



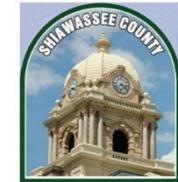
Department of Forensic Pathology

Office of the Medical Examiner

2025 Q1 (January 1 – March 31) Drug Report

Published December 30, 2025





Introduction

Drug-Related Deaths - Defined

We define drug deaths as those which result entirely or partially from the physiologic effects of acute toxicity. Therefore, included here are deaths which resulted from a combination of natural disease and acute intoxication (e.g. lung disease complicated by opioid intoxication). Our definition does not include deaths by violence, in which the violent behavior may have been caused or contributed to by intoxication (e.g. death due to injury from motor vehicle crash in which the at-fault driver was intoxicated). We also do not include deaths related to the effects of chronic substance use (e.g. deaths due to alcoholic liver disease or heart disease which may have been contributed to by chronic cocaine use) if not combined with acute toxicity.

Methods

The majority of the drug deaths reported are due to more than one substance, as you will see in the detailed tables that follow. Often, decedents have even more substances present in their body at the time of death or overdose incident than just the substances listed as having caused or contributed to death. After autopsy and review of records, including toxicology report, the medical examiner assigned to the case determines which of the substances present played a causal role in the death. Thus, there may be substances present in a given case which are not included in the cause of death statement.

Occasionally, intoxicated decedents survive in the hospital for a time prior to death, following acute drug intoxication. In these cases, all efforts are made to obtain and test the earliest blood and urine available from their time in the hospital for the overdose incident, so that the toxicology results reflect what was in the body at the time the overdose occurred.

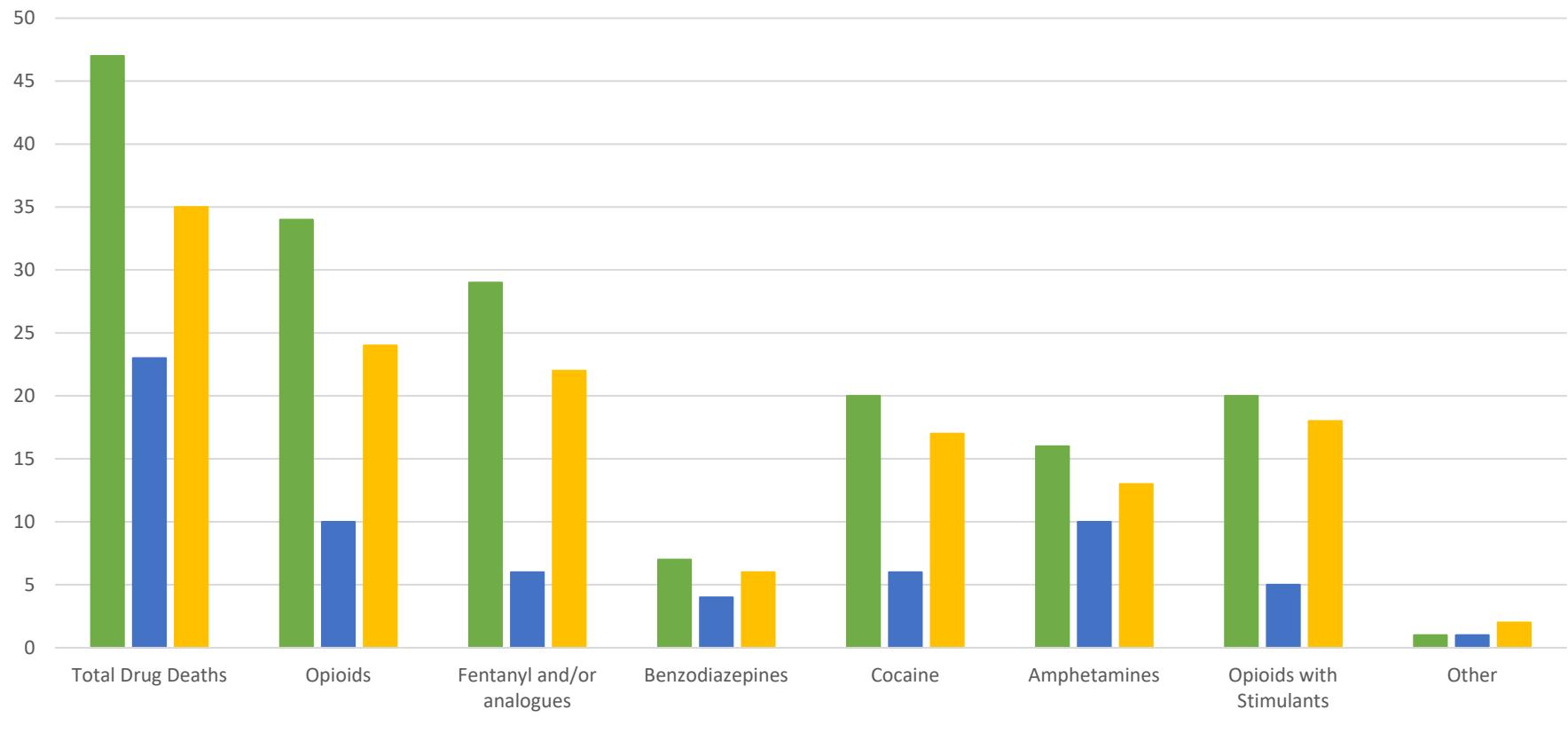
New information occasionally becomes available after a "final" cause and manner of death was determined, which sometimes, albeit rarely, results in a change to the "final" cause or manner of death. As such, the statistics contained herein may be subject to change at any time.

The extent of toxicology testing is determined by the medical examiner assigned to the case, based upon the circumstances of death. During the period reported, our office used Axis Forensic Toxicology for toxicology testing.¹

¹ If you have questions about what drugs we are currently capable of detecting, please visit www.axisfortox.com or email michelle.fox@sparrow.org

All-County Drug Class Occurrences in Drug-Related Deaths

Q1 2025 compared with Q4 2024 and Q1 2024



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories.

Clinton County

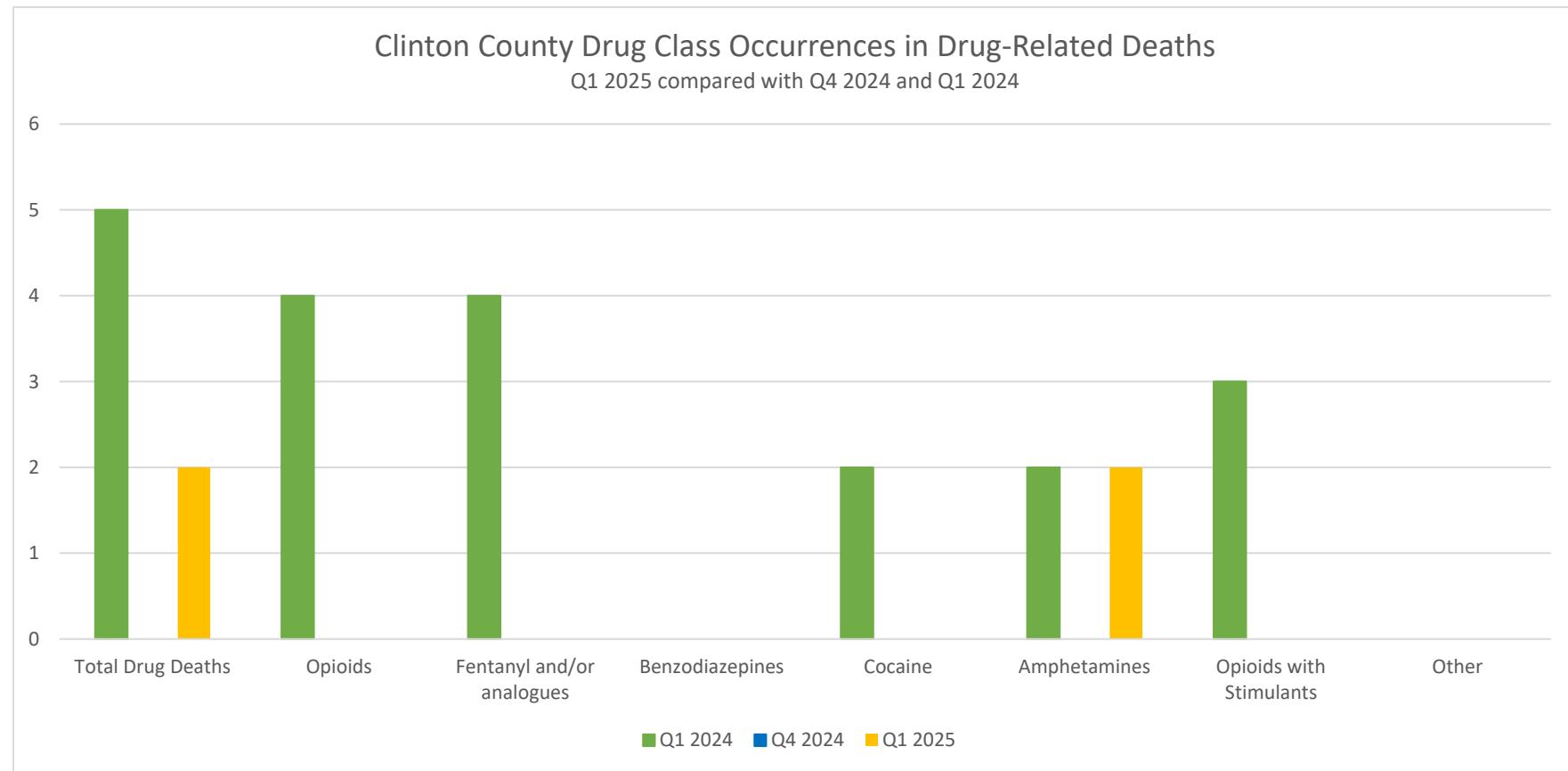
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q1 Clinton County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	53	cyclobenzaprine, dextromethorphan, duloxetine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	53	methamphetamine	Accident

Clinton County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories.

Eaton County

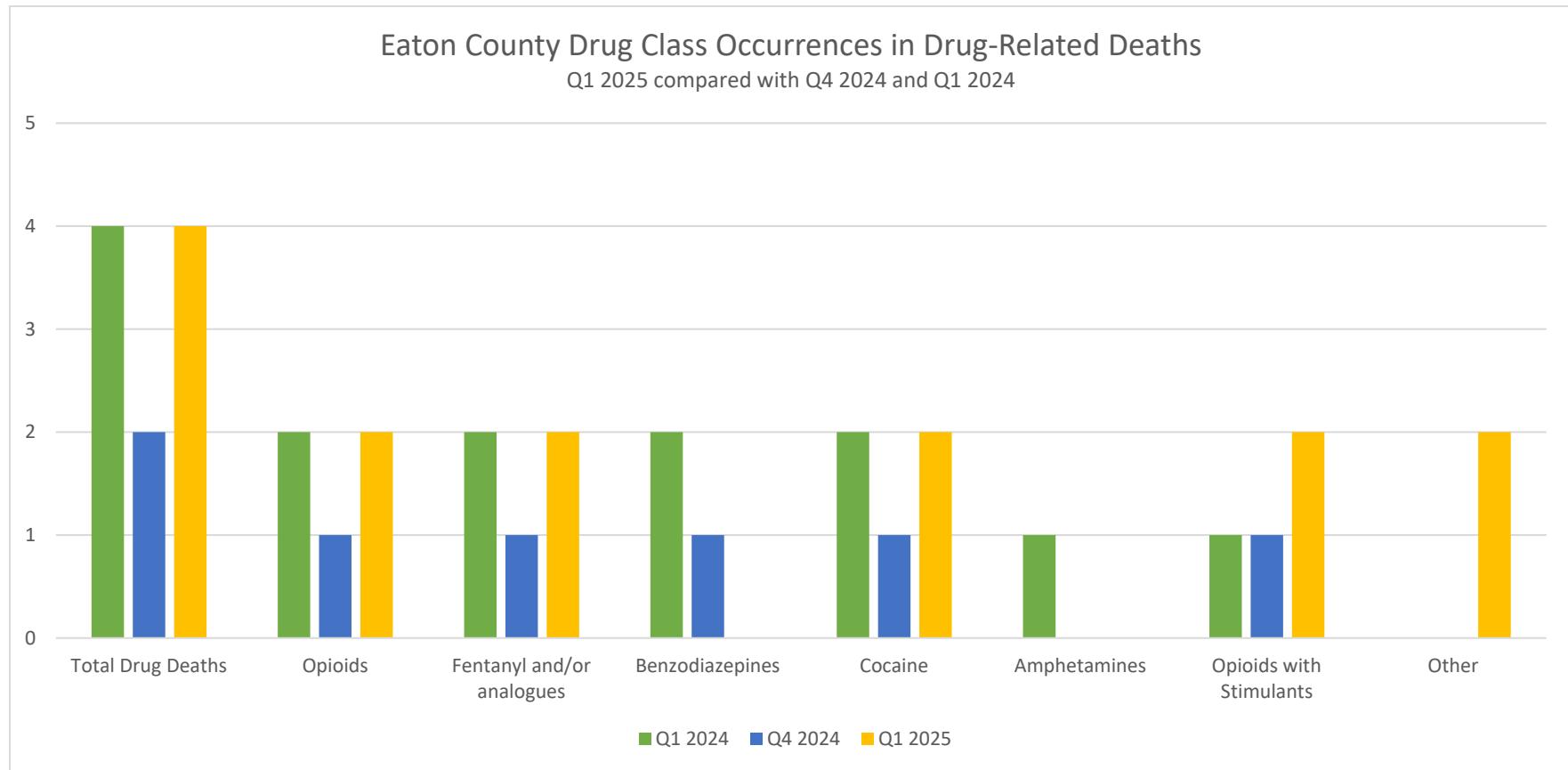
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q1 Eaton County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	42	cocaine, carfentanil, ethanol	Accident
Male	43	cocaine, fentanyl, carfentanil, ethanol	Accident
Female	67	aripiprazole, diphenhydramine, mitragynine, trazodone, venlafaxine	Accident
Male	69	quetiapine	Indeterminate

Eaton County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories.

Ingham County

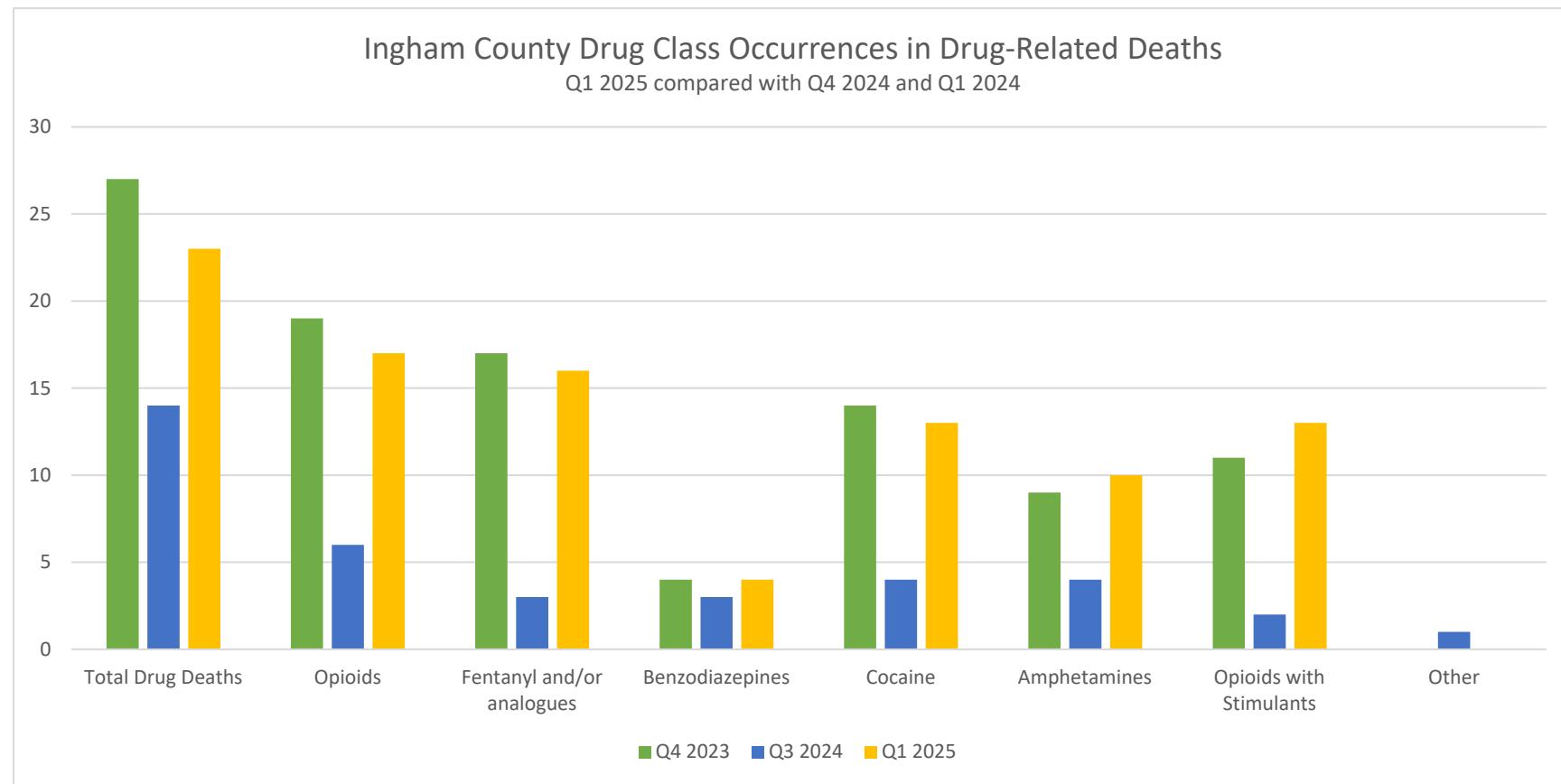
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q1 Ingham County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	19	cocaine	Accident
Female	23	acetyl fentanyl, cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	24	ariprazole, bupropion, cocaine, fluoxetine, gabapentin	Suicide
Male	29	fentanyl	Accident
Female	30	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	31	amphetamine, cyclobenzaprine, clonazepam, fentanyl, fluoxetine, gabapentin	Accident
Male	32	cocaine, fentanyl, hydroxyzine, paroxetine	Accident
Female	34	amphetamine, clonazepam, ethanol, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, lamotrigine, sertraline	Accident
Male	35	fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, mirtazapine	Accident
Male	36	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	37	alprazolam, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, morphine	Accident
Male	42	cocaine, ethanol, fentanyl	Accident
Male	42	cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	44	amphetamine, clonazepam, diphenhydramine, pseudoephedrine, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, fluoxetine	Accident
Female	46	cocaine fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, hydrocodone, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	51	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	55	cocaine	Accident
Female	55	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	58	cocaine	Accident
Female	60	cocaine, cyclobenzaprine, oxycodone, pregabalin, quetiapine, trazodone	Accident
Male	63	methamphetamine	Accident
Male	72	fentanyl, methadone	Accident
Male	74	cocaine, methamphetamine	Accident

Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories.

Ionia County

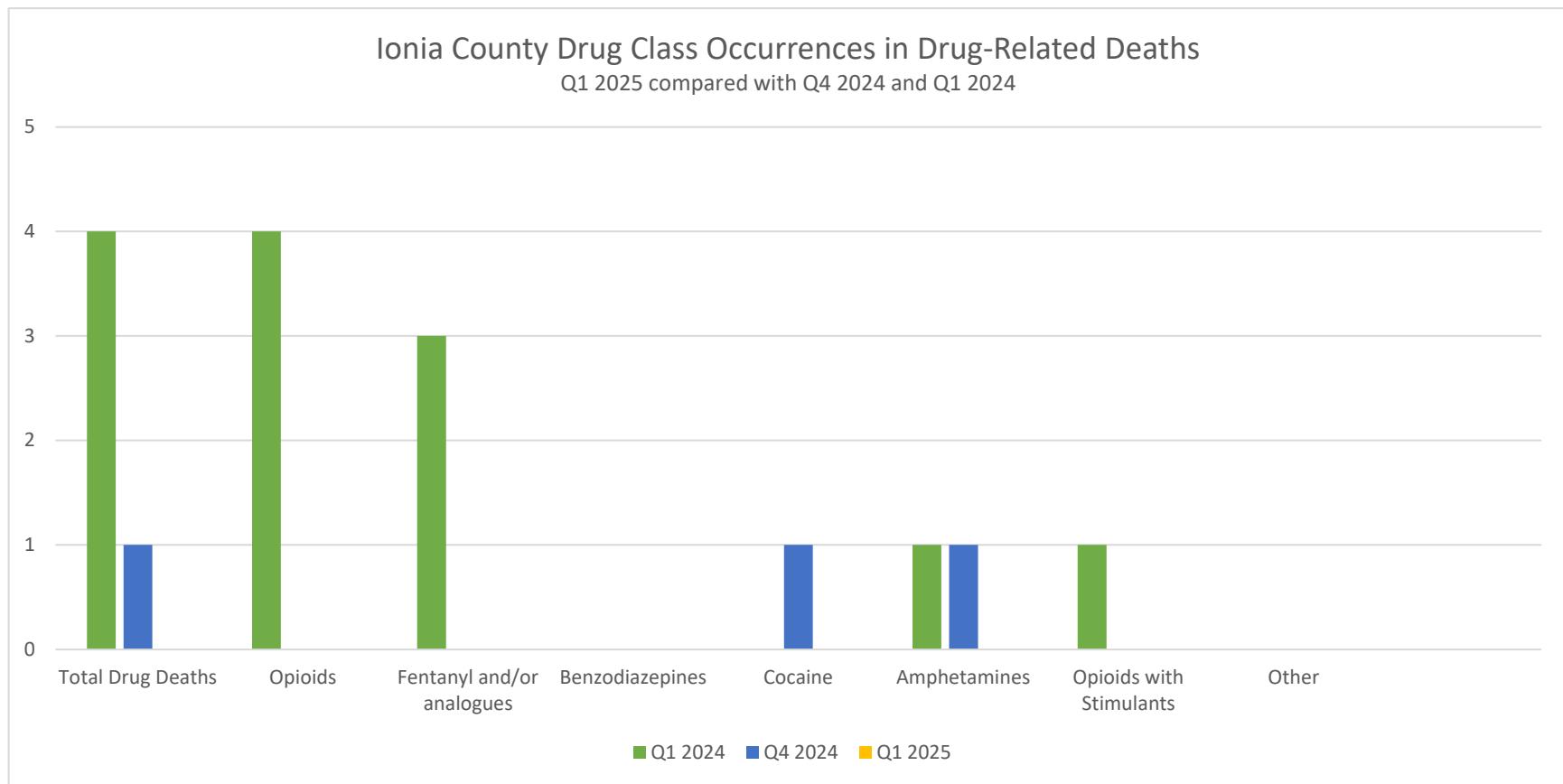
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q1 Ionia County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
No drug-related deaths			

Ionia County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories.

Isabella County

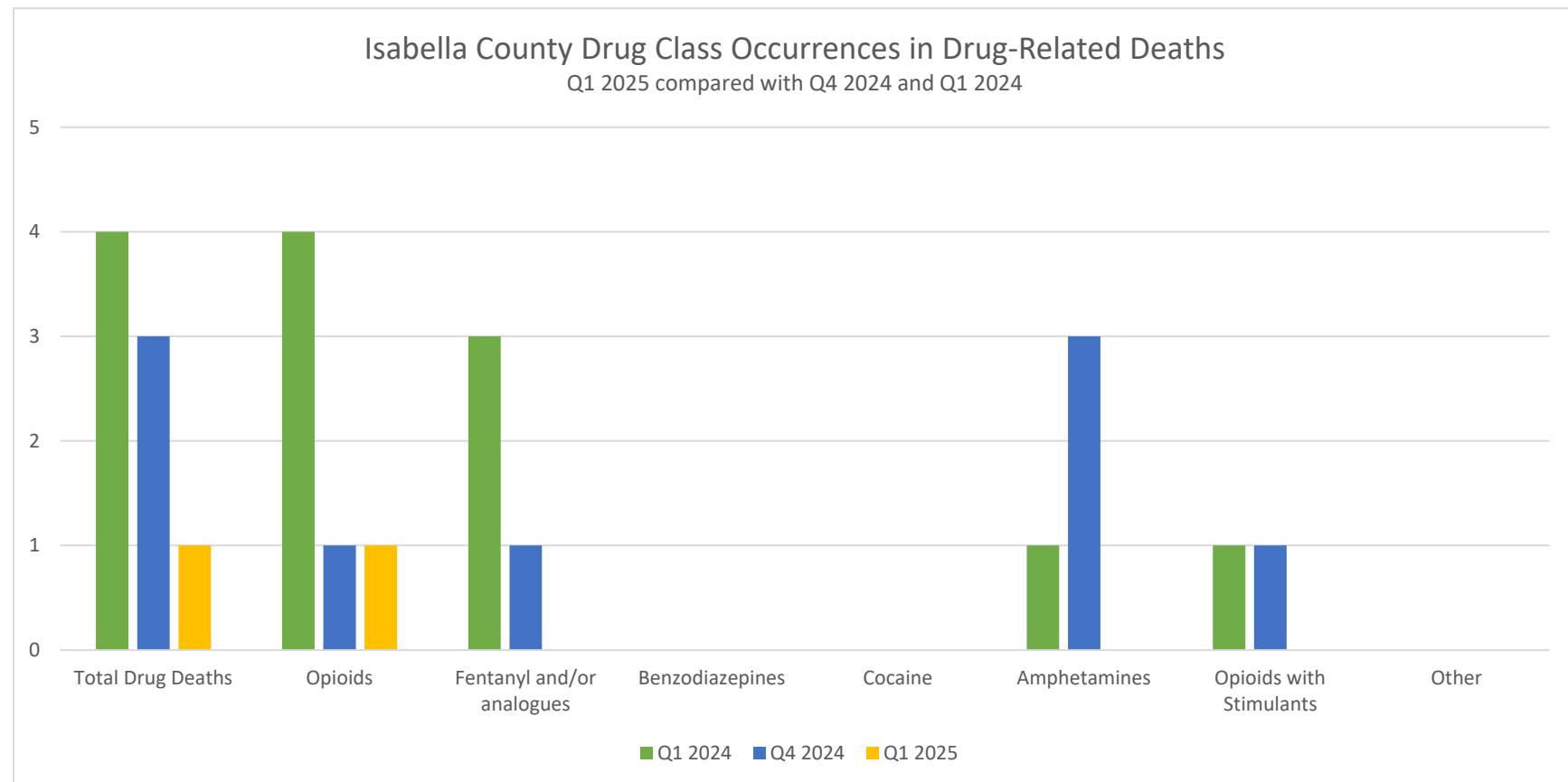
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q1 Isabella County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	49	codeine, gabapentin, morphine, oxycodone	Accident

Isabella County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories.

Livingston County

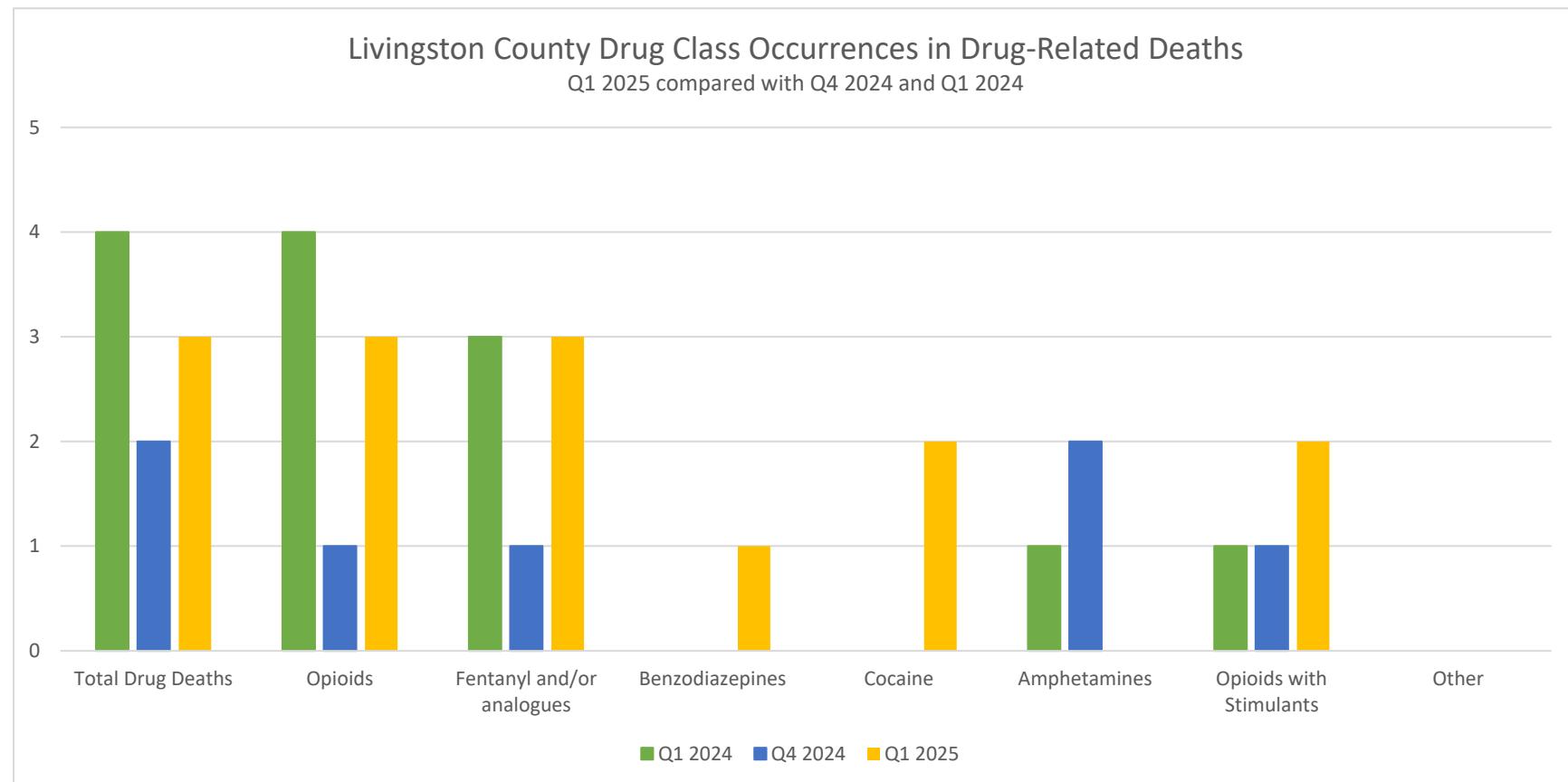
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q1 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	31	acetyl fentanyl, alprazolam, fentanyl, oxycodone	Accident
Male	36	carfentanil, cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	66	cocaine, fentanyl, pregabalin	Accident

Livingston County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories.

Shiawassee County

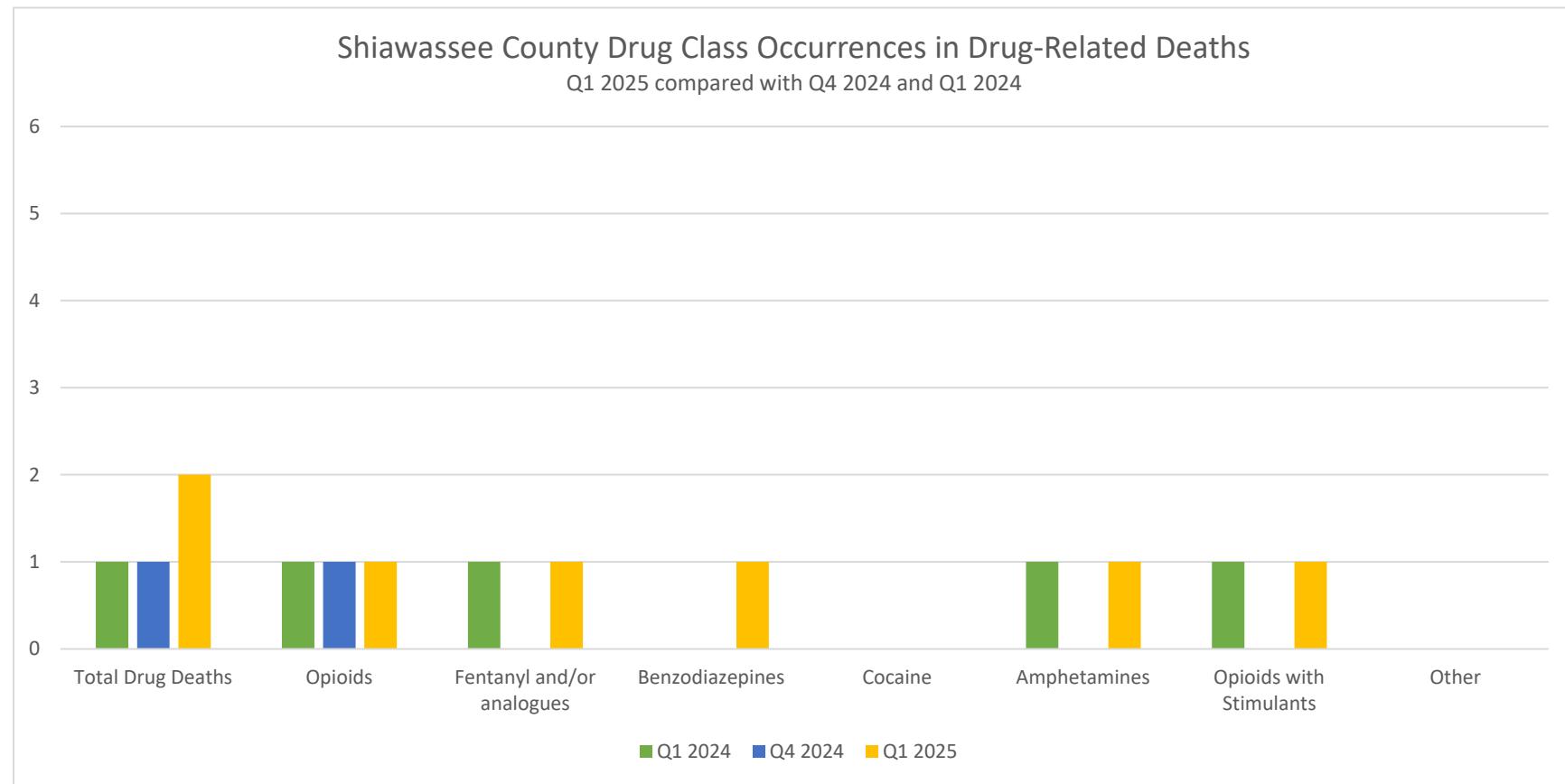
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q1 Shiawassee County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	34	acetyl fentanyl, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	47	bupropion, clonazepam, cyclobenzaprine, duloxetine, fluoxetine, lamotrigine, trihexyphenidyl	Suicide

Shiawassee County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given class of drug. As most drug-related deaths are due to two or more substances, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, benzodiazepines, fentanyl and/or analogues, and opioids with benzodiazepines categories). Multiple of the same class of drug in the same death counts as only one occurrence of that class of drugs (e.g. death due to heroin and hydrocodone intoxication – both of these are opioids so this death falls only in the opioids category, as one occurrence). The “other” category is for occurrences of drug-related deaths due *solely* to drugs which do not fall into the other listed categories

Historical Data

