

Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners



2022 Interim Report

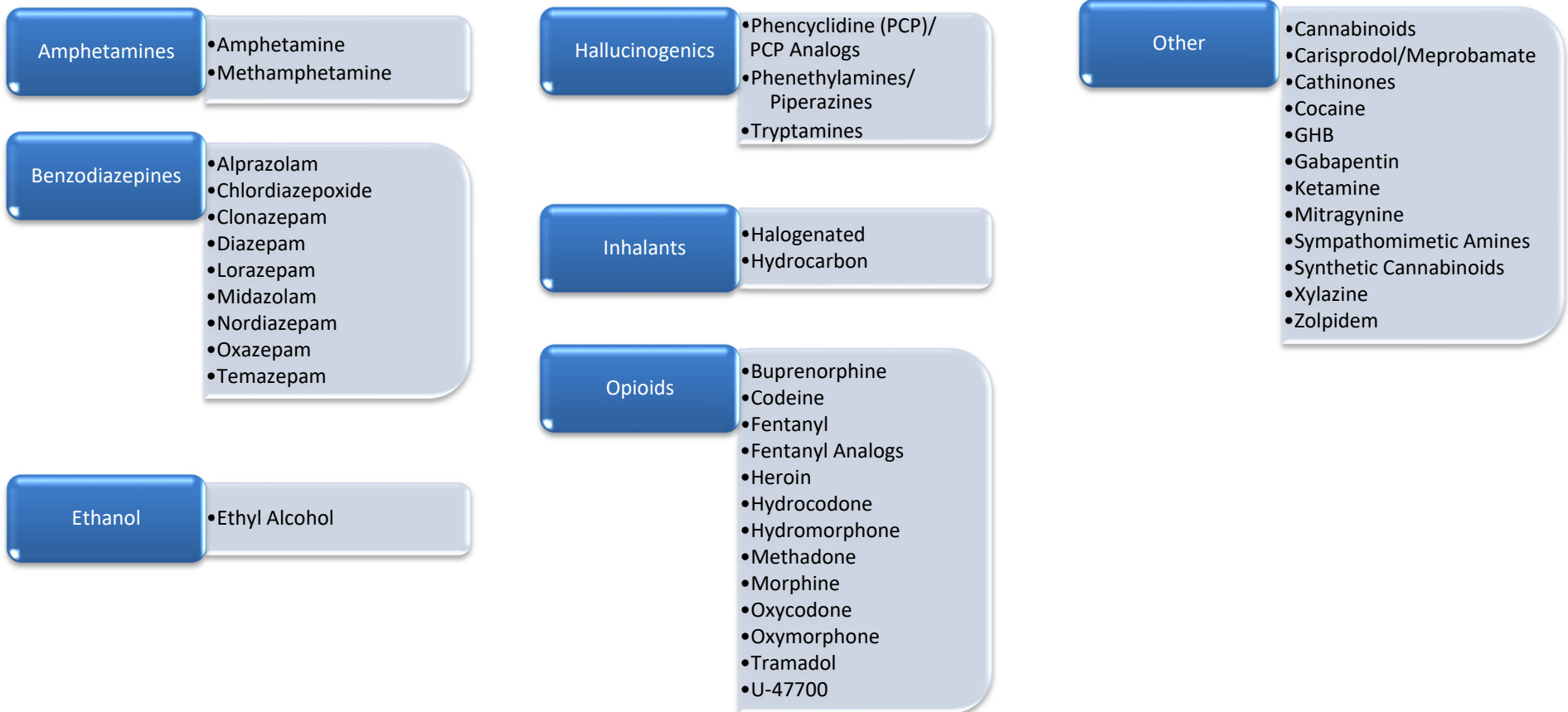
Data Collection

The State of Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics reported 124,788 deaths in Florida during the first six months of 2022. 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 7,667 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 7,667 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 2022 (January – June) are listed below. **All comparisons are made to January - June 2021 data unless otherwise noted.**

- ✓ Total drug-related deaths decreased by 5 percent (373 less).
- ✓ 3,969 opioid-related deaths were reported, which is a 7 percent decrease (313 less). The opioids were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent.
- ✓ 3,003 opioid-caused deaths were reported, which is a 10 percent decrease (333 less).
- ✓ 4,568 individuals (7 percent decrease, 344 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. While fentanyl is a prescription drug, data indicates that at least 86.8% of fentanyl occurrences were illicitly obtained.
- ✓ 3,033 individuals (10 percent decrease, 349 less) 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 fentanyl (3,050), ethyl alcohol (3,026), cocaine (1,893), benzodiazepines (1,881, including 641 alprazolam occurrences), cannabinoids (1,818), methamphetamine (1,445) and amphetamine (1,350).
- ✓ The drugs that caused the most deaths were fentanyl (2,744), cocaine (1,230), methamphetamine (1,088), ethyl alcohol (676), benzodiazepines (437, including 260 alprazolam deaths), amphetamine (418), fentanyl analogs (390) and oxycodone (223). Fentanyl (90 percent), fentanyl analogs (86 percent), heroin (75 percent), methamphetamine (75 percent), cathinones (70 percent), cocaine (65 percent), methadone (60 percent), xylazine (56 percent) and mitragynine (52 percent) were the major drugs listed as causing death in more than 50 percent of the deaths in which these drugs were found.
- ✓ Occurrences of heroin decreased by 58 percent (164 less) and deaths caused by heroin decreased by 62 percent (148 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl decreased by 8 percent (265 less) and deaths caused by fentanyl decreased by 9 percent (268 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl analogs increased by 35 percent (118 more) and deaths caused by fentanyl analogs increased by 38 percent (108 more).*
- ✓ Occurrences of methadone decreased by 25 percent (51 less) and deaths caused by methadone decreased by 24 percent (29 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of hydrocodone decreased by 11 percent (29 less) and deaths caused by hydrocodone decreased by 29 percent (24 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of oxycodone decreased by 5 percent (29 less) and deaths caused by oxycodone decreased by 10 percent (24 less).

**These comparisons remove 4-ANPP from occurrences of fentanyl analogs.*

(Highlights continued)

- ✓ Occurrences of cocaine decreased by 6.5 percent (132 less) and deaths caused by cocaine decreased by 9 percent (116 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of buprenorphine decreased by 1 percent (1 less) and deaths caused by buprenorphine decreased by 21 percent (6 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of morphine decreased by 28 percent (176 less) and deaths caused by morphine decreased by 37 percent (106 less).
- ✓ Alprazolam (Xanax) still dominated the category of benzodiazepines even though occurrences decreased by 21 percent (170 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of methamphetamine increased by 3 percent (38 more) and amphetamine increased by 4 percent (53 more). Deaths caused by methamphetamine increased by 8 percent (80 more) and amphetamine decreased by 5 percent (20 less). 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 decreased by 21.5 percent (56 less) and deaths caused by cathinones decreased by 13 percent (22 less). The majority of cathinones reported were N,N-Dimethylpentylone, and its metabolite, pentylone.
- ✓ All 13 deaths reported in the halogenated inhalants category, contained difluoroethane.
- ✓ Occurrences of mitragynine decreased by 1 percent (2 less) and deaths caused by mitragynine decreased by 24 percent (26 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of gabapentin decreased by 9.5 percent (50 less) and deaths caused by gabapentin increased by 6 percent (5 more).
- ✓ There was a total of 218 occurrences of xylazine reported.

NOTE: 4-Anilino-N-phenethylpiperidine (4-ANPP, despropionyl fentanyl) is an intermediate precursor of fentanyl production, as well as a minor metabolite (1%) of fentanyl. 4-ANPP is widely considered to be pharmacologically inactive, and appears to have no significant psychoactive effect. 4-ANPP appears unlikely to be a contributor to morbidity or mortality, but is a valuable indicator of the recent ingestion of illicitly manufactured fentanyl or fentanyl analogs. Accordingly, 4-ANPP will not be listed as a fentanyl analog in drug reports moving forward. However, the Commission continues to request submissions of 4-ANPP occurrences.

Medical Examiners Commission Members

Barbara C. Wolf, M.D.

Chairman

District 5/24 Medical Examiner

809 Pine Street

Leesburg, Florida 34748

(352) 326-5961

Email: barbara.wolf@marioncountyfl.org

Joshua Stephany, M.D.

District 9/25 Medical Examiner

Honorable Charlie Cofer, J.D.

Public Defender, Fourth Judicial Circuit

Robin Giddens Sheppard, L.F.D.

Vice President/Funeral Director, Hardage-Giddens Funeral Home

Kenneth T. Jones

State Registrar, Department of Health

Nick Cox, J.D.

Office of the Attorney General

Amira Fox, J.D.

State Attorney, 20th Judicial Circuit

Honorable Robert “Bob” Johnson

Sheriff, Santa Rosa County

Honorable Michael A. Barnett

County Commissioner, Palm Beach

MEC Staff — Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Post Office Box 1489

Tallahassee, Florida 32302

(850) 410-8600

[MEC Website](#)

Chief of Policy & Special Programs Brett Kirkland

(850) 410-8600 BrettKirkland@fdle.state.fl.us

Government Analyst II Ashley Williams

(850) 410-8609 AshleyWilliams@fdle.state.fl.us

Government Analyst II Megan Neel

(850) 410-8664 MeganNeel@fdle.state.fl.us

General Counsel James Martin, J.D.

(850) 410-7676 JamesMartin@fdle.state.fl.us

Quality Assurance Committee Members

Russell S. Vega, M.D.

District Medical Examiner

District 12 Medical Examiner Office

Robert R. Pfalzgraf, M.D.

Associate Medical Examiner

District 4 Medical Examiner Office

Julia M. Pearson, Ph.D.

Chief Forensic Toxicologist

District 13 Medical Examiner Office

Chris W. Chronister, Ph.D.

Forensic Toxicology Laboratory Manager

University of Florida

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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

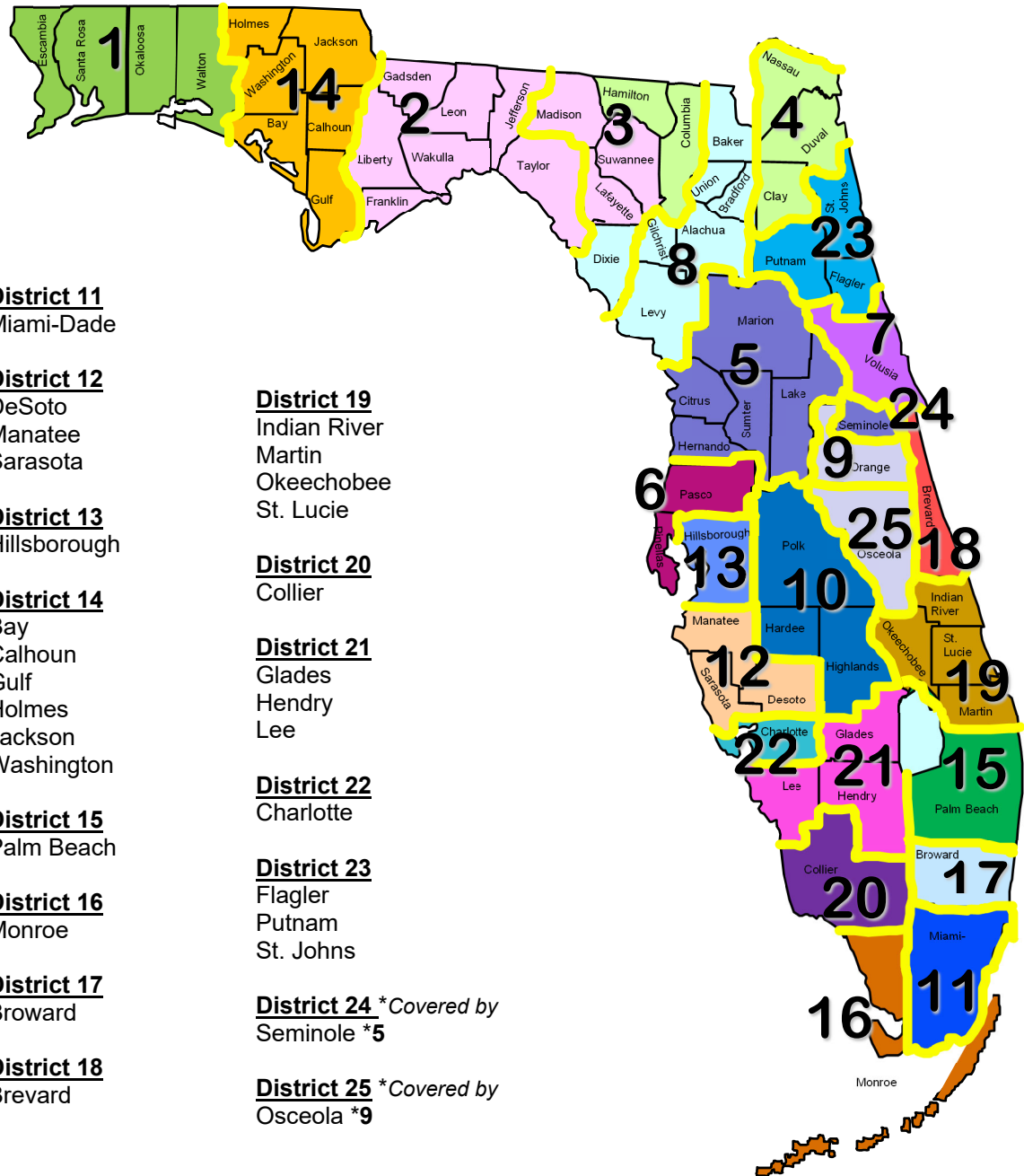
District 21
Glades
Hendry
Lee

District 22
Charlotte

District 23
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns

District 24 *Covered by
Seminole *5

District 25 *Covered by
Osceola *9



Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents
January – June 2022

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	418	932	1,350
	Methamphetamine	1,088	357	1,445
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	260	381	641
	Chlordiazepoxide	5	19	24
	Clonazepam	58	217	275
	Diazepam	69	140	209
	Lorazepam	11	121	132
	Midazolam	2	131	133
	Nordiazepam	14	184	198
	Oxazepam	5	112	117
	Temazepam	13	139	152
Ethanol		676	2,350	3,026
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)/PCP Analogs	0	0	0
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	27	26	53
	Tryptamines	0	2	2
Inhalants	Halogenated	12	1	13
	Hydrocarbon	1	0	1

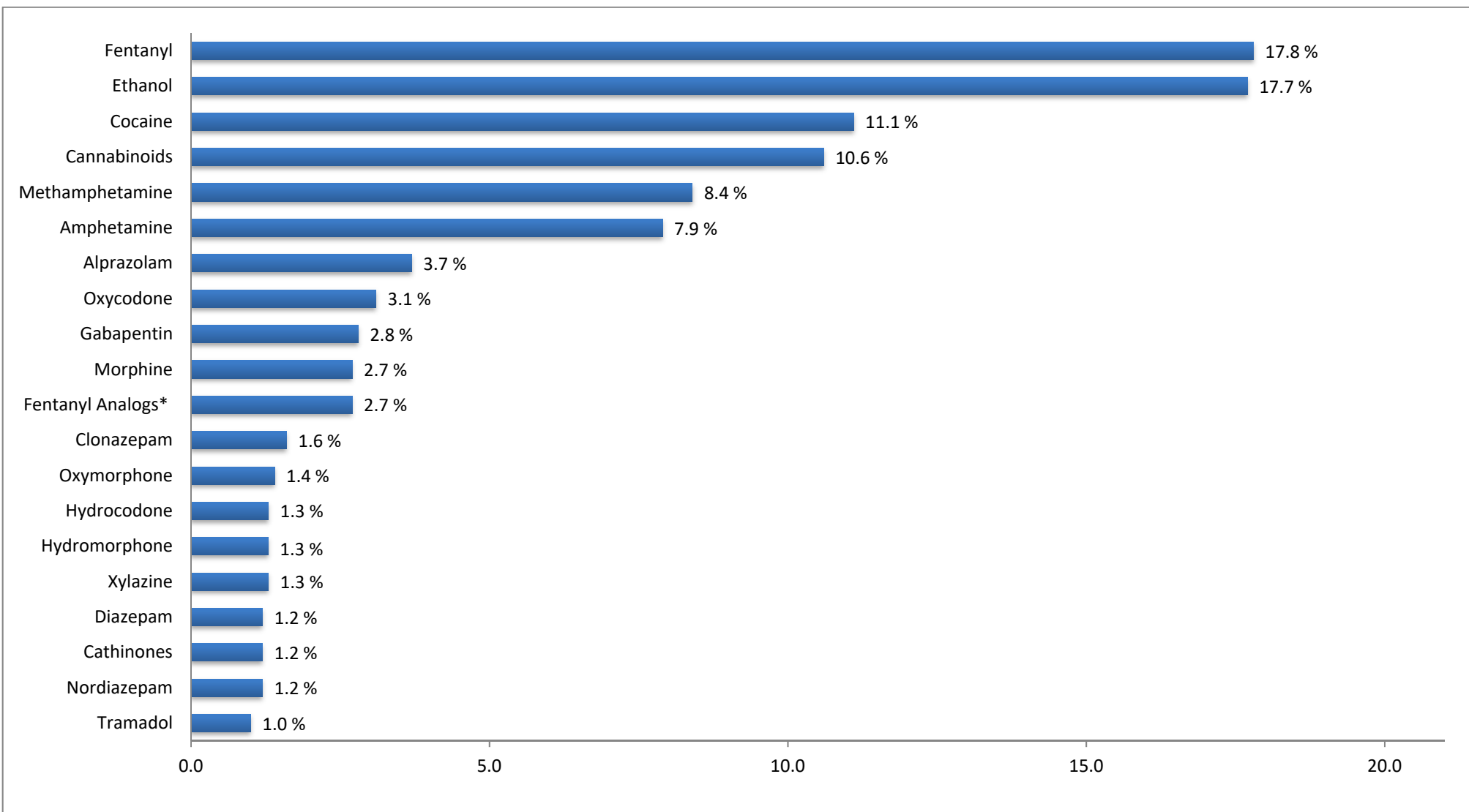
Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Opioids	Buprenorphine	22	88	110
	Codeine	15	83	98
	Fentanyl	2,744	306	3,050
	Fentanyl Analogs	390	66	456*
	Heroin	90	30	120
	Hydrocodone	59	171	230
	Hydromorphone	46	173	219
	Methadone	90	61	151
	Morphine	181	277	458
	Oxycodone	223	308	531
	Oxymorphone	21	224	245
	Tramadol	47	124	171
U-47700	0	0	0	
Other	Cannabinoids	26	1,792	1,818
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	4	16	20
	Cathinones	142	62	204
	Cocaine	1,230	663	1,893
	GHB	1	3	4
	Gabapentin	93	386	479
	Ketamine	15	81	96
	Mitragynine	82	75	157
	Sympathomimetic Amines	3	9	12
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	3	1	4
	Xylazine	122	96	218
	Zolpidem	17	40	57

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.

**Does not include 4-ANPP.*

Frequency of Reported Drug Occurrences¹ January – June 2022



¹The following drugs individually constituted less than one percent of drug frequencies and are not included: chlordiazepoxide, lorazepam, midazolam, oxazepam, temazepam, all hallucinogenics, all inhalants, buprenorphine, carisoprodol/meprobamate, codeine, GHB, heroin, ketamine, methadone, mitragynine, sympathomimetic amines, synthetic cannabinoids, U-47700 and zolpidem. Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

*Does not include 4-ANPP.

Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents

DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		JANUARY – JUNE 2021	JANUARY – JUNE 2022	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	1,297	1,350	4.1%
	Methamphetamine	1,407	1,445	2.7%
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	811	641	-21.0%
	Chlordiazepoxide	36	24	**
	Clonazepam	305	275	-9.8%
	Diazepam	227	209	-7.9%
	Lorazepam	164	132	-19.5%
	Midazolam ¹	145	133	-8.3%
	Nordiazepam	208	198	-4.8%
	Oxazepam	119	117	-1.7%
	Temazepam	164	152	-7.3%
Ethanol		3,217	3,026	-5.9%
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)/PCP Analogs	1	0	**
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	61	53	-13.1%
	Tryptamines	7	2	**
Inhalants	Halogenated	24	13	**
	Hydrocarbon	1	1	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 2021	JANUARY – JUNE 2022	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Opioids	Buprenorphine	111	110	-0.9%
	Codeine	151	98	-35.1%
	Fentanyl	3,315	3,050	-8.0%
	Fentanyl Analogs	338	456*	34.9%
	Heroin	284	120	-57.7%
	Hydrocodone	259	230	-11.2%
	Hydromorphone	235	219	-6.8%
	Methadone	202	151	-25.2%
	Morphine	634	458	-27.8%
	Oxycodone	560	531	-5.2%
	Oxymorphone	287	245	-14.6%
	Tramadol	304	171	-43.8%
	U-47700	0	0	0%
Other	Cannabinoids	1,985	1,818	-8.4%
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	22	20	-9.1%
	Cathinones	260	204	-21.5%
	Cocaine	2,025	1,893	-6.5%
	GHB	20	4	**
	Gabapentin	529	479	-9.5%
	Ketamine	109	96	-11.9%
	Mitragynine	159	157	-1.3%
	Sympathomimetic Amines	11	12	**
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	13	4	**
	Xylazine	N/A	218	N/A
	Zolpidem	74	57	-23.0%

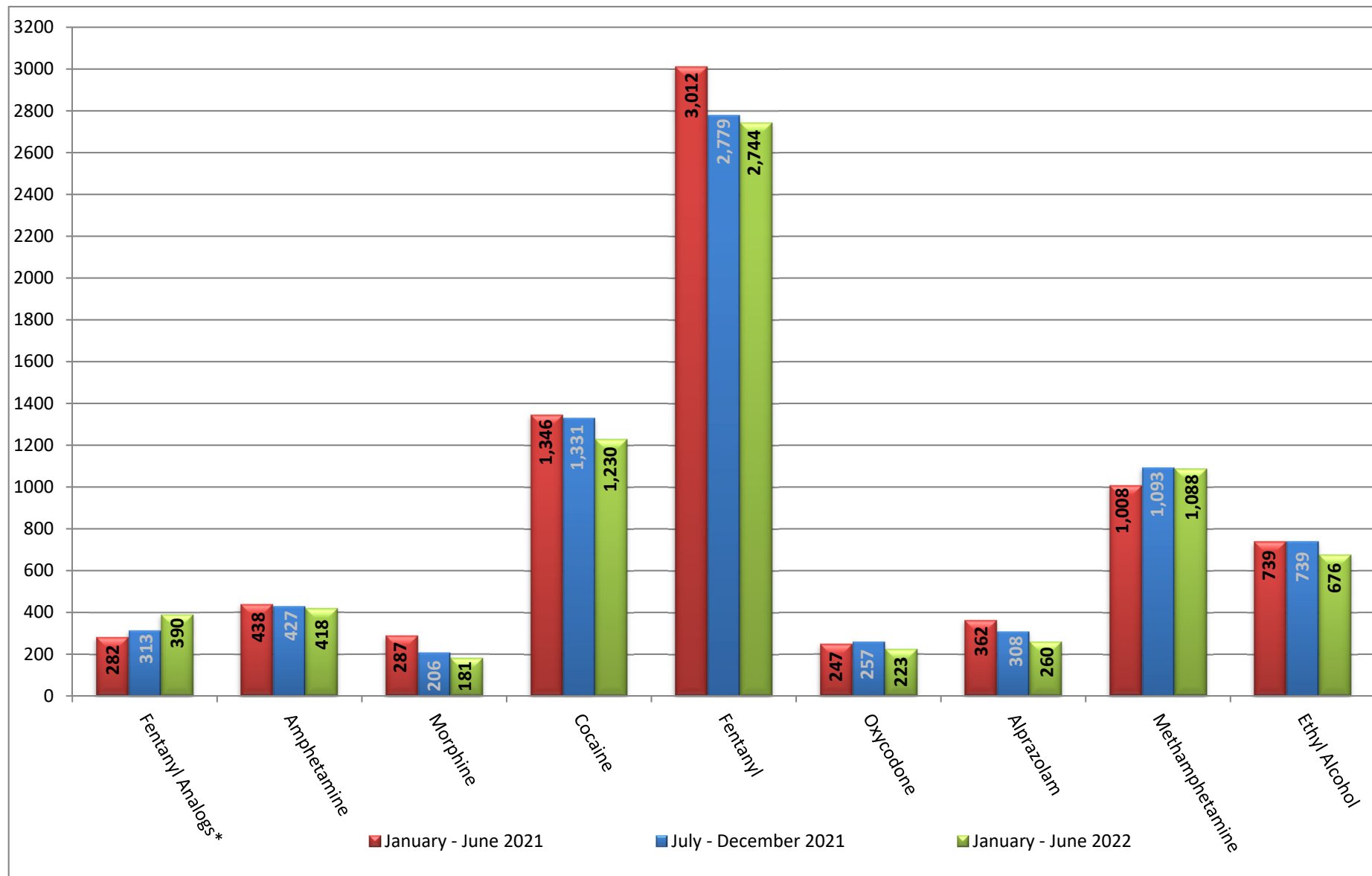
*Does not include 4-ANPP.

**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 calculate. 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

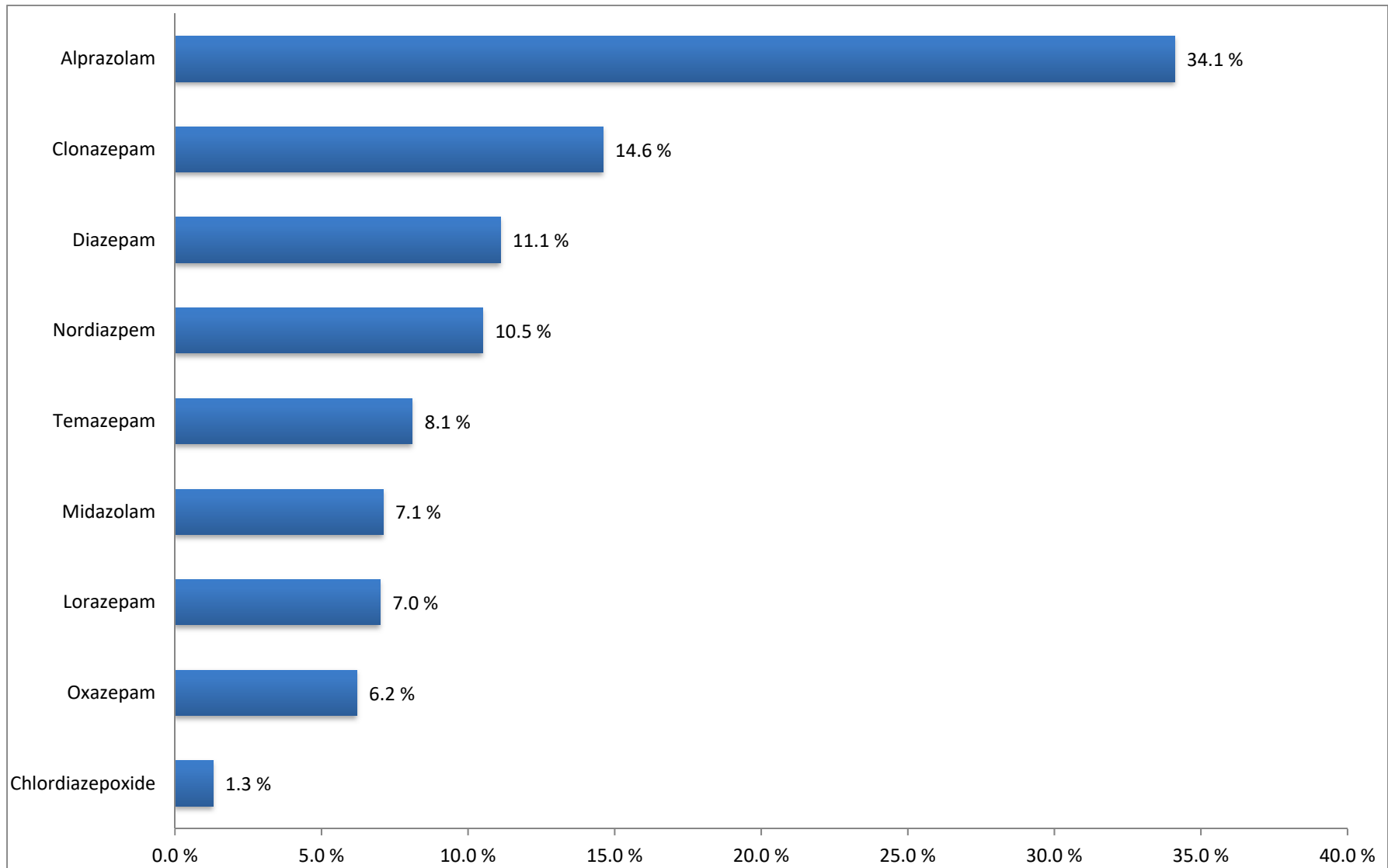
January 2021 to June 2022



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

*Does not include 4-ANPP.

Frequency of Occurrence of Benzodiazepines January – June 2022



Note: 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 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Alprazolam			Deaths with Alprazolam Only			Deaths with Alprazolam in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	17	12	5	1	0	1	16	12	4
2	Tallahassee	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
3	Live Oak	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
4	Jacksonville	51	20	31	1	0	1	50	20	30
5	Leesburg	28	13	15	2	0	2	26	13	13
6	St. Petersburg	91	58	33	4	1	3	87	57	30
7	Daytona Beach	26	15	11	0	0	0	26	15	11
8	Gainesville	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1
9	Orlando	22	5	17	2	1	1	20	4	16
10	Lakeland	18	6	12	0	0	0	18	6	12
11	Miami	81	16	65	7	0	7	74	16	58
12	Sarasota	19	6	13	3	0	3	16	6	10
13	Tampa	58	31	27	5	0	5	53	31	22
14	Panama City	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	2
15	West Palm Beach	77	9	68	7	0	7	70	9	61
16	Florida Keys	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	56	36	20	3	0	3	53	36	17
18	Melbourne	7	0	7	1	0	1	6	0	6
19	Ft. Pierce	10	1	9	4	0	4	6	1	5
20	Naples	17	2	15	0	0	0	17	2	15
21	Ft. Myers	26	16	10	1	0	1	25	16	9
22	Port Charlotte	5	2	3	1	0	1	4	2	2
23	St. Augustine	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2	4
24	Sanford	7	3	4	0	0	0	7	3	4
25	Kissimmee	7	1	6	1	0	1	6	1	5
Statewide Totals		641	260	381	47	3	44	594	257	337

Alprazolam Deaths by Age

January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	17
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	51
5	Leesburg	28
6	St. Petersburg	91
7	Daytona Beach	26
8	Gainesville	3
9	Orlando	22
10	Lakeland	18
11	Miami	81
12	Sarasota	19
13	Tampa	58
14	Panama City	4
15	West Palm Beach	77
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	56
18	Melbourne	7
19	Ft. Pierce	10
20	Naples	17
21	Ft. Myers	26
22	Port Charlotte	5
23	St. Augustine	6
24	Sanford	7
25	Kissimmee	7
Statewide Totals		641

Alprazolam Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
12	0	0	3	6	3	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
20	0	1	5	6	8	
13	0	2	3	1	7	
58	0	0	6	25	27	
15	0	1	2	5	7	
1	0	1	0	0	0	
5	1	0	0	4	0	
6	0	0	1	2	3	
16	0	1	5	5	5	
6	0	0	1	2	3	
31	0	1	14	11	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	2	3	4	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
36	0	3	7	11	15	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
16	0	1	3	5	7	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
260	1	11	55	94	99	

Alprazolam Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
5	0	1	0	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	0	4	5	15	7	
15	0	1	3	4	7	
33	0	0	8	9	16	
11	0	0	1	4	6	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
17	0	0	3	11	3	
12	0	2	3	4	3	
65	1	6	11	20	27	
13	0	0	2	1	10	
27	0	3	4	4	16	
4	0	0	1	0	3	
68	0	4	11	25	28	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	1	1	5	13	
7	0	1	2	3	1	
9	0	0	1	0	8	
15	0	1	4	8	2	
10	0	0	1	4	5	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
4	0	0	2	2	0	
4	0	0	0	4	0	
6	0	1	1	2	2	
381	1	25	64	131	160	

Clonazepam Deaths

January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Clonazepam			Deaths with Clonazepam Only			Deaths with Clonazepam in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	8	3	5	0	0	0	8	3	5
2	Tallahassee	7	1	6	0	0	0	7	1	6
3	Live Oak	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Jacksonville	20	5	15	0	0	0	20	5	15
5	Leesburg	7	3	4	0	0	0	7	3	4
6	St. Petersburg	42	14	28	0	0	0	42	14	28
7	Daytona Beach	8	2	6	0	0	0	8	2	6
8	Gainesville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Orlando	24	1	23	0	0	0	24	1	23
10	Lakeland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Miami	24	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
12	Sarasota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Panama City	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
15	West Palm Beach	53	3	50	0	0	0	53	3	50
16	Florida Keys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	26	15	11	0	0	0	26	15	11
18	Melbourne	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	Ft. Pierce	12	1	11	0	0	0	12	1	11
20	Naples	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
21	Ft. Myers	17	7	10	0	0	0	17	7	10
22	Port Charlotte	7	2	5	0	0	0	7	2	5
23	St. Augustine	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
24	Sanford	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
25	Kissimmee	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
Statewide Totals		275	58	217	0	0	0	275	58	217

Clonazepam Deaths by Age January – June 2022

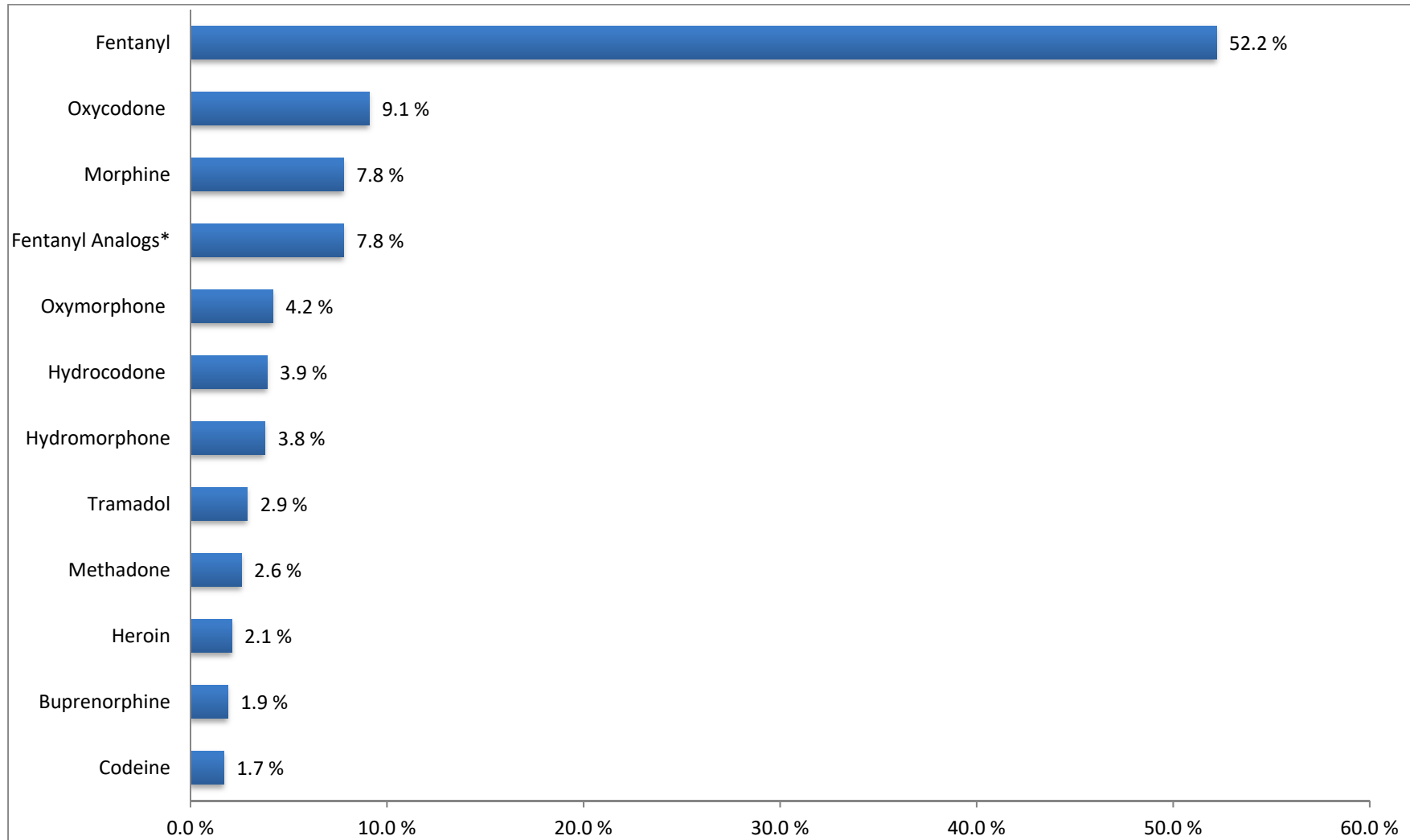
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	8
2	Tallahassee	7
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	20
5	Leesburg	7
6	St. Petersburg	42
7	Daytona Beach	8
8	Gainesville	0
9	Orlando	24
10	Lakeland	0
11	Miami	24
12	Sarasota	0
13	Tampa	0
14	Panama City	5
15	West Palm Beach	53
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	26
18	Melbourne	1
19	Ft. Pierce	12
20	Naples	1
21	Ft. Myers	17
22	Port Charlotte	7
23	St. Augustine	3
24	Sanford	2
25	Kissimmee	7
Statewide Totals		275

Clonazepam Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
3	0	0	1	2	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	2	2
3	0	0	1	0	2
14	0	0	2	8	4
2	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	7	3	5
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	1	0	4	2
2	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	3	13	24	18

Clonazepam Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
5	0	0	3	1	1
6	0	0	1	1	4
1	0	0	0	1	0
15	0	0	3	6	6
4	0	0	0	3	1
28	0	1	4	10	13
6	0	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	5	2	7	9
0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	5	4	15
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	2	2
50	2	4	12	17	15
0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	2	3	5
1	0	0	1	0	0
11	0	0	2	3	6
1	0	0	0	1	0
10	0	0	2	3	5
5	0	0	0	3	2
3	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	1	0	2	4
217	2	12	40	71	92

Frequency of Occurrence of Opioids

January – June 2022



Note: U-47700 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.

*Does not include 4-ANPP.

Oxycodone Deaths

January – June 2022

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 Oxycodone		
Total	Cause	Present
31	15	16
8	3	5
6	1	5
34	16	18
35	13	22
76	44	32
23	13	10
8	2	6
18	5	13
16	5	11
35	12	23
20	8	12
34	21	13
4	2	2
46	13	33
3	3	0
46	23	23
14	4	10
15	5	10
13	2	11
22	7	15
8	2	6
6	1	5
4	2	2
6	1	5
531	223	308

Deaths with Oxycodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
4	0	4
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
4	1	3
4	1	3
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	0	1
2	1	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
3	1	2
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	0	2
33	4	29

Deaths with Oxycodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
27	15	12
8	3	5
6	1	5
32	16	16
31	12	19
72	43	29
21	13	8
7	2	5
17	5	12
14	4	10
34	12	22
19	8	11
31	20	11
4	2	2
45	13	32
3	3	0
46	23	23
13	4	9
15	5	10
13	2	11
19	7	12
8	2	6
6	1	5
3	2	1
4	1	3
498	219	279

Oxycodone Deaths by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	31
2	Tallahassee	8
3	Live Oak	6
4	Jacksonville	34
5	Leesburg	35
6	St. Petersburg	76
7	Daytona Beach	23
8	Gainesville	8
9	Orlando	18
10	Lakeland	16
11	Miami	35
12	Sarasota	20
13	Tampa	34
14	Panama City	4
15	West Palm Beach	46
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	46
18	Melbourne	14
19	Ft. Pierce	15
20	Naples	13
21	Ft. Myers	22
22	Port Charlotte	8
23	St. Augustine	6
24	Sanford	4
25	Kissimmee	6
Statewide Totals		531

Oxycodone Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
15	0	0	3	5	7	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
16	0	0	3	7	6	
13	0	2	3	0	8	
44	0	0	4	17	23	
13	0	2	1	5	5	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
5	0	0	2	2	1	
5	0	0	1	3	1	
12	0	0	6	3	3	
8	0	0	0	4	4	
21	0	0	2	7	12	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
13	0	1	4	1	7	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
23	0	0	4	6	13	
4	0	1	0	2	1	
5	0	1	0	0	4	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
7	0	1	3	1	2	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
223	0	8	36	69	110	

Oxycodone Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
16	0	2	0	4	10	
5	0	1	0	1	3	
5	0	0	1	1	3	
18	1	3	1	6	7	
22	0	1	0	4	17	
32	0	1	4	11	16	
10	0	0	0	2	8	
6	0	0	0	3	3	
13	0	0	2	5	6	
11	0	0	0	3	8	
23	0	6	6	4	7	
12	0	1	5	1	5	
13	0	0	0	3	10	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
33	0	2	5	10	16	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	2	3	5	13	
10	1	1	2	2	4	
10	0	0	1	0	9	
11	0	0	2	1	8	
15	0	0	0	4	11	
6	0	0	1	1	4	
5	0	0	0	1	4	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
5	0	1	0	0	4	
308	2	21	33	74	178	

Hydrocodone Deaths

January – June 2022

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
33	11	22
10	2	8
3	0	3
19	6	13
13	3	10
29	9	20
10	3	7
4	1	3
13	2	11
6	2	4
4	1	3
5	1	4
15	5	10
9	2	7
15	0	15
3	0	3
6	3	3
1	0	1
9	2	7
3	0	3
8	3	5
7	3	4
2	0	2
1	0	1
2	0	2
230	59	171

Deaths with Hydrocodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
11	0	11
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
5	0	5
2	1	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	0	2
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
3	1	2
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
32	2	30

Deaths with Hydrocodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
22	11	11
10	2	8
3	0	3
19	6	13
11	3	8
29	9	20
9	3	6
3	1	2
8	2	6
4	1	3
4	1	3
4	1	3
13	5	8
9	2	7
14	0	14
3	0	3
6	3	3
0	0	0
6	1	5
3	0	3
7	3	4
6	3	3
2	0	2
1	0	1
2	0	2
198	57	141

Hydrocodone Deaths by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	33
2	Tallahassee	10
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	19
5	Leesburg	13
6	St. Petersburg	29
7	Daytona Beach	10
8	Gainesville	4
9	Orlando	13
10	Lakeland	6
11	Miami	4
12	Sarasota	5
13	Tampa	15
14	Panama City	9
15	West Palm Beach	15
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	6
18	Melbourne	1
19	Ft. Pierce	9
20	Naples	3
21	Ft. Myers	8
22	Port Charlotte	7
23	St. Augustine	2
24	Sanford	1
25	Kissimmee	2
Statewide Totals		230

Hydrocodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
11	0	0	1	6	4
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	2	3
3	0	0	1	1	1
9	0	0	1	2	6
3	0	0	0	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	0	2	3
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	3
3	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	5	18	36

Hydrocodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
22	0	1	1	4	16
8	0	0	0	2	6
3	0	0	0	0	3
13	1	0	2	5	5
10	0	0	1	0	9
20	0	0	4	4	12
7	0	0	0	0	7
3	0	0	0	1	2
11	0	0	1	3	7
4	0	0	1	0	3
3	0	1	0	0	2
4	0	0	1	0	3
10	0	0	1	2	7
7	0	0	0	1	6
15	0	0	2	4	9
3	0	0	0	2	1
3	0	0	0	0	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	0	1	0	6
3	0	0	1	1	1
5	0	0	0	0	5
4	0	0	0	0	4
2	0	0	0	0	2
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
171	1	2	16	31	121

Methadone Deaths

January – June 2022

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
10	8	2
4	2	2
2	0	2
14	7	7
10	8	2
24	19	5
3	2	1
2	0	2
6	1	5
2	2	0
4	2	2
15	7	8
12	8	4
0	0	0
7	3	4
1	0	1
11	9	2
4	0	4
4	2	2
5	1	4
2	2	0
1	1	0
2	2	0
3	3	0
3	1	2
151	90	61

Deaths with Methadone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
3	2	1
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	1	0
0	0	0
3	1	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
4	2	2
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
21	10	11

Deaths with Methadone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
7	6	1
2	2	0
1	0	1
13	6	7
10	8	2
21	18	3
3	2	1
2	0	2
5	0	5
2	2	0
4	2	2
11	5	6
11	8	3
0	0	0
6	3	3
1	0	1
10	8	2
4	0	4
4	2	2
4	1	3
2	2	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
3	3	0
2	0	2
130	80	50

Methadone Deaths by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	10
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	2
4	Jacksonville	14
5	Leesburg	10
6	St. Petersburg	24
7	Daytona Beach	3
8	Gainesville	2
9	Orlando	6
10	Lakeland	2
11	Miami	4
12	Sarasota	15
13	Tampa	12
14	Panama City	0
15	West Palm Beach	7
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	11
18	Melbourne	4
19	Ft. Pierce	4
20	Naples	5
21	Ft. Myers	2
22	Port Charlotte	1
23	St. Augustine	2
24	Sanford	3
25	Kissimmee	3
Statewide Totals		151

Methadone Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
8	0	0	1	3	4	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	2	1	4	
8	0	0	2	1	5	
19	0	1	1	9	8	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
7	0	0	1	3	3	
8	0	0	0	4	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	4	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	1	0	0	0	1	
3	0	1	0	2	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
90	1	2	8	33	46	

Methadone Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
7	0	0	0	4	3	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
5	0	0	0	2	3	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
5	0	0	0	3	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
8	0	0	1	3	4	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	1	3	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
4	1	0	0	2	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
4	0	0	0	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	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
61	1	0	3	24	33	

Morphine Deaths

January – June 2022

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
47	21	26
11	3	8
1	0	1
17	9	8
21	14	7
45	28	17
16	5	11
7	2	5
43	5	38
13	0	13
22	5	17
11	3	8
51	31	20
2	0	2
55	19	36
1	0	1
34	15	19
11	3	8
4	2	2
10	4	6
15	4	11
7	1	6
1	1	0
3	2	1
10	4	6
458	181	277

Deaths with Morphine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
5	0	5
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	0
4	2	2
0	0	0
2	1	1
8	0	8
2	0	2
4	0	4
2	1	1
3	0	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
3	0	3
3	0	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
41	4	37

Deaths with Morphine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
42	21	21
11	3	8
1	0	1
16	9	7
21	14	7
41	26	15
16	5	11
5	1	4
35	5	30
11	0	11
18	5	13
9	2	7
48	31	17
2	0	2
55	19	36
1	0	1
33	15	18
10	3	7
4	2	2
7	4	3
12	4	8
7	1	6
1	1	0
3	2	1
8	4	4
417	177	240

Morphine Deaths by Age

January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	47
2	Tallahassee	11
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	17
5	Leesburg	21
6	St. Petersburg	45
7	Daytona Beach	16
8	Gainesville	7
9	Orlando	43
10	Lakeland	13
11	Miami	22
12	Sarasota	11
13	Tampa	51
14	Panama City	2
15	West Palm Beach	55
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	34
18	Melbourne	11
19	Ft. Pierce	4
20	Naples	10
21	Ft. Myers	15
22	Port Charlotte	7
23	St. Augustine	1
24	Sanford	3
25	Kissimmee	10
Statewide Totals		458

Morphine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
21	0	0	7	8	6	
3	0	1	0	2	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	3	1	5	
14	0	1	1	7	5	
28	0	0	2	7	19	
5	0	0	1	3	1	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
5	0	0	0	3	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	1	1	1	2	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
31	0	0	6	17	8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	1	1	4	8	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	3	3	9	
3	0	0	2	1	0	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
4	0	1	0	2	1	
4	0	1	1	2	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
4	0	0	0	3	1	
181	1	6	32	71	71	

Morphine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
26	0	1	1	11	13	
8	0	1	3	0	4	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
8	0	0	1	2	5	
7	0	0	0	3	4	
17	0	1	1	5	10	
11	0	2	2	2	5	
5	0	0	0	2	3	
38	0	0	2	3	33	
13	0	0	0	2	11	
17	0	1	3	5	8	
8	0	0	1	4	3	
20	0	0	4	0	16	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
36	0	2	6	17	11	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
19	0	4	4	3	8	
8	0	2	1	1	4	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
6	0	0	2	0	4	
11	0	0	1	1	9	
6	0	0	0	2	4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
6	0	0	0	1	5	
277	0	14	33	64	166	

Fentanyl Deaths January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Fentanyl			Deaths with Fentanyl Only			Deaths with Fentanyl in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	210	195	15	19	15	4	191	180	11
2	Tallahassee	31	19	12	4	1	3	27	18	9
3	Live Oak	14	12	2	1	1	0	13	11	2
4	Jacksonville	275	236	39	26	19	7	249	217	32
5	Leesburg	154	137	17	10	10	0	144	127	17
6	St. Petersburg	374	356	18	34	33	1	340	323	17
7	Daytona Beach	157	148	9	13	12	1	144	136	8
8	Gainesville	30	29	1	5	4	1	25	25	0
9	Orlando	216	164	52	34	20	14	182	144	38
10	Lakeland	42	39	3	2	2	0	40	37	3
11	Miami	131	117	14	2	2	0	129	115	14
12	Sarasota	117	111	6	11	10	1	106	101	5
13	Tampa	267	252	15	43	40	3	224	212	12
14	Panama City	22	19	3	2	1	1	20	18	2
15	West Palm Beach	222	184	38	16	7	9	206	177	29
16	Florida Keys	10	10	0	1	1	0	9	9	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	274	264	10	28	26	2	246	238	8
18	Melbourne	70	62	8	7	7	0	63	55	8
19	Ft. Pierce	63	59	4	8	7	1	55	52	3
20	Naples	47	43	4	2	1	1	45	42	3
21	Ft. Myers	147	133	14	16	15	1	131	118	13
22	Port Charlotte	27	25	2	1	1	0	26	24	2
23	St. Augustine	49	44	5	6	5	1	43	39	4
24	Sanford	35	30	5	9	5	4	26	25	1
25	Kissimmee	66	56	10	7	6	1	59	50	9
Statewide Totals		3,050	2,744	306	307	251	56	2,743	2,493	250

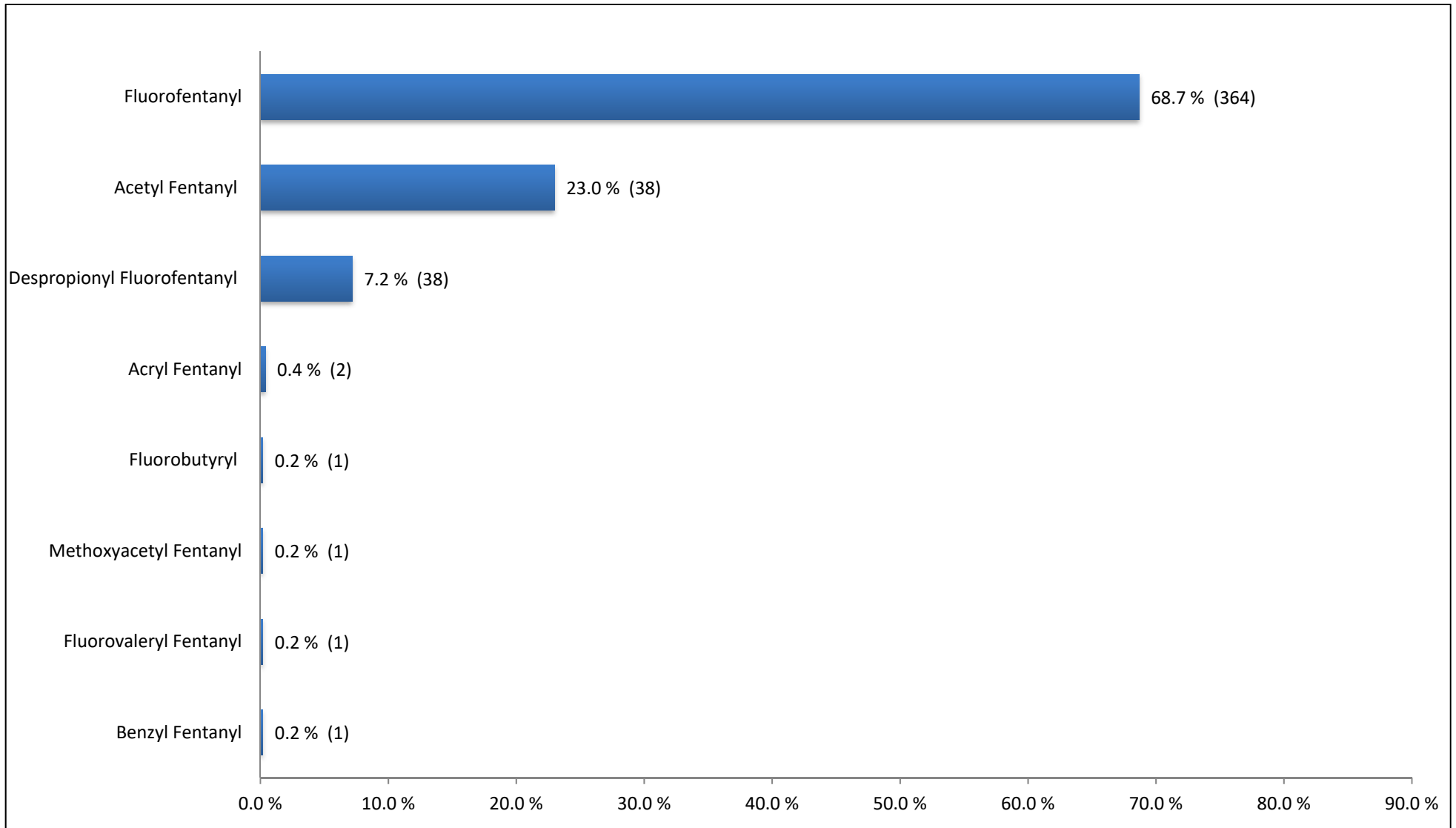
Fentanyl Deaths by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	210
2	Tallahassee	31
3	Live Oak	14
4	Jacksonville	275
5	Leesburg	154
6	St. Petersburg	374
7	Daytona Beach	157
8	Gainesville	30
9	Orlando	216
10	Lakeland	42
11	Miami	131
12	Sarasota	117
13	Tampa	267
14	Panama City	22
15	West Palm Beach	222
16	Florida Keys	10
17	Ft. Lauderdale	274
18	Melbourne	70
19	Ft. Pierce	63
20	Naples	47
21	Ft. Myers	147
22	Port Charlotte	27
23	St. Augustine	49
24	Sanford	35
25	Kissimmee	66
Statewide Totals		3,050

Fentanyl Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
195	1	6	49	76	63
19	0	3	4	7	5
12	0	2	1	7	2
236	0	16	52	110	58
137	0	8	30	64	35
356	3	11	77	164	101
148	0	7	31	69	41
29	0	6	3	11	9
164	1	15	28	81	39
39	0	5	7	19	8
117	1	11	28	43	34
111	0	2	27	53	29
252	0	8	57	128	59
19	0	0	2	11	6
184	2	13	42	82	45
10	0	1	2	5	2
264	2	22	70	88	82
62	1	8	21	15	17
59	0	3	11	23	22
43	0	3	12	23	5
133	1	11	27	65	29
25	0	1	5	13	6
44	0	0	10	20	14
30	0	1	12	10	7
56	0	5	10	29	12
2,744	12	168	618	1,216	730

Fentanyl Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
15	0	0	0	4	11
12	0	4	2	2	4
2	0	0	0	1	1
39	0	2	5	19	13
17	0	1	2	9	5
18	0	0	5	8	5
9	0	0	2	6	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
52	2	1	6	17	26
3	0	0	1	1	1
14	0	2	3	5	4
6	0	0	0	3	3
15	0	1	5	4	5
3	0	0	0	0	3
38	3	4	4	13	14
0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	2	4	4
8	0	1	3	2	2
4	0	0	0	3	1
4	0	0	1	1	2
14	1	0	2	6	5
2	0	0	0	1	1
5	0	0	1	2	2
5	0	0	1	2	2
10	0	0	0	7	3
306	6	16	45	121	118

Frequency of Occurrence of Fentanyl Analogs January – June 2022



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 by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	7
2	Tallahassee	1
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	9
5	Leesburg	2
6	St. Petersburg	70
7	Daytona Beach	6
8	Gainesville	10
9	Orlando	8
10	Lakeland	15
11	Miami	43
12	Sarasota	28
13	Tampa	2
14	Panama City	11
15	West Palm Beach	81
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	116
18	Melbourne	0
19	Ft. Pierce	2
20	Naples	20
21	Ft. Myers	11
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	5
24	Sanford	2
25	Kissimmee	1
Statewide Totals		456

Fentanyl Analogs Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
5	0	0	1	2	2	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
8	0	0	2	3	3	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
58	0	3	21	19	15	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
9	0	1	2	2	4	
8	0	0	0	7	1	
13	0	2	4	5	2	
30	0	4	7	9	10	
7	0	0	2	2	3	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
11	0	0	1	7	3	
78	2	8	15	41	12	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
112	1	13	25	39	34	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
20	0	2	5	10	3	
10	0	0	4	3	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	1	2	1	1	
2	0	0	0	2	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
390	3	34	93	157	103	

Fentanyl Analogs Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	1	0	0	1	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	2	8	2	
3	0	0	1	1	1	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
13	0	0	5	6	2	
21	0	1	9	9	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	3	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
66	0	2	21	31	12	

*Does not include 4-ANPP.

Heroin Deaths

January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Heroin			Deaths with Heroin Only			Deaths with Heroin in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
2	Tallahassee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Live Oak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jacksonville	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
5	Leesburg	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
6	St. Petersburg	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
7	Daytona Beach	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
8	Gainesville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Orlando	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
10	Lakeland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Miami	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
12	Sarasota	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Tampa	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0
14	Panama City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	West Palm Beach	32	14	18	0	0	0	32	14	18
16	Florida Keys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	22	11	11	0	0	0	22	11	11
18	Melbourne	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
19	Ft. Pierce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Naples	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
21	Ft. Myers	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
22	Port Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	St. Augustine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Sanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Kissimmee	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Statewide Totals		120	90	30	0	0	0	120	90	30

Cocaine Deaths

January – June 2022

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
79	68	11
13	11	2
5	2	3
161	127	34
54	44	10
173	117	56
61	48	13
34	18	16
157	113	44
29	21	8
185	106	79
85	52	33
112	83	29
8	6	2
212	88	124
14	11	3
221	153	68
36	20	16
44	19	25
44	28	16
72	38	34
10	4	6
17	1	16
19	16	3
48	36	12
1,893	1,230	663

Deaths with Cocaine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
6	5	1
7	7	0
1	0	1
12	7	5
8	6	2
15	10	5
7	5	2
8	3	5
16	12	4
5	4	1
24	11	13
5	2	3
21	7	14
0	0	0
15	7	8
1	1	0
25	13	12
3	2	1
5	3	2
3	2	1
8	4	4
1	0	1
1	0	1
2	2	0
2	0	2
201	113	88

Deaths with Cocaine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
73	63	10
6	4	2
4	2	2
149	120	29
46	38	8
158	107	51
54	43	11
26	15	11
141	101	40
24	17	7
161	95	66
80	50	30
91	76	15
8	6	2
197	81	116
13	10	3
196	140	56
33	18	15
39	16	23
41	26	15
64	34	30
9	4	5
16	1	15
17	14	3
46	36	10
1,692	1,117	575

Cocaine Deaths by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	79
2	Tallahassee	13
3	Live Oak	5
4	Jacksonville	161
5	Leesburg	54
6	St. Petersburg	173
7	Daytona Beach	61
8	Gainesville	34
9	Orlando	157
10	Lakeland	29
11	Miami	185
12	Sarasota	85
13	Tampa	112
14	Panama City	8
15	West Palm Beach	212
16	Florida Keys	14
17	Ft. Lauderdale	221
18	Melbourne	36
19	Ft. Pierce	44
20	Naples	44
21	Ft. Myers	72
22	Port Charlotte	10
23	St. Augustine	17
24	Sanford	19
25	Kissimmee	48
Statewide Totals		1,893

Cocaine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
68	0	1	17	22	28	
11	0	0	0	0	11	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
127	0	3	24	58	42	
44	0	1	7	18	18	
117	0	2	27	45	43	
48	0	2	14	18	14	
18	0	0	2	7	9	
113	0	4	18	52	39	
21	0	0	3	5	13	
106	1	6	22	29	48	
52	0	1	12	26	13	
83	0	1	14	35	33	
6	0	0	0	4	2	
88	0	7	20	38	23	
11	0	1	1	7	2	
153	1	8	31	55	58	
20	0	2	1	8	9	
19	0	0	3	7	9	
28	0	0	10	14	4	
38	0	3	7	16	12	
4	0	0	1	1	2	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
16	0	0	3	5	8	
36	0	2	6	20	8	
1,230	2	44	243	492	449	

Cocaine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
11	0	0	2	2	7	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
3	0	1	1	0	1	
34	0	1	2	17	14	
10	1	2	2	3	2	
56	0	5	11	19	21	
13	0	0	3	3	7	
16	0	1	2	4	9	
44	0	4	5	17	18	
8	0	1	1	3	3	
79	1	8	20	33	17	
33	0	2	11	8	12	
29	0	1	6	10	12	
2	0	0	1	0	1	
124	1	12	25	52	34	
3	0	0	2	1	0	
68	0	4	14	28	22	
16	0	1	5	6	4	
25	0	0	3	14	8	
16	0	3	3	6	4	
34	0	2	7	18	7	
6	0	0	1	2	3	
16	0	0	1	10	5	
3	0	0	0	3	0	
12	0	0	2	4	6	
663	3	48	130	264	218	

Methamphetamine Deaths

January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		Total Deaths with Methamphetamine			Deaths with Methamphetamine Only			Deaths with Methamphetamine in Combination with Other Drugs		
District	Area of Florida	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present	Total	Cause	Present
1	Pensacola	173	147	26	1	1	0	172	146	26
2	Tallahassee	28	17	11	0	0	0	28	17	11
3	Live Oak	23	10	13	0	0	0	23	10	13
4	Jacksonville	148	104	44	0	0	0	148	104	44
5	Leesburg	117	92	25	2	1	1	115	91	24
6	St. Petersburg	209	193	16	4	4	0	205	189	16
7	Daytona Beach	97	83	14	2	1	1	95	82	13
8	Gainesville	24	12	12	0	0	0	24	12	12
9	Orlando	70	51	19	4	3	1	66	48	18
10	Lakeland	59	46	13	1	1	0	58	45	13
11	Miami	33	20	13	0	0	0	33	20	13
12	Sarasota	52	39	13	0	0	0	52	39	13
13	Tampa	116	92	24	10	7	3	106	85	21
14	Panama City	17	13	4	1	0	1	16	13	3
15	West Palm Beach	45	13	32	1	1	0	44	12	32
16	Florida Keys	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	29	20	9	0	0	0	29	20	9
18	Melbourne	41	30	11	0	0	0	41	30	11
19	Ft. Pierce	16	11	5	4	2	2	12	9	3
20	Naples	16	12	4	0	0	0	16	12	4
21	Ft. Myers	57	41	16	0	0	0	57	41	16
22	Port Charlotte	17	14	3	0	0	0	17	14	3
23	St. Augustine	23	7	16	0	0	0	23	7	16
24	Sanford	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
25	Kissimmee	27	15	12	1	0	1	26	15	11
Statewide Totals		1,445	1,088	357	31	21	10	1,414	1,067	347

Methamphetamine Deaths by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	173
2	Tallahassee	28
3	Live Oak	23
4	Jacksonville	148
5	Leesburg	117
6	St. Petersburg	209
7	Daytona Beach	97
8	Gainesville	24
9	Orlando	70
10	Lakeland	59
11	Miami	33
12	Sarasota	52
13	Tampa	116
14	Panama City	17
15	West Palm Beach	45
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	29
18	Melbourne	41
19	Ft. Pierce	16
20	Naples	16
21	Ft. Myers	57
22	Port Charlotte	17
23	St. Augustine	23
24	Sanford	5
25	Kissimmee	27
Statewide Totals		1,445

Methamphetamine Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
147	0	5	25	60	57
17	0	0	4	9	4
10	0	0	1	6	3
104	0	5	20	56	23
92	0	1	18	47	26
193	3	11	42	83	54
83	1	1	14	50	17
12	0	3	0	5	4
51	0	3	7	26	15
46	0	1	4	16	25
20	0	1	5	9	5
39	0	3	9	14	13
92	0	3	17	55	17
13	0	0	0	9	4
13	0	0	2	7	4
1	0	0	1	0	0
20	0	0	6	7	7
30	2	3	8	11	6
11	1	0	2	4	4
12	0	1	3	7	1
41	0	4	9	23	5
14	0	1	2	9	2
7	0	0	2	4	1
5	0	0	0	2	3
15	0	0	2	11	2
1,088	7	46	203	530	302

Methamphetamine Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
26	0	2	4	13	7
11	0	0	6	3	2
13	0	0	3	5	5
44	0	4	9	26	5
25	0	0	9	14	2
16	0	1	4	11	0
14	0	0	1	9	4
12	0	3	3	4	2
19	0	1	4	10	4
13	0	1	5	4	3
13	0	2	2	7	2
13	0	0	5	4	4
24	0	3	9	7	5
4	0	1	0	2	1
32	0	4	8	16	4
2	0	0	1	1	0
9	0	0	4	4	1
11	0	1	3	6	1
5	0	0	4	1	0
4	0	0	3	0	1
16	0	0	4	10	2
3	0	0	1	2	0
16	0	1	6	7	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	4	4	4
357	0	24	102	170	61

Xylazine Deaths

January – June 2022

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 Xylazine		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
54	32	22
0	0	0
19	8	11
16	16	0
4	1	3
0	0	0
6	4	2
21	14	7
40	8	32
1	0	1
0	0	0
13	13	0
0	0	0
9	5	4
0	0	0
0	0	0
8	3	5
14	14	0
0	0	0
11	3	8
1	1	0
0	0	0
218	122	96

Deaths with Xylazine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
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
2	0	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
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2

Deaths with Xylazine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	1
54	32	22
0	0	0
19	8	11
16	16	0
4	1	3
0	0	0
6	4	2
19	14	5
40	8	32
1	0	1
0	0	0
13	13	0
0	0	0
9	5	4
0	0	0
0	0	0
8	3	5
14	14	0
0	0	0
11	3	8
1	1	0
0	0	0
216	122	94

Xylazine Deaths by Age January – June 2022

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	0
2	Tallahassee	0
3	Live Oak	1
4	Jacksonville	54
5	Leesburg	0
6	St. Petersburg	19
7	Daytona Beach	16
8	Gainesville	4
9	Orlando	0
10	Lakeland	6
11	Miami	21
12	Sarasota	40
13	Tampa	1
14	Panama City	0
15	West Palm Beach	13
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	9
18	Melbourne	0
19	Ft. Pierce	0
20	Naples	8
21	Ft. Myers	14
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	11
24	Sanford	1
25	Kissimmee	0
Statewide Totals		218

Xylazine Caused 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	
32	0	2	4	14	12	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	3	1	4	
16	0	0	2	11	3	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	1	2	1	
14	0	1	3	8	2	
8	0	0	1	5	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	2	6	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	1	0	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
14	0	0	2	9	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
122	0	4	19	62	37	

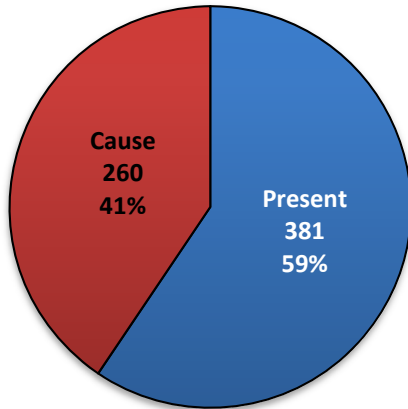
Xylazine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	
22	0	1	5	13	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	1	2	7	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	1	1	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
7	0	0	1	3	3	
32	0	0	12	15	5	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	1	2	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	1	4	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	1	4	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
96	0	3	25	49	19	

Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

January – June 2022

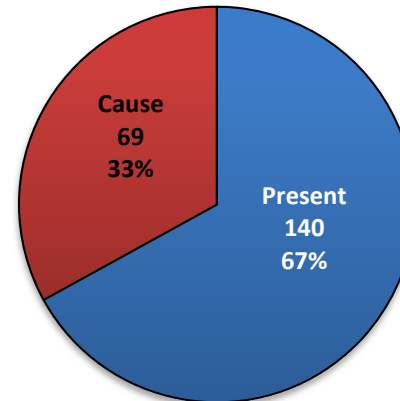
Alprazolam Deaths

Total Occurrences = 641



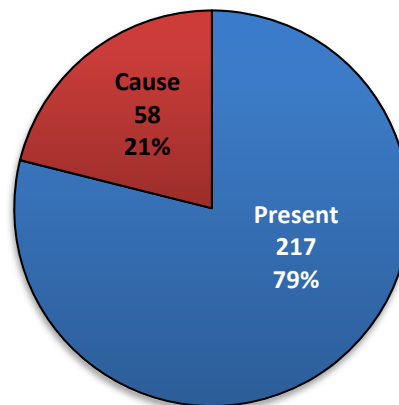
Diazepam Deaths

Total Occurrences = 209



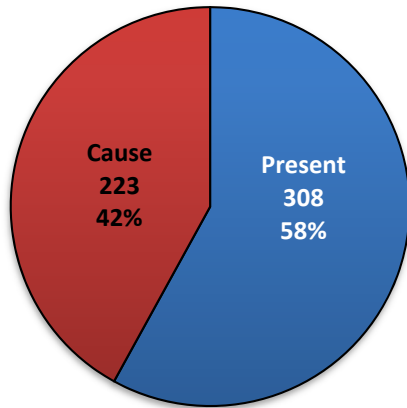
Clonazepam Deaths

Total Occurrences = 275

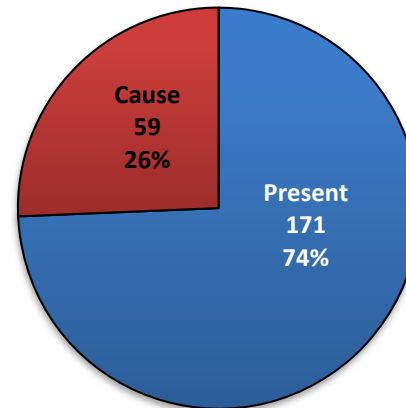


Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

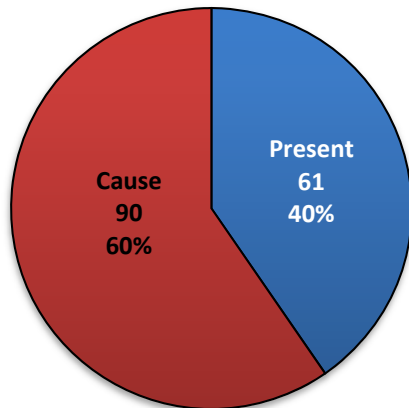
Oxycodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 531



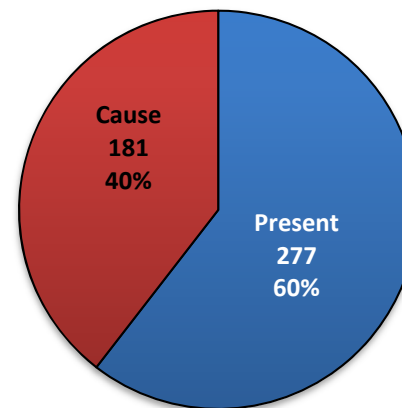
Hydrocodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 230



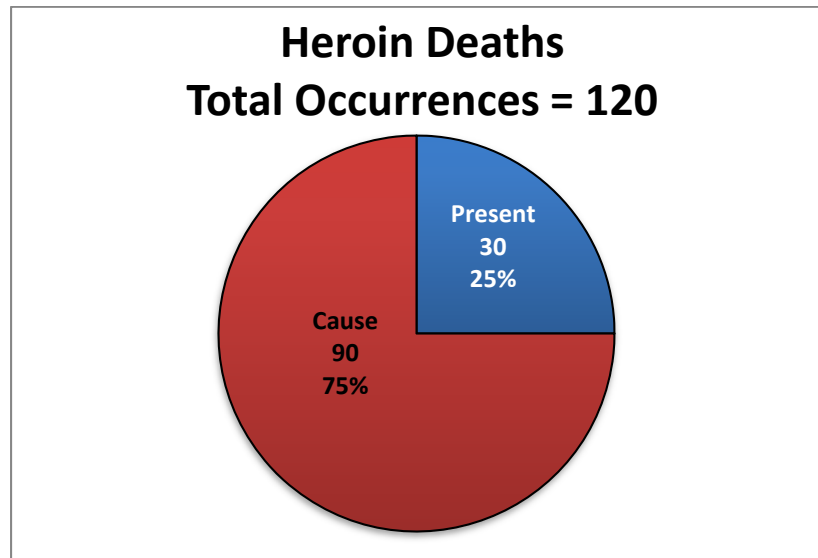
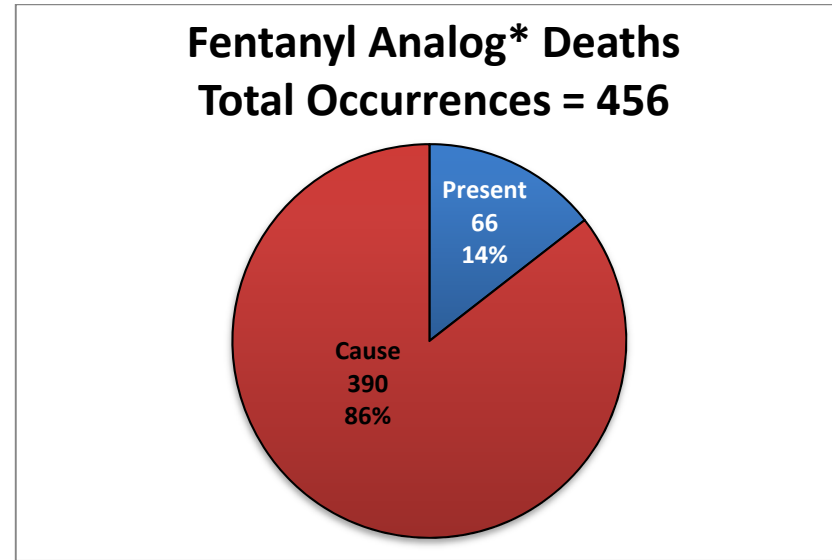
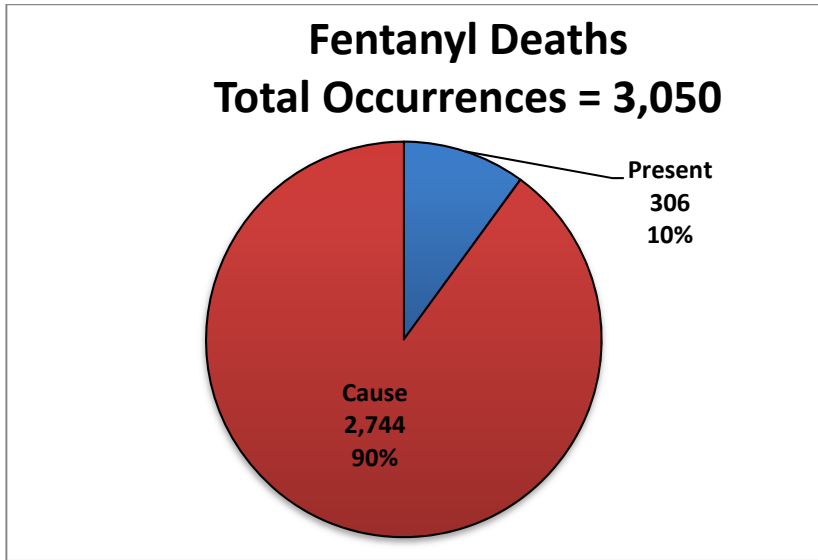
Methadone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 151



Morphine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 458

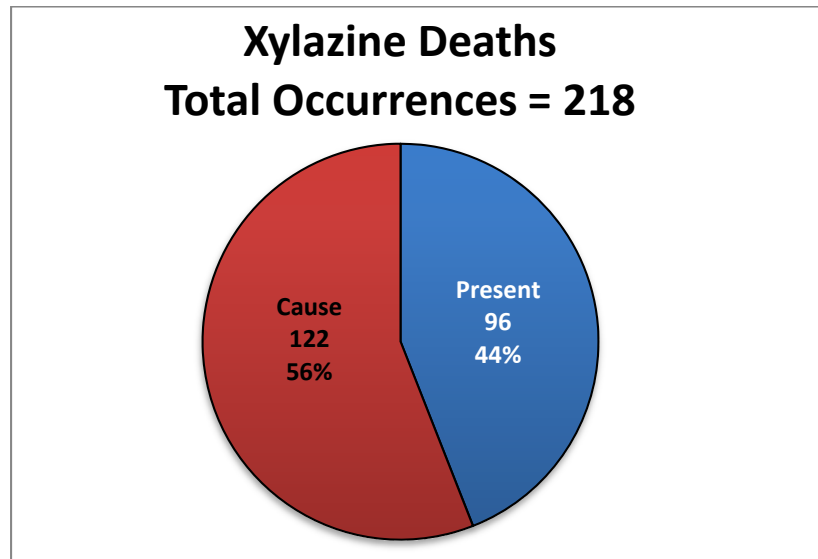
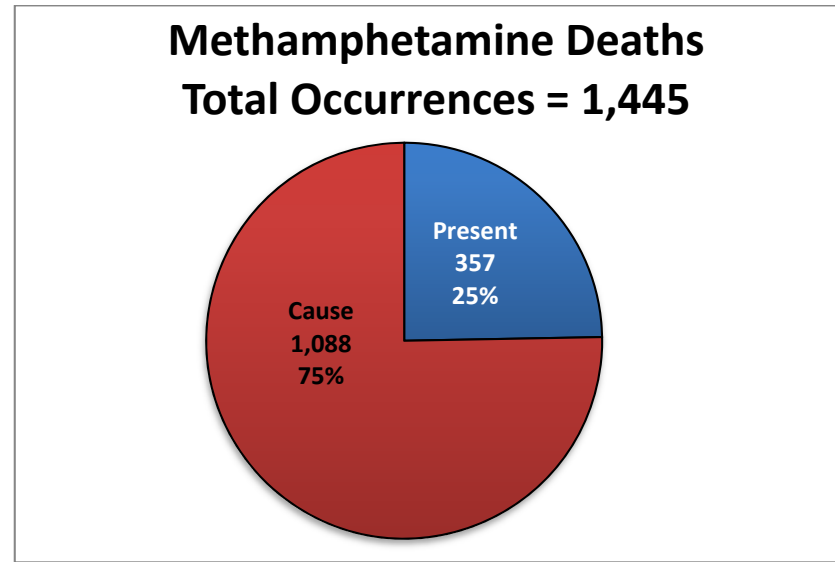
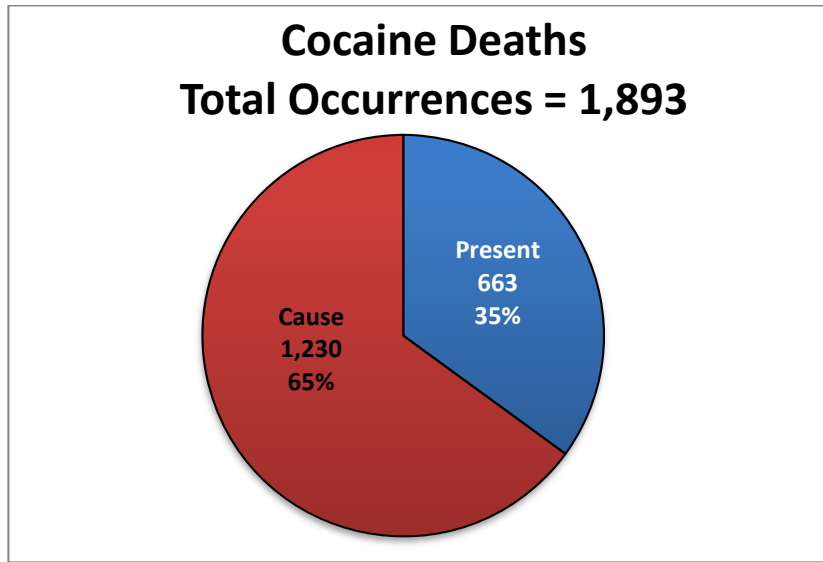


Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

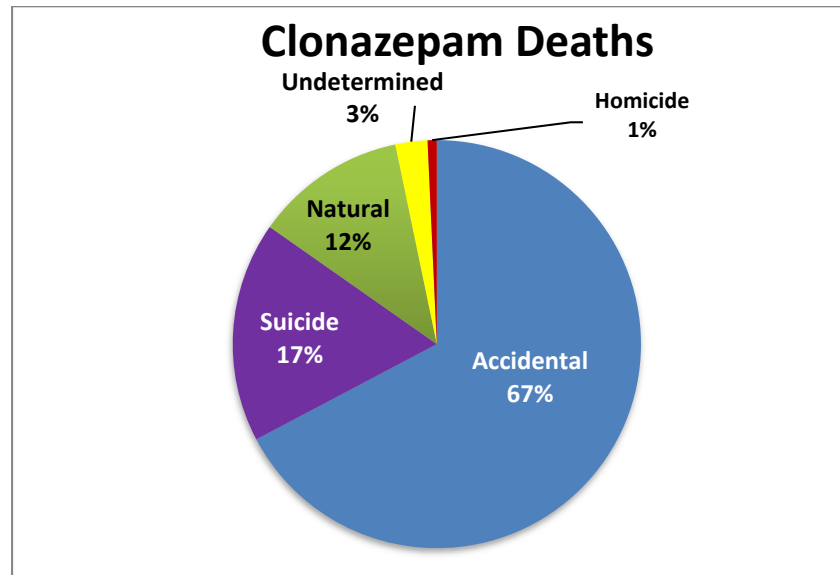
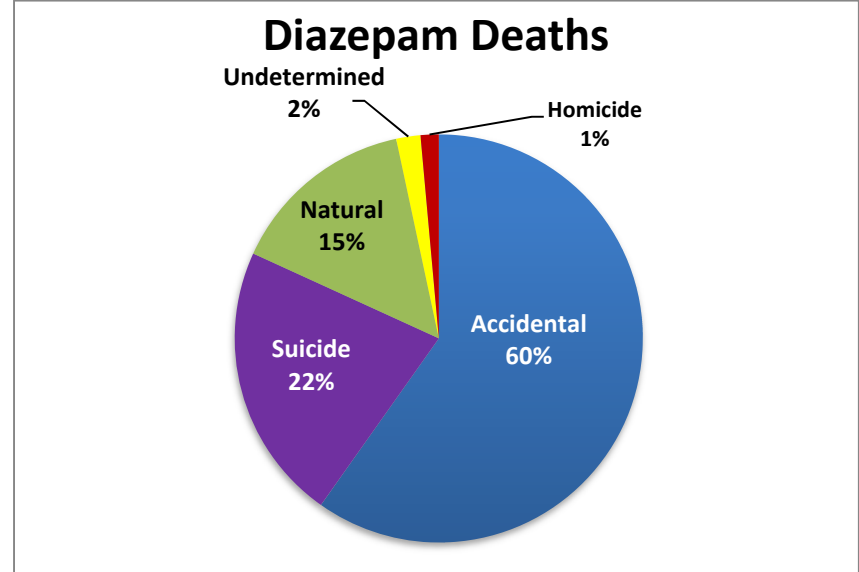
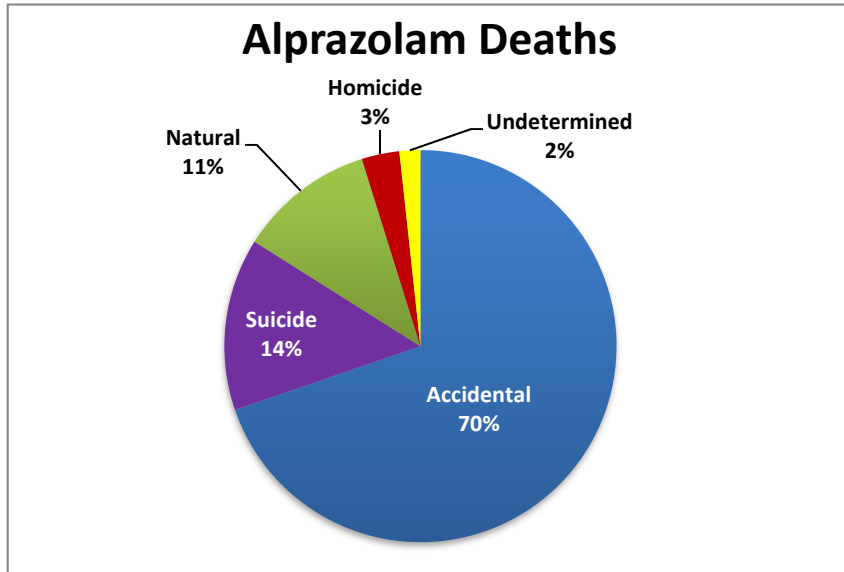


*Does not include 4-ANPP.

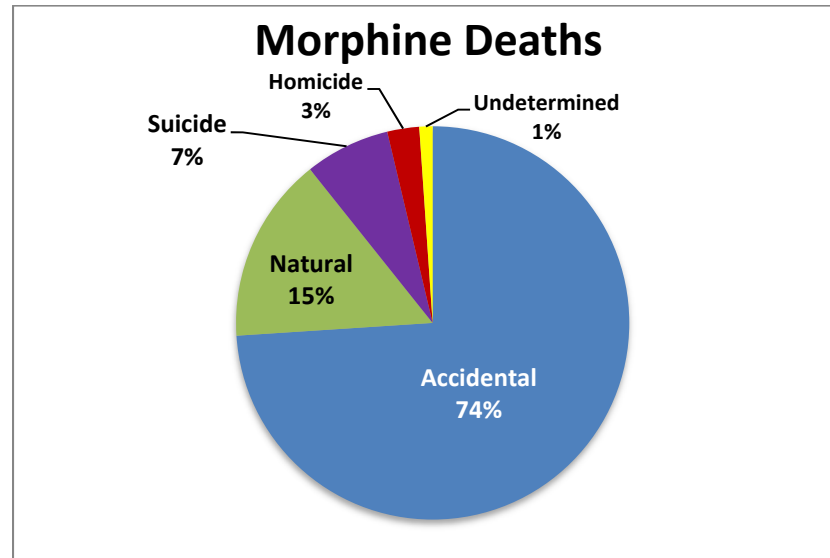
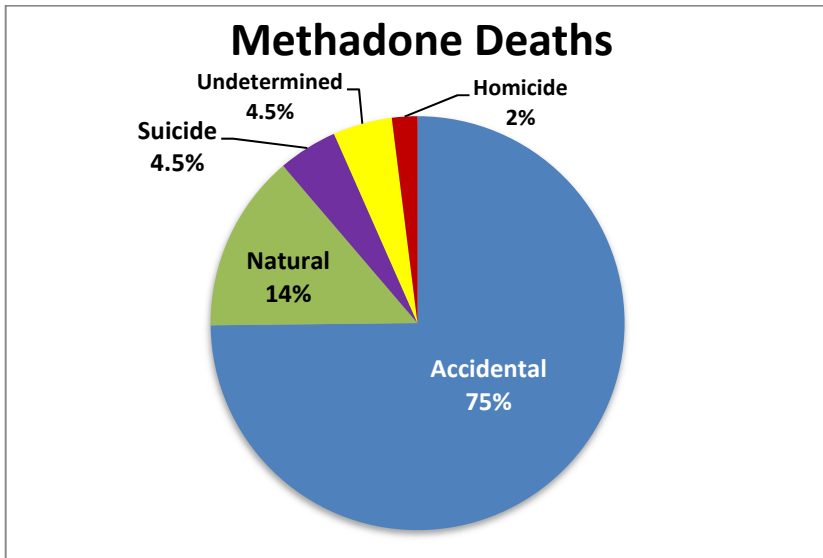
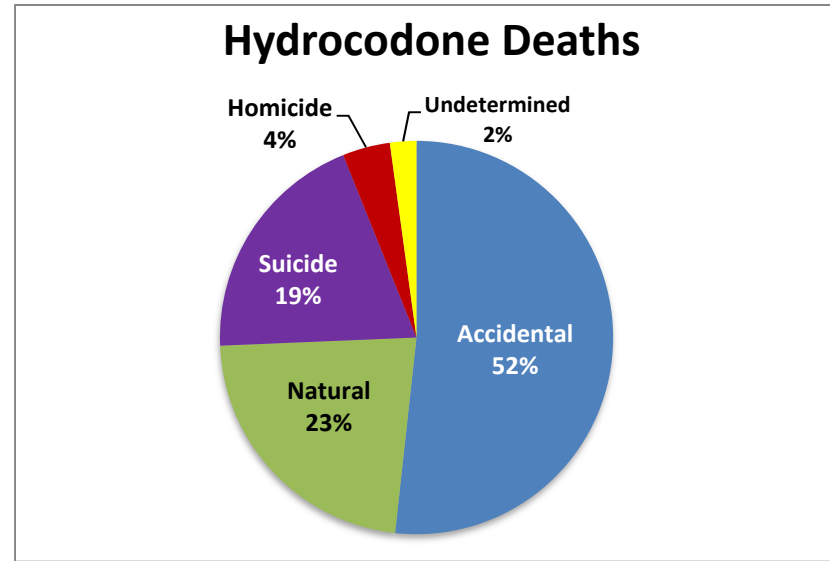
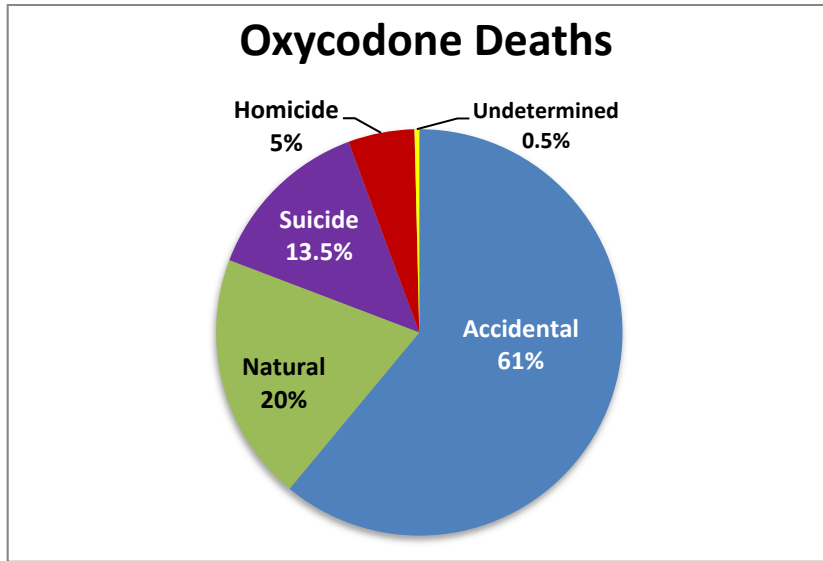
Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present



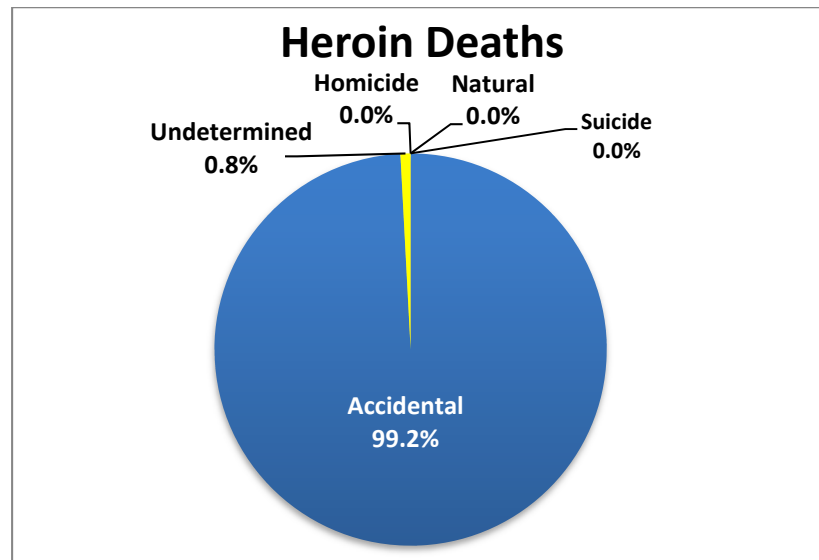
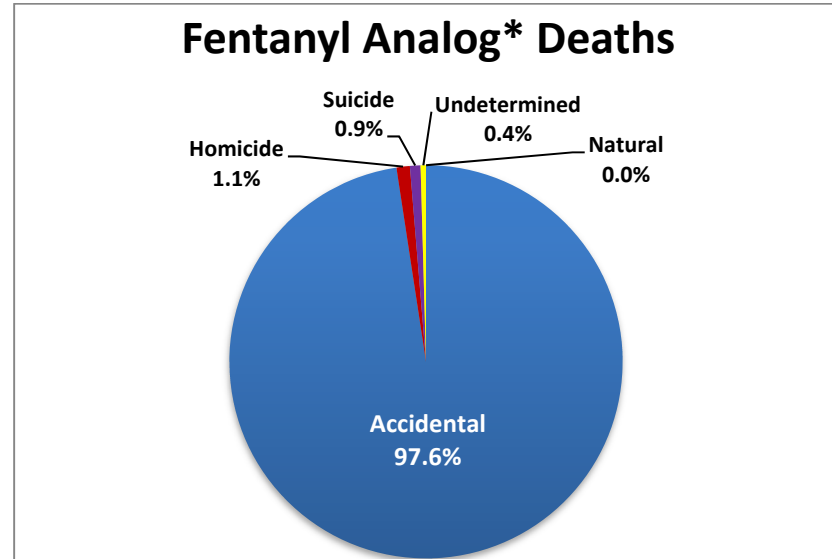
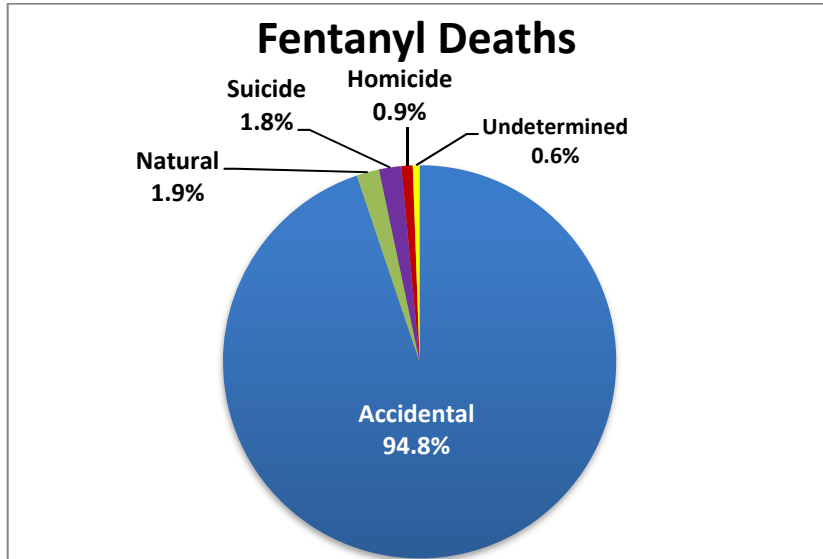
Manner of Death for Cases Reported (Accidental, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined) January – June 2022



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

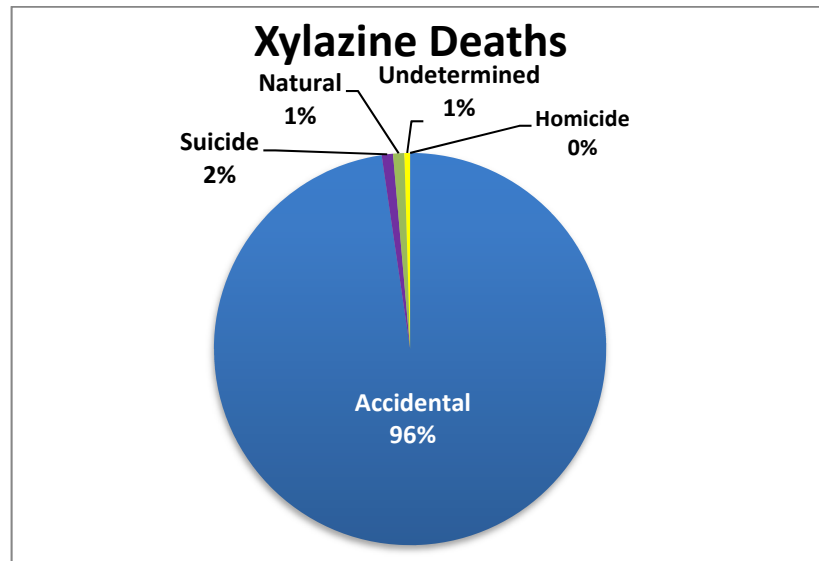
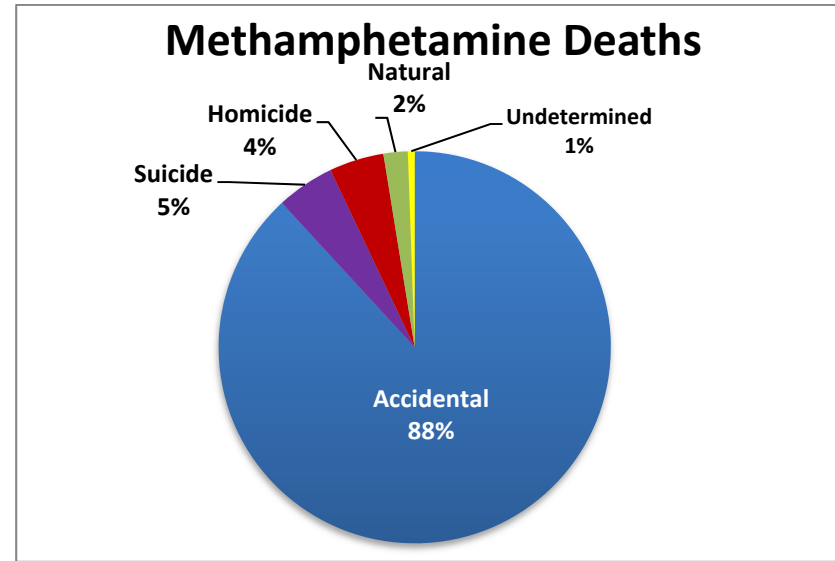
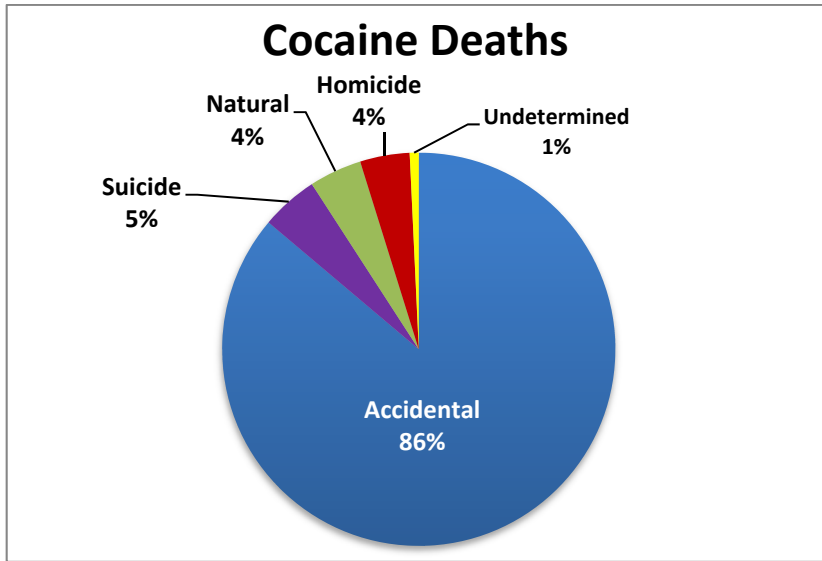


Manner of Death for Cases Reported (Accidental, Homicide, Natural, Suicide, or Undetermined)



*Does not include 4-ANPP.

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.

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.

Glossary (Continued)

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.”

Gabapentin – An anti-epileptic drug also called an anticonvulsant to treat neuropathic pain (nerve pain) caused by herpes virus.

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 is 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 analog 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.”

Xylazine - A drug used in veterinary medicine as a sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties. It is often mixed with other drugs such as fentanyl, heroin and cocaine.

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