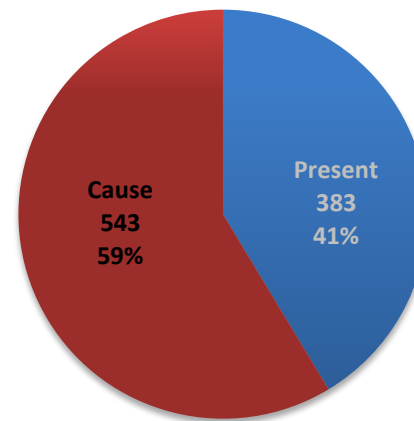
Hydrocodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 304



Methadone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 204

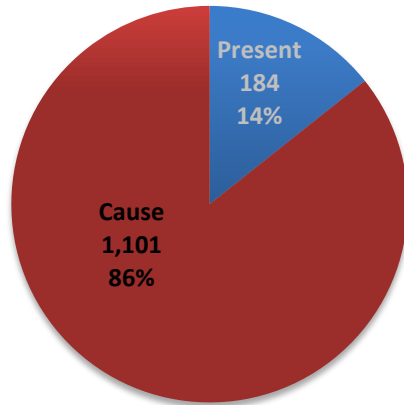


Morphine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 926

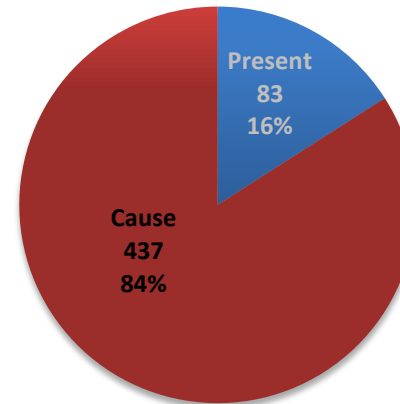


Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

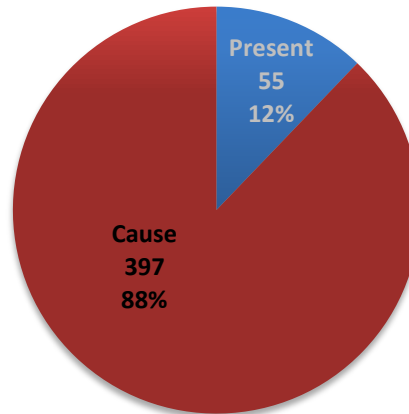
Fentanyl Deaths
Total Occurrences = 1,285



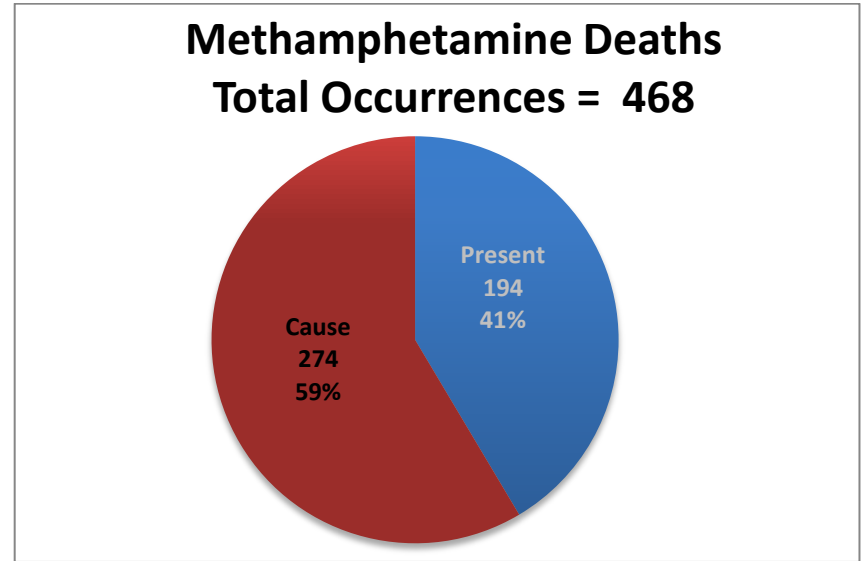
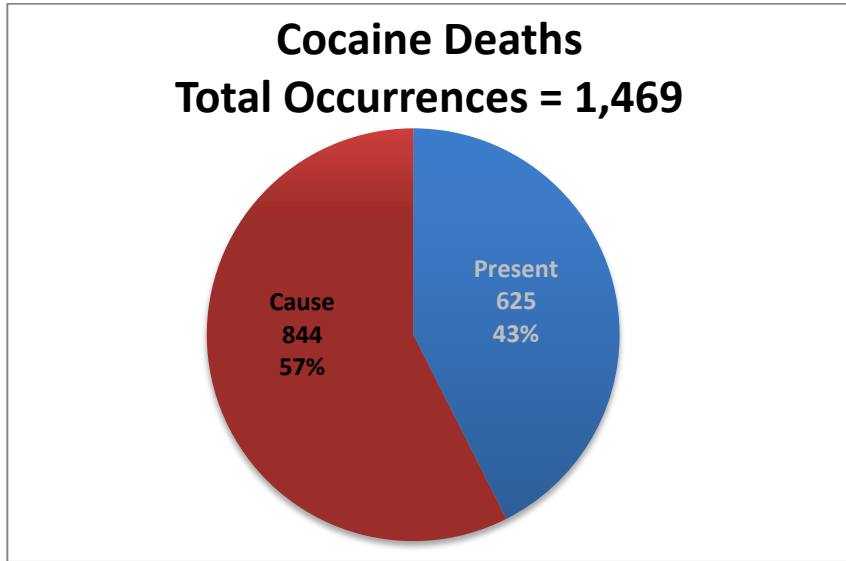
Fentanyl Analogs Deaths
Total Occurrences = 520



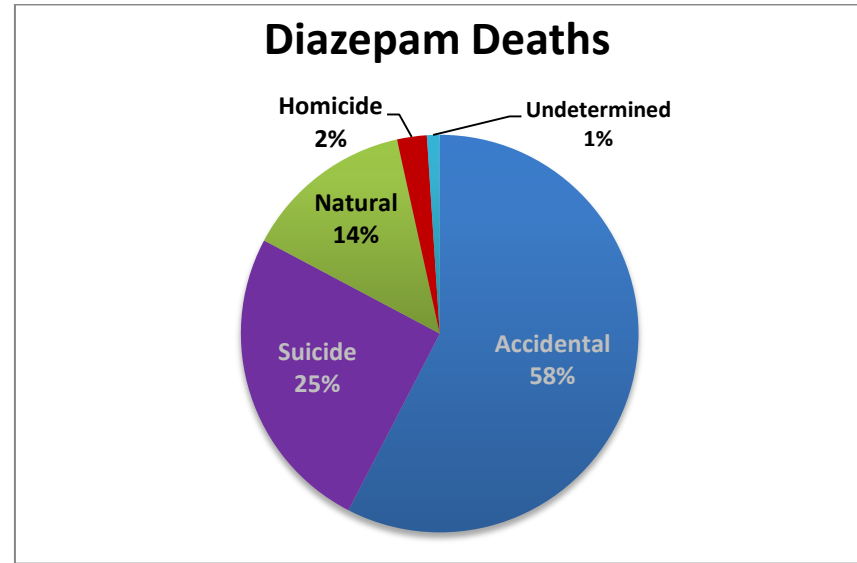
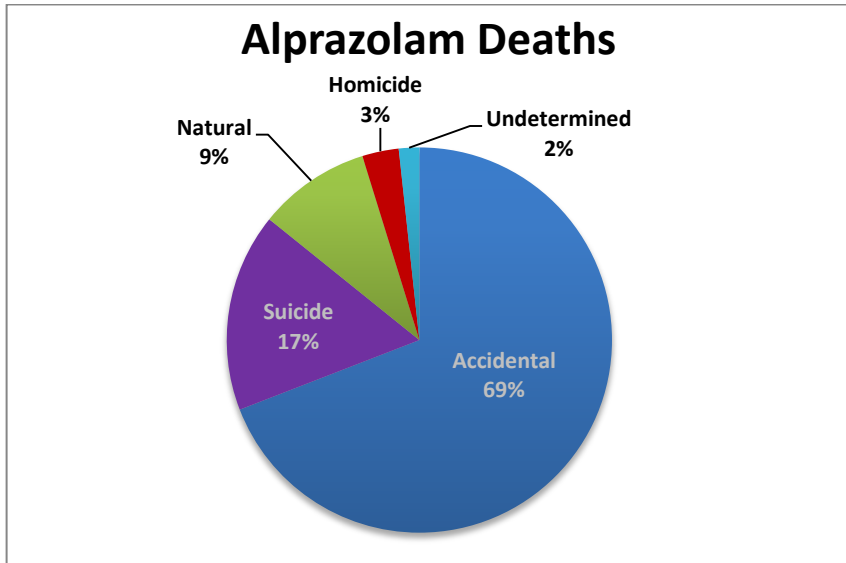
Heroin Deaths
Total Occurrences = 452



Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

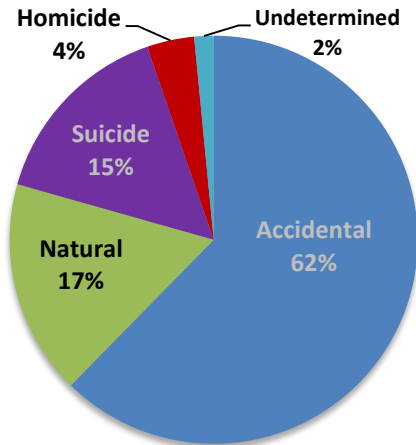


Manner of Death for Cases Reported
(Accidental, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)
January – June 2018

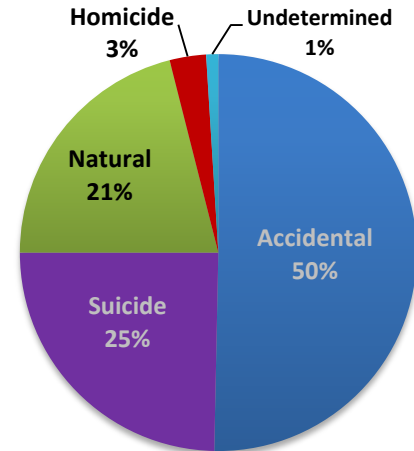


Manner of Death for Cases Reported (Accidental, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)

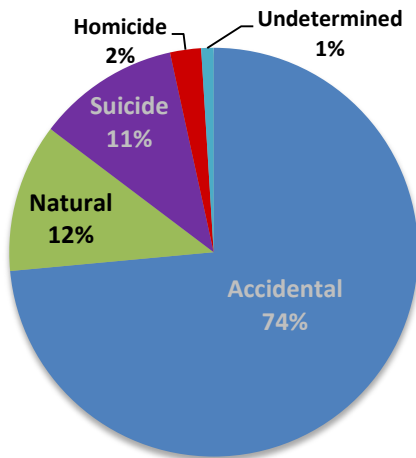
Oxycodone Deaths



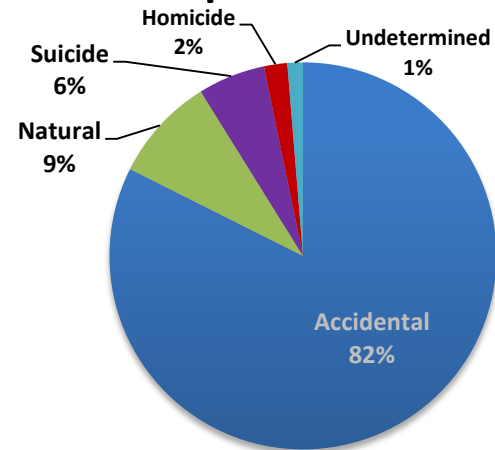
Hydrocodone Deaths



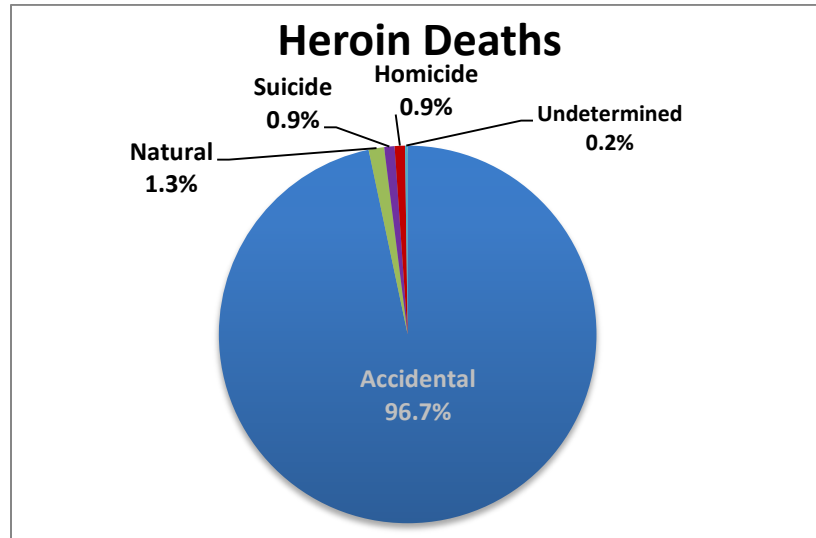
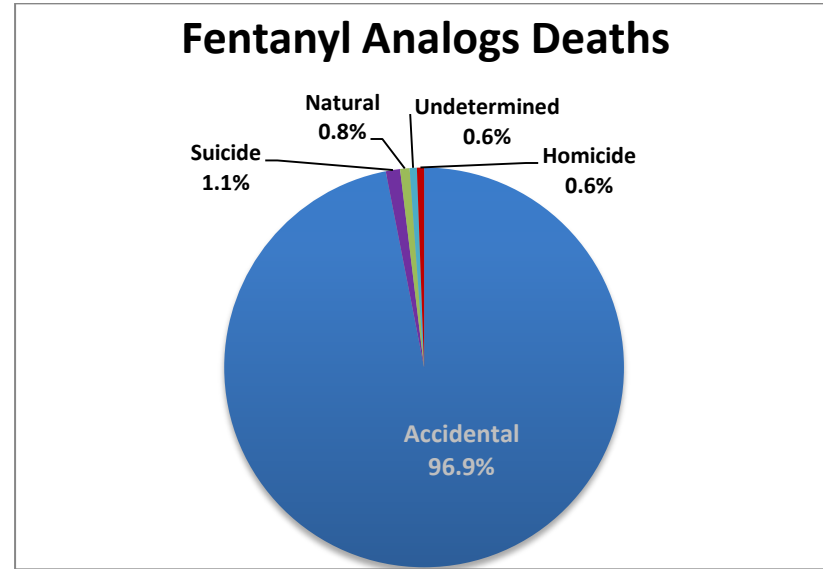
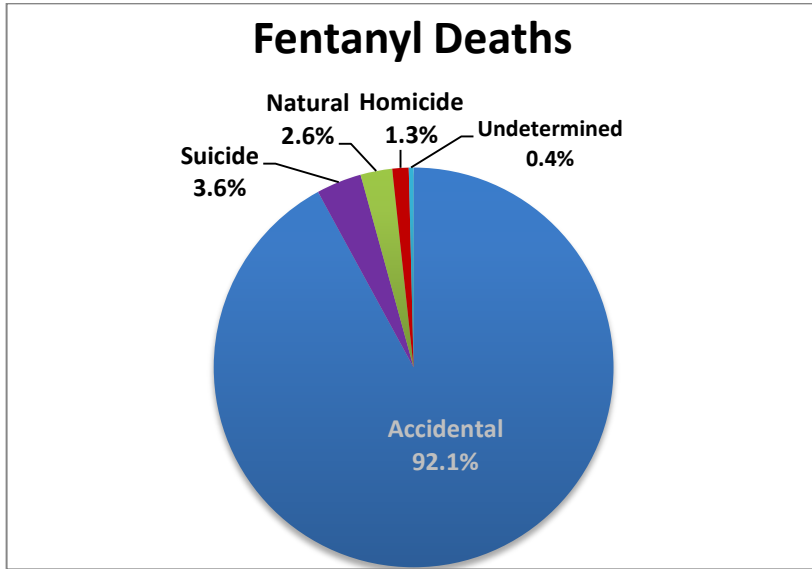
Methadone Deaths



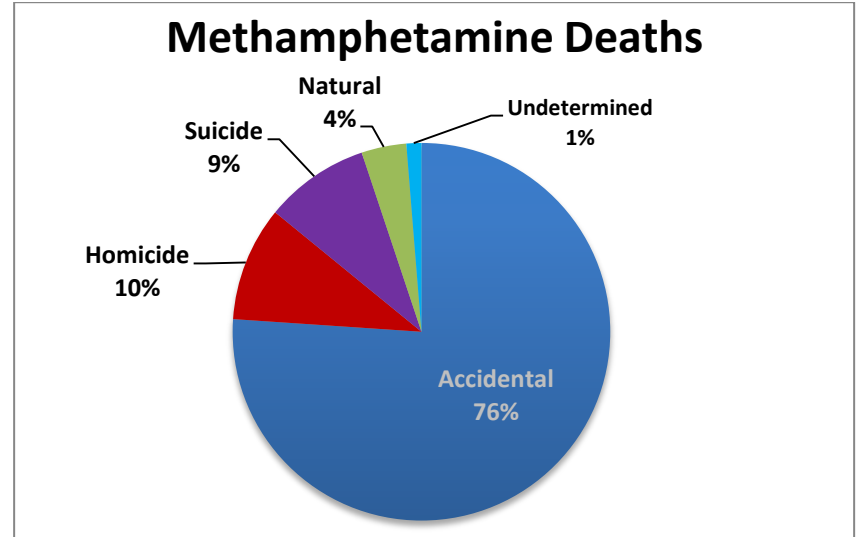
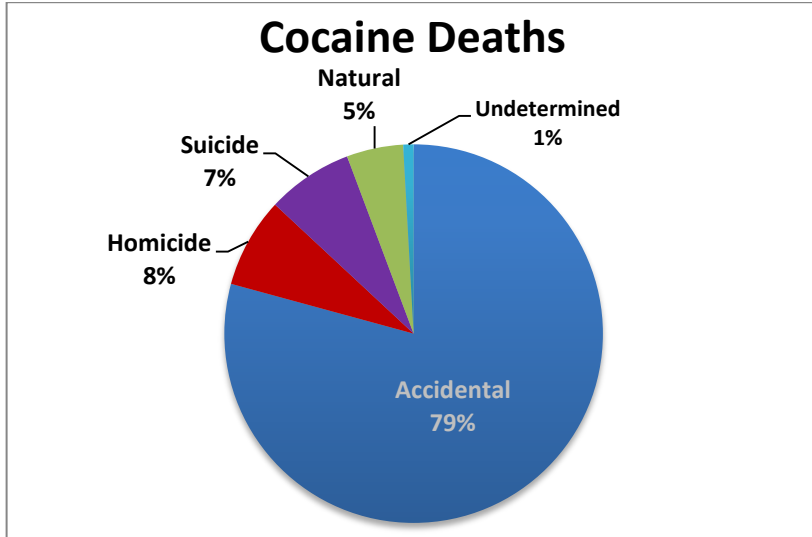
Morphine Deaths



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



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.

Mitragynine – An alkaloid found in the Kratom plant, which is consumed for its stimulant and analgesic (opioid-like) effects. The leaves of the Kratom plant, either whole or crushed, are smoked, chewed or prepared as a tea. In addition, plant extract containing mitragynine is available in tablets and capsules.

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."

Glossary (Continued)

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.

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.