



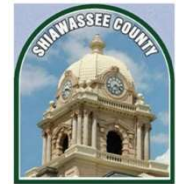
Department of Forensic Pathology

Office of the Medical Examiner

2025 Q4 (October 1st- December 31st) Drug Report

Published April 21, 2026





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.

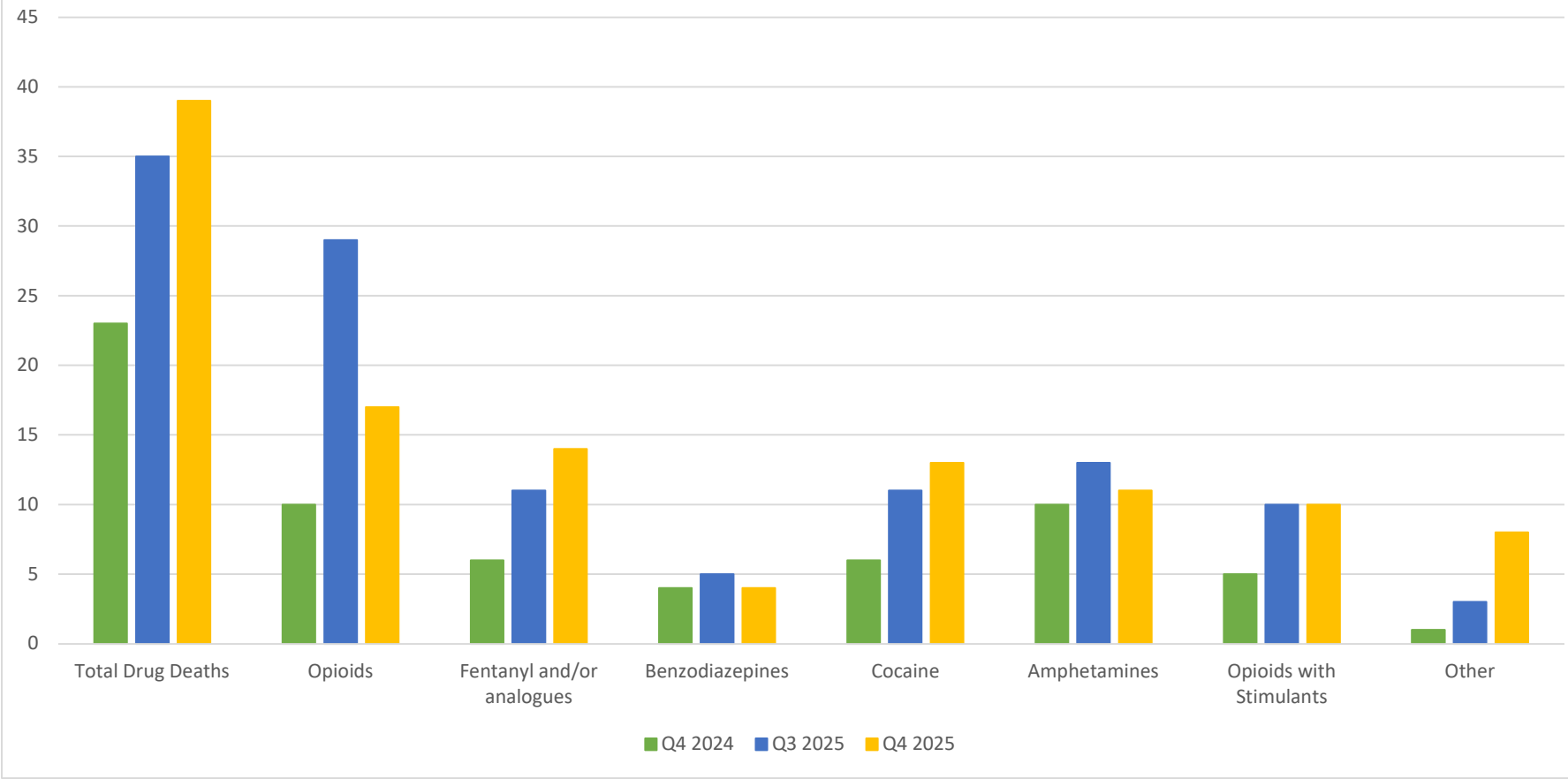
Occasionally, intoxicated decedents survive in the hospital for a time prior to death, following acute drug intoxication. In these cases, all efforts are made to obtain and test the earliest blood and urine available from their time in the hospital for the overdose incident, so that the toxicology results 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 Q4 2025 compared with Q3 2025 and Q4 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.

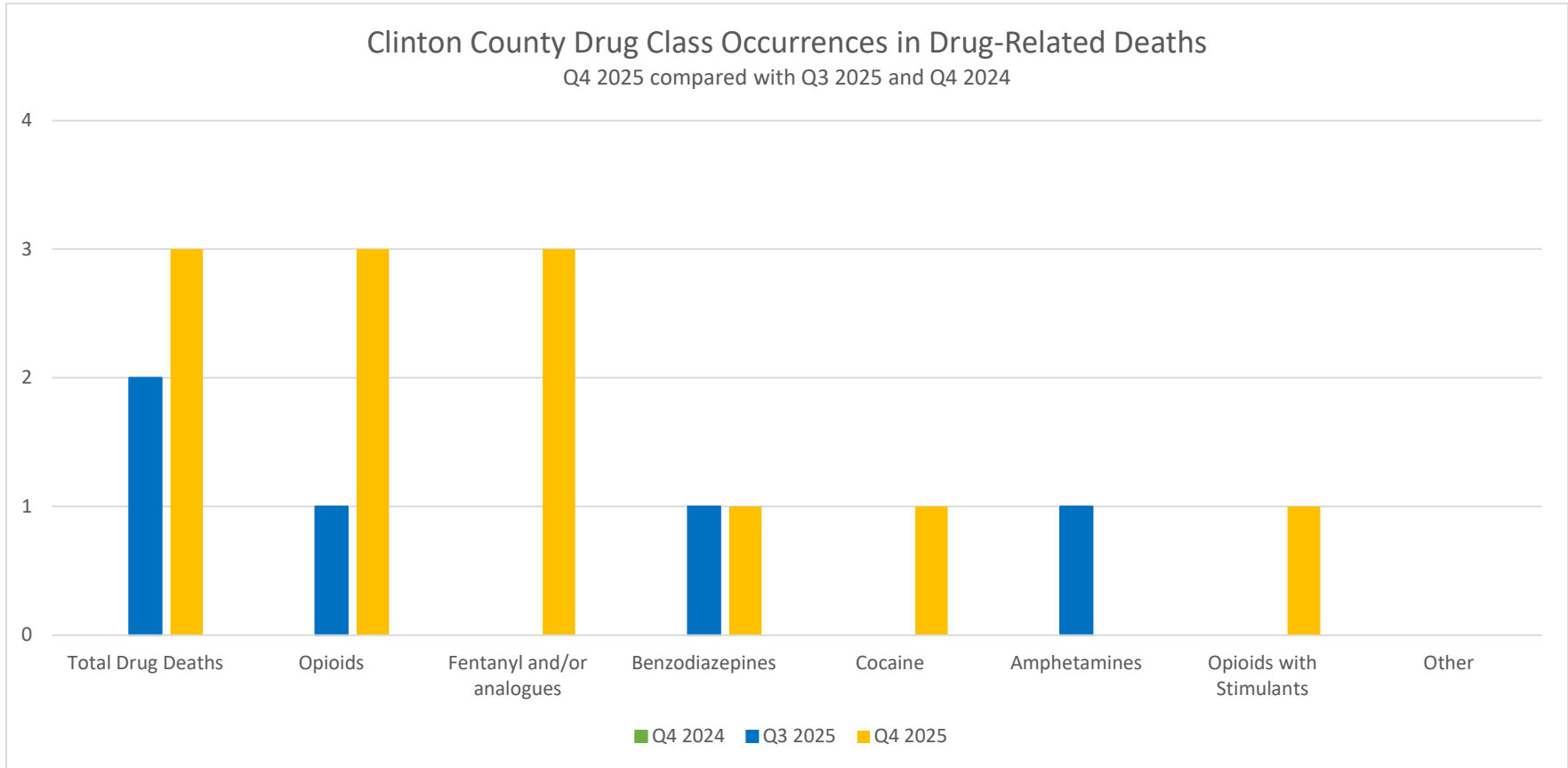
Clinton County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q4 Clinton County Drug-Related Deaths			
Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	35	cocaine, diphenhydramine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	39	clonazepam, fentanyl	Accident
Male	63	carfentanil, fentanyl, gabapentin, morphine	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.

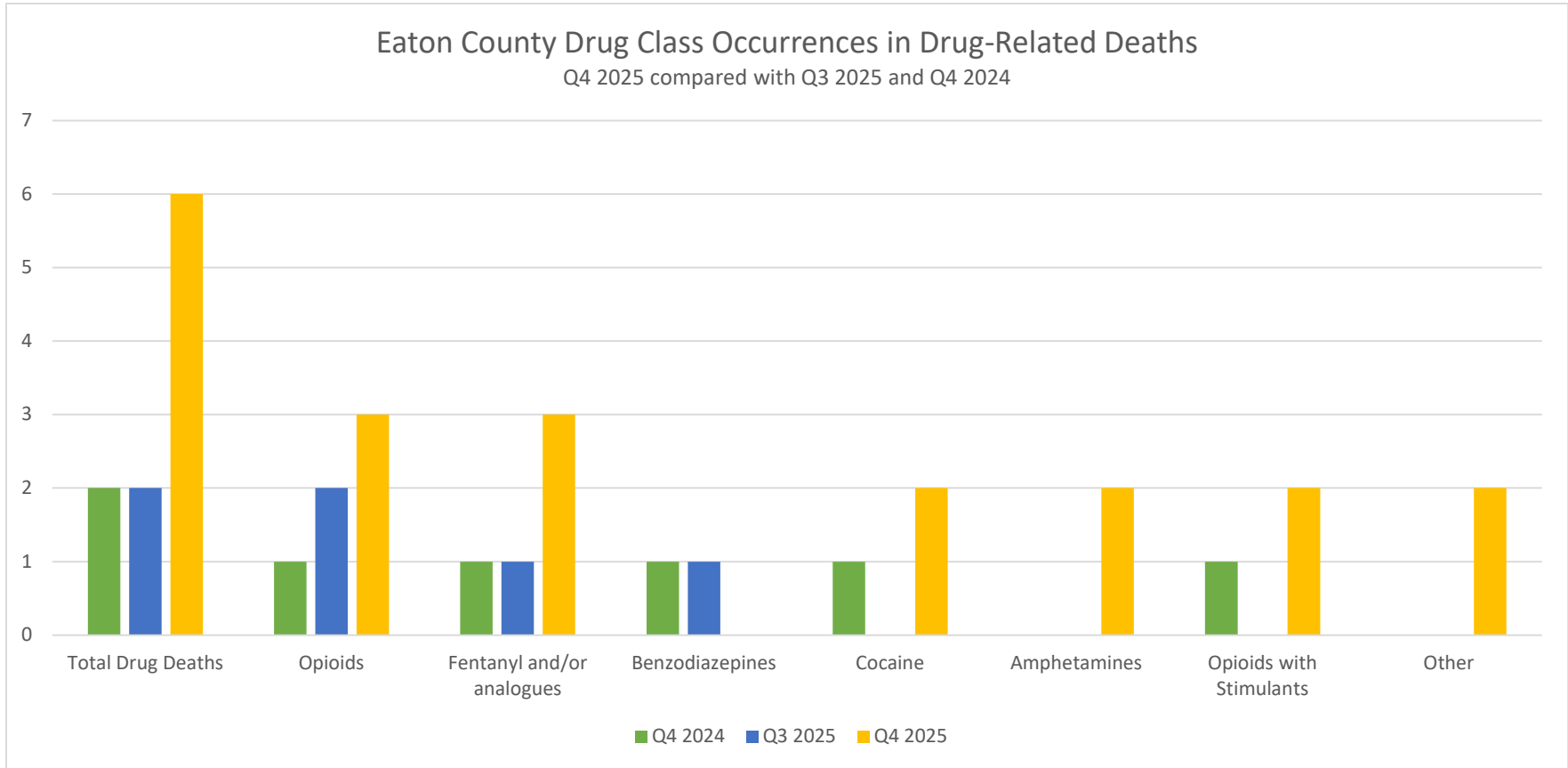
Eaton County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q4 Eaton County Drug-Related Deaths			
Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	36	cocaine, diphenhydramine, fentanyl, methadone	Accident
Male	38	ethanol	Accident
Male	47	doxylamine, fentanyl, methamphetamine, pregabalin	Accident
Male	61	cocaine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	65	carfentanil, fentanyl, hydrocodone, ortho-methylfentanyl	Accident
Female	95	bumetanide, diltiazem, metoprolol	Suicide

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.

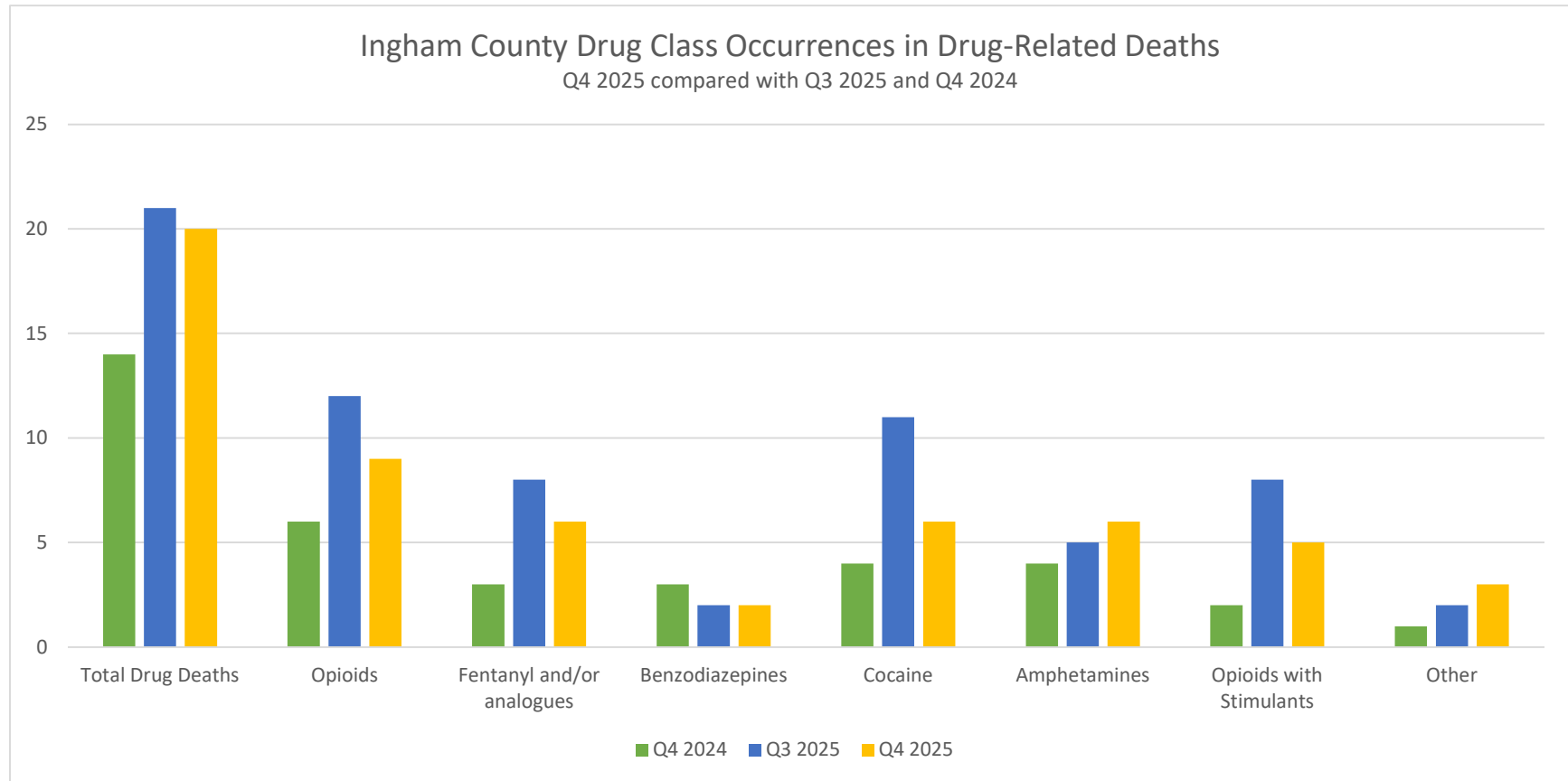
Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q4 Ingham County Drug-Related Deaths			
Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	1	amphetamine	Indeterminate
Female	8	desmethyloclobazam- benzo	Indeterminate
Female	17	bupropion, fluoxetine	Suicide
Female	22	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	32	ethanol	Indeterminate
Female	35	diphenhydramine, fentanyl, quetiapine sertraline, trazadone	Accident
Female	37	buprenorphine, ethanol, hydroxyzine, methamphetamine	Indeterminate
Male	37	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	38	acetaminophen	Accident
Female	39	heroin, fentanyl	Accident
Female	39	cyclobenzaprine, dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine, doxylamine, duloxetine, hydroxyzine, methadone, pregabalin	Accident
Male	40	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	41	cocaine	Accident
Female	41	fentanyl, gabapentin, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	47	gabapentin, ketamine, methadone	Accident
Male	56	bromazolam, clonazolam, ethanol	Accident
Male	57	cocaine, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	60	cocaine, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl	Accident
Male	64	cocaine	Accident
Male	75	cocaine	Accident

Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths



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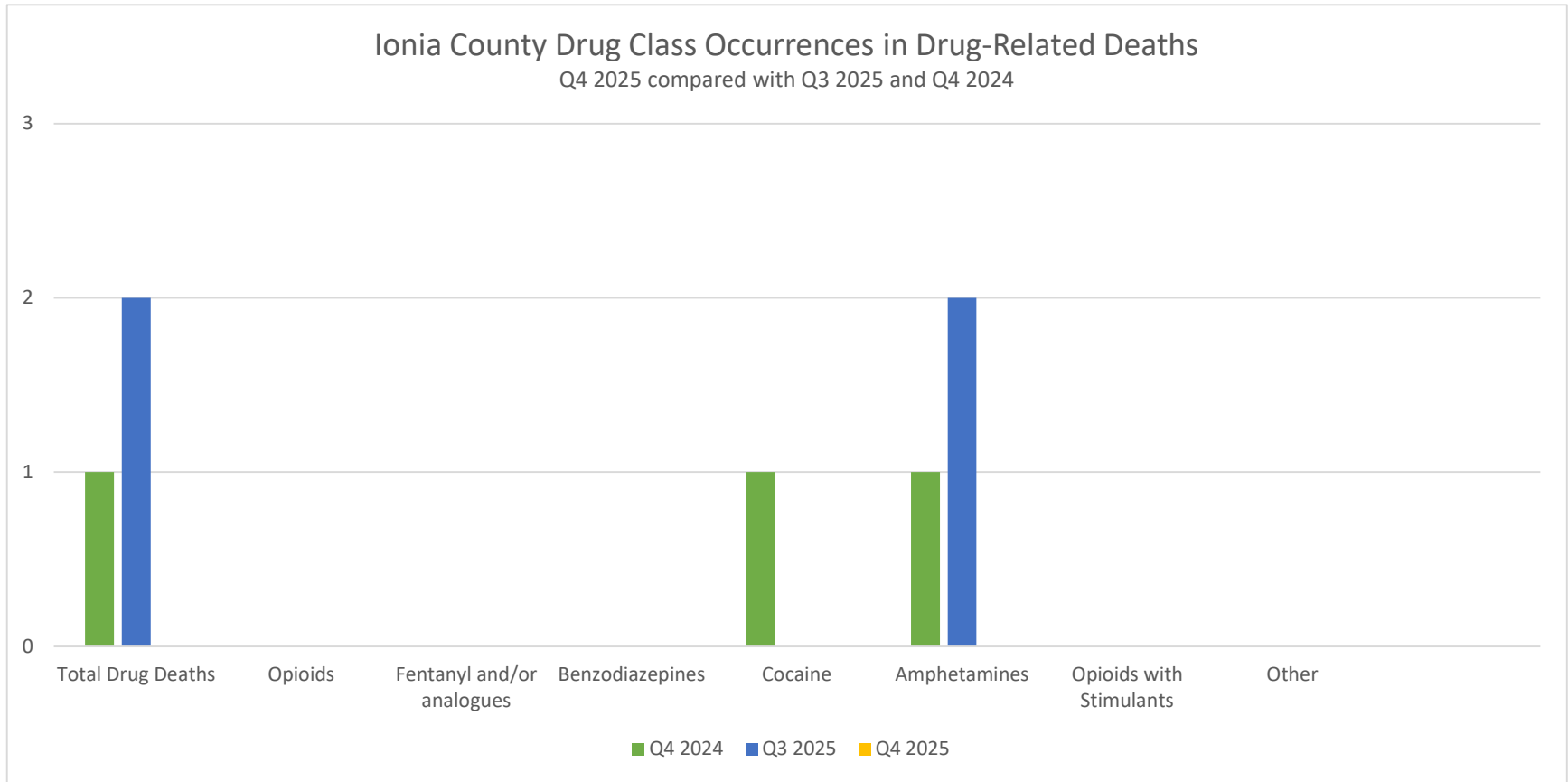
Ionia County
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q4 Ionia County Drug-Related Deaths

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

Ionia County

Drug-Related Deaths



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Isabella County

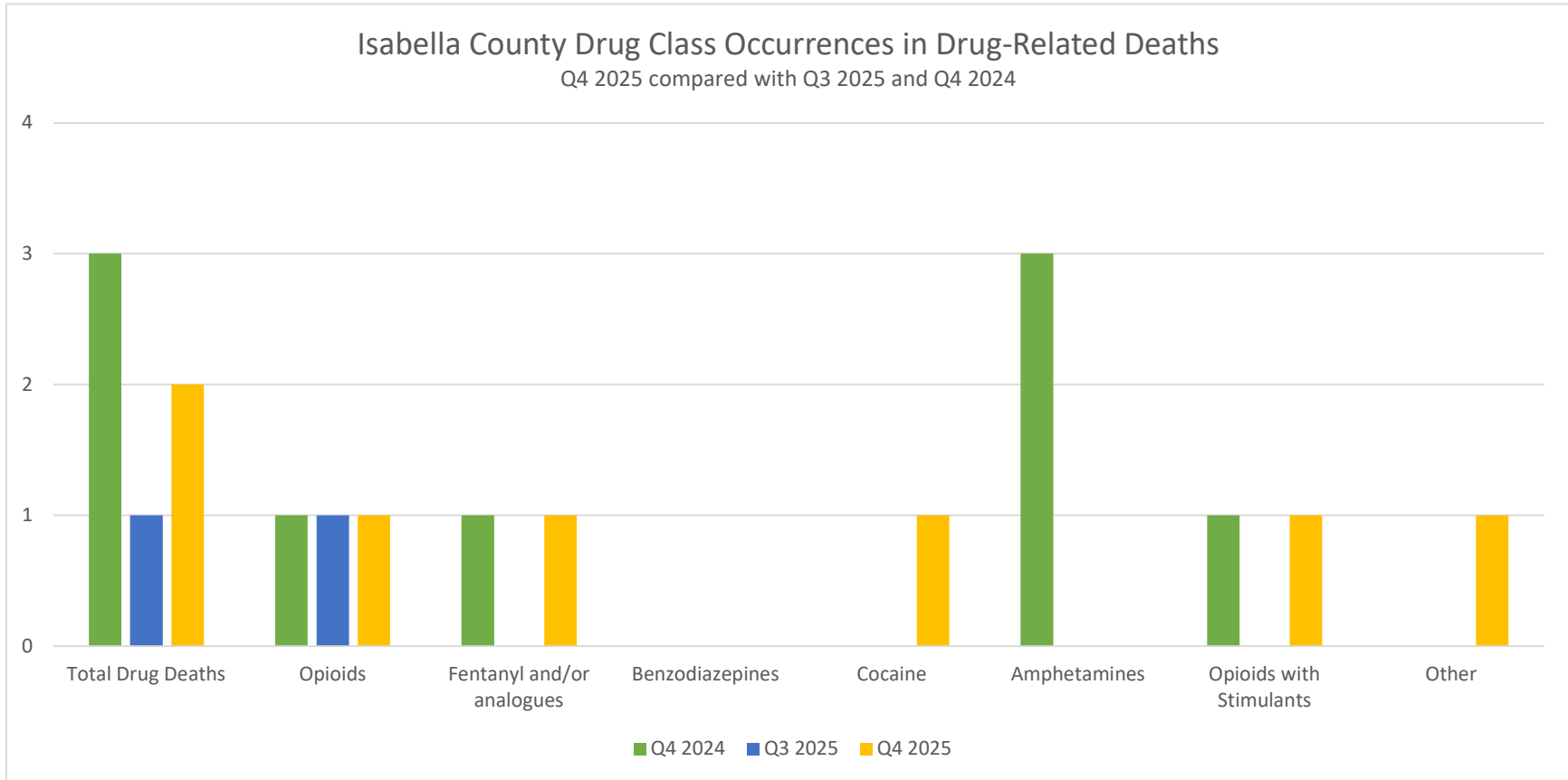
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q4 Isabella County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	29	cyclobenzaprine	Accident
Male	40	cocaine, fentanyl	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.

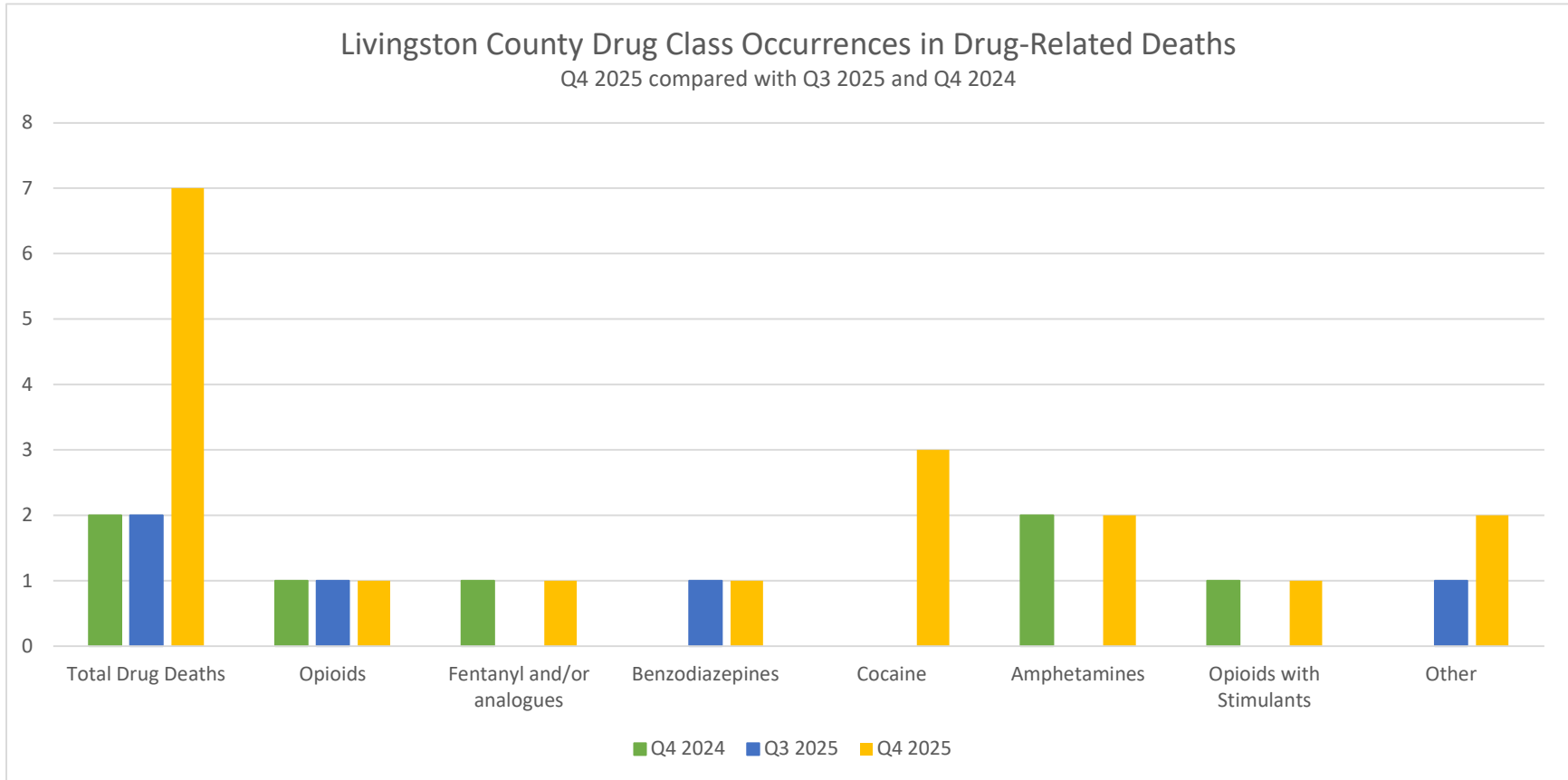
Livingston County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q4 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths			
Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	43	bupropion, cyclobenzaprine, gabapentin	Indeterminate
Male	50	7-hydroxymitragynine, cyclobenzaprine, clonazepam, diphenhydramine, gabapentin, mitragynine	Indeterminate
Male	52	carfentanil, cocaine, heroin, fentanyl	Accident
Male	58	amphetamine, cocaine	Accident
Male	61	cocaine	Accident
Female	63	ethanol	Accident
Female	64	methamphetamine, mitragynine	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

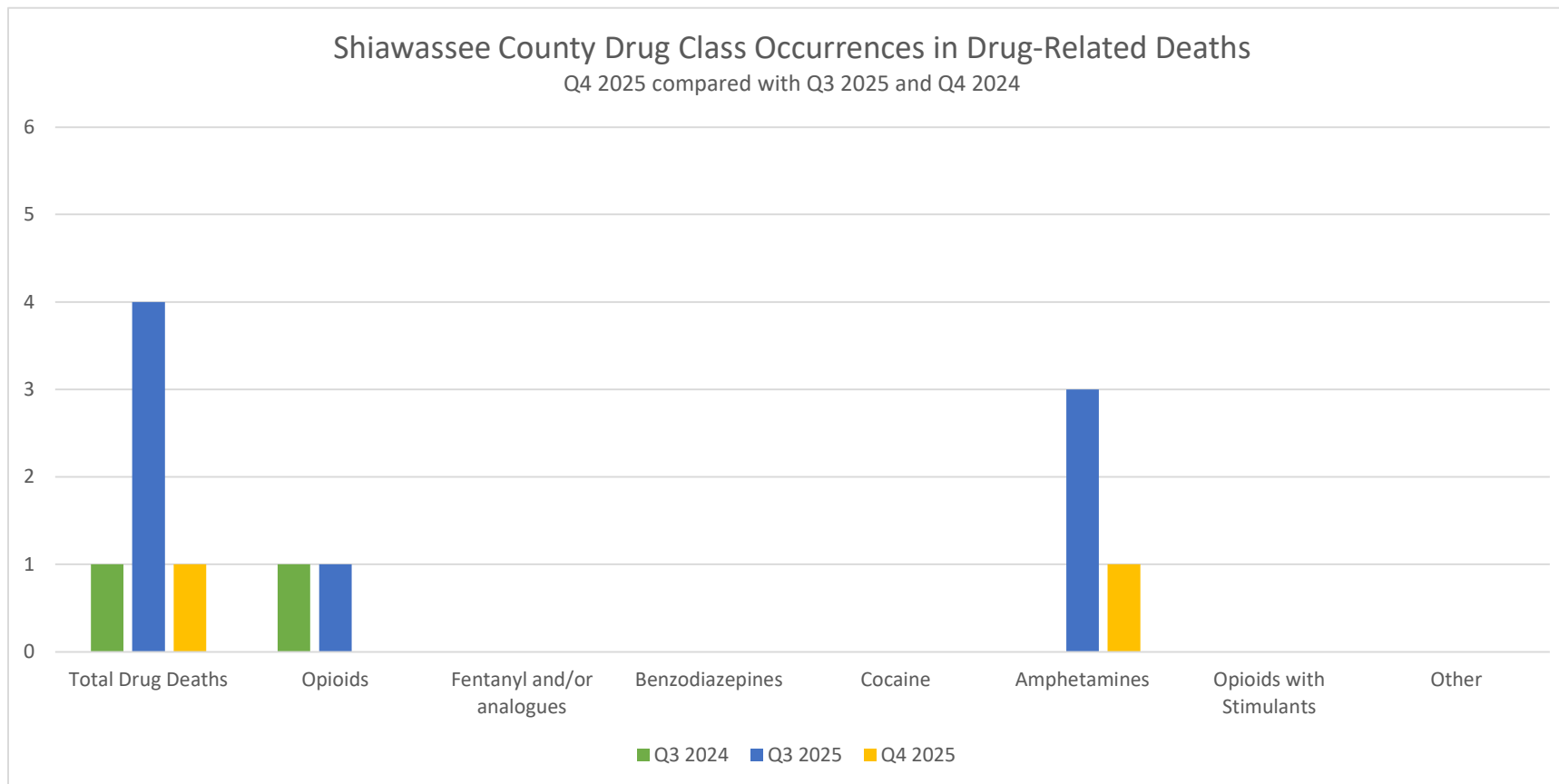
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q4 Shiawassee County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	54	methamphetamine	Accident

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

