UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HEALTH-SPARROW
MICHIGAN MEDICINE

Department of Forensic Pathology

Office of the Medical Examiner

2025 Drug Report

May 8, 2026

Executive Summary

In 2025, the Office of the Medical Examiner identified **120 drug-related deaths** across the counties served. Most deaths involved polysubstance use, with most cases including two or more contributing substances. Opioids—particularly fentanyl and its analogs—continued to play a central role in drug-related mortality, frequently in combination with stimulants such as cocaine and methamphetamine.

Polysubstance use remains the dominant pattern observed, with common combinations including opioids and stimulants, as well as co-occurrence with medications such as gabapentin, diphenhydramine, and antidepressants. Stimulant involvement, particularly cocaine, remains highly prevalent and often occurs alongside opioids.

Most drug-related deaths were certified as accidents, with a smaller proportion classified as suicide or indeterminate, reflecting the complexity of determining intent in overdose cases.

Overall, while total drug-related deaths have declined from peak years observed earlier in the decade, the persistence of fentanyl involvement and polysubstance use continues to represent a significant public health concern.

Introduction

Drug-Related Deaths – Defined

Drug-related deaths are defined as those resulting entirely or partially from the physiological effects of acute drug toxicity. This includes deaths involving a combination of natural disease and acute intoxication (e.g., cardiovascular disease complicated by stimulant use). Deaths resulting from trauma or injury (e.g., motor vehicle crashes) in which intoxication may have contributed are excluded. Deaths due solely to chronic substance use (e.g., alcoholic liver disease) are also excluded unless acute toxicity is a contributing factor.

Methods

Most 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 period of 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 eventually fatal overdose occurred.

New information occasionally becomes available after a "final" cause of death was determined, which sometimes, albeit rarely, results in a change to the "final" cause 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]

Manner Determination

Drug-related deaths are most commonly certified as **accidents**, unless evidence indicates otherwise. Determining intent in overdose cases is often complex. For example, individuals with a history of substance use and suicidal ideation may present with overlapping risk factors. In such cases, deaths may be classified as **indeterminate** when intent cannot be clearly established.

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

Key Findings

Polysubstance use predominates in drug-related deaths, with most cases involving two or more contributing substances. Opioids remain central to these fatalities, particularly fentanyl and its analogs, which are frequently identified in combination with other drugs. Stimulants, especially cocaine, are commonly co-involved, and opioid–stimulant combinations represent a major pattern of fatal intoxication. In addition to these primary drug classes, prescriptions and over the counter substances such as gabapentin, diphenhydramine, and trazodone are often identified as co-occurring contributors. Overall, the majority of drug-related deaths are classified as accidental.

Clinton County

Clinton County reported a small number of drug-related deaths in 2025, the majority of which involved polysubstance use. Opioids, particularly fentanyl and its analogs, were frequently identified and often occurred in combination with stimulants or other central nervous system depressants. All deaths were classified as accidental, and there were no suicides or indeterminate cases reported.

Eaton County

Drug-related deaths in Eaton County were characterized by mixed substance involvement, with both opioid-related and non-opioid cases observed. Fentanyl remained a common contributor, frequently identified alongside cocaine or ethanol. Unlike some other counties, Eaton County had a notable proportion of suicides, as well as at least one indeterminate case, reflecting greater variability in manner of death classification.

Ingham County

Ingham County accounted for the largest number of drug-related deaths among the counties served. The majority of deaths involved polysubstance use, with frequent combinations of opioids—particularly fentanyl—and stimulants such as cocaine and methamphetamine. Stimulant involvement was especially prominent, and fentanyl was present in a substantial proportion of cases. While most deaths were classified as accidental, both suicides and indeterminate cases were also observed.

Ionia County

Ionia County reported a relatively small number of drug-related deaths, with stimulant involvement, particularly methamphetamine, appearing frequently. Polysubstance use was present but less dominant compared to larger counties. Most deaths were classified as accidental, with at least one suicide identified, indicating some variability in manner of death.

Isabella County

Drug-related deaths in Isabella County were limited in number but showed a strong presence of opioid involvement, including fentanyl and other prescription opioids. Both single-substance and polysubstance deaths were observed. All reported deaths were classified as accidental, with no suicides or indeterminate cases identified in 2025.

Livingston County

Livingston County demonstrated a clear pattern of polysubstance use, with frequent involvement of opioids—particularly fentanyl—combined with stimulants or other substances such as gabapentin and diphenhydramine. Both accidental and non-accidental manners of death were observed, including suicide and indeterminate cases, reflecting the complexity of overdose circumstances.

Shiawassee County

Shiawassee County drug-related deaths were characterized by a mix of stimulant and opioid involvement, with methamphetamine and fentanyl frequently identified. Compared to some other counties, there was a higher proportion of non-accidental deaths, including both suicides and indeterminate cases. Polysubstance use remained common, though single-substance stimulant deaths were also observed.

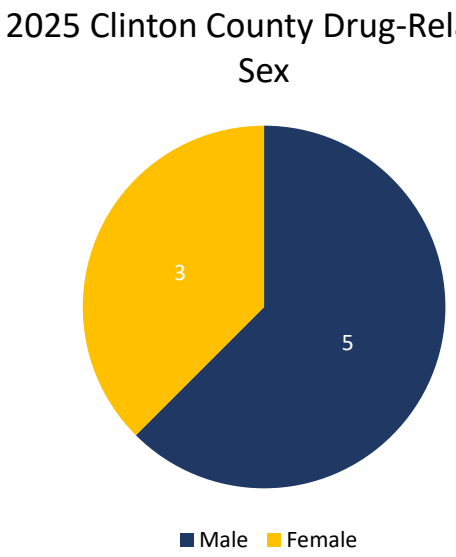
Clinton County

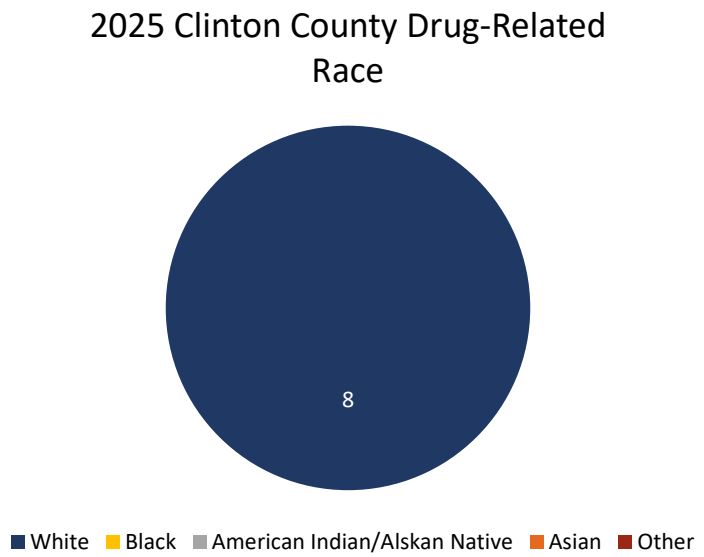
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Clinton County Drug-Related Deaths				
Sex	**Race**	**Age**	**Substance(s) Causing Death**	**Manner of Death**
Male	White	35	cocaine, diphenhydramine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	39	clonazepam, fentanyl	Accident
Male	White	46	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	White	47	diphenhydramine, ethanol, oxycodone	Accident
Female	White	53	cyclobenzaprine, dextromethorphan, duloxetine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	53	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	61	amphetamine, clonazepam, dextromethorphan, fluoxetine, gabapentin, hydroxyzine, lamotrigine, trazodone	Accident
Male	White	63	carfentanil, fentanyl, gabapentin, morphine	Accident

Clinton County

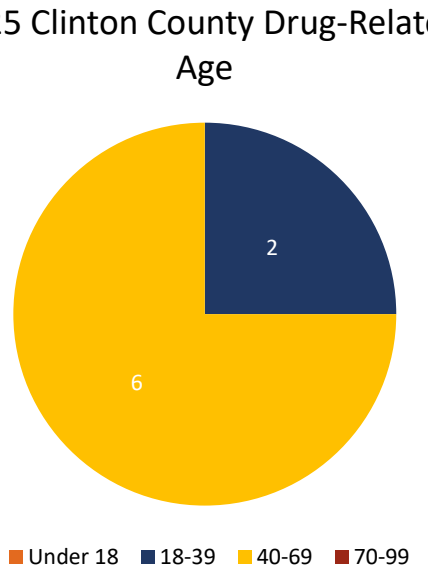
Drug-Related Deaths

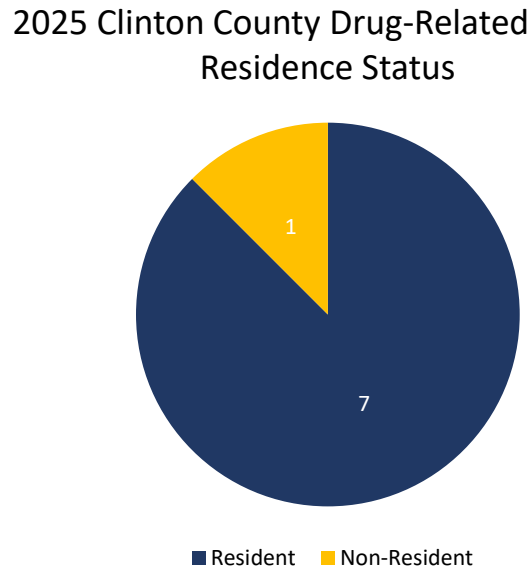




Clinton County

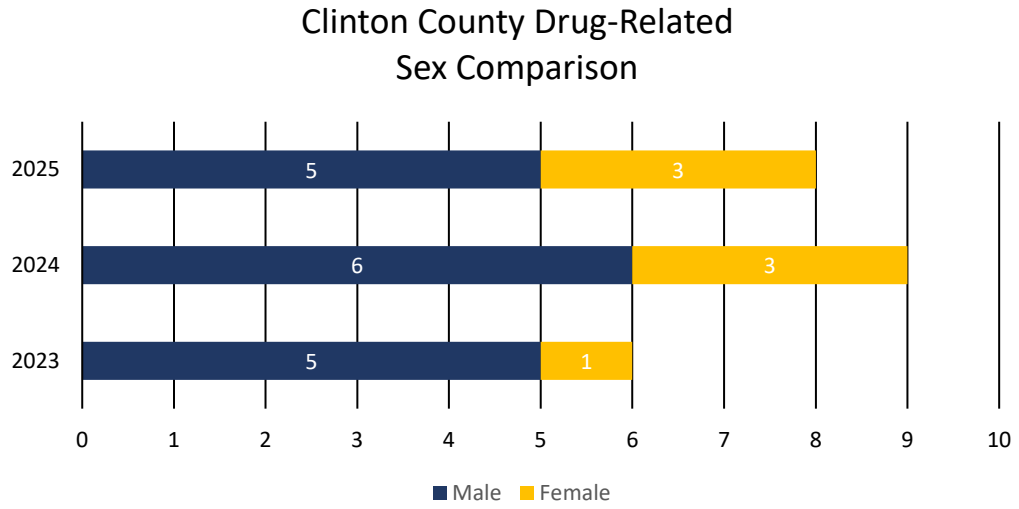
Drug-Related Deaths

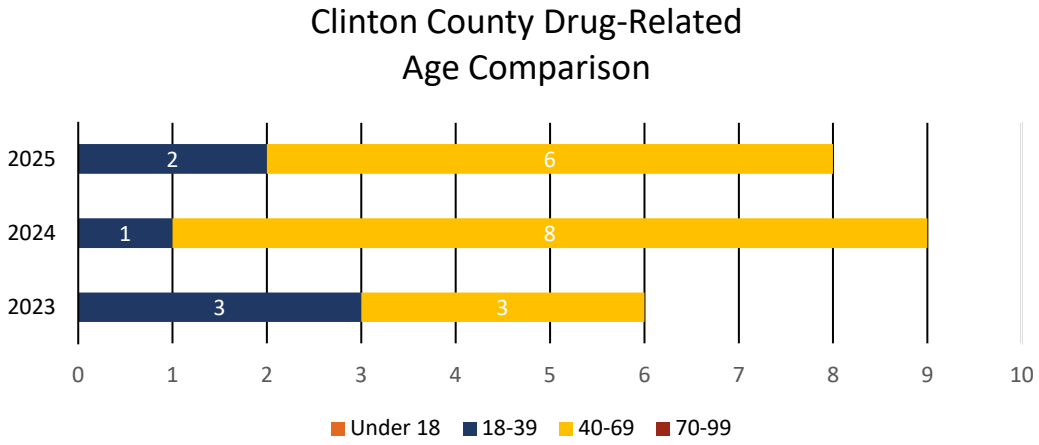




Clinton County

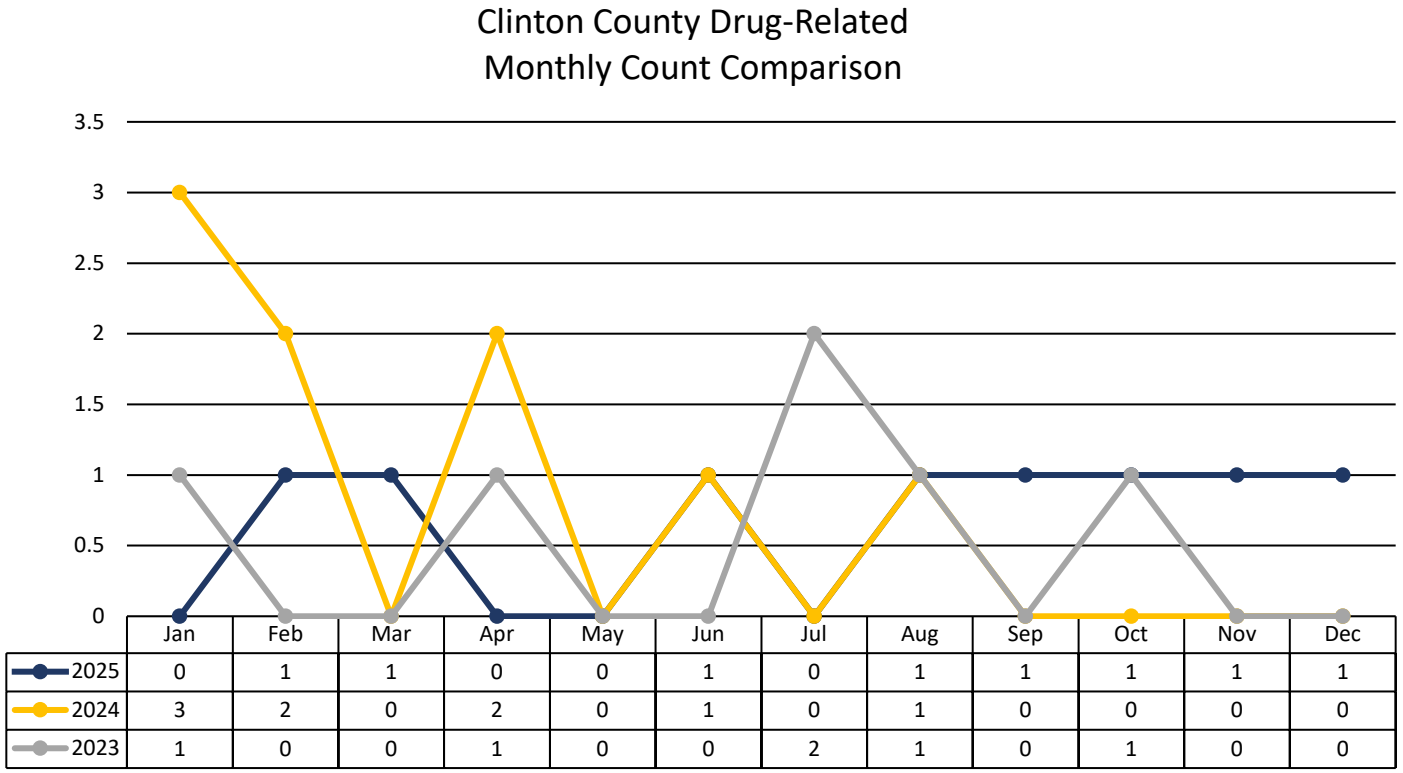
Drug-Related Deaths





Clinton County

Drug-Related Deaths

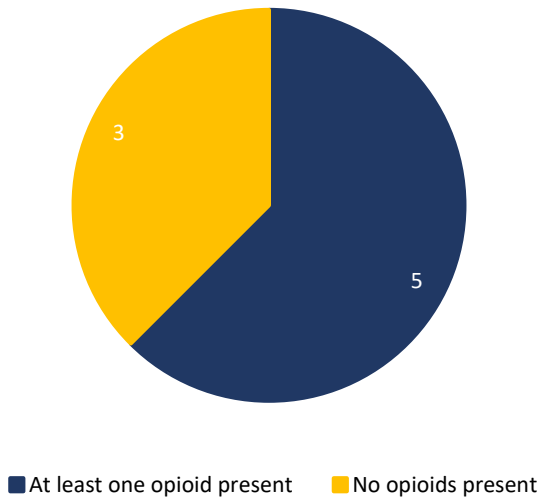


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
2024	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2023	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0

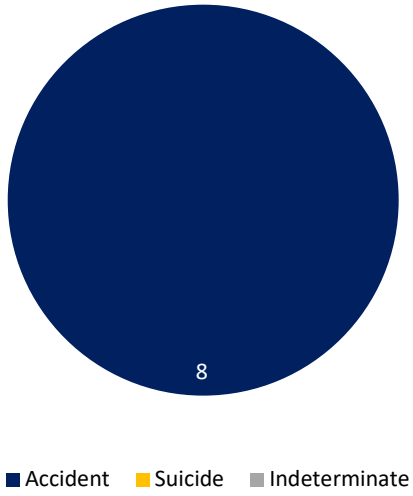
Clinton County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Clinton County Drug-Related Deaths
Opioid vs. Non-opioid

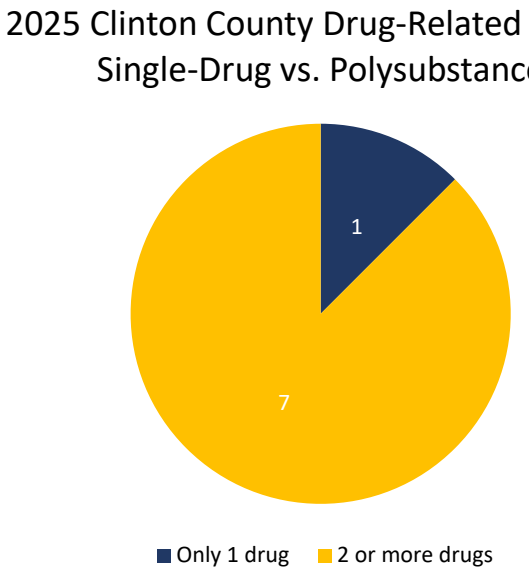


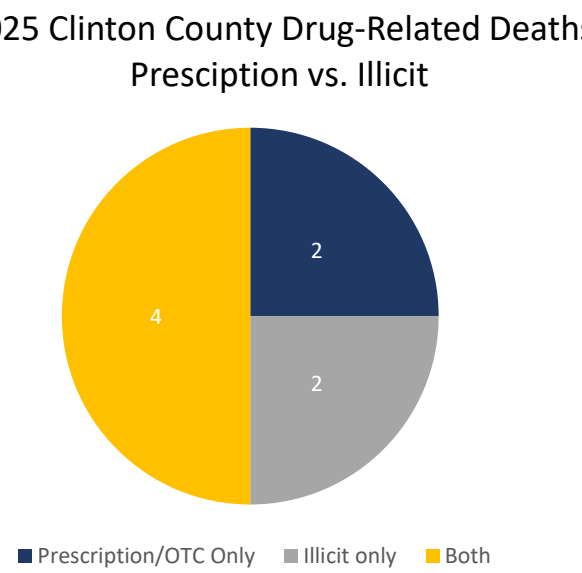
2025 Clinton County Drug-Related Deaths
Manner of Death



Clinton County

Drug-Related Deaths

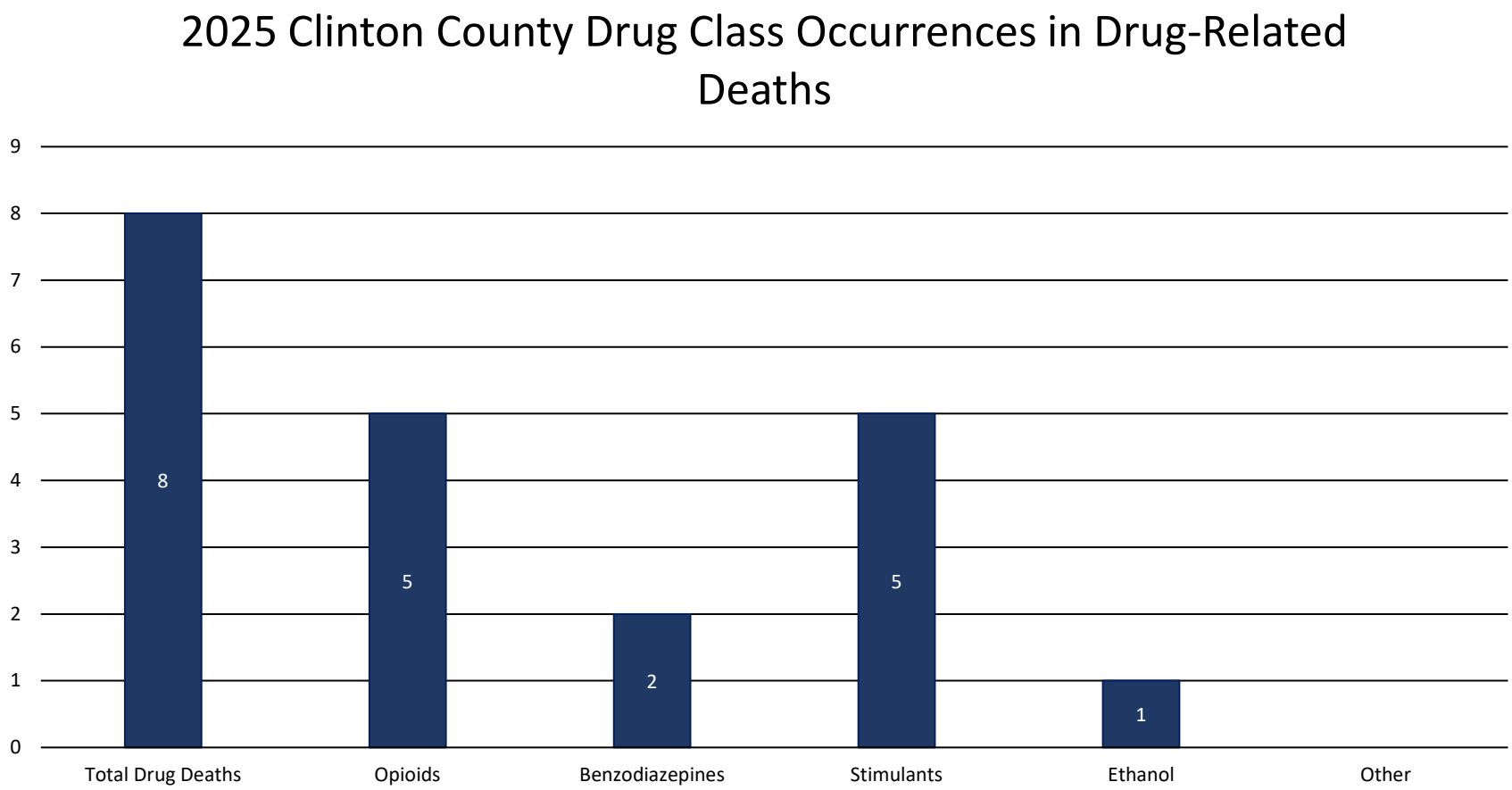




For the chart that classifies drug-related deaths as involving prescription/OTC substances only, illicit substances only, or both. Amphetamine is classified as a prescription/OTC substance due to its common medical use, while methamphetamine is classified as an illicit substance. Ethanol-only deaths are excluded from this analysis.

Clinton County

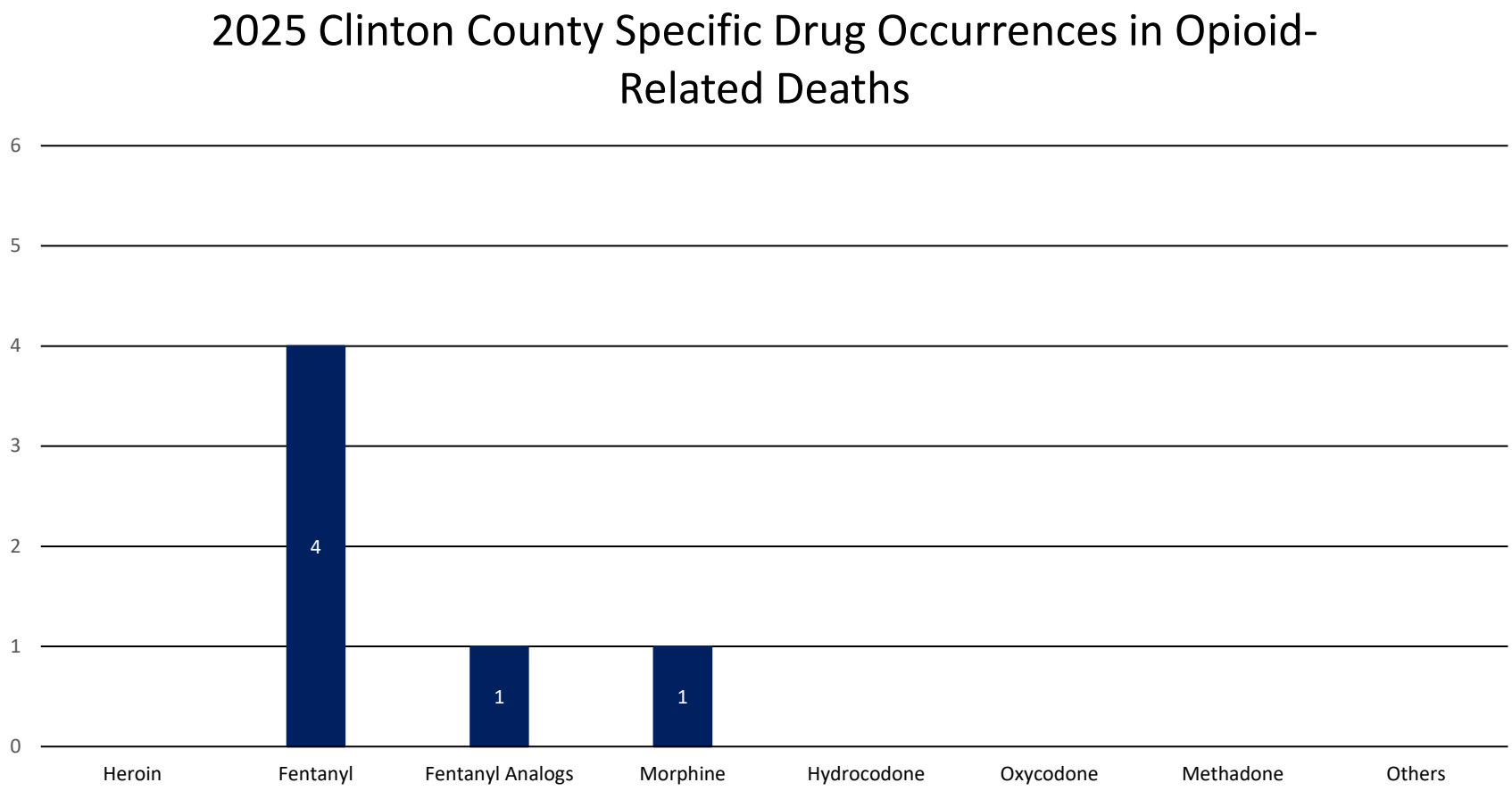
Drug-Related Deaths



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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

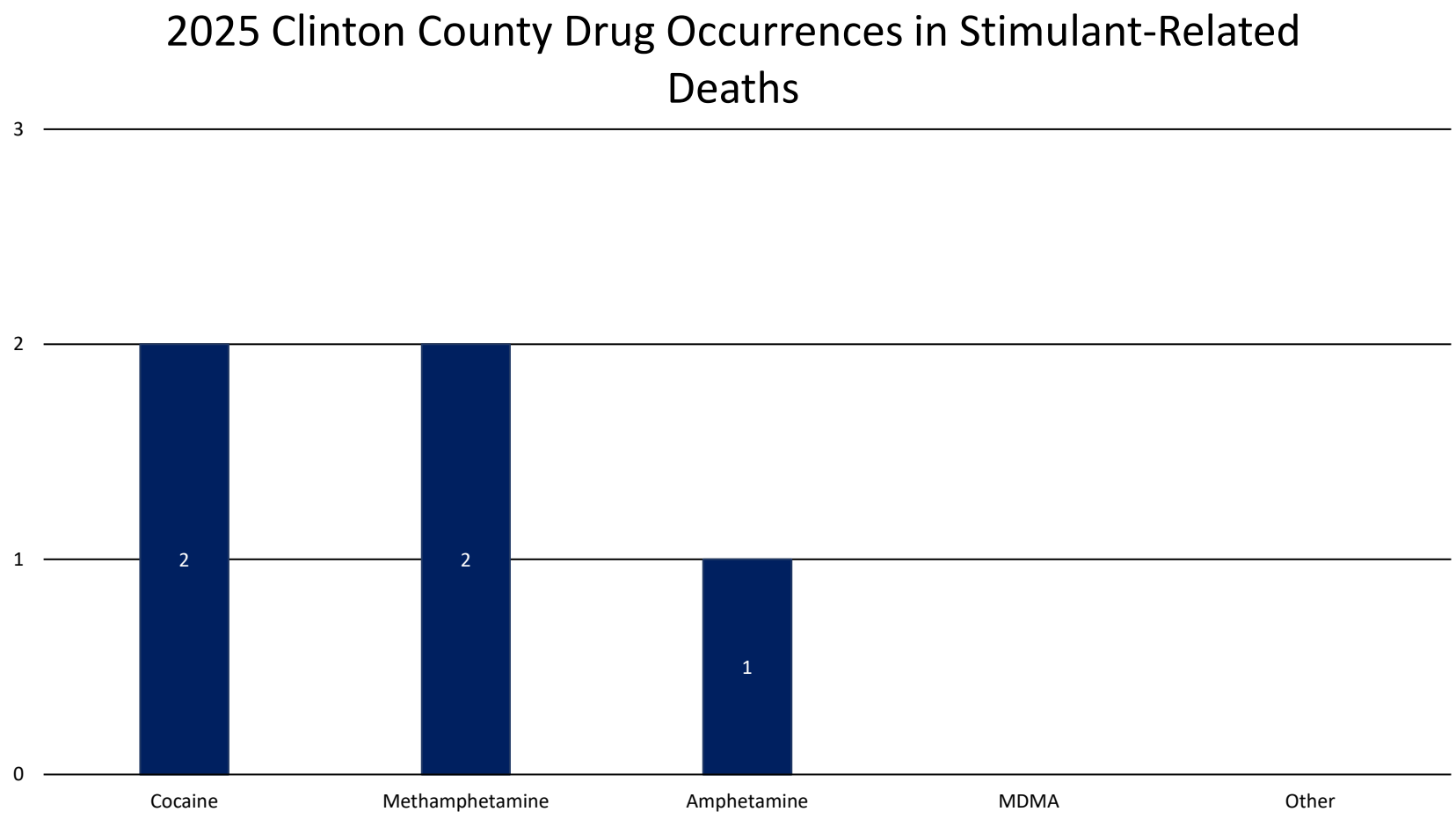
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific opioid drug. As some opioid-related deaths are due to two or more opioids, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and heroin intoxication falls into both the fentanyl and heroin categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed opioids, including (but not limited to) tramadol, hydromorphone, codeine, buprenorphine, and the opioid-like substance metonitazene.

Clinton County

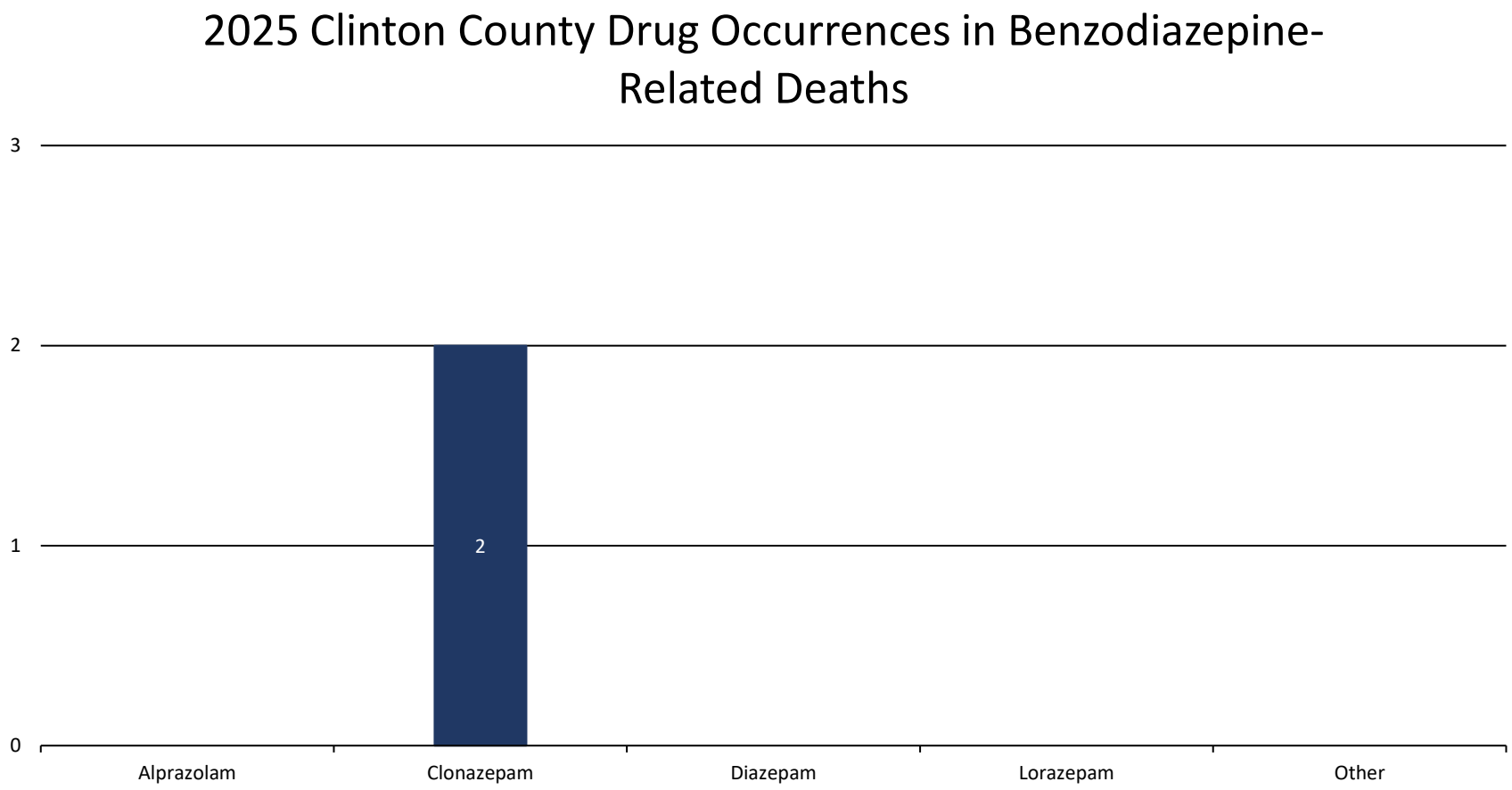
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific stimulant drug. As some stimulant drug-related deaths are due to more than one stimulant, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to cocaine and methamphetamine intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed stimulants, including (but not limited to) pseudoephedrine.

Clinton County

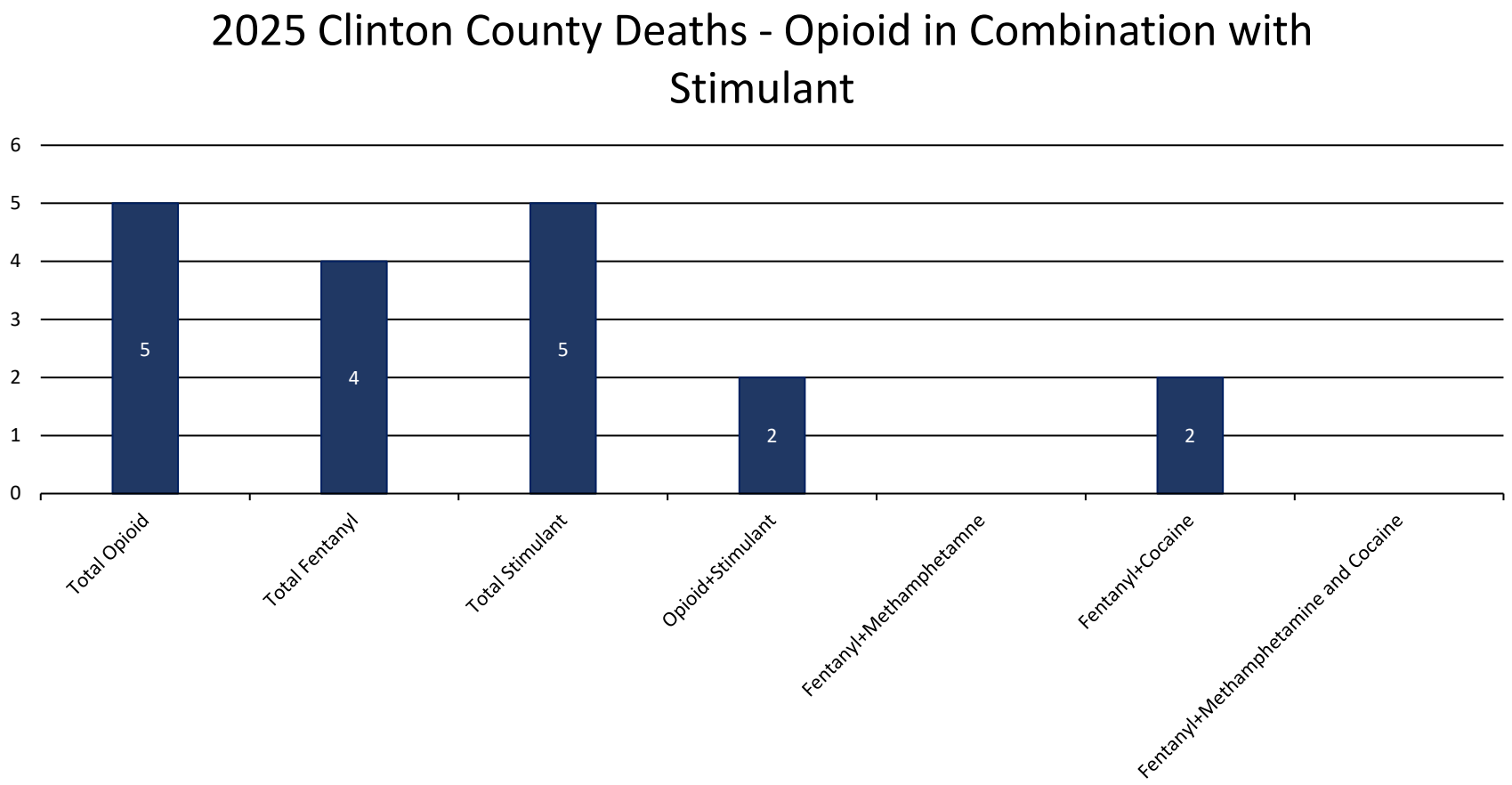
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific benzodiazepine drug. As some benzodiazepine drug-related deaths are due to more than one benzodiazepine, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to alprazolam and diazepam intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of another less-frequently observed benzodiazepine, including (but not limited to) bromazolam, desalkylflurazepam, flubromazepam, temazepam, etizolam, chlordiazepoxide, and flualprazolam).

Clinton County

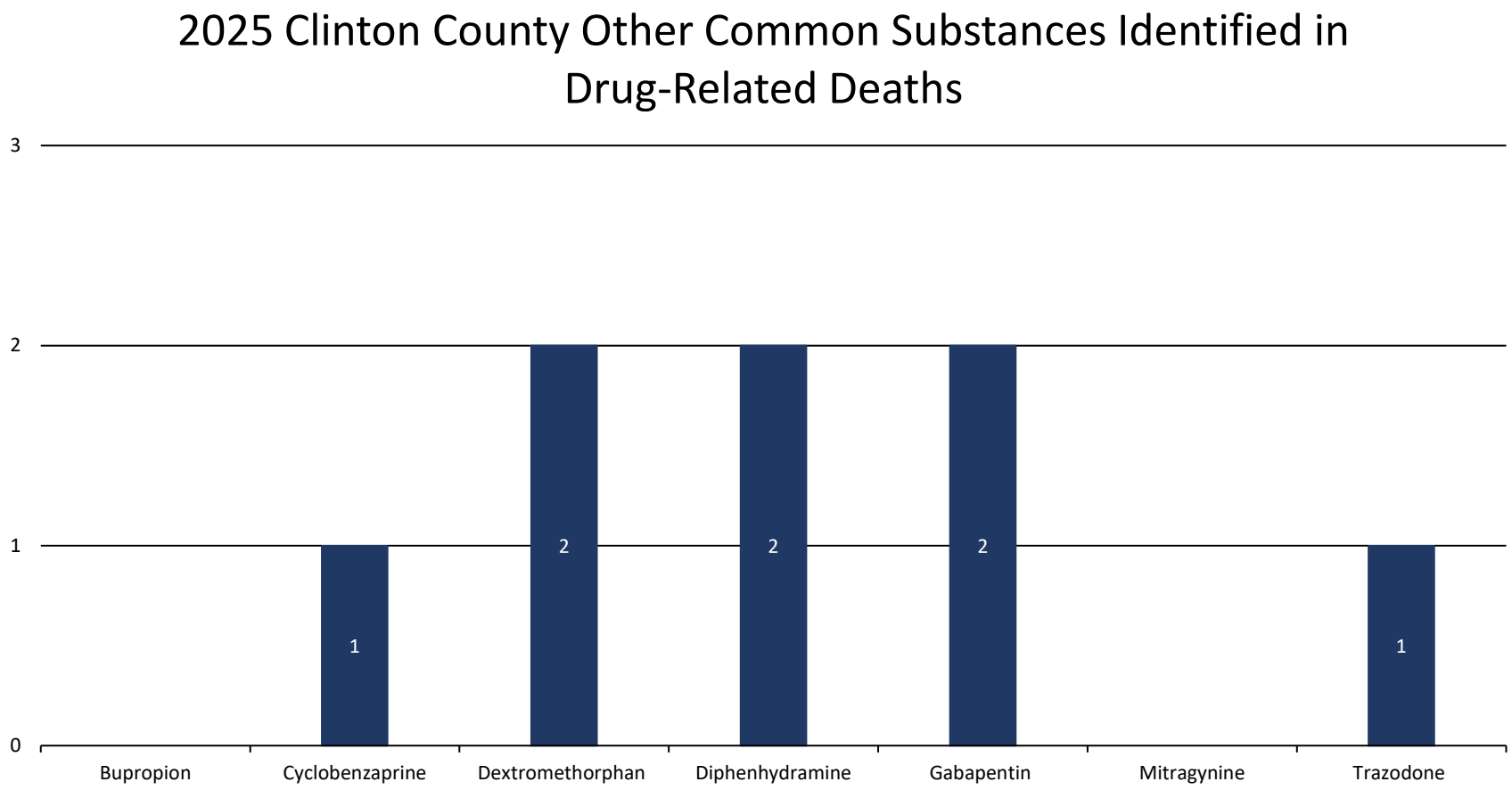
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of both an opioid and a stimulant drug. In most of the cases fentanyl is the (or at least one of) opioid present. In most of the cases the stimulant is either methamphetamine or cocaine.

Clinton County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes the occurrence of selected non-opioid, non-stimulant, and non-benzodiazepine substances identified in drug-related deaths. Because some deaths involve multiple contributing substances, a single death may be represented in more than one category (e.g., a death involving both gabapentin and diphenhydramine will be counted in both categories).

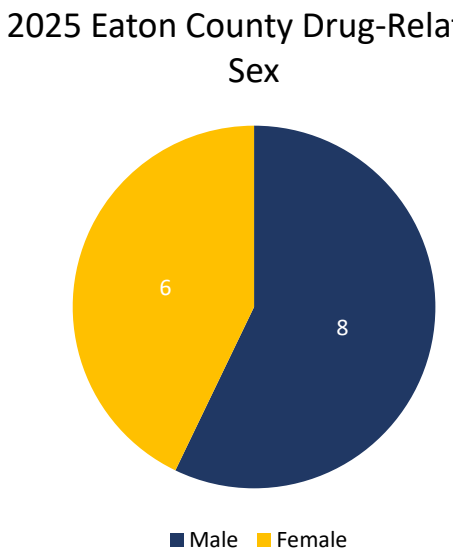
Eaton County

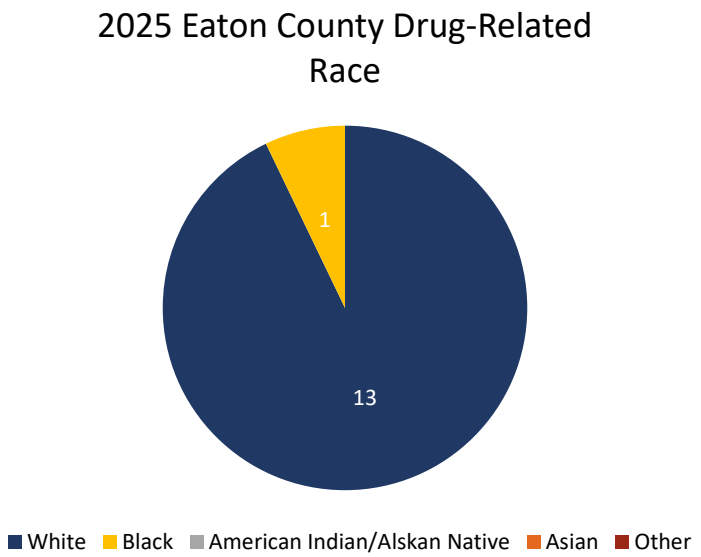
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Eaton County Drug-Related Deaths				
Sex	**Race**	**Age**	**Substance(s) Causing Death**	**Manner of Death**
Male	White	30	cocaine, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl	Accident
Female	White	36	cocaine, diphenhydramine, fentanyl, methadone	Accident
Male	White	38	ethanol	Accident
Female	White	42	cocaine, carfentanil, ethanol	Accident
Male	White	43	cocaine, fentanyl, carfentanil, ethanol	Accident
Male	Black	47	doxylamine, fentanyl, methamphetamine, pregabalin	Accident
Female	White	55	diphenhydramine, escitalopram, morphine, oxycodone	Suicide
Male	White	61	cocaine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	65	carfentanil, fentanyl, hydrocodone, ortho-methylfentanyl	Accident
Female	White	67	aripiprazole, diphenhydramine, mitragynine, trazodone, venlafaxine	Accident
Male	White	69	quetiapine	Indeterminate
Male	White	71	fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	77	citalopram/escitalopram, lorazepam, mirtazapine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, quetiapine	Suicide
Female	White	95	bumetanide, diltiazem, metoprolol	Suicide

Eaton County

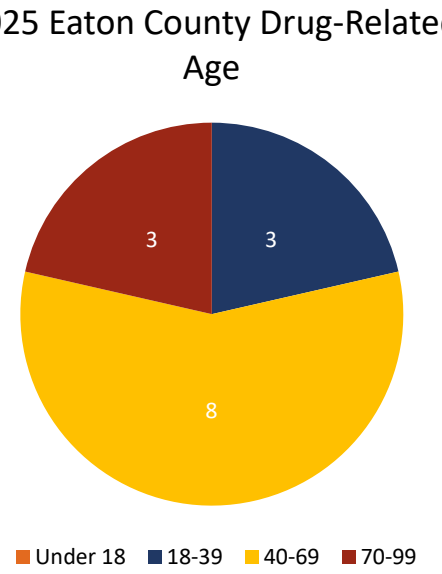
Drug-Related Deaths

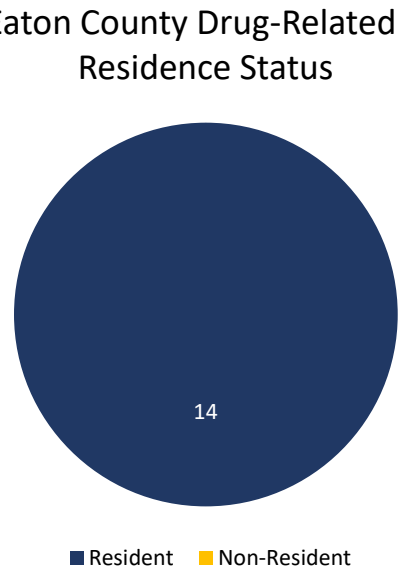




Eaton County

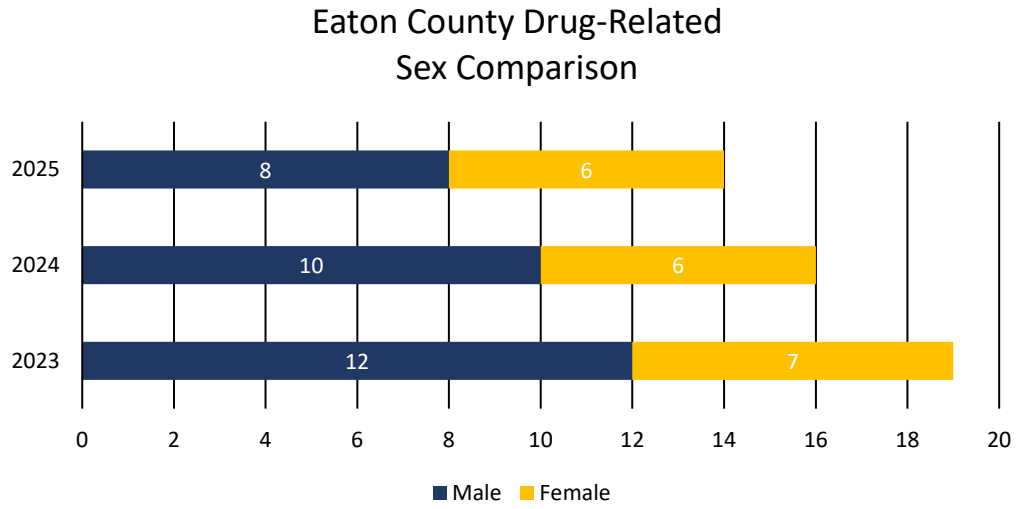
Drug-Related Deaths

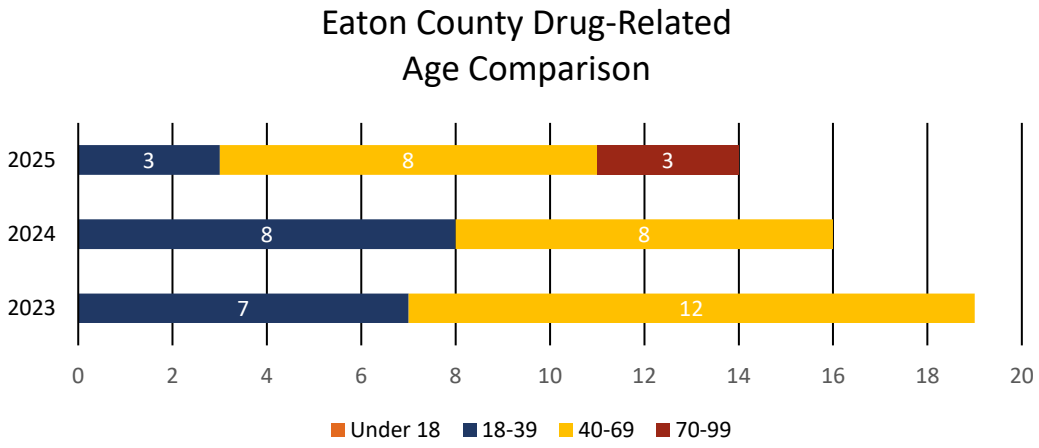




Eaton County

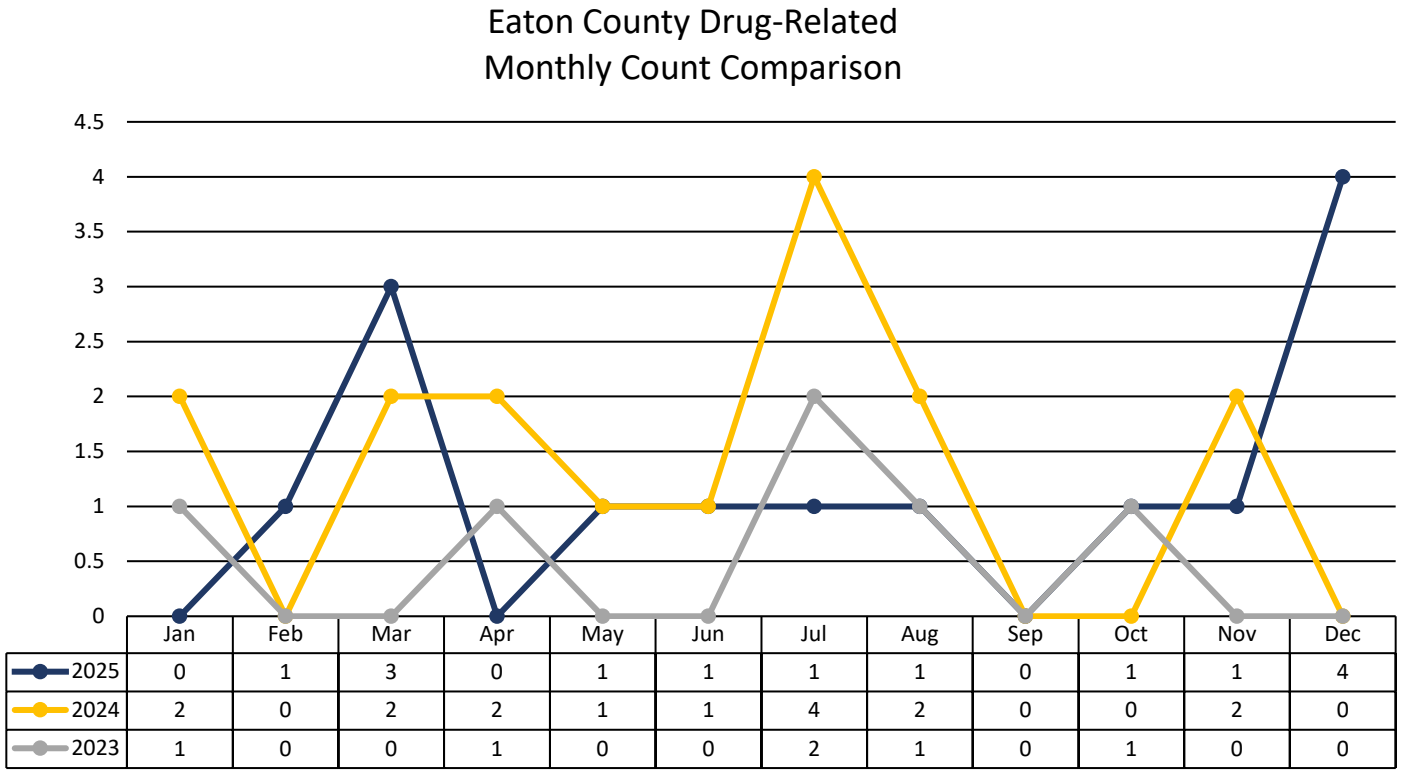
Drug-Related Deaths





Eaton County

Drug-Related Deaths

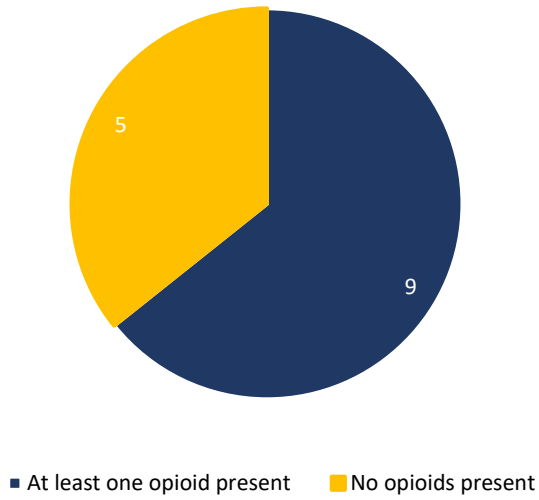


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	4
2024	2	0	2	2	1	1	4	2	0	0	2	0
2023	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0

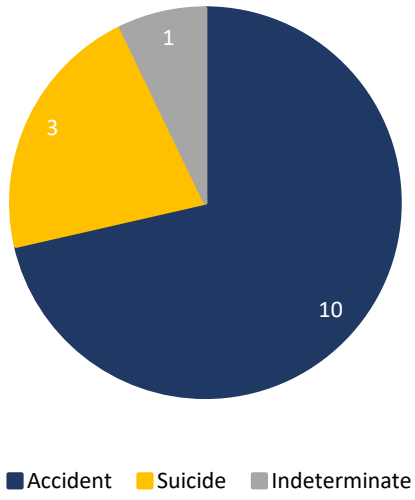
Eaton County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Eaton County Drug-Related Deaths
Opioid vs. Non-opioid

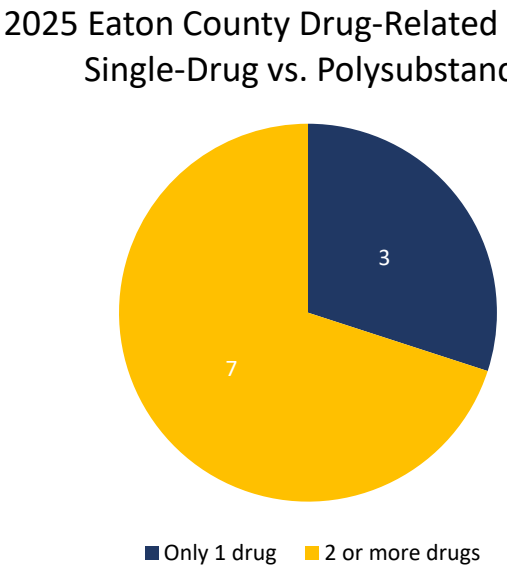


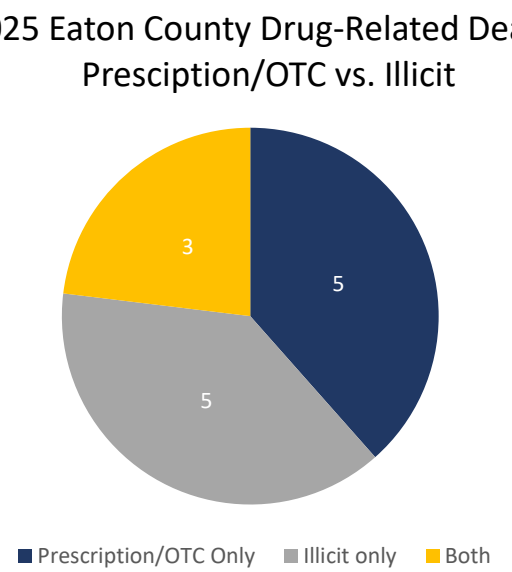
2025 Eaton County Drug-Related Deaths
Manner of Death



Eaton County

Drug-Related Deaths

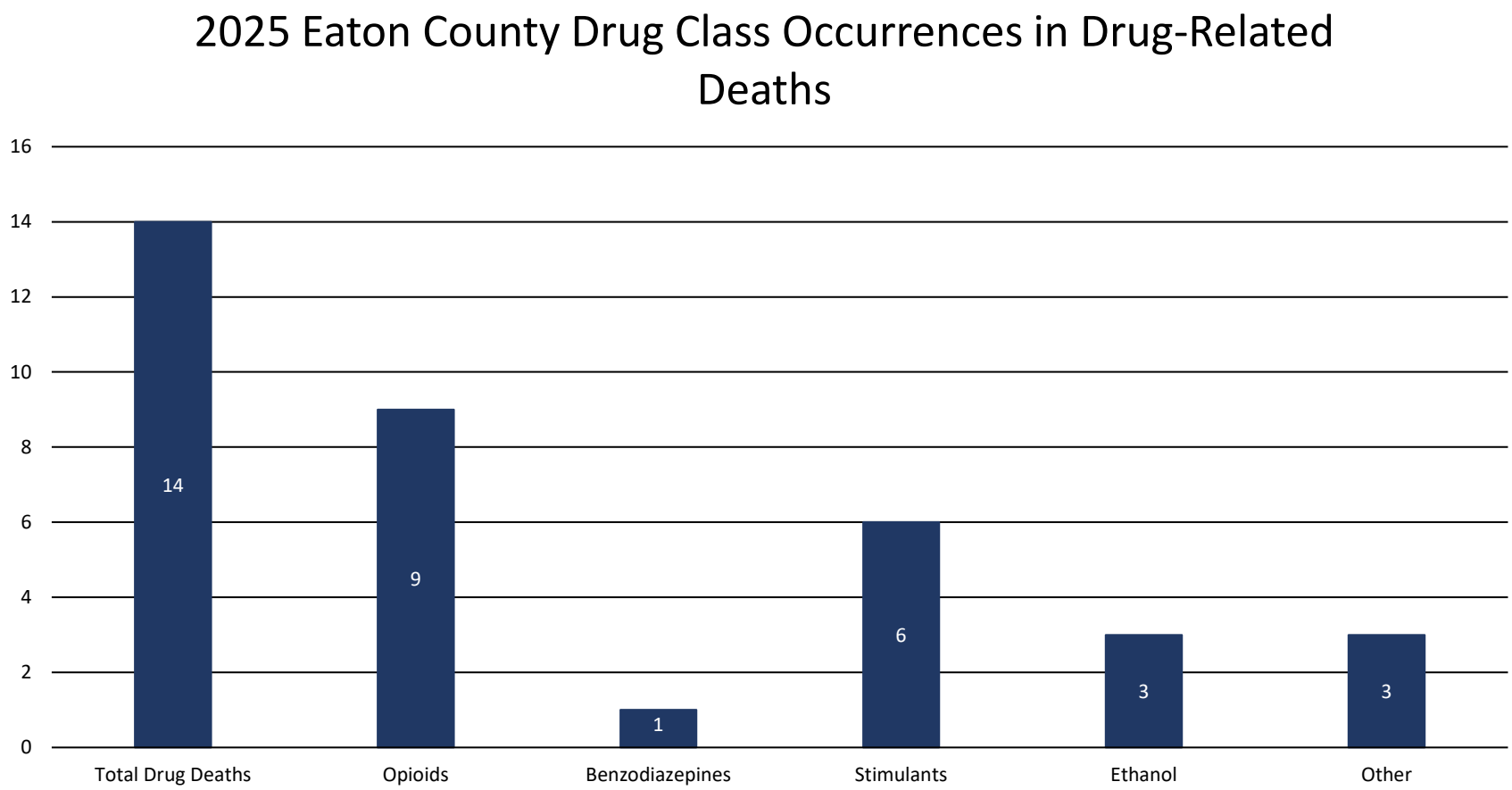




For the chart that classifies drug-related deaths as involving prescription/OTC substances only, illicit substances only, or both. Amphetamine is classified as a prescription/OTC substance due to its common medical use, while methamphetamine is classified as an illicit substance. Ethanol-only deaths are excluded from this analysis.

Eaton County

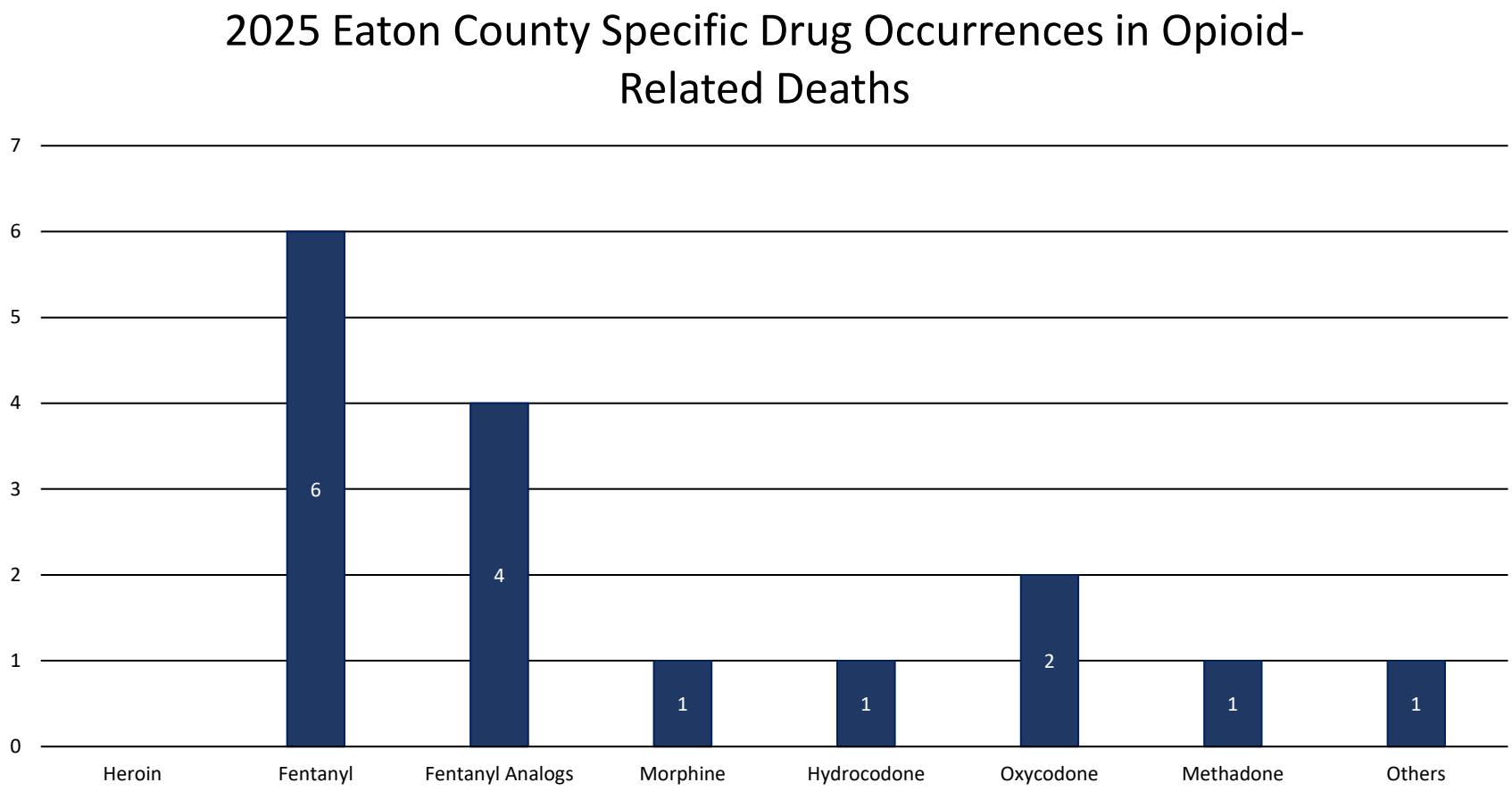
Drug-Related Deaths



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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

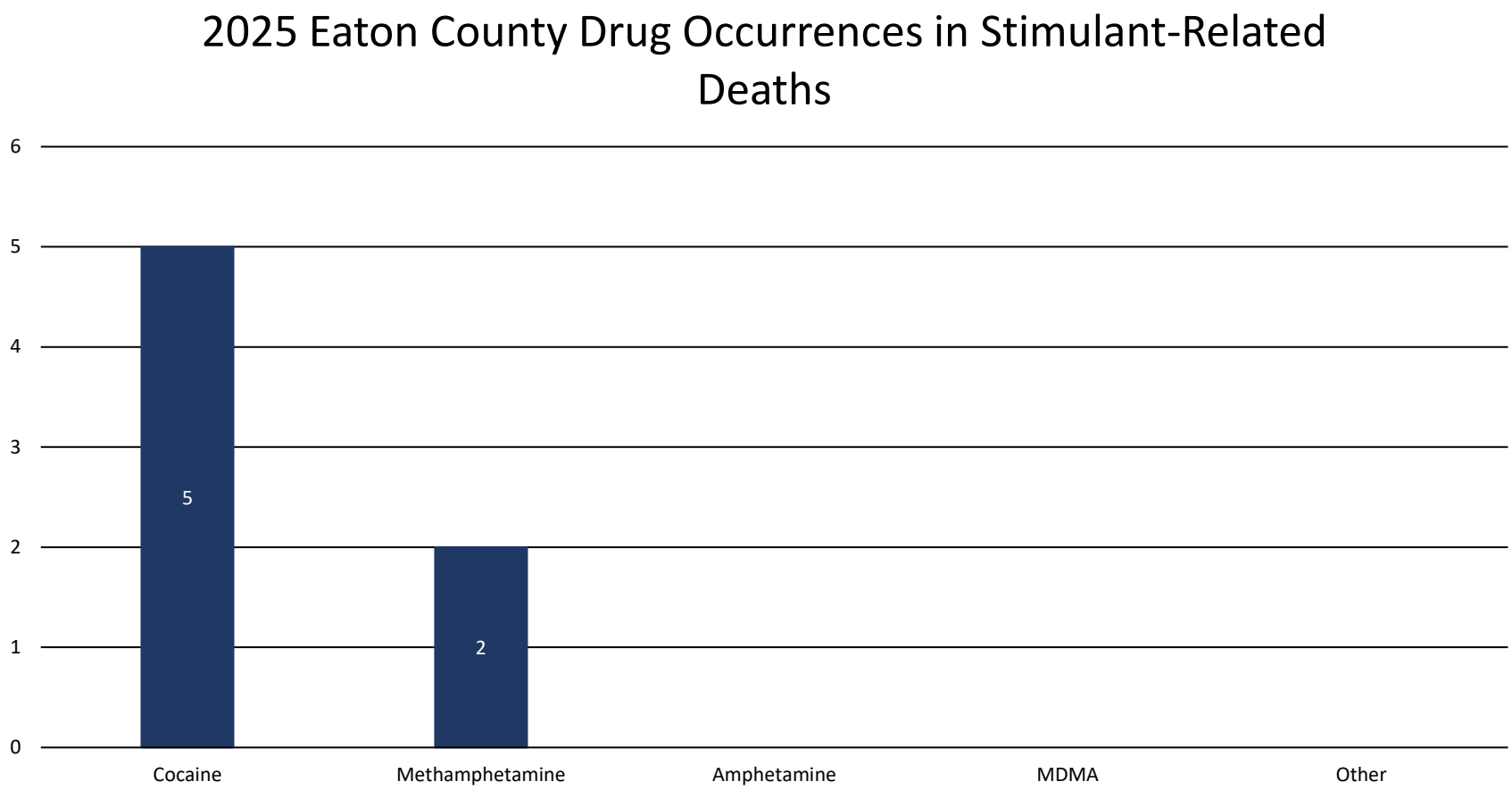
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific opioid drug. As some opioid-related deaths are due to two or more opioids, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and heroin intoxication falls into both the fentanyl and heroin categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed opioids, including (but not limited to) tramadol, hydromorphone, codeine, buprenorphine, and the opioid-like substance metonitazene.

Eaton County

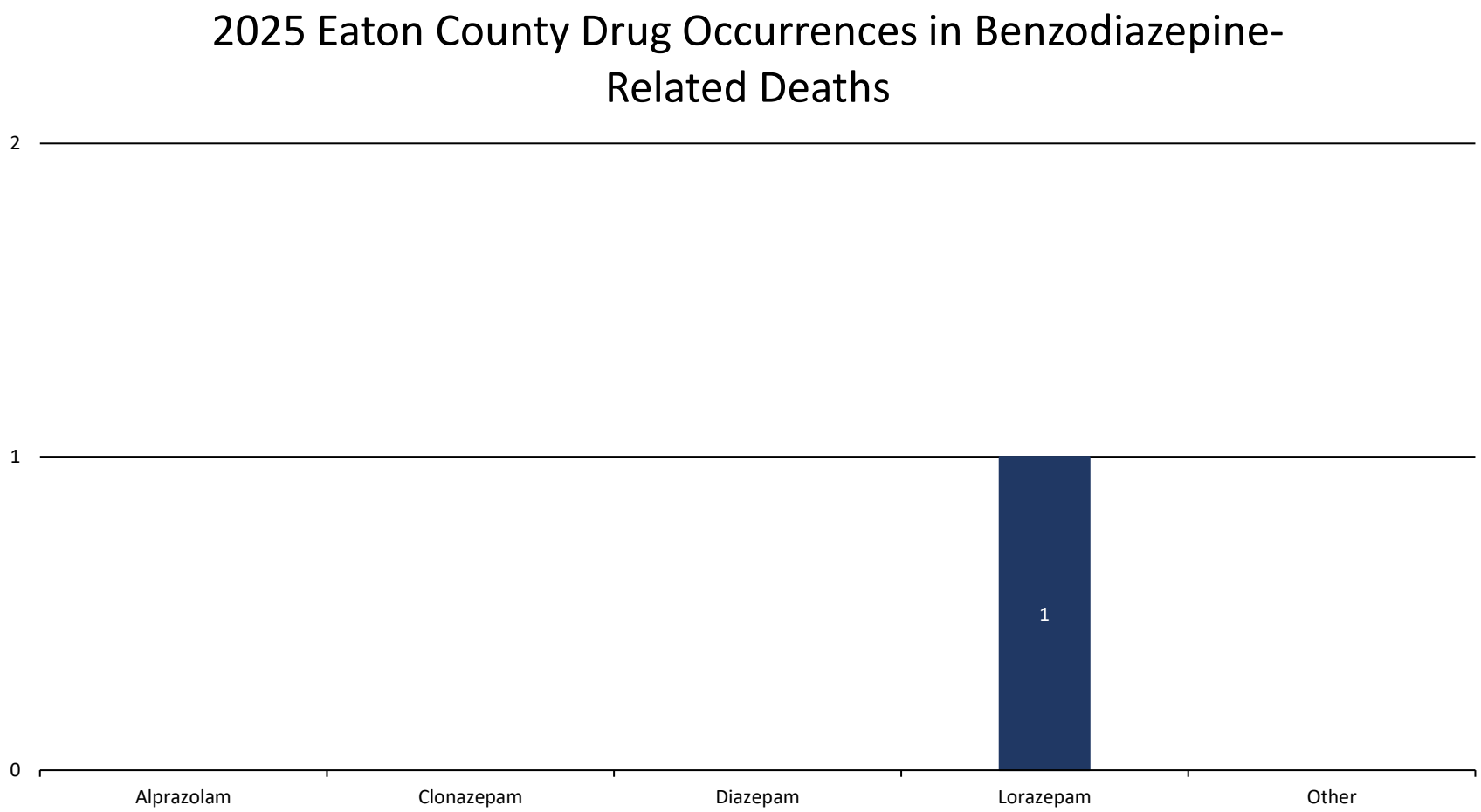
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific stimulant drug. As some stimulant drug-related deaths are due to more than one stimulant, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to cocaine and methamphetamine intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed stimulants, including (but not limited to) pseudoephedrine.

Eaton County

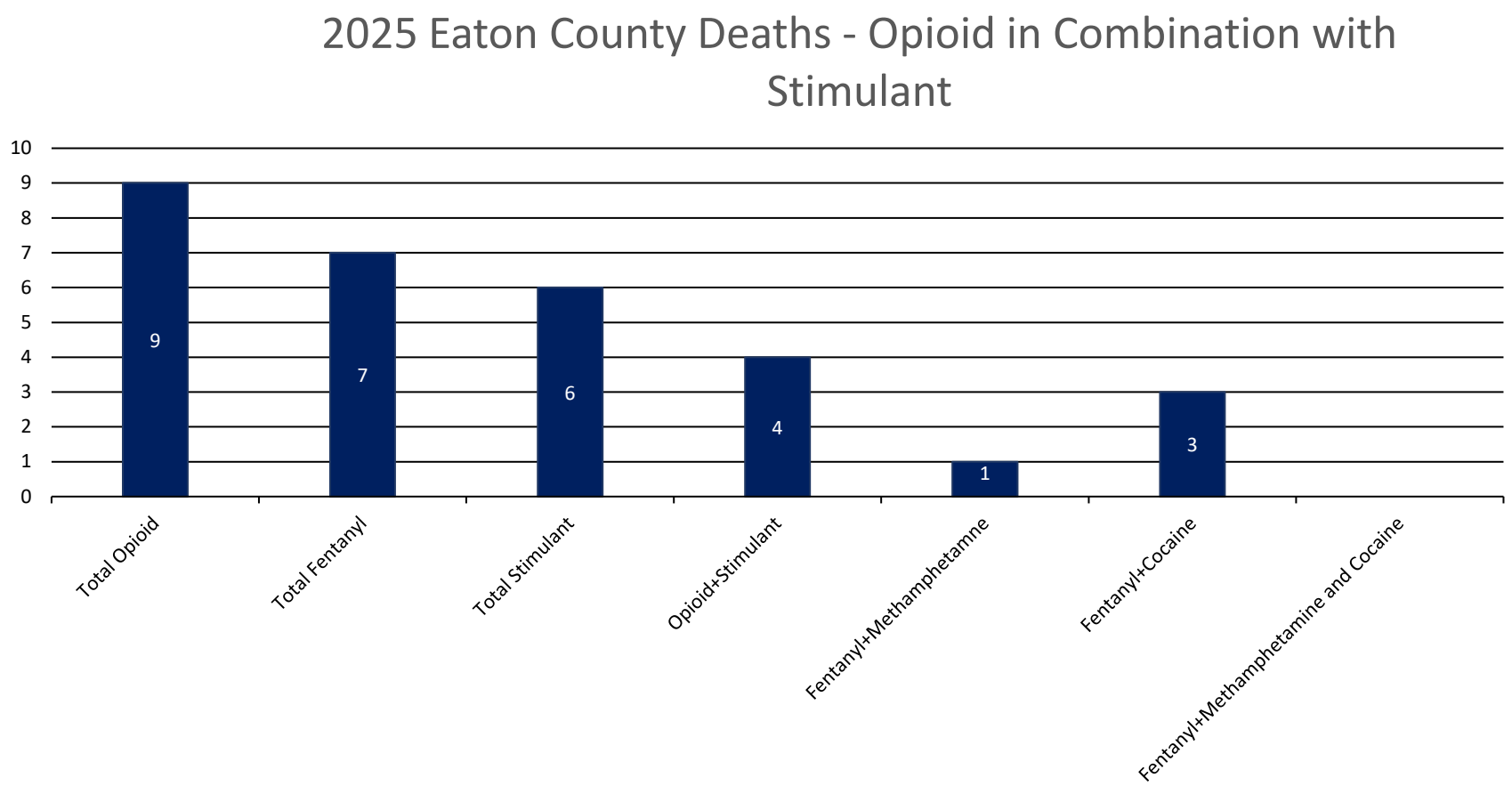
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific benzodiazepine drug. As some benzodiazepine drug-related deaths are due to more than one benzodiazepine, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to alprazolam and diazepam intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed benzodiazepine, including (but not limited to) bromazolam, desalkylflurazepam, flubromazepam, temazepam, etizolam, chlordiazepoxide, and flualprazolam).

Eaton County

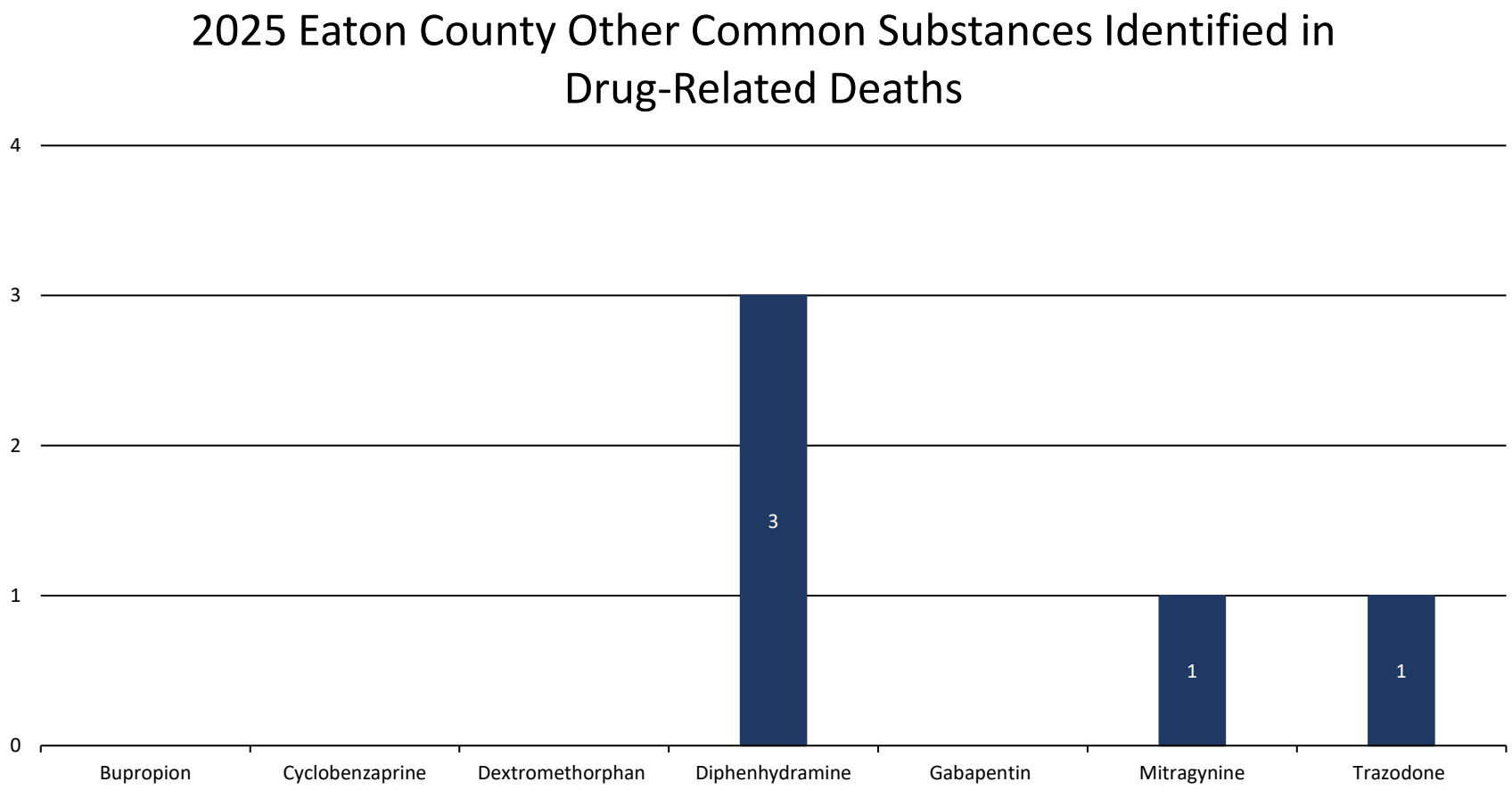
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of both an opioid and a stimulant drug. In most of the cases fentanyl is the (or at least one of) opioid present. In most of the cases the stimulant is either methamphetamine or cocaine.

Eaton County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes the occurrence of selected non-opioid, non-stimulant, and non-benzodiazepine substances identified in drug-related deaths. Because some deaths involve multiple contributing substances, a single death may be represented in more than one category (e.g., a death involving both gabapentin and diphenhydramine will be counted in both categories).

Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Ingham County Drug-Related Deaths				
Sex	Race	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Female	Black	1	amphetamine	Indeterminate
Female	Indian	8	desmethylclobazam	Indeterminate
Female	White	17	bupropion, fluoxetine	Suicide
Male	White	19	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	22	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	23	acetyl fentanyl, cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	24	aripiprazole, bupropion, cocaine, fluoxetine, gabapentin	Suicide
Male	White	25	ethanol, 7-hydroxymitragynine	Accident
Male	Black	29	fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	30	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	Black	30	cocaine	Accident
Male	White	31	amphetamine, cyclobenzaprine, clonazepam, fentanyl, fluoxetine, gabapentin	Accident
Male	White	32	cocaine, fentanyl, hydroxyzine, paroxetine	Accident
Female	White	32	ethanol	Indeterminate
Male	White	33	acetyl fentanyl, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, methadone, morphine, ortho-methylfentanyl	Accident
Female	White	34	amphetamine, clonazepam, ethanol, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, lamotrigine, sertraline	Accident
Male	Black	34	cocaine	Accident
Male	Black	35	fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, mirtazapine	Accident
Male	White	35	amphetamine, ethanol, tramadol	Accident
Female	White	35	diphenhydramine, fentanyl, quetiapine sertraline, trazodone	Accident
Male	White	36	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	37	alprazolam, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, morphine	Accident
Male	White	37	ethanol	Accident
Male	Black	37	cocaine, ethanol	Accident
Female	White	37	buprenorphine, ethanol, hydroxyzine, methamphetamine	Indeterminate
Male	White	37	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	38	acetaminophen	Accident

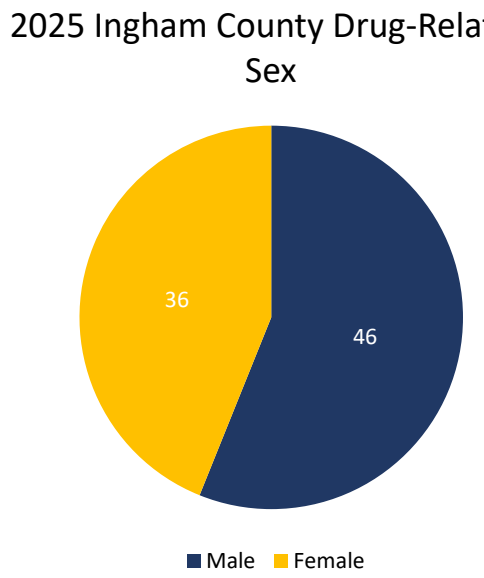
Female	White	39	carfentanil, cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	Other	39	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	39	amphetamine, duloxetine, diphenhydramine, hydrocodone, mitragynine	Accident
Female	White	39	heroin, fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	39	cyclobenzaprine, dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine, doxylamine, duloxetine, hydroxyzine, methadone, pregabalin	Accident
Male	White	40	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	Black	40	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	Black	41	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	Black	41	cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	41	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	41	fentanyl, gabapentin, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	42	cocaine, ethanol, fentanyl	Accident
Male	White	42	cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	42	cyclobenzaprine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	42	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	44	amphetamine, clonazepam, diphenhydramine, pseudoephedrine, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, fluoxetine	Accident
Male	White	44	bupropion, hydroxyzine, hydrocodone	Suicide
Male	Black	45	cocaine, ethanol, fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	46	cocaine, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, hydrocodone, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	47	gabapentin, ketamine, methadone	Accident
Male	Black	48	cocaine, ethanol, fentanyl	Accident
Male	Other	49	cyclobenzaprine, duloxetine, fentanyl, gabapentin, morphine	Accident
Male	White	51	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	Black	53	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	53	cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	53	cocaine	Accident *
Male	White	54	alprazolam, cyclobenzaprine, diphenhydramine, hydrocodone, lamotrigine	Accident
Male	White	55	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	55	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	55	ethanol, tizanidine	Accident
Female	White	56	amitriptyline, ethanol, morphine, trazodone	Accident
Male	Black	56	bromazolam, clonazolam, ethanol	Accident

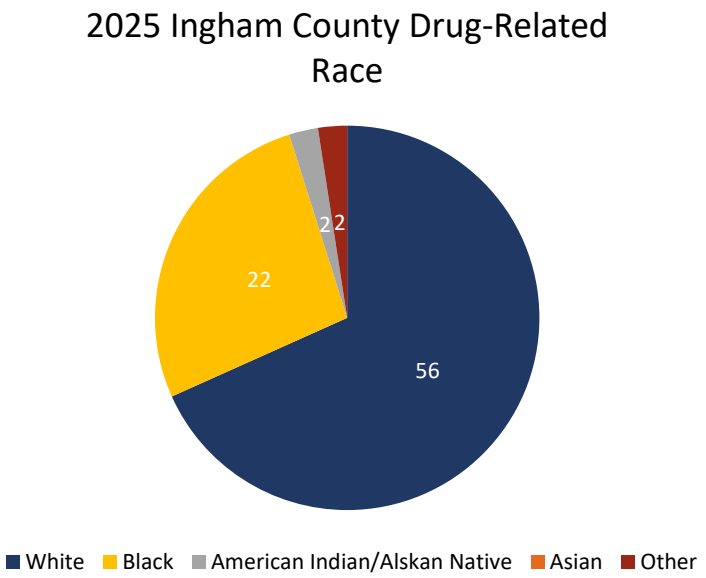
Male	Black	57	cocaine	Accident
Male	Black	57	cocaine, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	58	cocaine	Accident
Female	Black	58	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	59	alprazolam, cocaine	Accident
Female	White	60	cocaine, cyclobenzaprine, oxycodone, pregabalin, quetiapine, trazodone	Accident
Male	White	60	cocaine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	60	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	60	cocaine, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl	Accident
Male	White	62	methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	63	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	63	cocaine	Accident
Female	Black	63	cocaine	Accident
Male	Black	64	cocaine	Accident
Female	Indian	65	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	Black	66	cyclobenzaprine, tramadol	Indeterminate
Male	White	67	diphenhydramine, fentanyl, morphine	Accident
Female	Black	68	cocaine	Accident
Male	White	71	fentanyl, hydrocodone, oxycodone, midazolam	Suicide
Male	White	72	fentanyl, methadone	Accident
Male	White	72	methamphetamine, methadone	Accident
Male	Black	74	cocaine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	Black	75	cocaine	Accident

* One case was inadvertently omitted from the previously released quarterly report and has been included in the 2025 annual report totals for Ingham County.

Ingham County

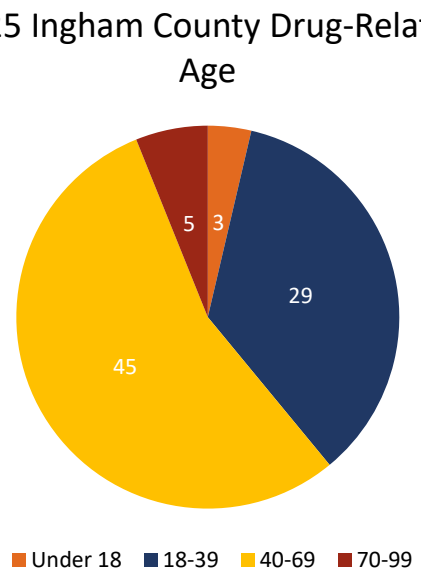
Drug-Related Deaths

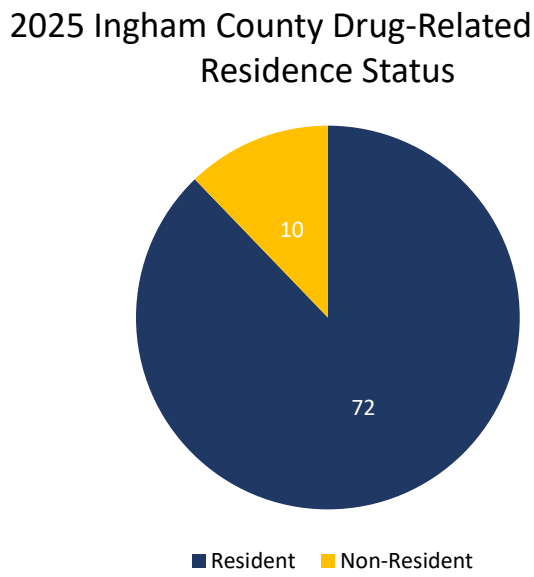




Ingham County

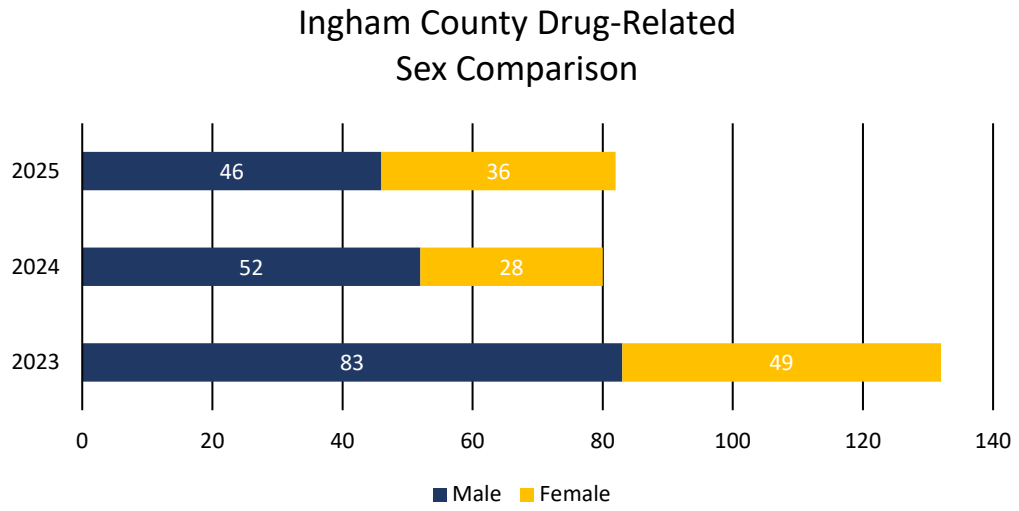
Drug-Related Deaths

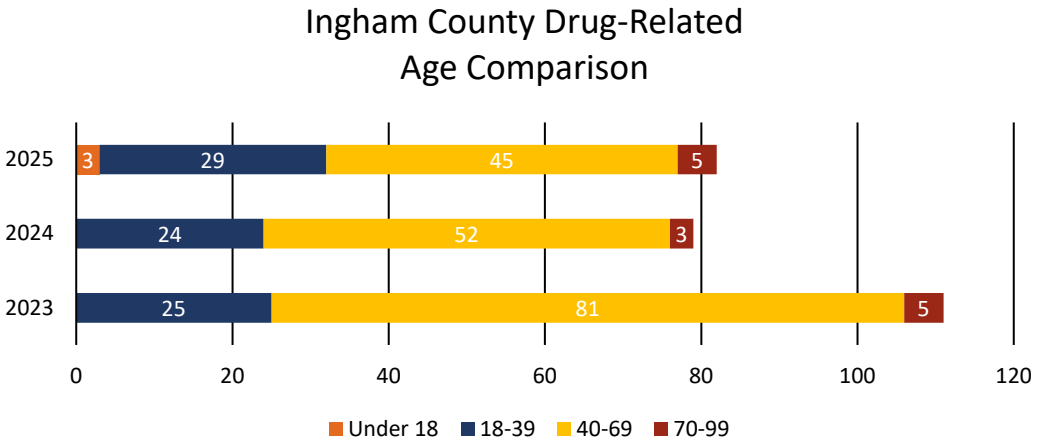




Ingham County

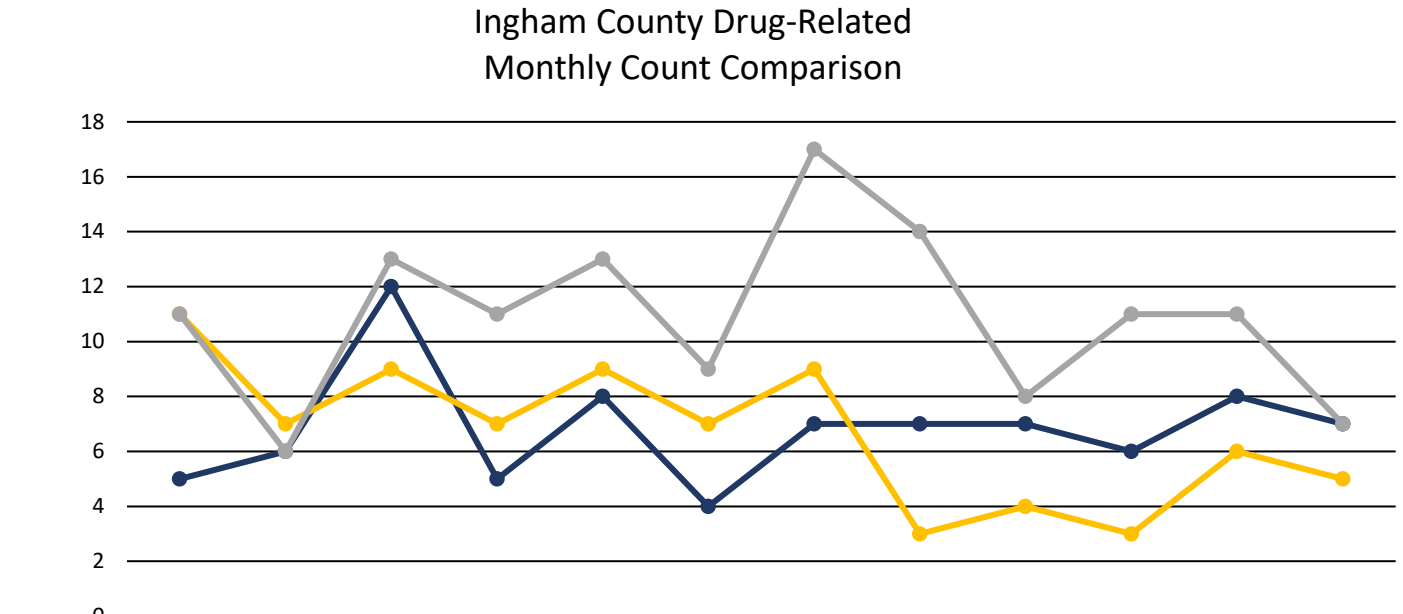
Drug-Related Deaths





Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths

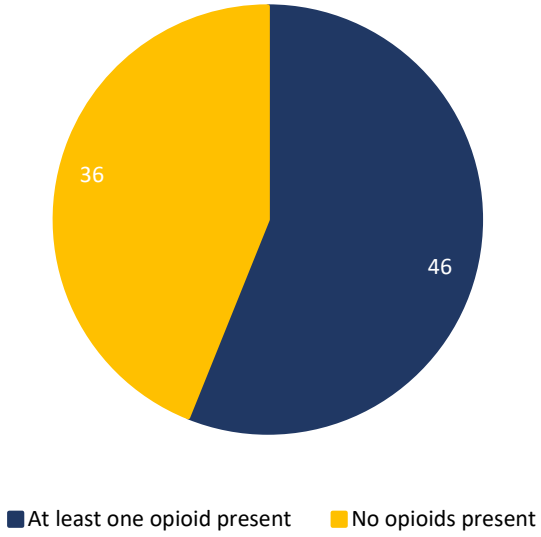


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	5	6	12	5	8	4	7	7	7	6	8	7
2024	11	7	9	7	9	7	9	3	4	3	6	5
2023	11	6	13	11	13	9	17	14	8	11	11	7

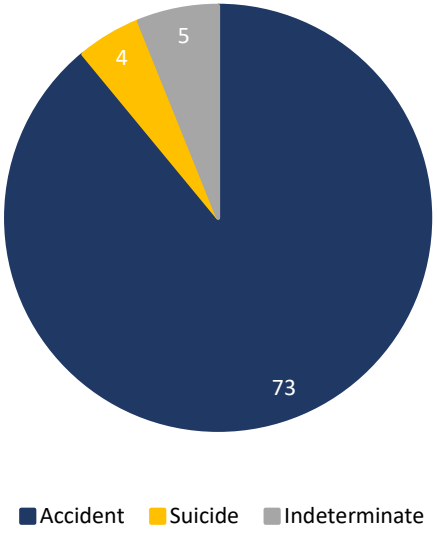
Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Ingham County Drug-Related Deaths
Opioid vs. Non-opioid



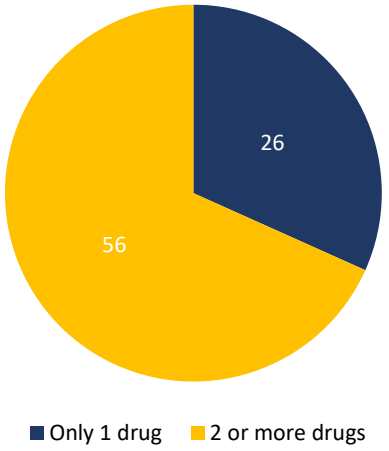
2025 Ingham County Drug-Related Deaths
Manner of Death



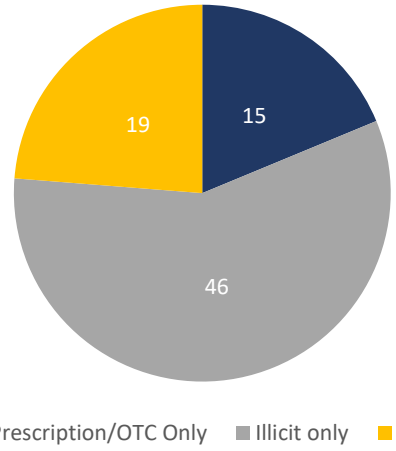
Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Ingham County Drug-Related Deaths
Single-Drug vs. Polysubstance



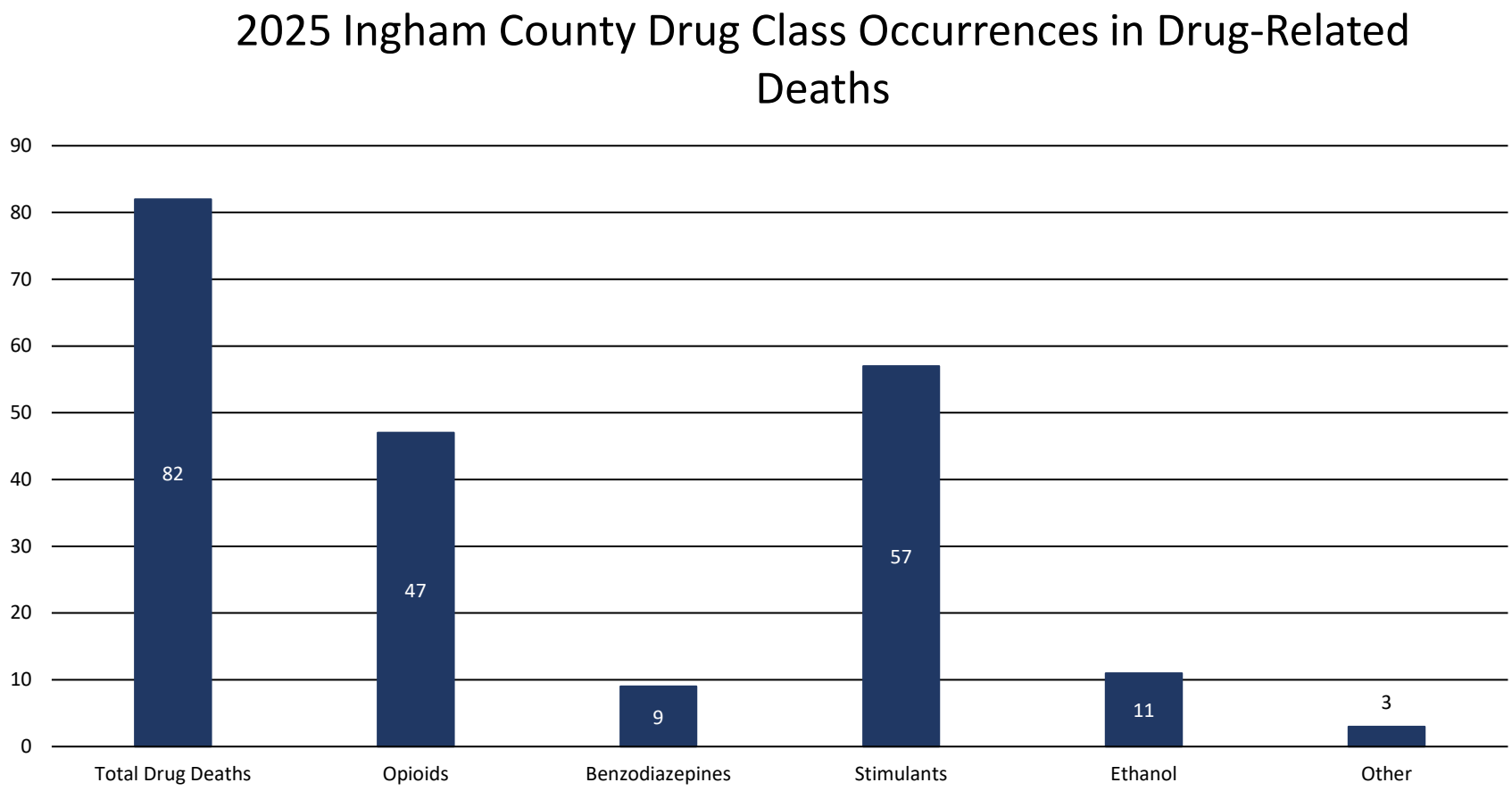
2025 Ingham County Drug-Related
Deaths Presciption/OTC vs. Illicit



For the chart that classifies drug-related deaths as involving prescription/OTC substances only, illicit substances only, or both. Amphetamine is classified as a prescription/OTC substance due to its common medical use, while methamphetamine is classified as an illicit substance. Ethanol-only deaths are excluded from this analysis.

Ingham County

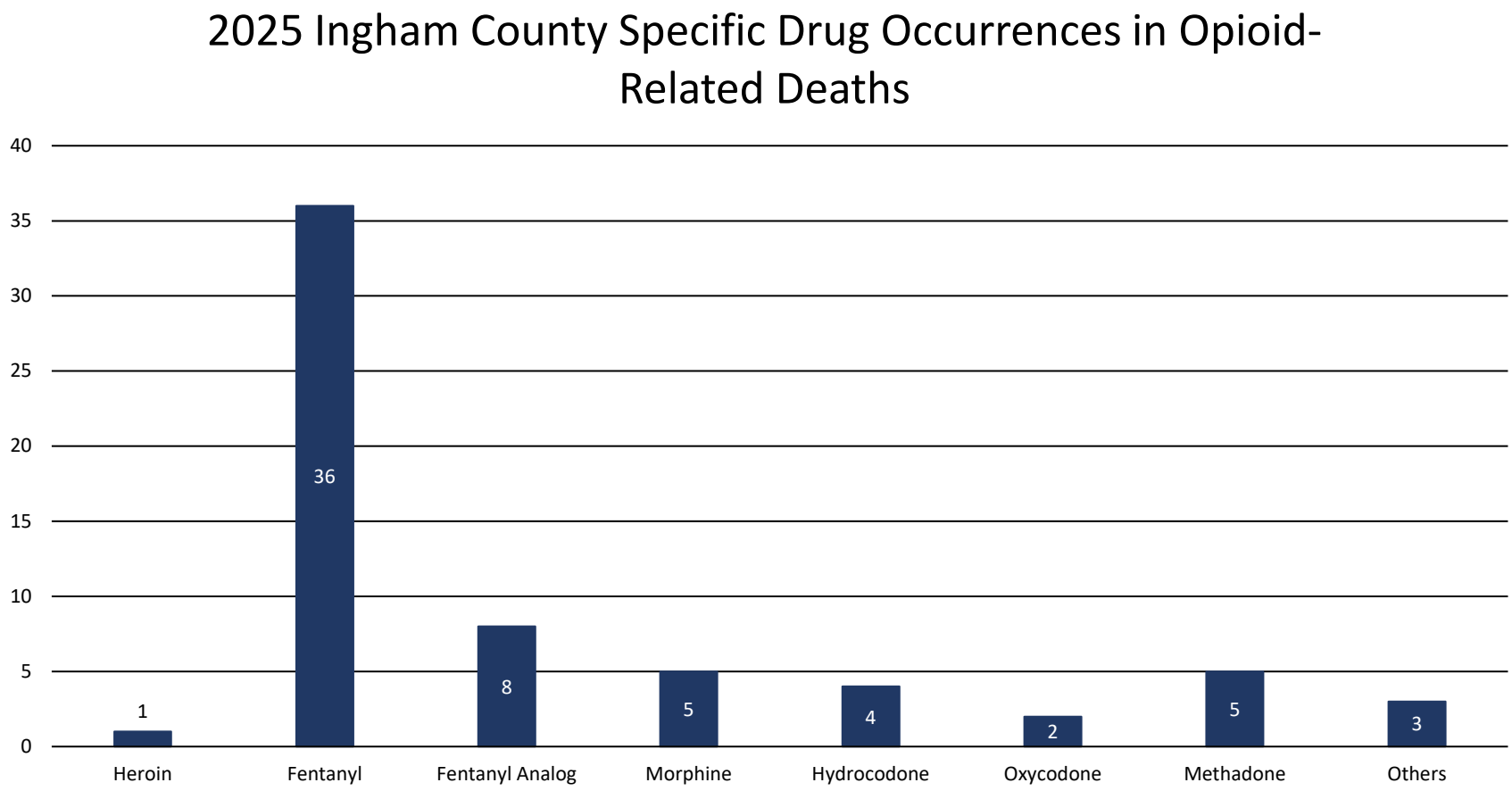
Drug-Related Deaths



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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

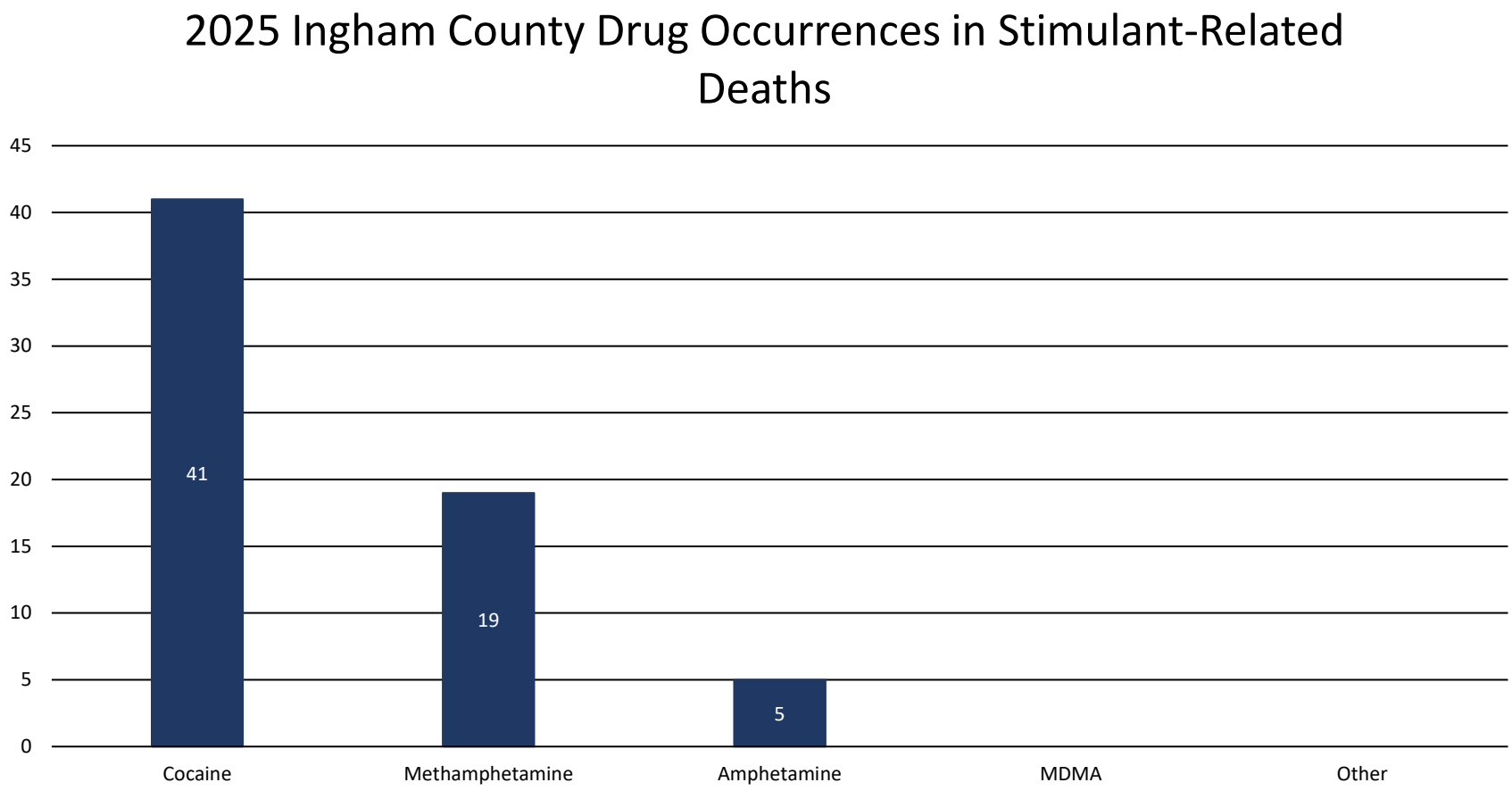
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific opioid drug. As some opioid-related deaths are due to two or more opioids, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and heroin intoxication falls into both the fentanyl and heroin categories). The "other" category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed opioids, including (but not limited to) tramadol, hydromorphone, codeine, buprenorphine, and the opioid-like substance metonitazene.

Ingham County

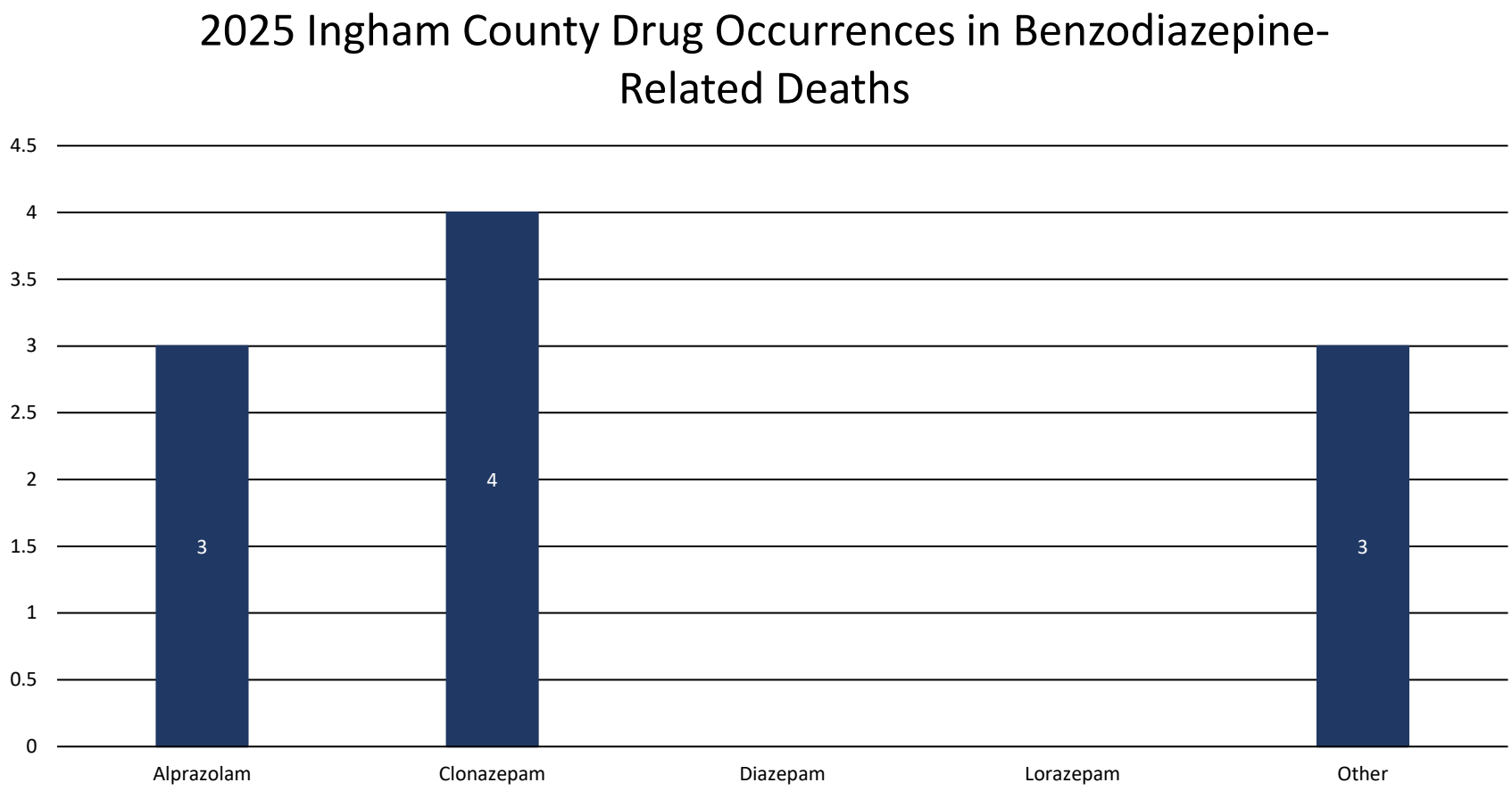
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific stimulant drug. As some stimulant drug-related deaths are due to more than one stimulant, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to cocaine and methamphetamine intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed stimulants, including (but not limited to) pseudoephedrine and eutylone (bath salt).

Ingham County

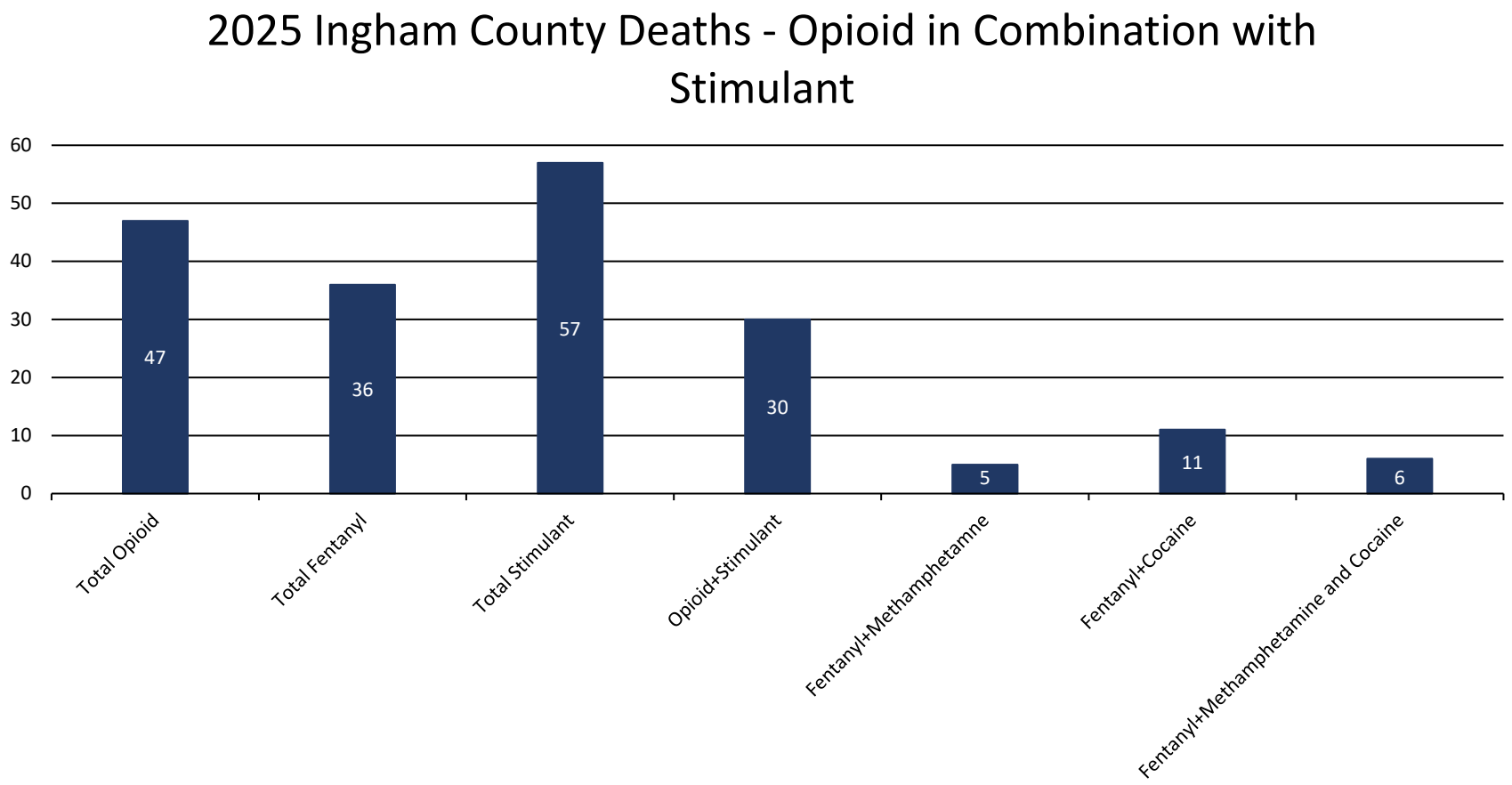
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific benzodiazepine drug. As some benzodiazepine drug-related deaths are due to more than one benzodiazepine, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to alprazolam and diazepam intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed benzodiazepine, including (but not limited to) bromazolam, desalkylflurazepam, flubromazepam, temazepam, etizolam, chlordiazepoxide, and flualprazolam).

Ingham County

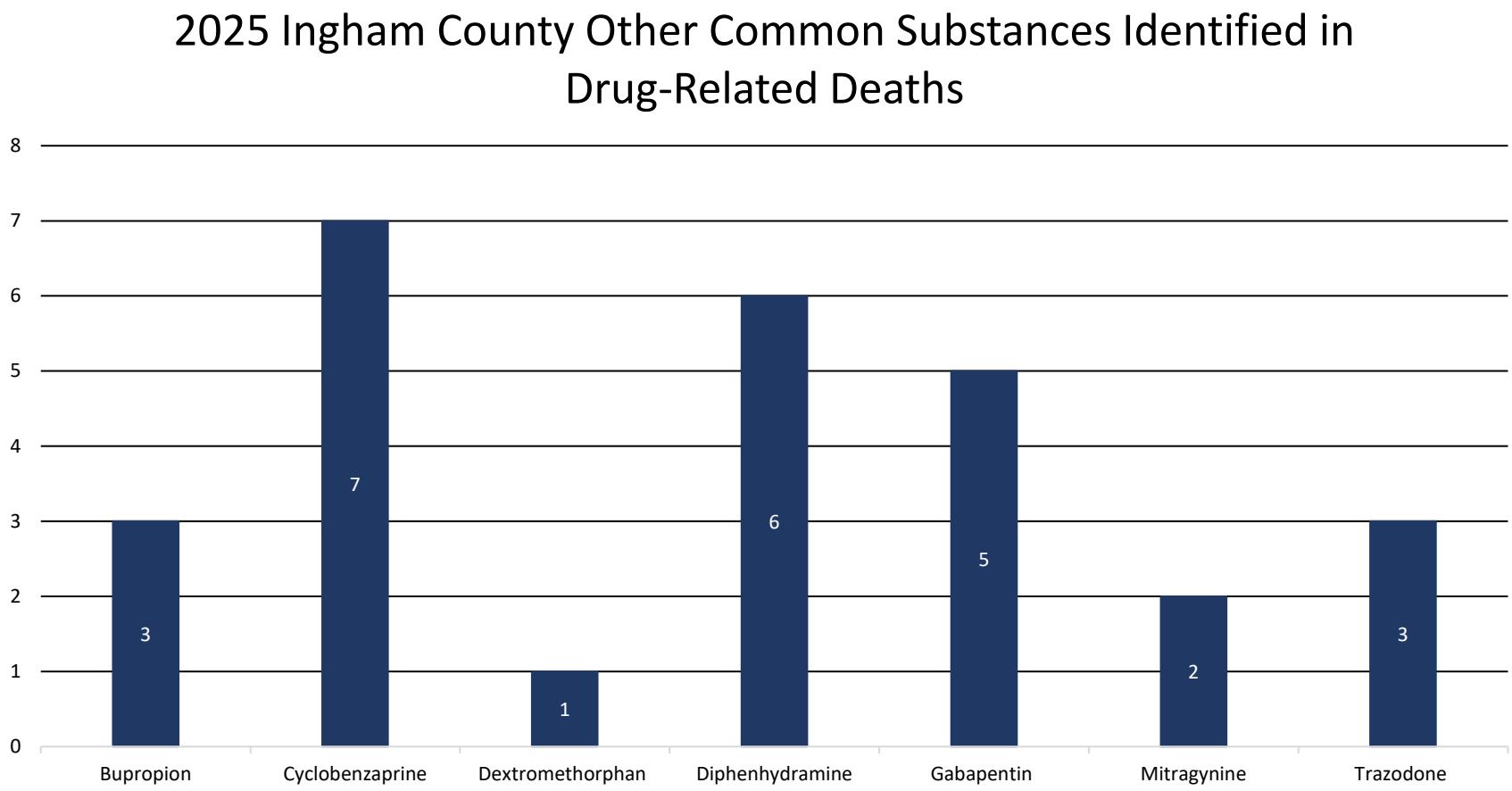
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of both an opioid and a stimulant drug. In most of the cases fentanyl is the (or at least one of) opioid present. In most of the cases the stimulant is either methamphetamine or cocaine.

Ingham County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes the occurrence of selected non-opioid, non-stimulant, and non-benzodiazepine substances identified in drug-related deaths. Because some deaths involve multiple contributing substances, a single death may be represented in more than one category (e.g., a death involving both gabapentin and diphenhydramine will be counted in both categories).

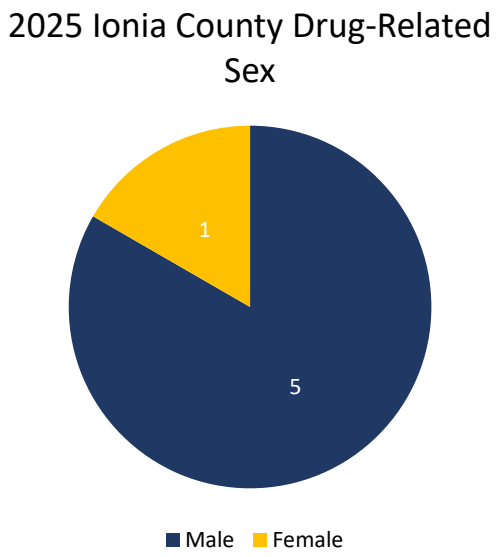
Ionia County

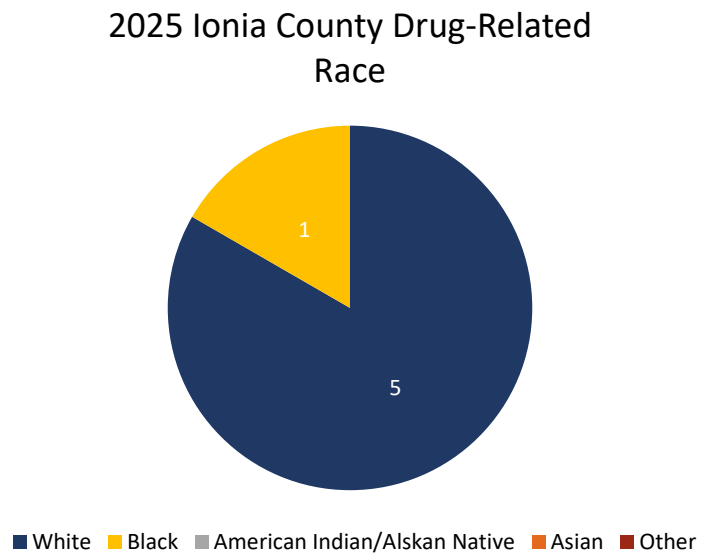
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Ionia County Drug-Related Deaths				
Sex	**Race**	**Age**	**Substance(s) Causing Death**	**Manner of Death**
Male	White	33	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	Black	34	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	White	44	acetaminophen, bupropion, lamotrigine, propranolol, quetiapine, salicylate/salicylic acid, venlafaxine	Suicide
Male	White	50	buprenorphine, hydroxyzine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	57	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	64	methamphetamine	Accident

Ionia County

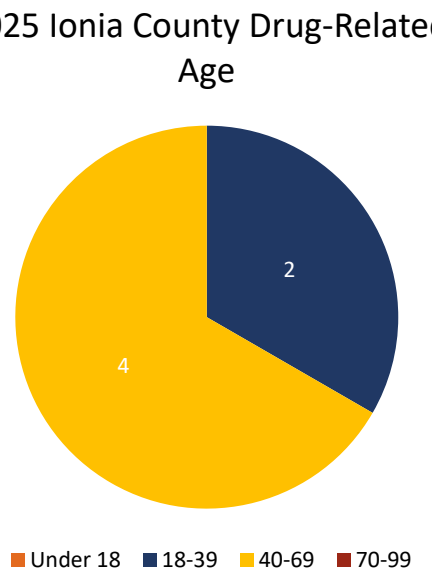
Drug-Related Deaths

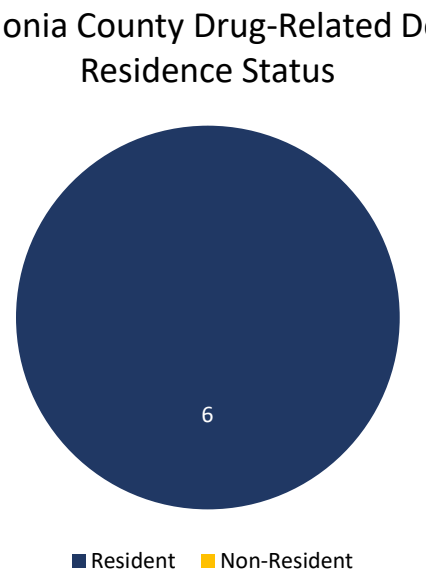




Ionia County

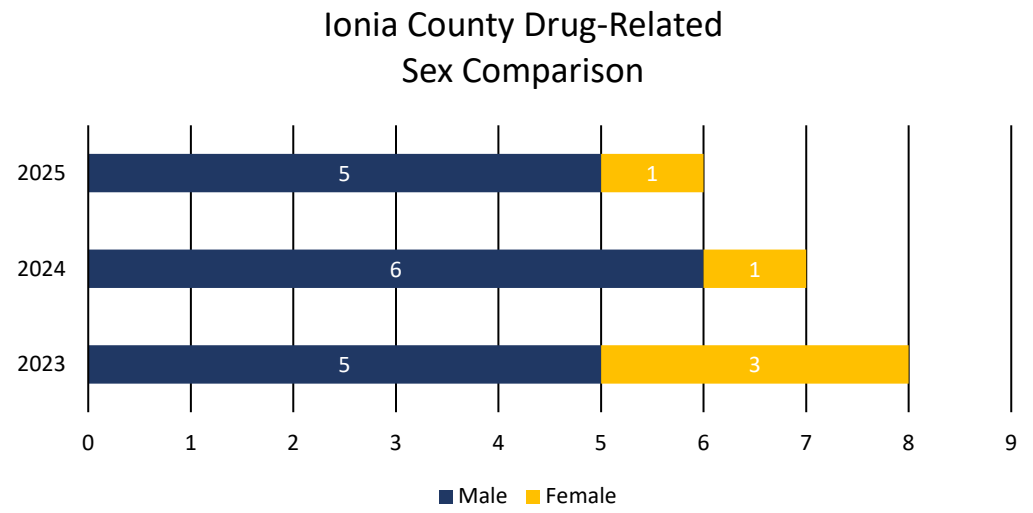
Drug-Related Deaths

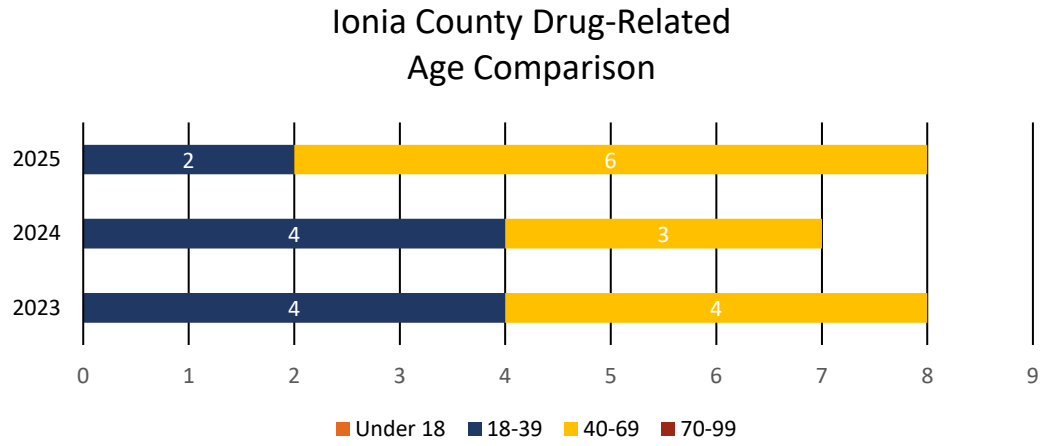




Ionia County

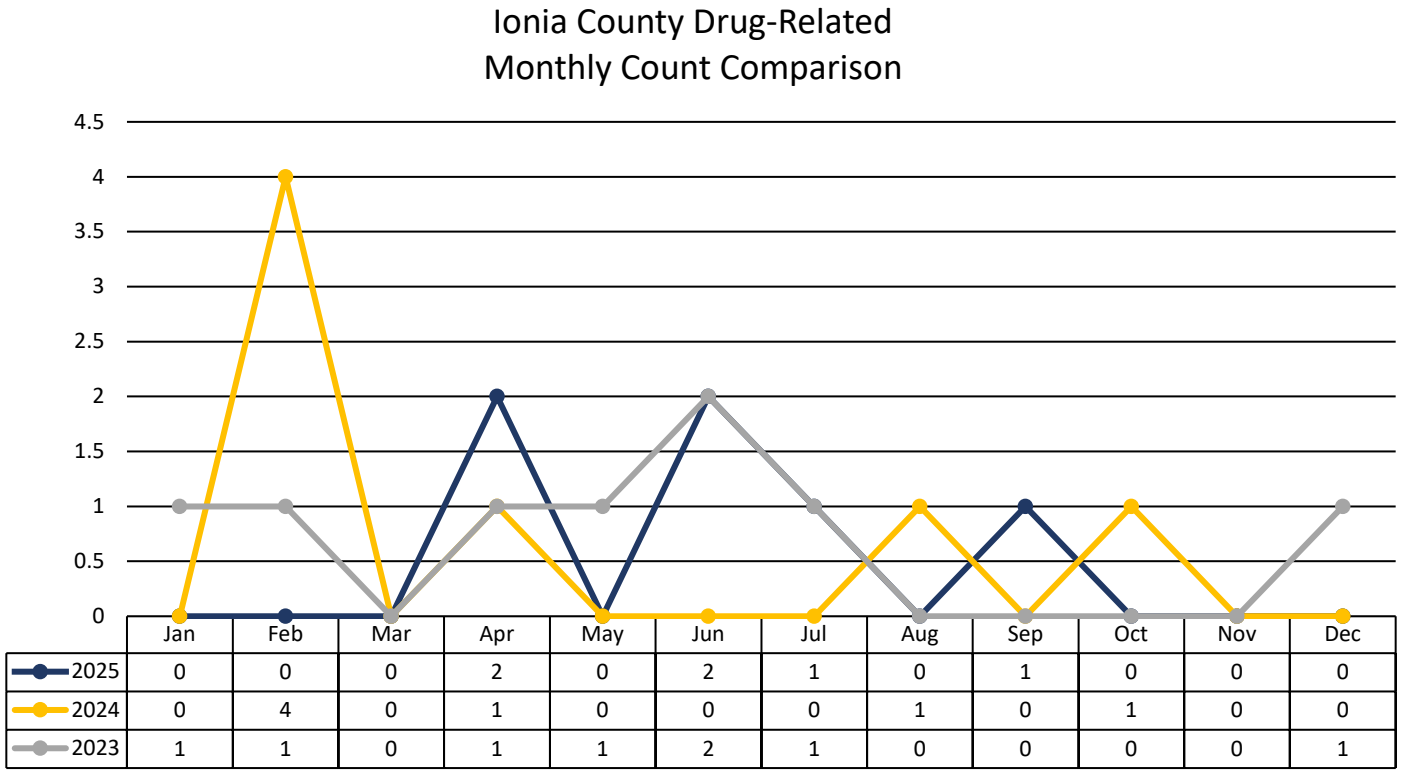
Drug-Related Deaths





Ionia County

Drug-Related Deaths

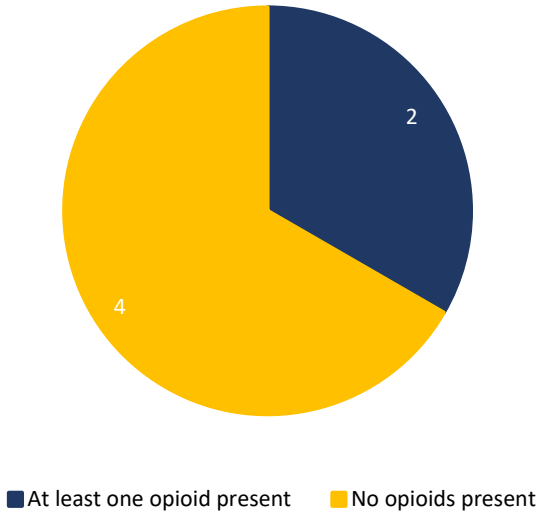


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
2024	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
2023	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1

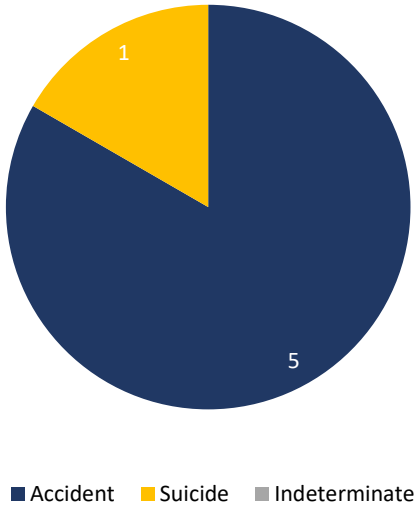
Ionia County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Ionia County Drug-Related Deaths
Opioid vs. Non-opioid

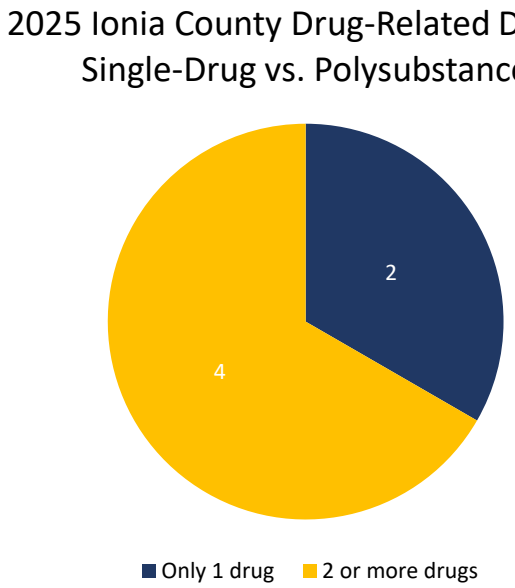


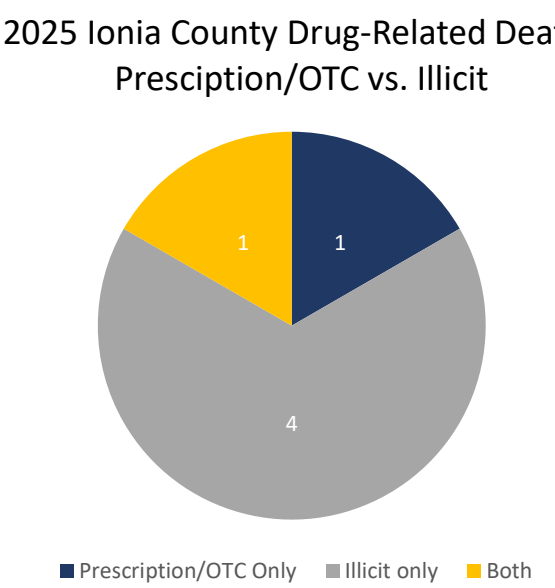
2025 Ionia County Drug-Related Deaths
Manner of Death



Ionia County

Drug-Related Deaths

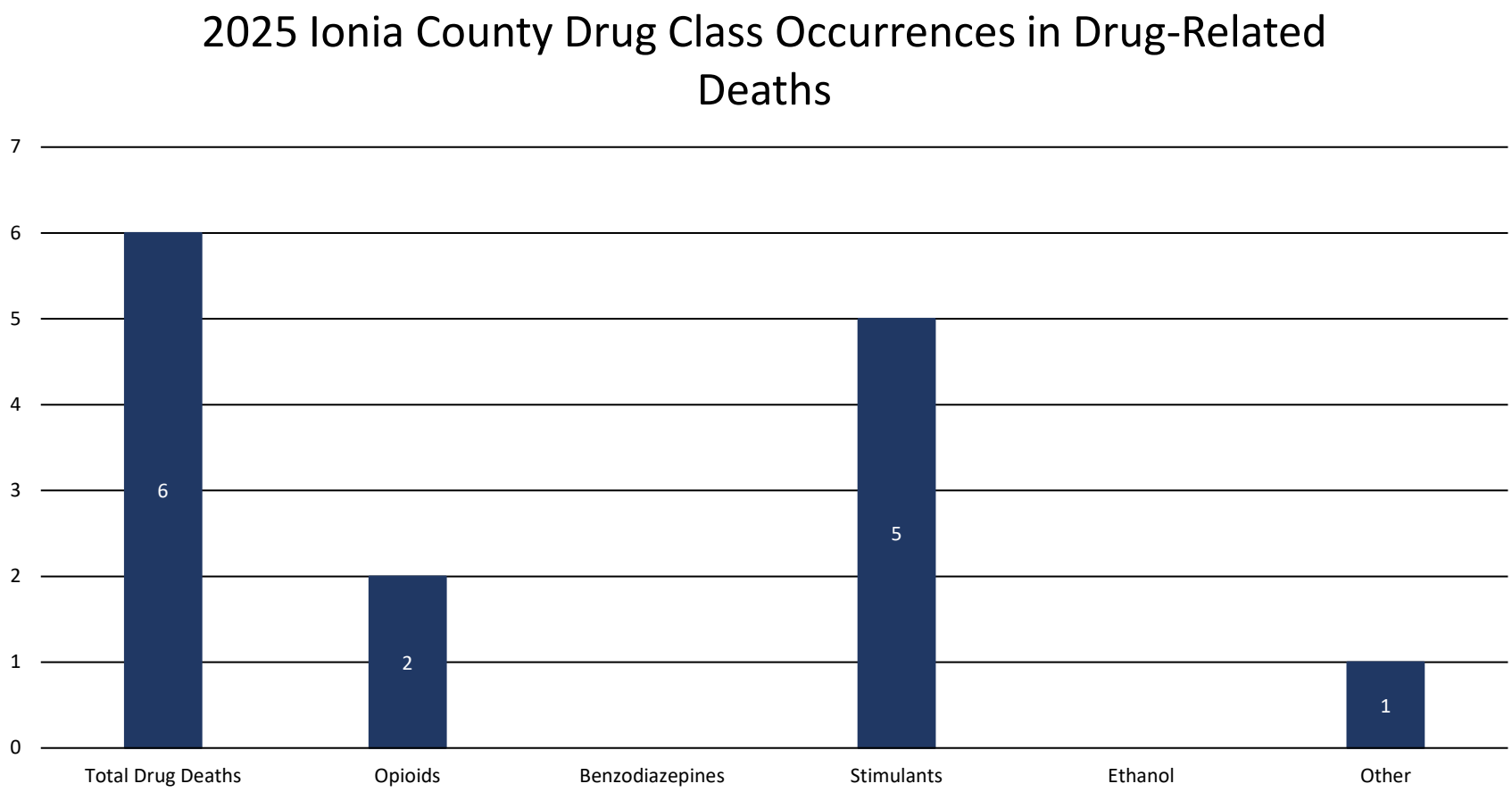




For the chart that classifies drug-related deaths as involving prescription/OTC substances only, illicit substances only, or both. Amphetamine is classified as a prescription/OTC substance due to its common medical use, while methamphetamine is classified as an illicit substance. Ethanol-only deaths are excluded from this analysis.

Ionia County

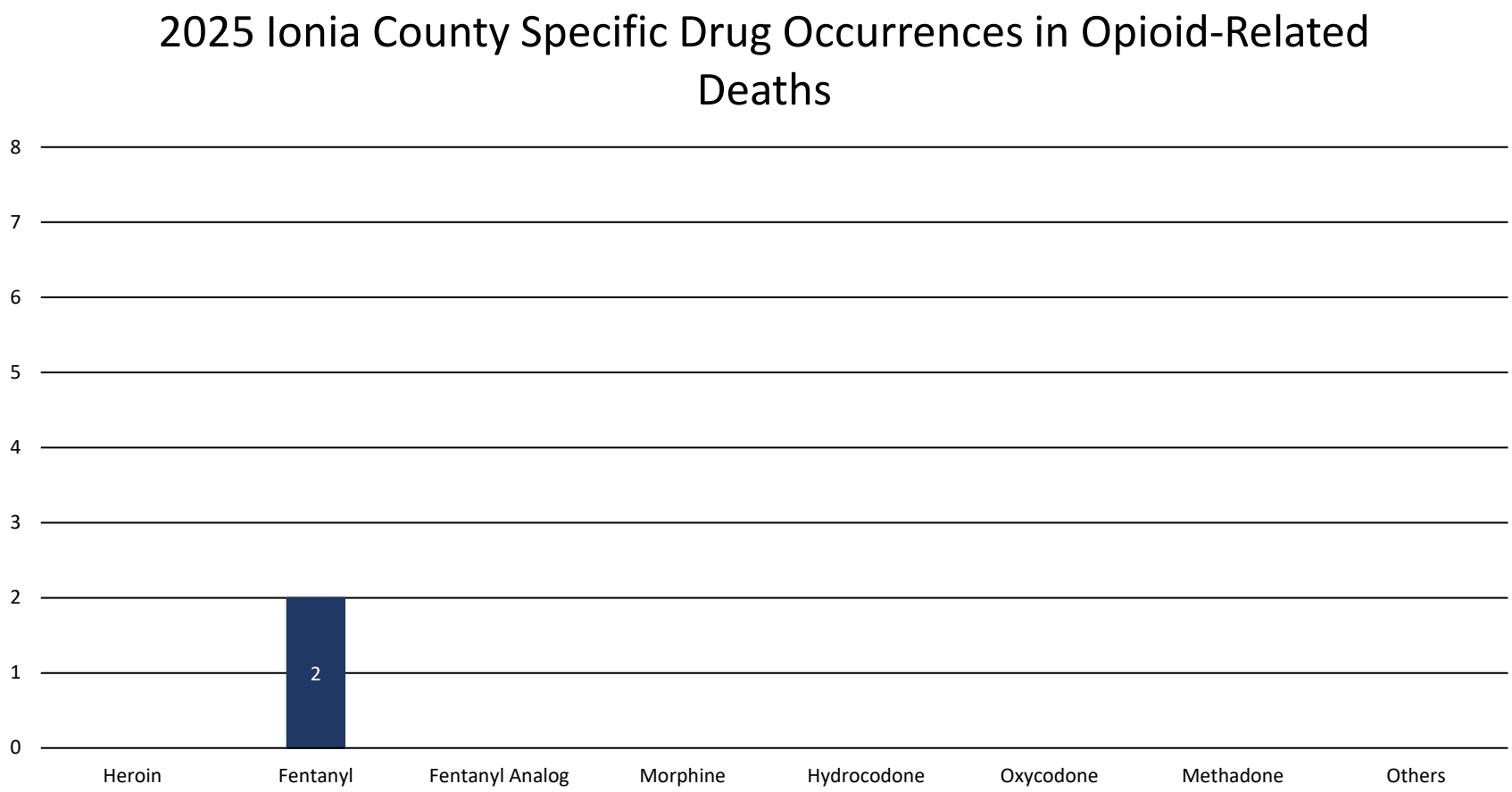
Drug-Related Deaths



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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

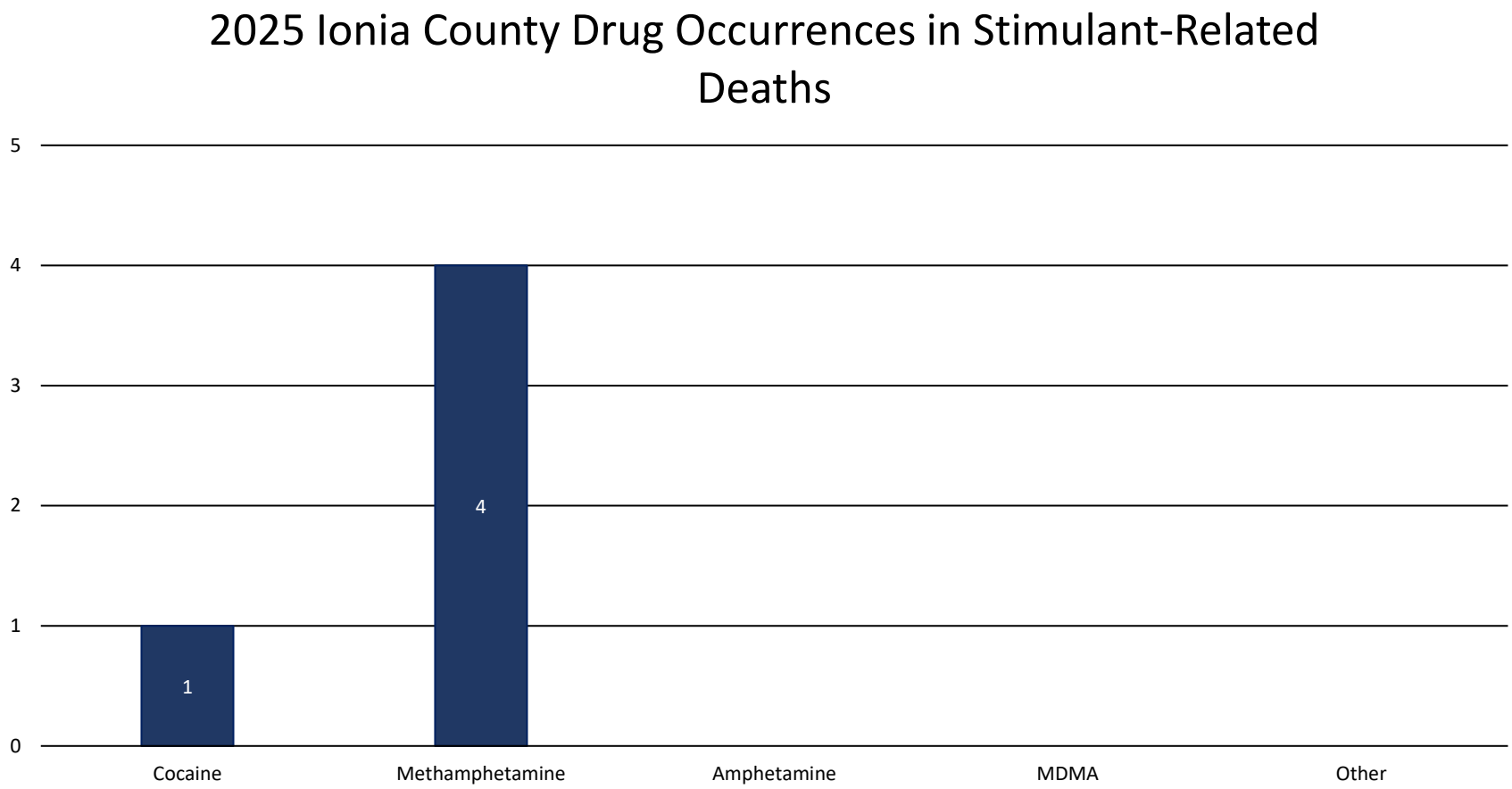
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific opioid drug. As some opioid-related deaths are due to two or more opioids, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and heroin intoxication falls into both the fentanyl and heroin categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed opioids, including (but not limited to) tramadol, hydromorphone, codeine, buprenorphine, and the opioid-like substance metonitazene.

Ionia County

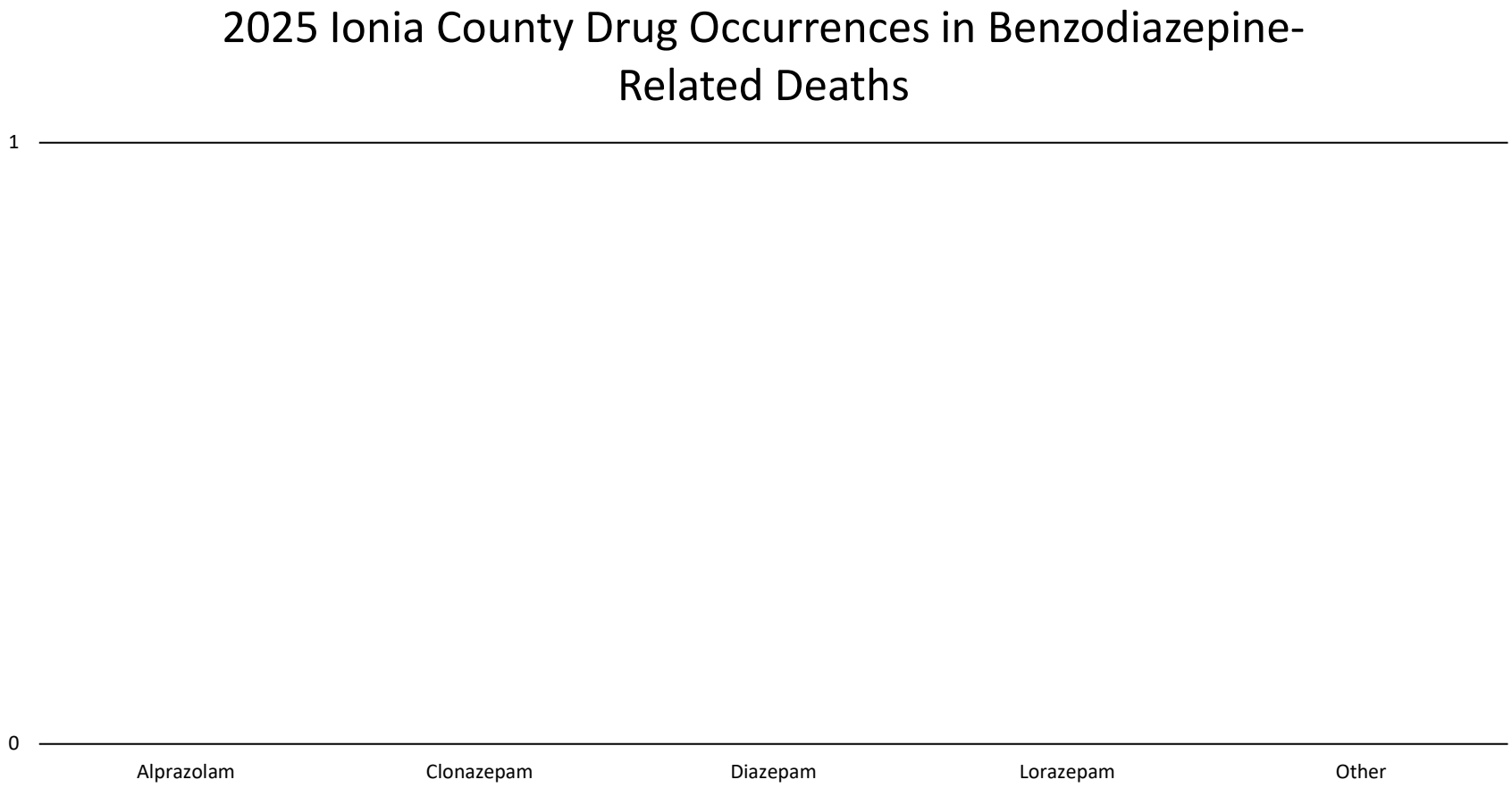
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific stimulant drug. As some stimulant drug-related deaths are due to more than one stimulant, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to cocaine and methamphetamine intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed stimulants, including (but not limited to) pseudoephedrine.

Ionia County

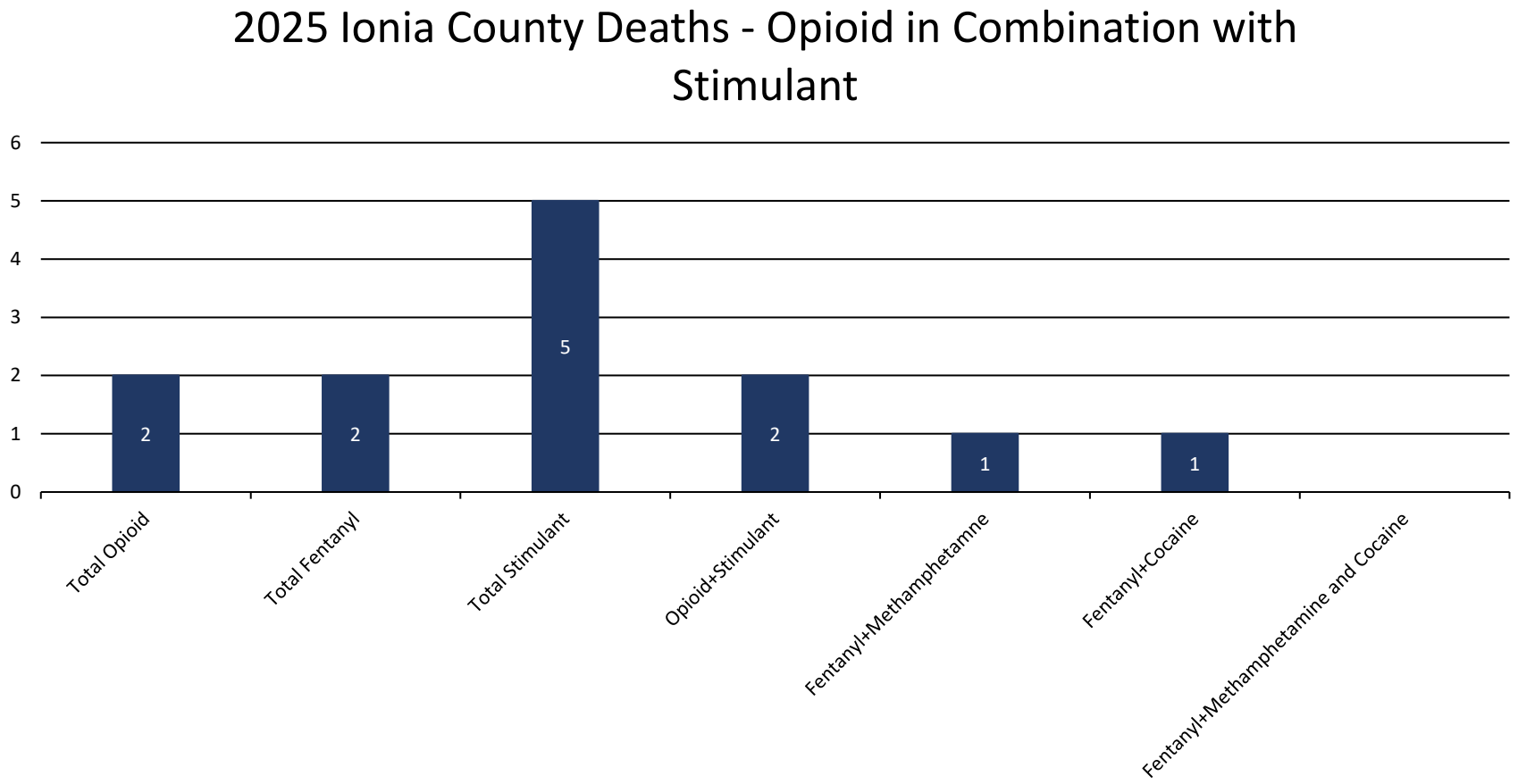
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific benzodiazepine drug. As some benzodiazepine drug-related deaths are due to more than one benzodiazepine, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to alprazolam and diazepam intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed benzodiazepine, including (but not limited to) bromazolam, desalkylflurazepam, flubromazepam, temazepam, etizolam, chlordiazepoxide, and flualprazolam).

Ionia County

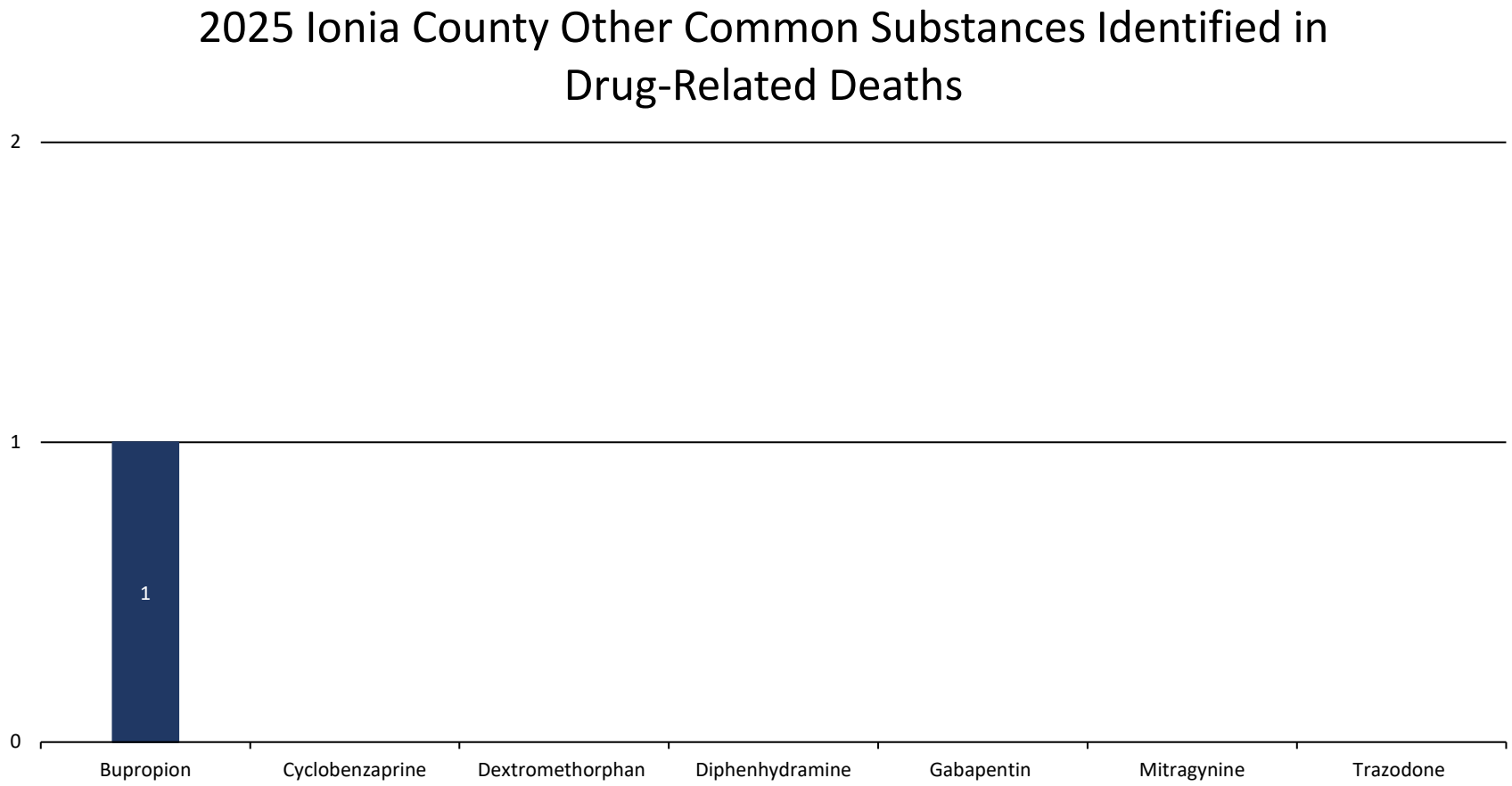
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of both an opioid and a stimulant drug. In most of the cases fentanyl is the (or at least one of) opioid present. In most of the cases the stimulant is either methamphetamine or cocaine.

Ionia County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes the occurrence of selected non-opioid, non-stimulant, and non-benzodiazepine substances identified in drug-related deaths. Because some deaths involve multiple contributing substances, a single death may be represented in more than one category (e.g., a death involving both gabapentin and diphenhydramine will be counted in both categories).

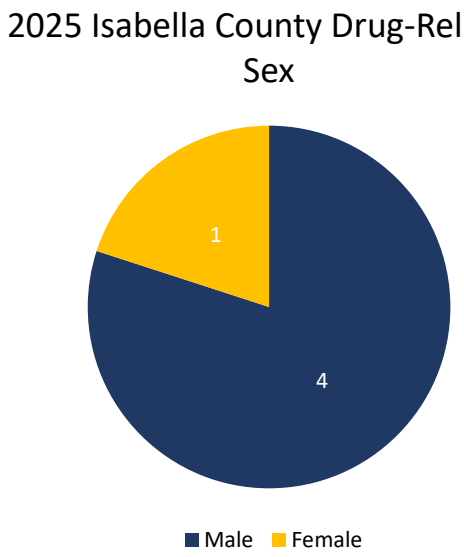
Isabella County

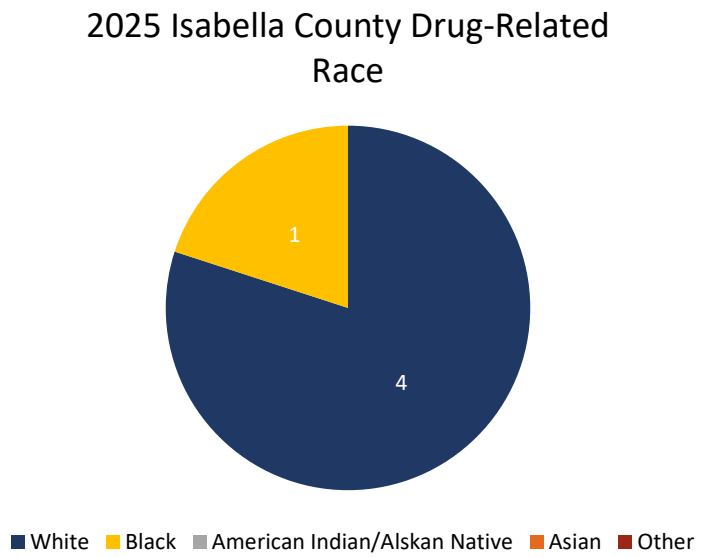
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Isabella County Drug-Related Deaths				
Sex	Race	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	White	29	cyclobenzaprine	Accident
Male	Black	40	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	49	codeine, gabapentin, morphine, oxycodone	Accident
Male	White	53	methadone	Accident
Male	White	59	fentanyl, hydrocodone	Accident

Isabella County

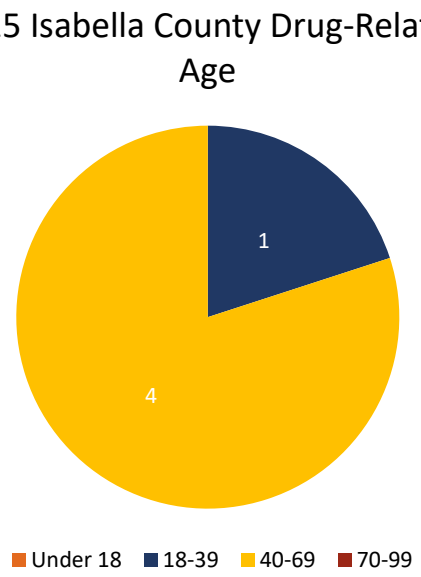
Drug-Related Deaths

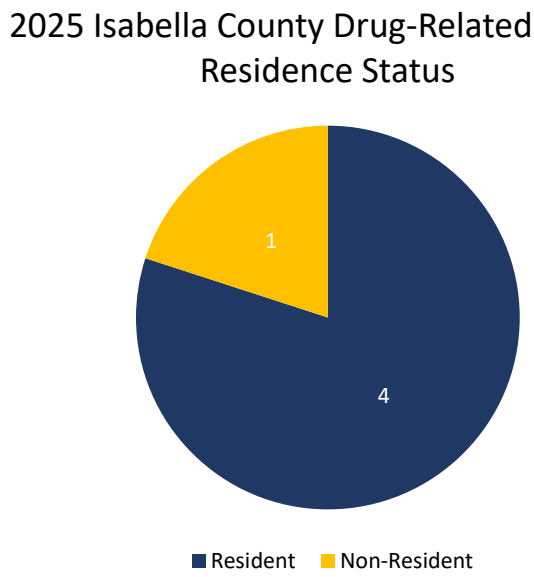




Isabella County

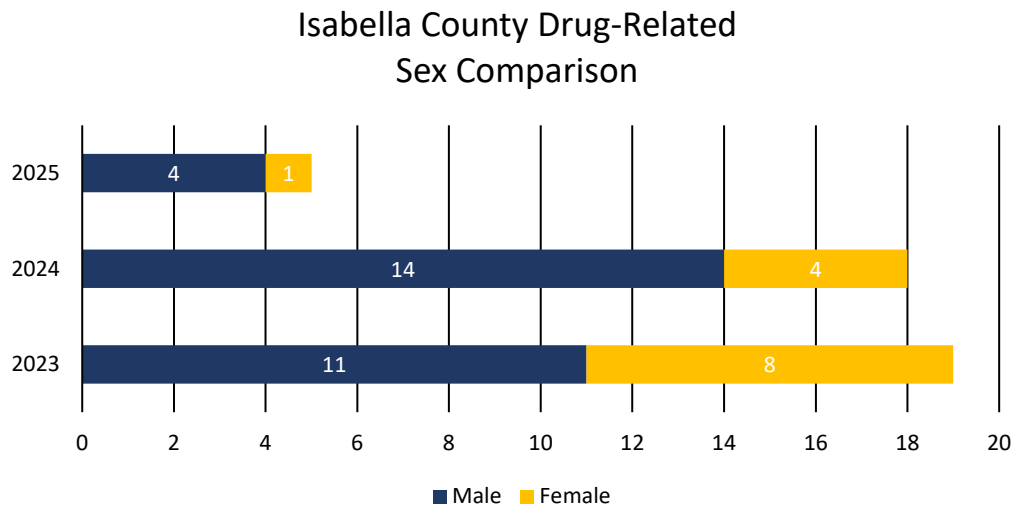
Drug-Related Deaths

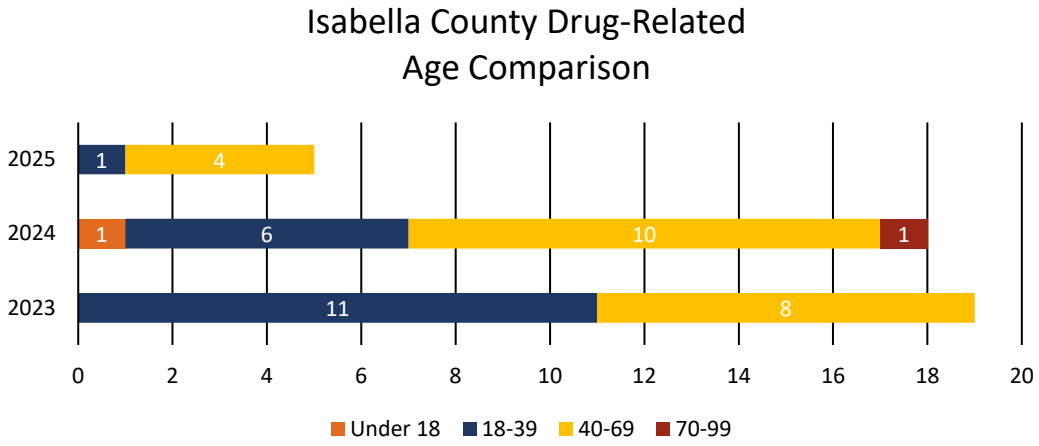




Isabella County

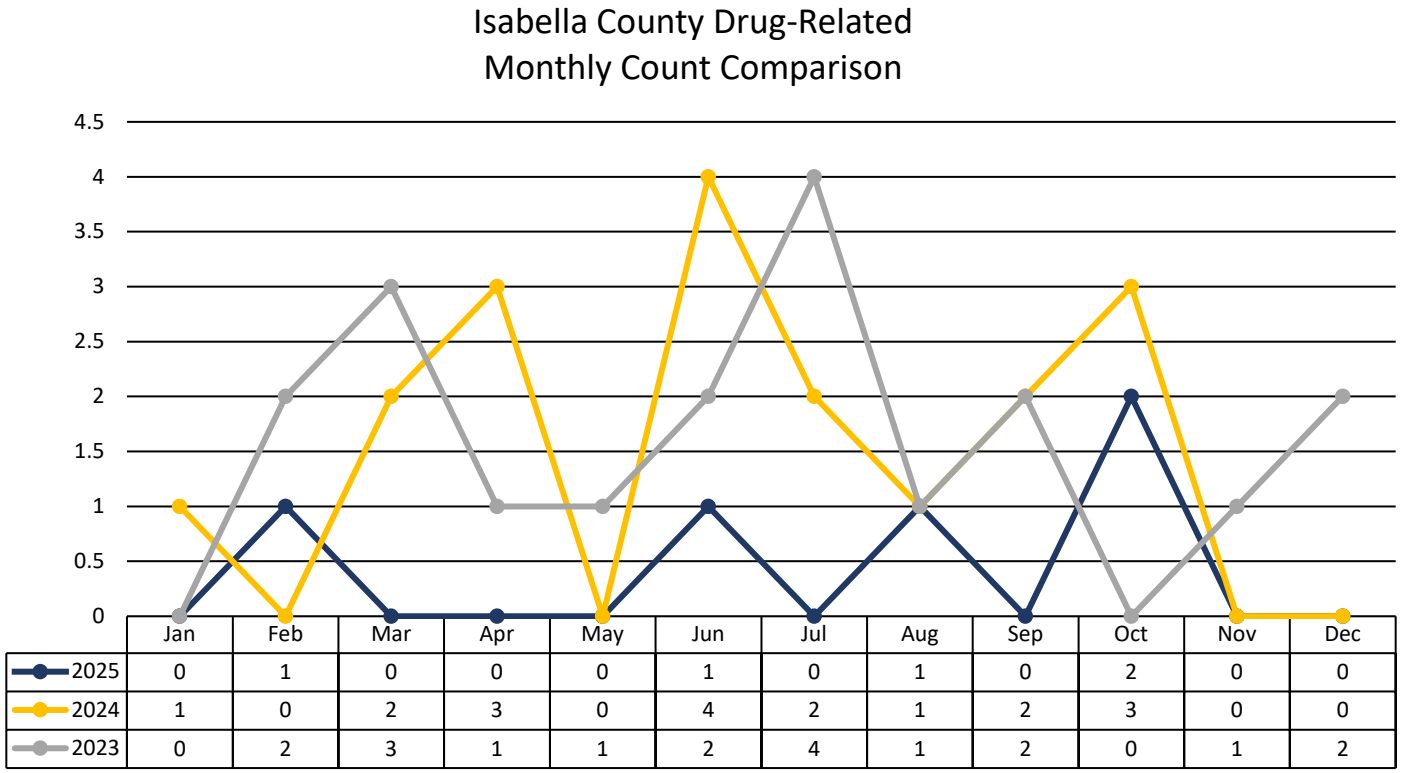
Drug-Related Deaths





Isabella County

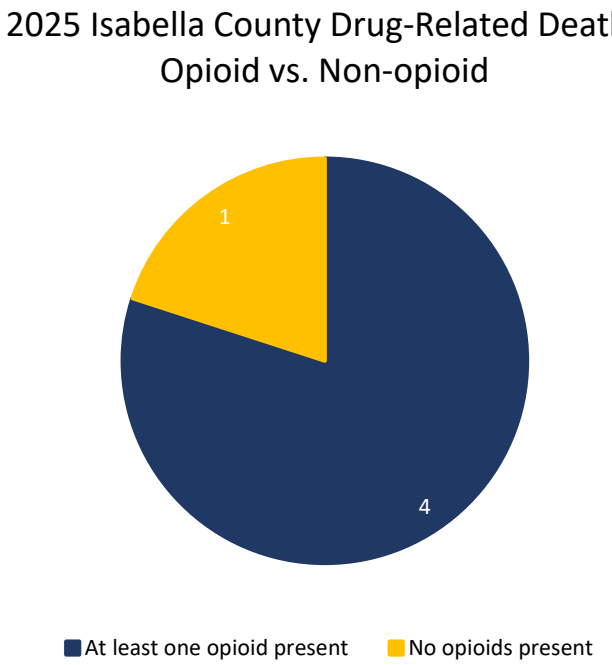
Drug-Related Deaths

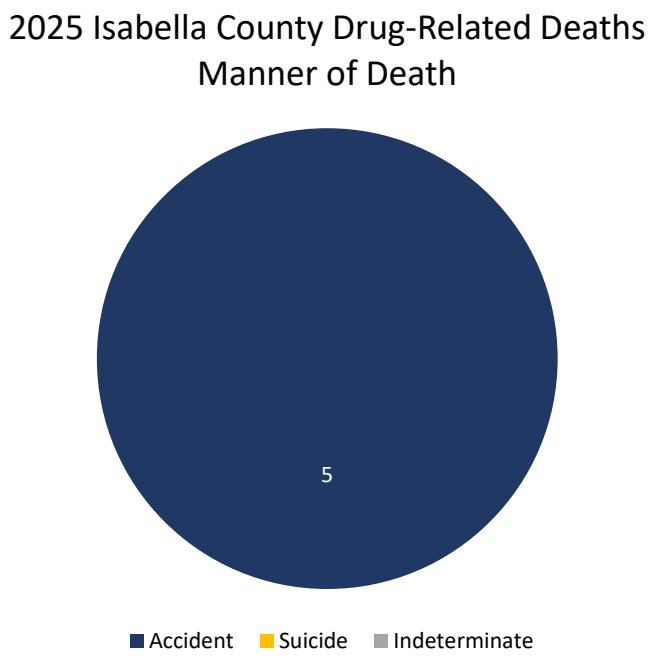


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
2024	1	0	2	3	0	4	2	1	2	3	0	0
2023	0	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	2	0	1	2

Isabella County

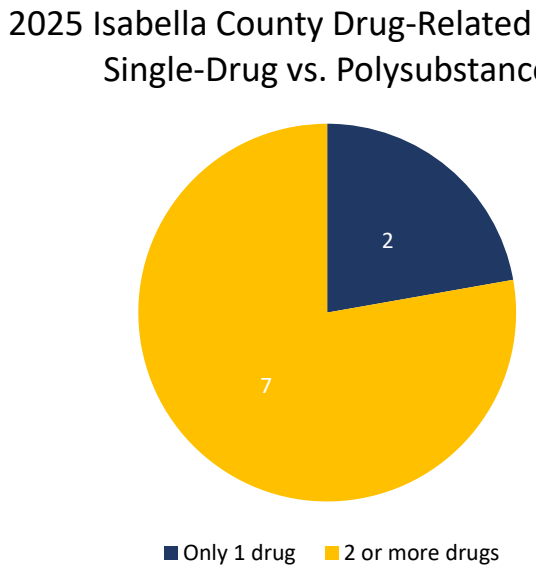
Drug-Related Deaths

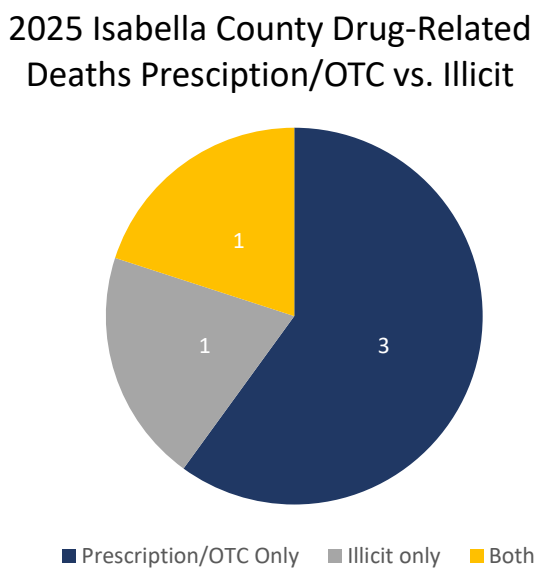




Isabella County

Drug-Related Deaths

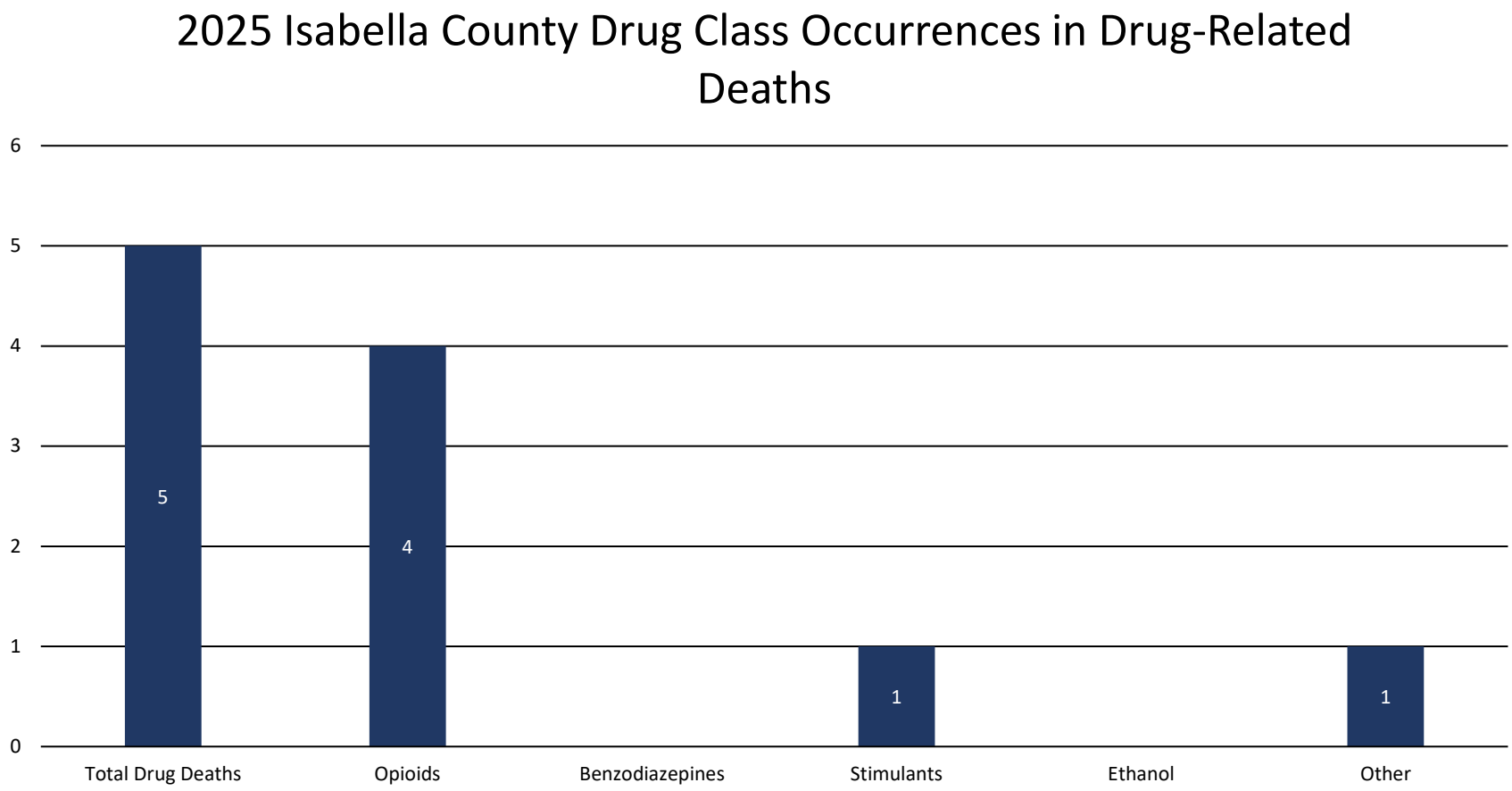




For the chart that classifies drug-related deaths as involving prescription/OTC substances only, illicit substances only, or both. Amphetamine is classified as a prescription/OTC substance due to its common medical use, while methamphetamine is classified as an illicit substance. Ethanol-only deaths are excluded from this analysis.

Isabella County

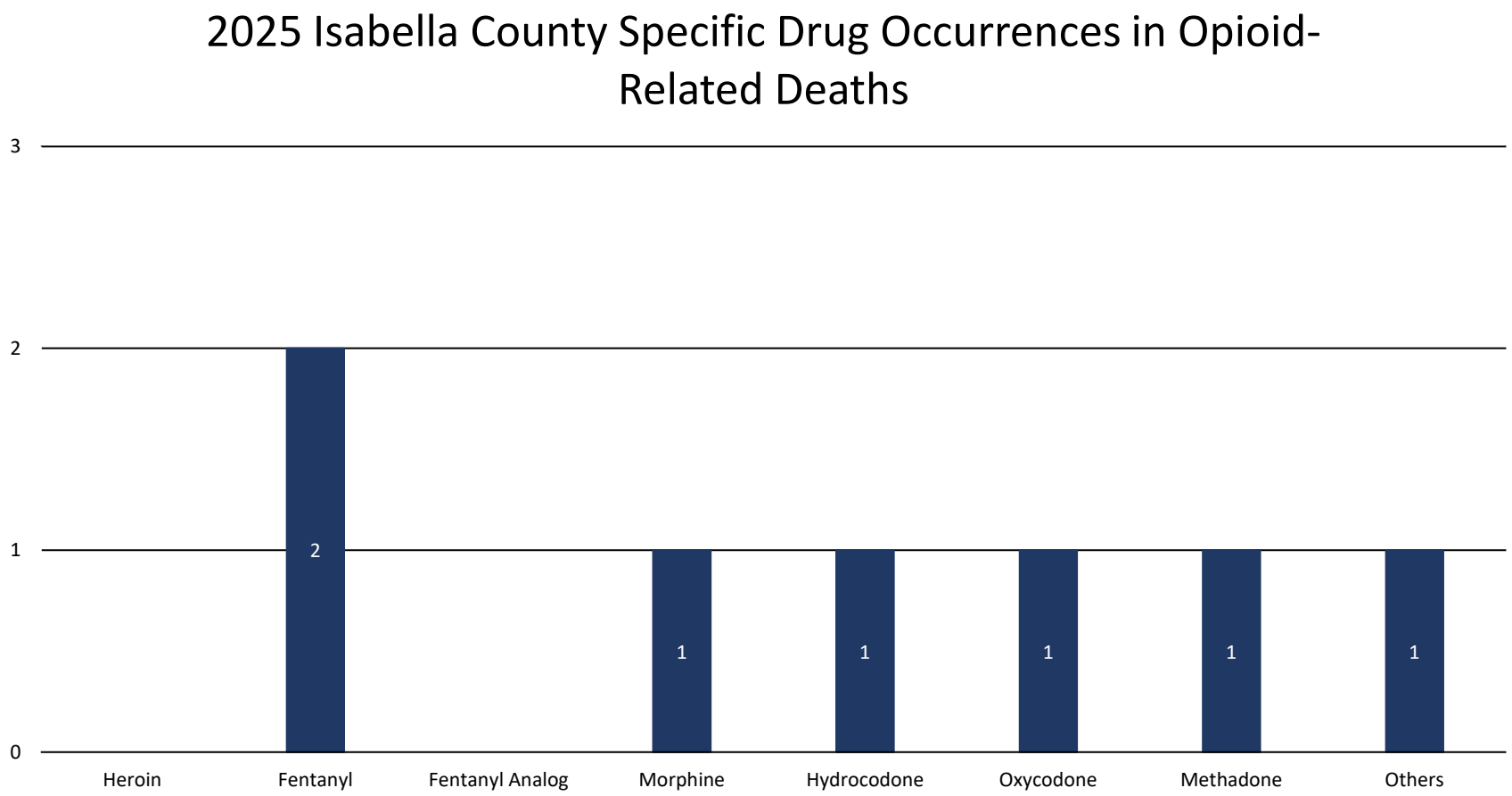
Drug-Related Deaths



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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

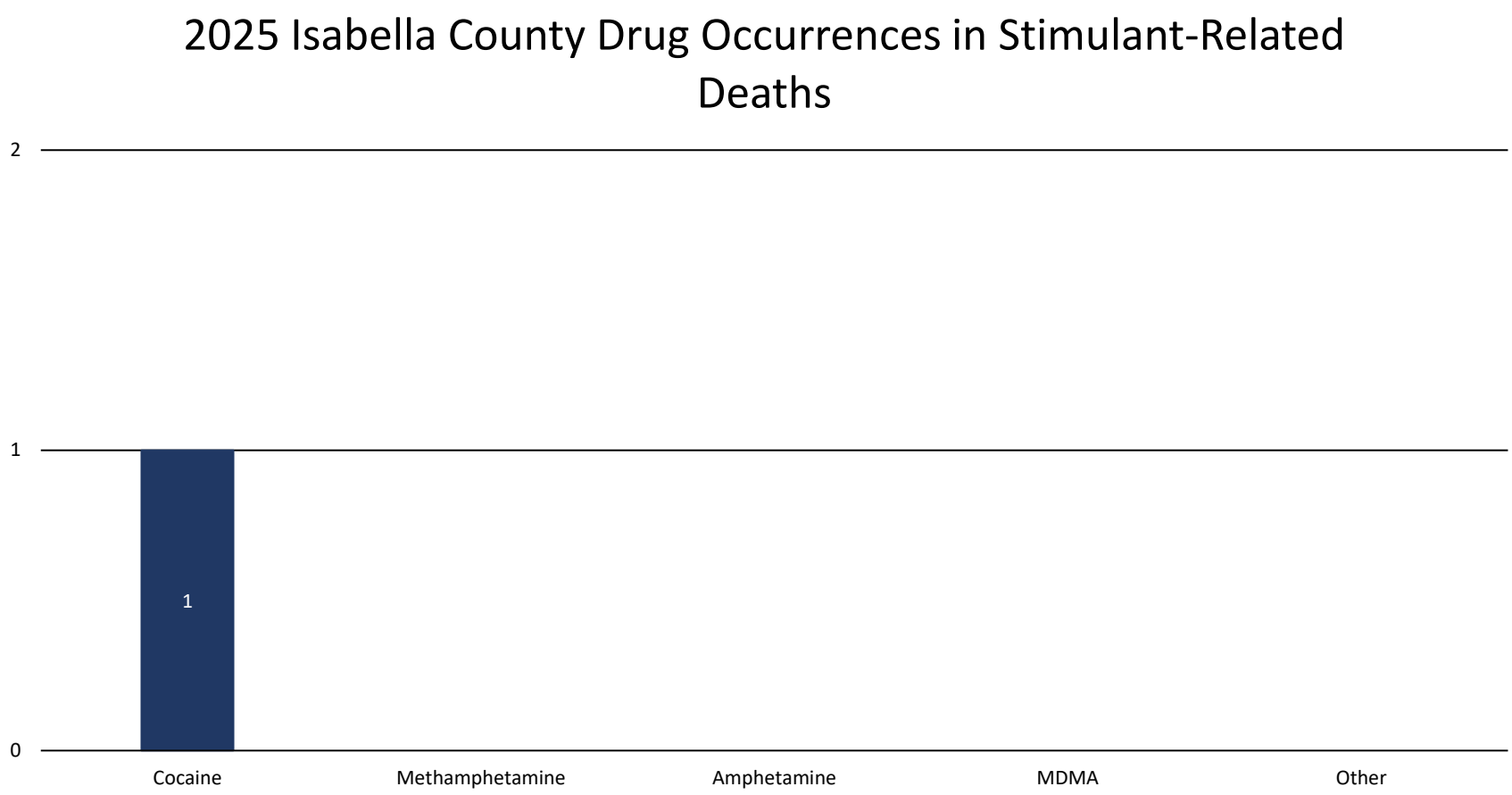
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific opioid drug. As some opioid-related deaths are due to two or more opioids, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and heroin intoxication falls into both the fentanyl and heroin categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed opioids, including (but not limited to) tramadol, hydromorphone, codeine, buprenorphine, and the opioid-like substance metonitazene.

Isabella County

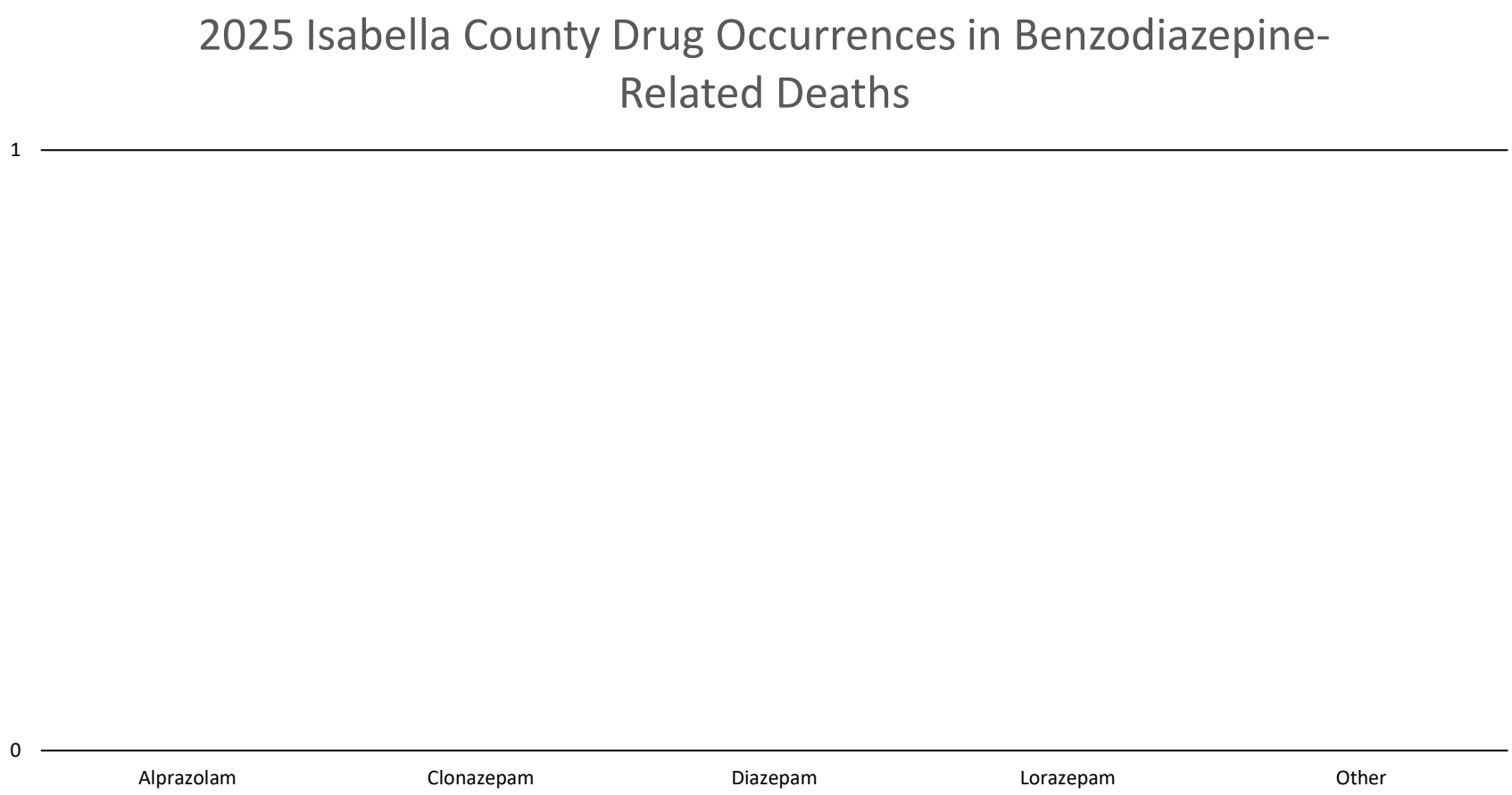
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific stimulant drug. As some stimulant drug-related deaths are due to more than one stimulant, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to cocaine and methamphetamine intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed stimulants, including (but not limited to) pseudoephedrine.

Isabella County

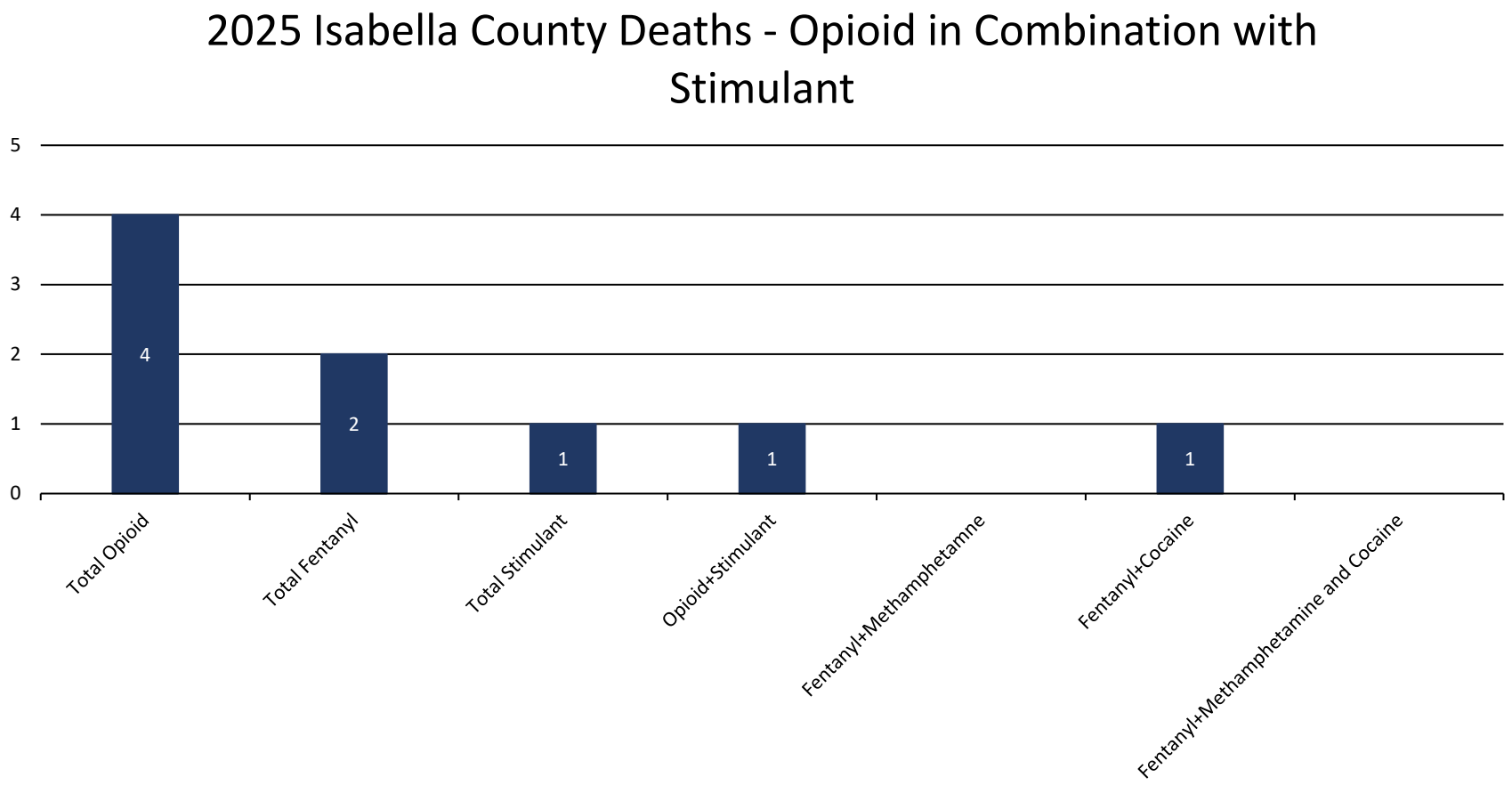
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific benzodiazepine drug. As some benzodiazepine drug-related deaths are due to more than one benzodiazepine, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to alprazolam and diazepam intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed benzodiazepine, including (but not limited to) bromazolam, desalkylflurazepam, flubromazepam, temazepam, etizolam, chlordiazepoxide, and flualprazolam).

Isabella County

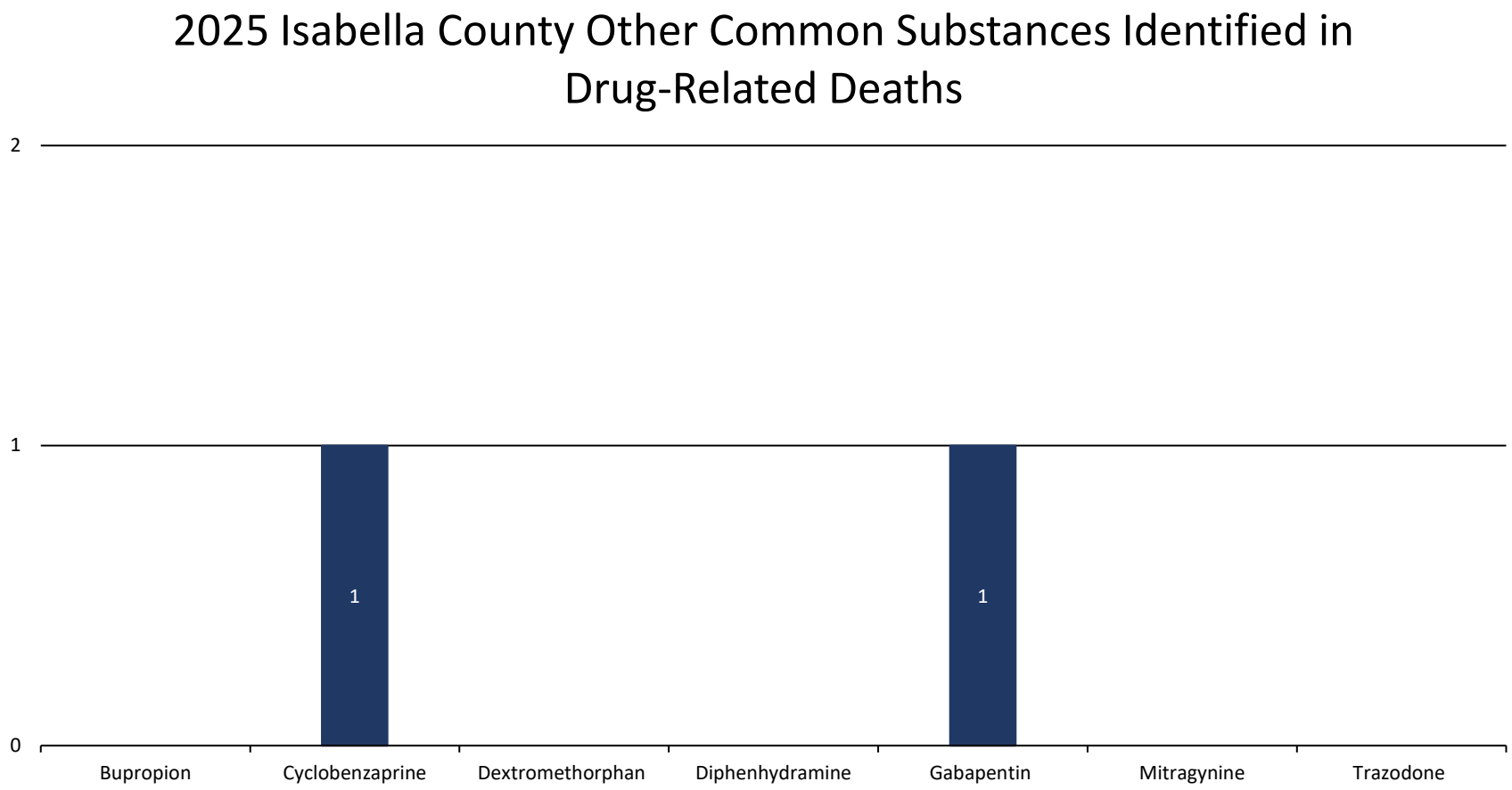
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of both an opioid and a stimulant drug. In most of the cases fentanyl is the (or at least one of) opioid present. In most of the cases the stimulant is either methamphetamine or cocaine.

Isabella County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes the occurrence of selected non-opioid, non-stimulant, and non-benzodiazepine substances identified in drug-related deaths. Because some deaths involve multiple contributing substances, a single death may be represented in more than one category (e.g., a death involving both gabapentin and diphenhydramine will be counted in both categories).

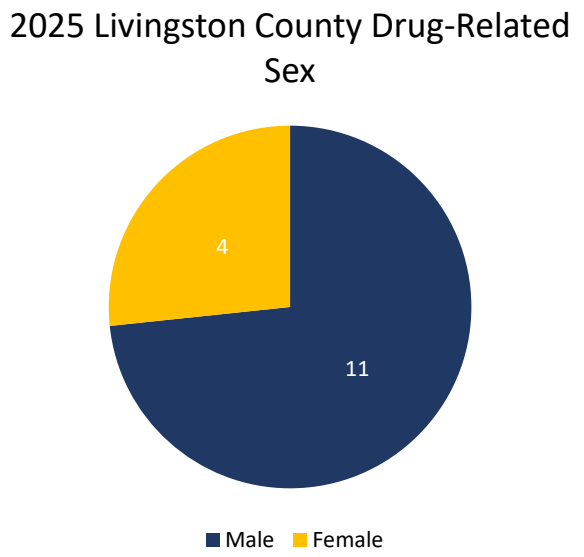
Livingston County

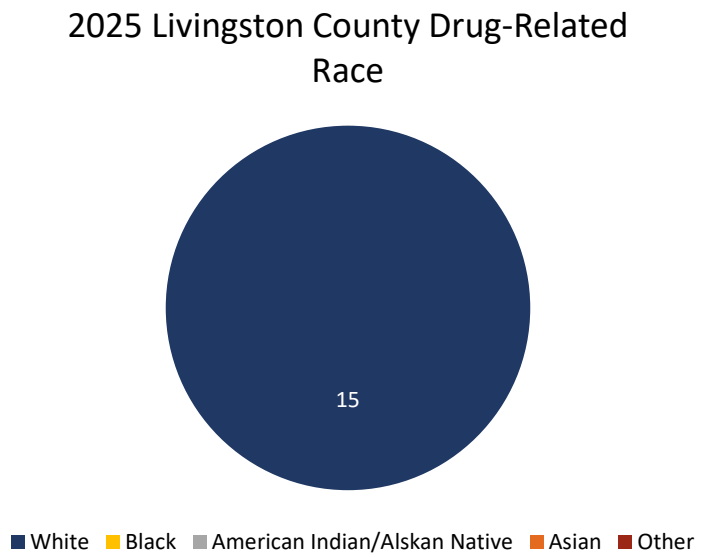
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths				
Sex	**Race**	**Age**	**Substance(s) Causing Death**	**Manner of Death**
Male	White	26	clonazepam, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, primidone	Accident
Male	White	31	acetyl fentanyl, alprazolam, fentanyl, oxycodone	Accident
Male	White	32	alprazolam, oxycodone, sertraline	Accident
Male	White	36	carfentanil, cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	39	diphenhydramine, dextromethorphan, ethanol	Suicide
Female	White	43	bupropion, cyclobenzaprine, gabapentin	Indeterminate
Male	White	50	7-hydroxymitragynine, cyclobenzaprine, clonazepam, diphenhydramine, gabapentin, mitragynine	Indeterminate
Male	White	52	carfentanil, cocaine, heroin, fentanyl	Accident
Male	White	56	mitragynine	Accident
Male	White	58	amphetamine, cocaine	Accident
Male	White	61	cocaine	Accident
Female	White	63	ethanol	Accident
Female	White	64	methamphetamine, mitragynine	Accident
Male	White	66	cocaine, fentanyl, pregabalin	Accident
Male	White	69	cyclobenzaprine, fentanyl, gabapentin, methamphetamine	Accident

Livingston County

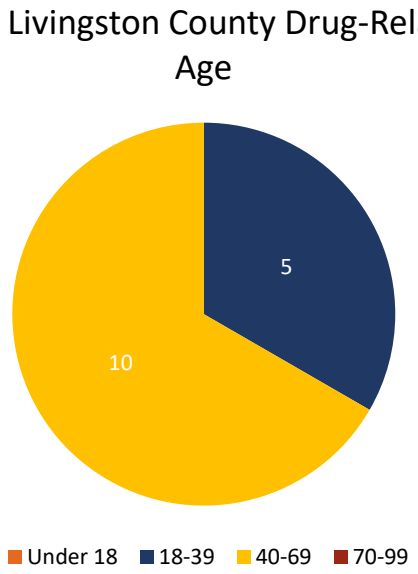
Drug-Related Deaths

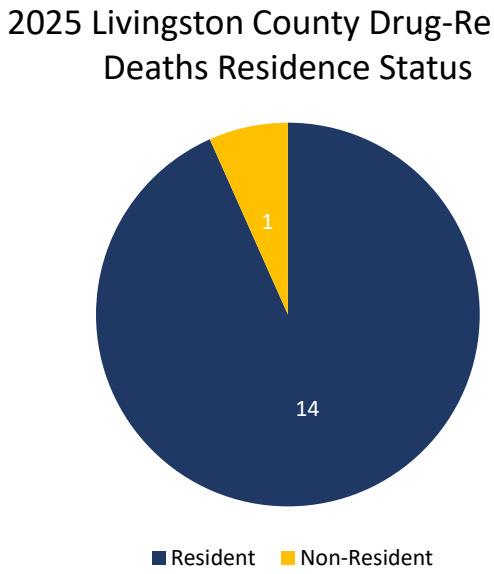




Livingston County

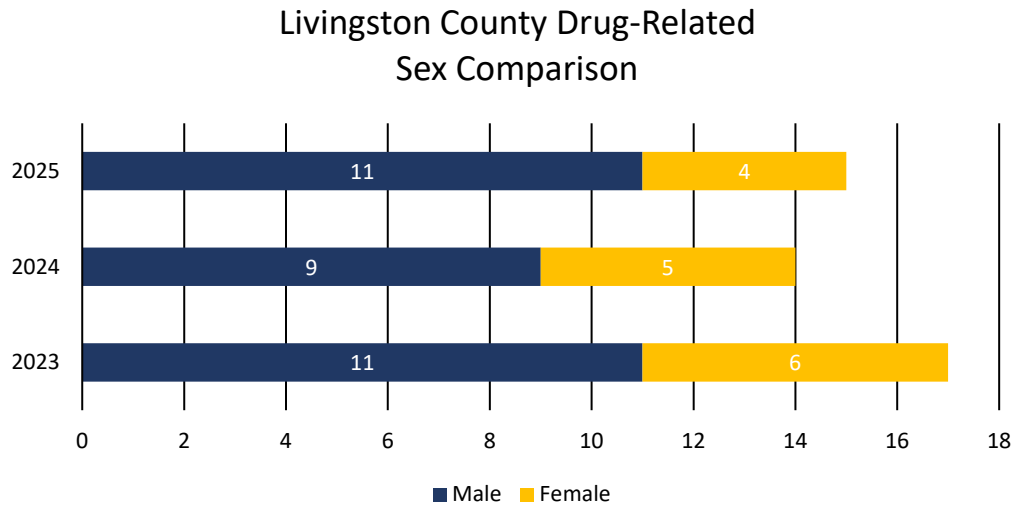
Drug-Related Deaths

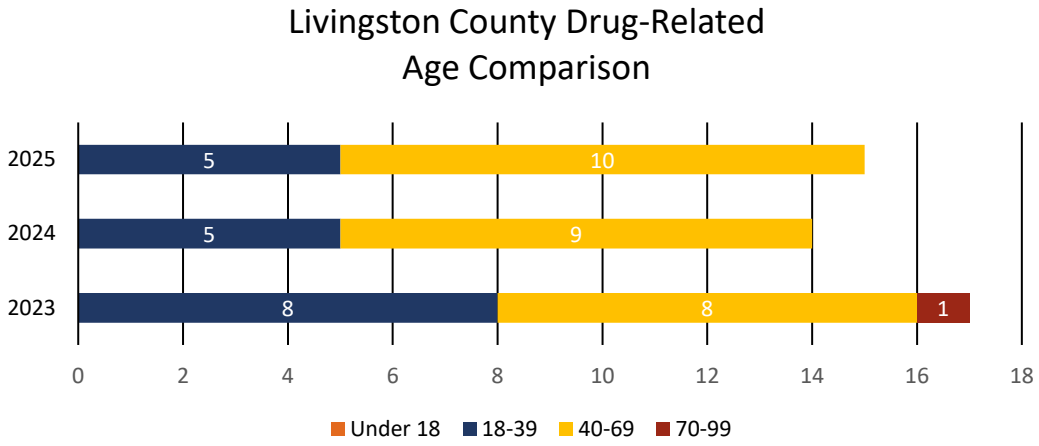




Livingston County

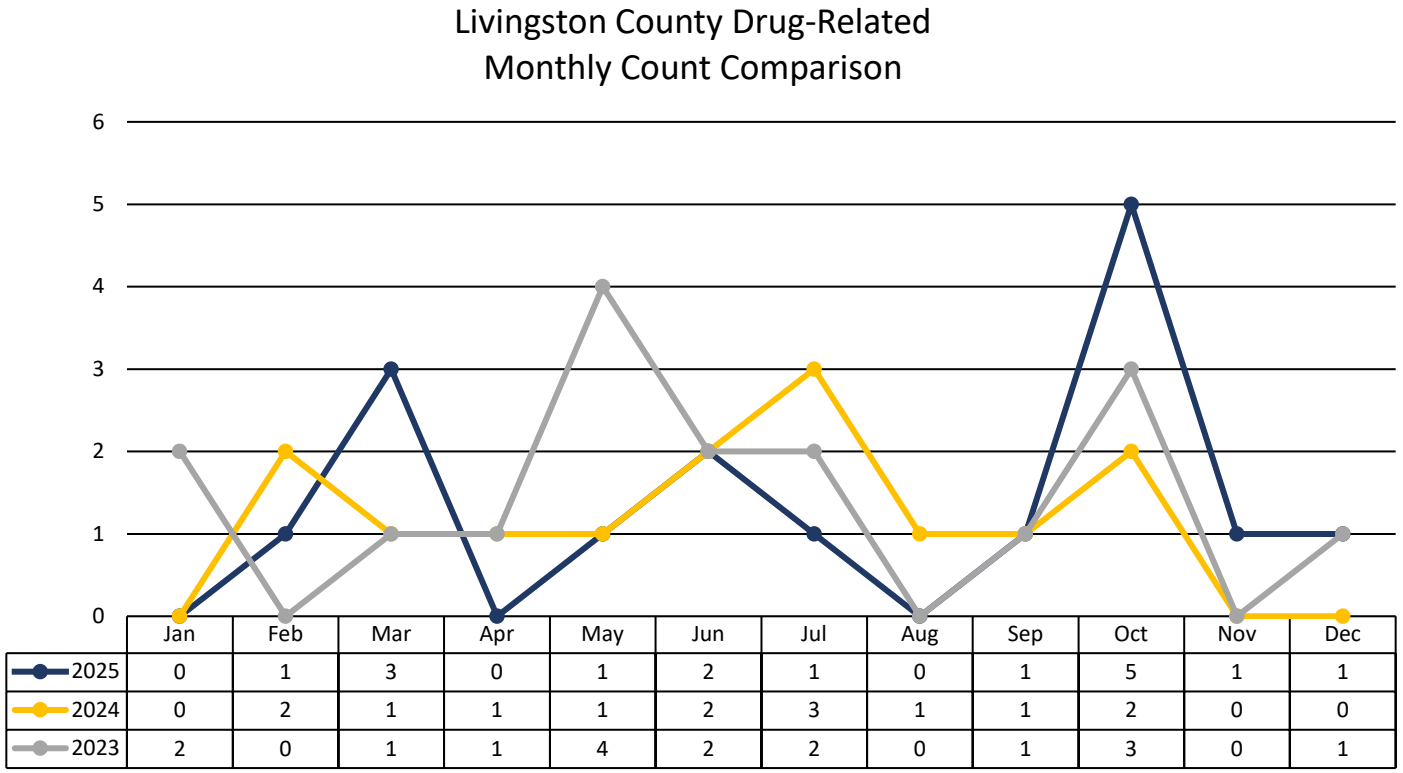
Drug-Related Deaths





Livingston County

Drug-Related Deaths

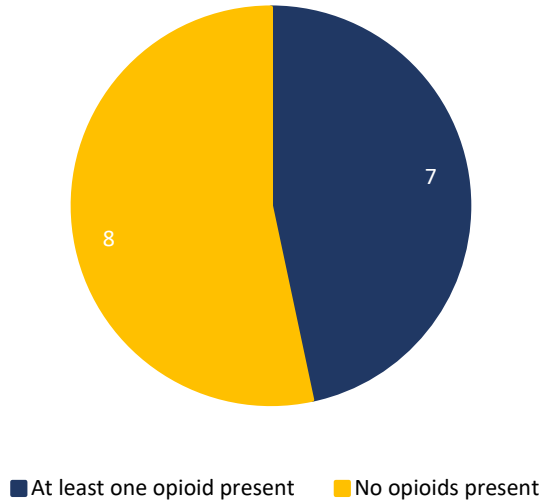


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	5	1	1
2024	0	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0
2023	2	0	1	1	4	2	2	0	1	3	0	1

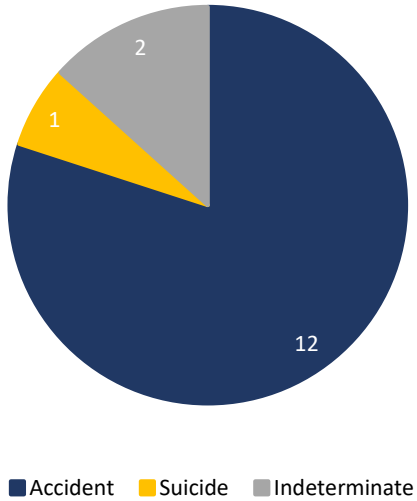
Livingston County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths
Opioid vs. Non-opioid



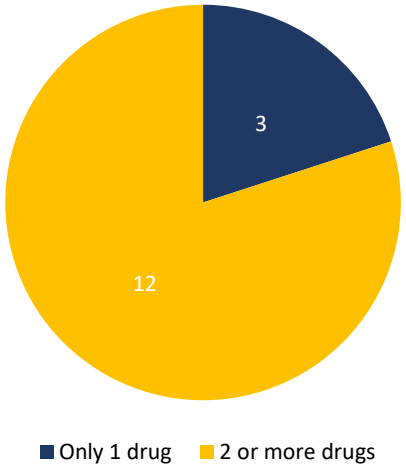
2025 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths
Manner of Death



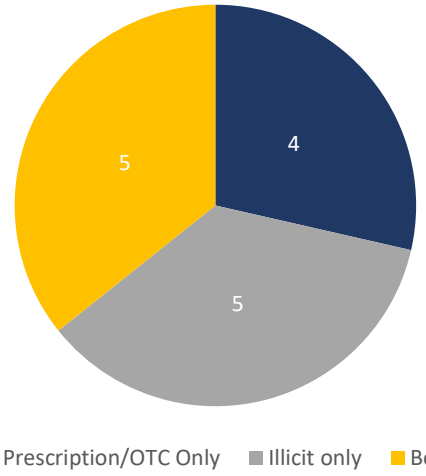
Livingston County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths Single-Drug vs. Polysubstance



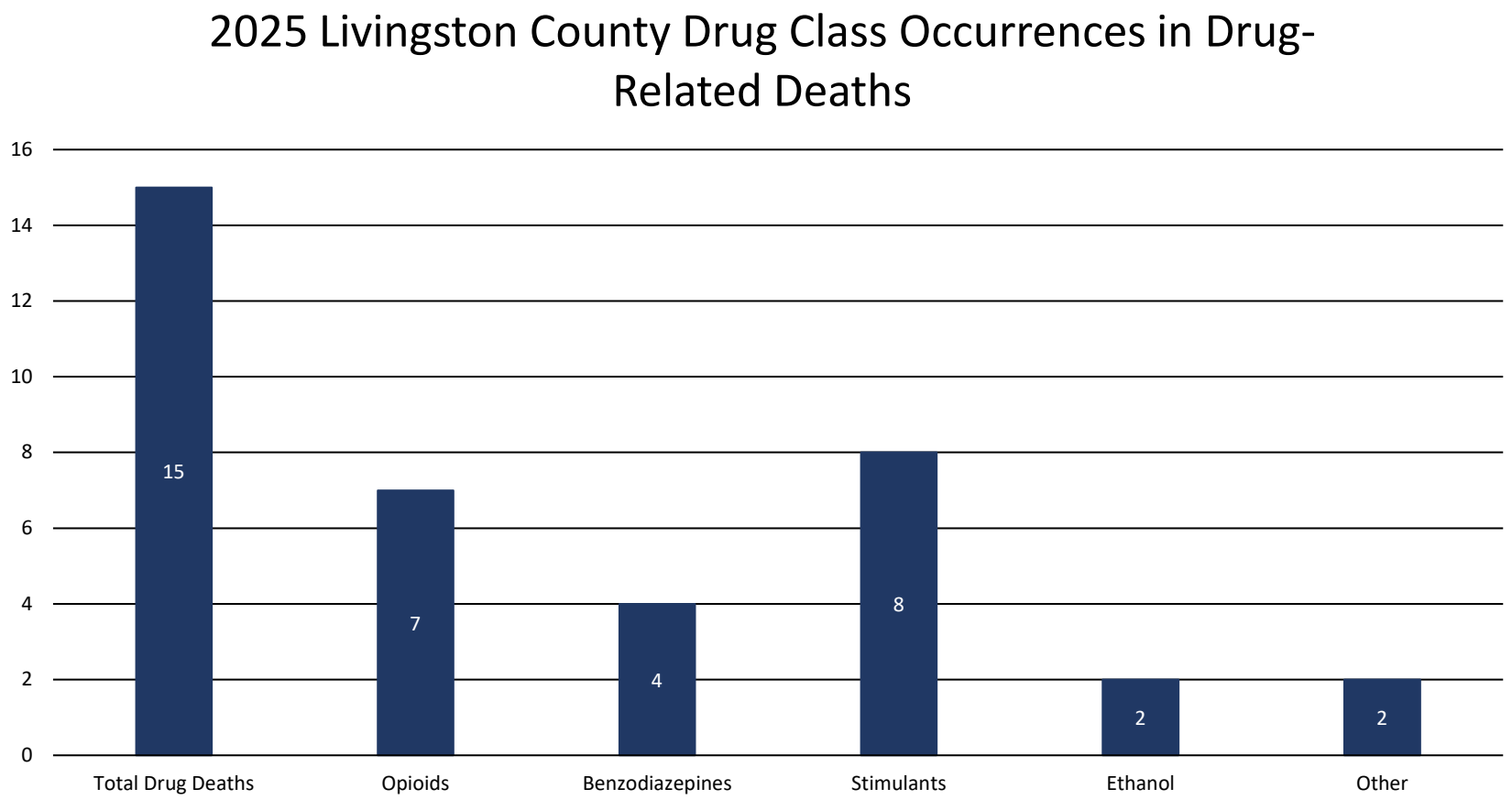
2025 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths Presciption/OTC vs. Illicit



For the chart that classifies drug-related deaths as involving prescription/OTC substances only, illicit substances only, or both. Amphetamine is classified as a prescription/OTC substance due to its common medical use, while methamphetamine is classified as an illicit substance. Ethanol-only deaths are excluded from this analysis.

Livingston County

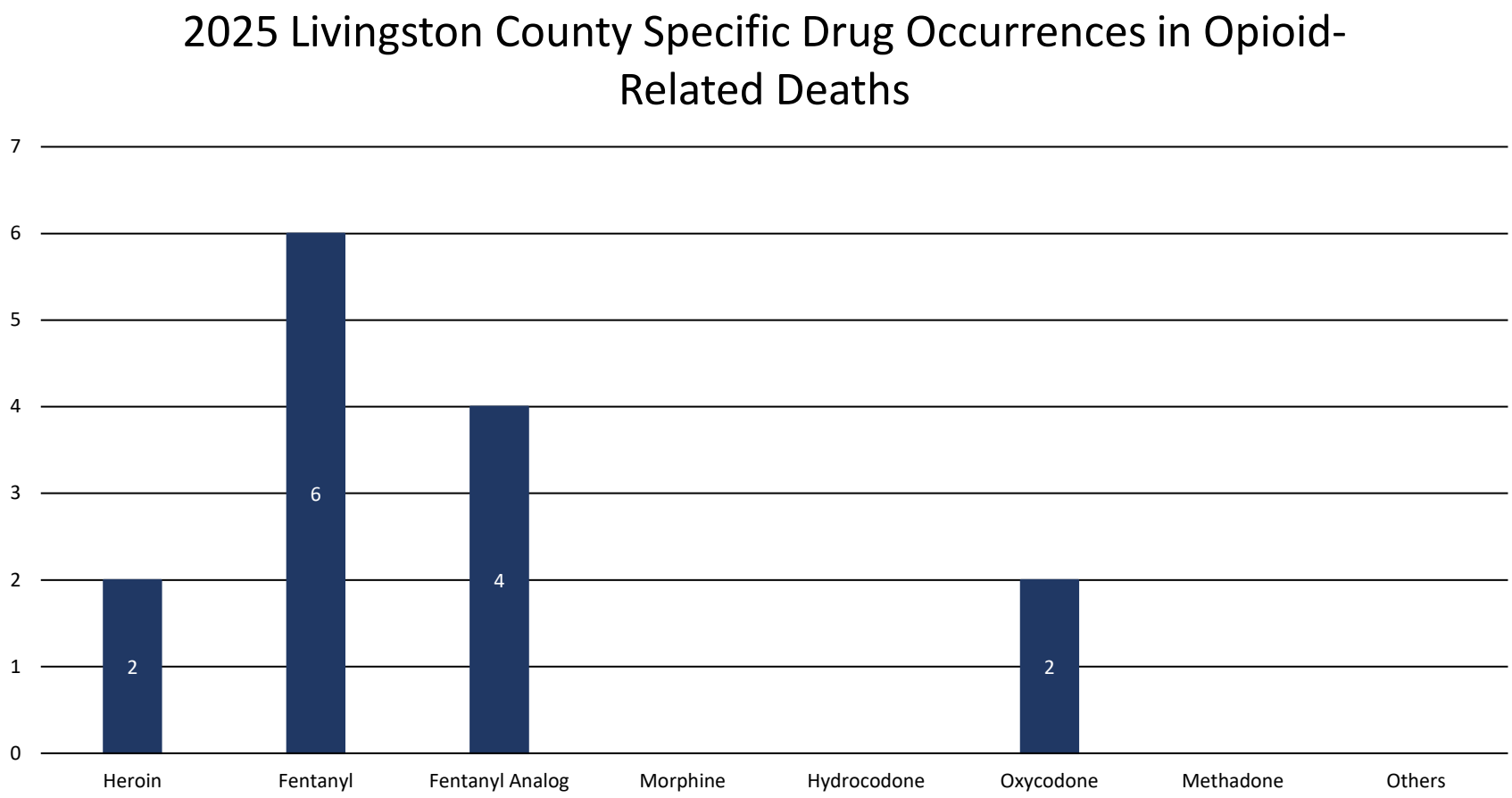
Drug-Related Deaths



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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

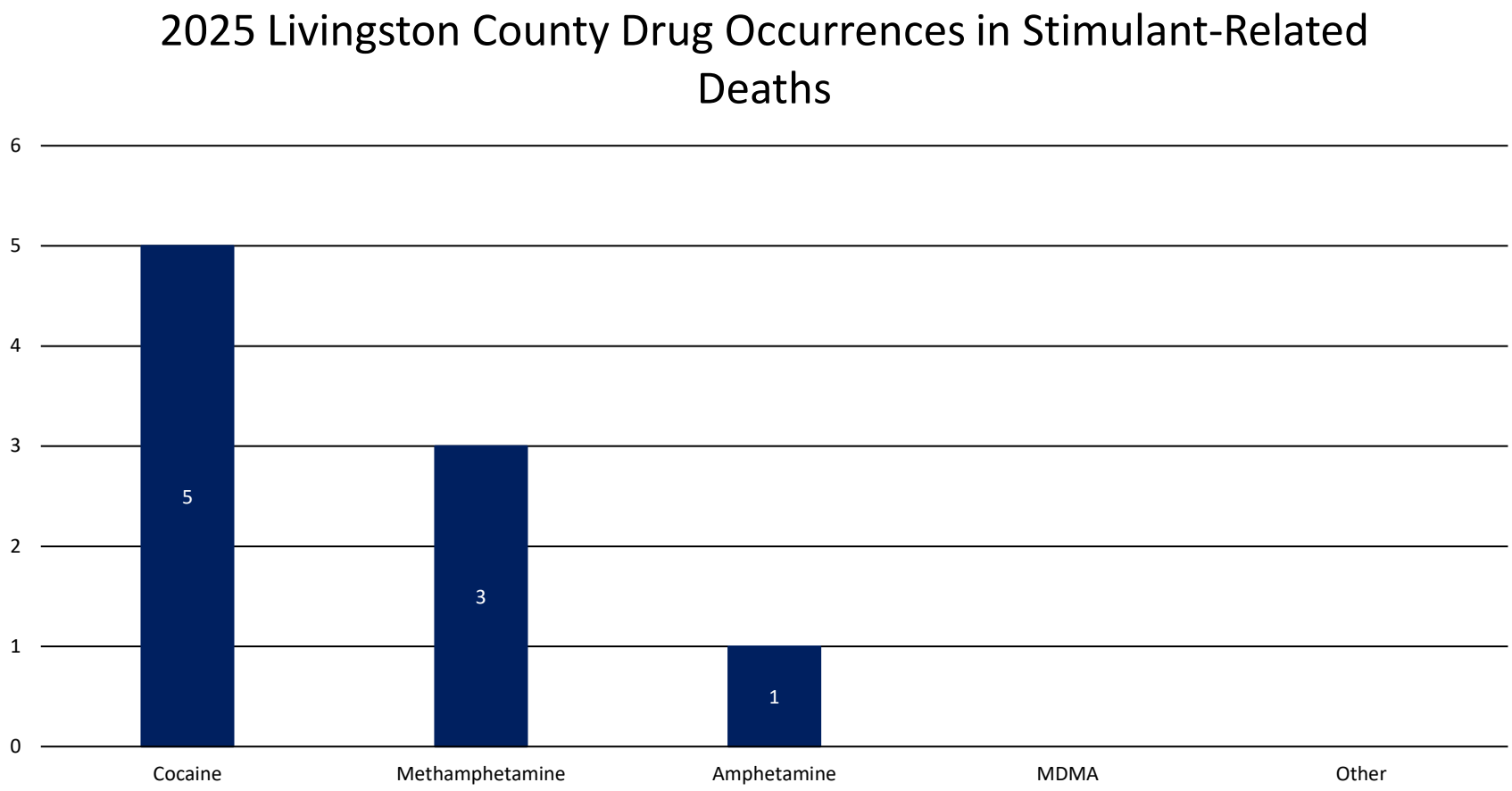
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific opioid drug. As some opioid-related deaths are due to two or more opioids, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and heroin intoxication falls into both the fentanyl and heroin categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed opioids, including (but not limited to) tramadol, hydromorphone, codeine, buprenorphine, loperamide and the opioid-like substance metonitazene.

Livingston County

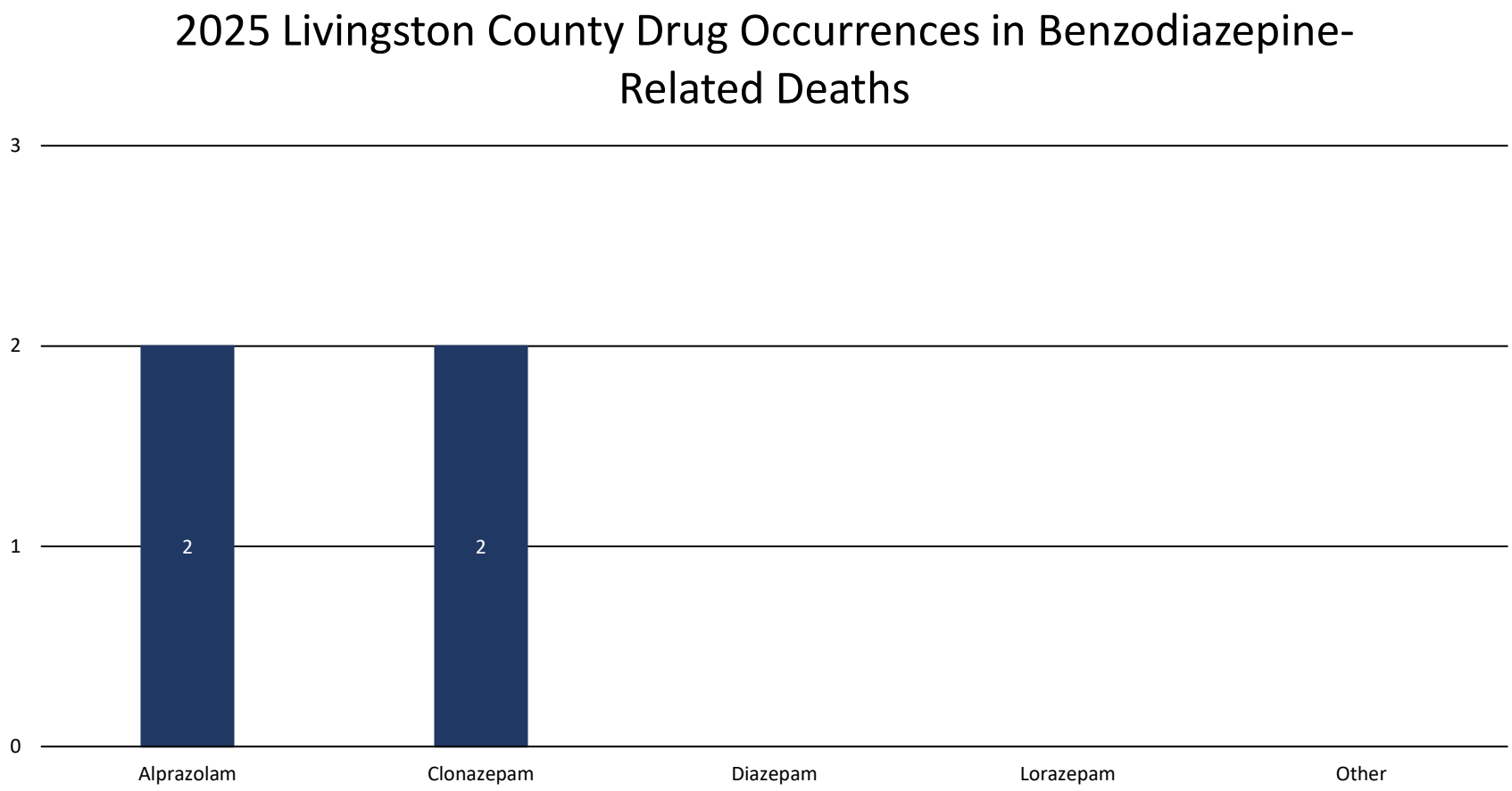
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific stimulant drug. As some stimulant drug-related deaths are due to more than one stimulant, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to cocaine and methamphetamine intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed stimulants, including (but not limited to) pseudoephedrine.

Livingston County

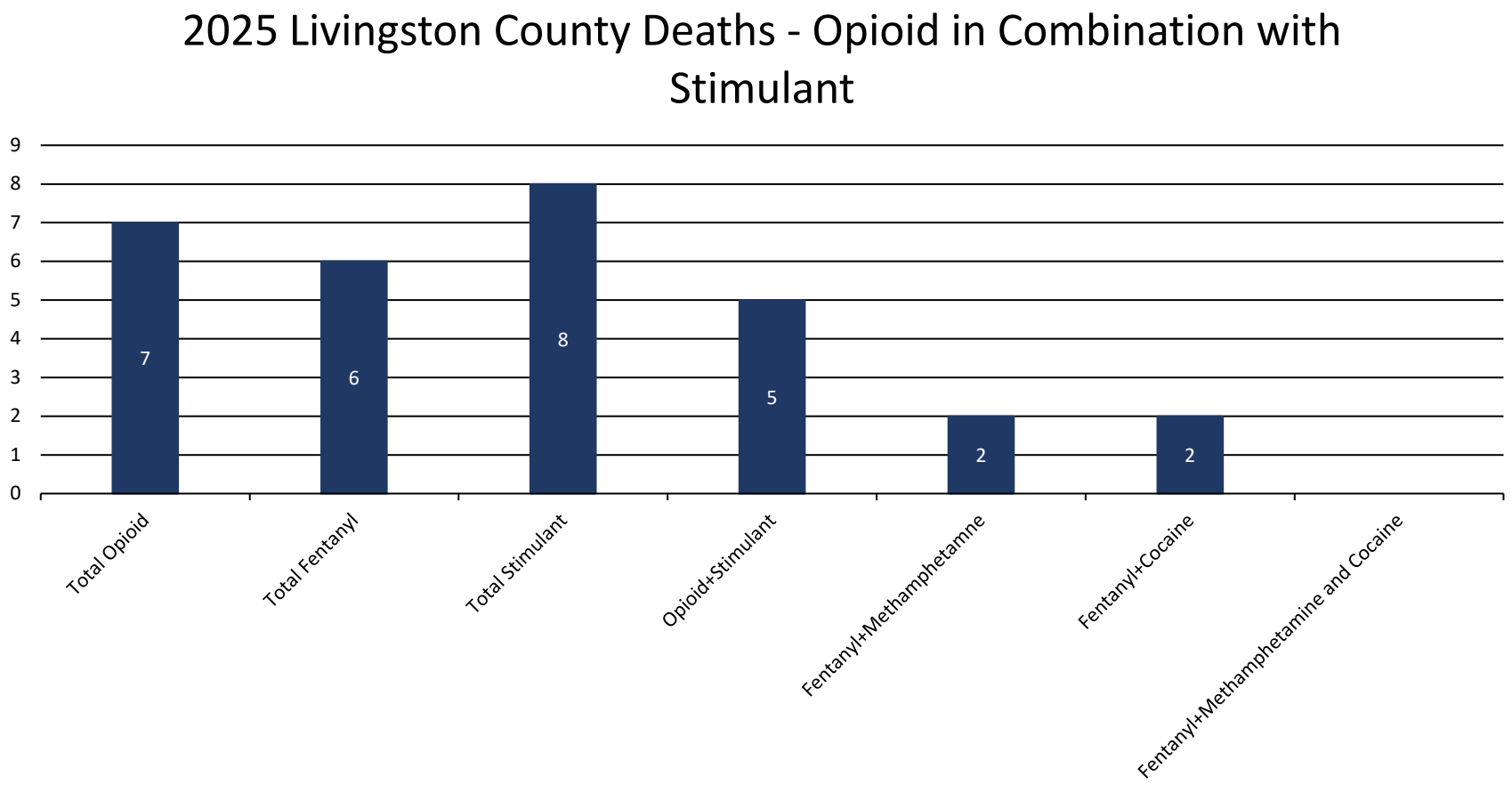
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific benzodiazepine drug. As some benzodiazepine drug-related deaths are due to more than one benzodiazepine, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to alprazolam and diazepam intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed benzodiazepine, including (but not limited to) bromazolam, desalkylflurazepam, flubromazepam, temazepam, etizolam, chlordiazepoxide, and flualprazolam).

Livingston County

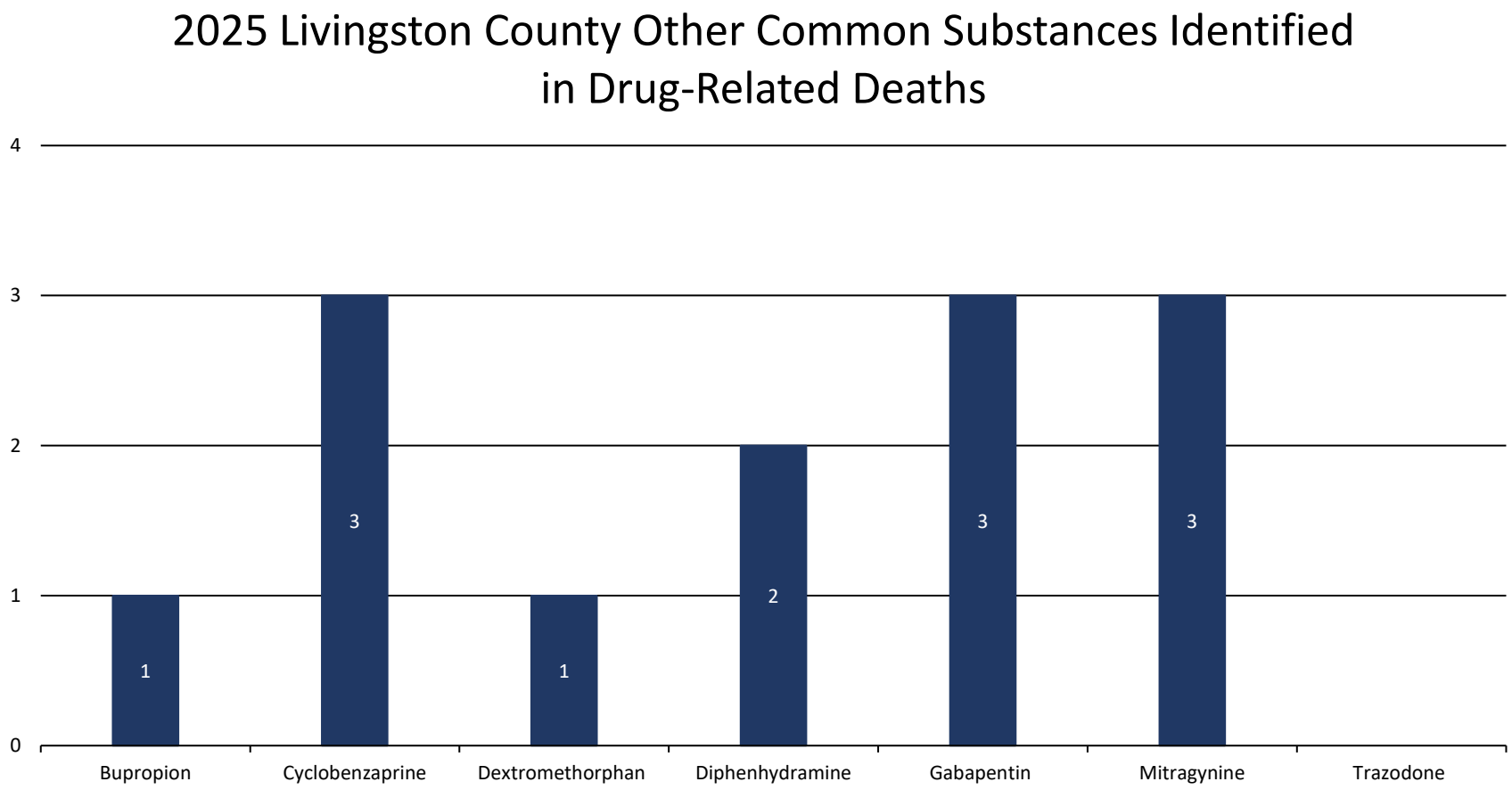
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of both an opioid and a stimulant drug. In most of the cases fentanyl is the (or at least one of) opioid present. In most of the cases the stimulant is either methamphetamine or cocaine.

Livingston County

Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes the occurrence of selected non-opioid, non-stimulant, and non-benzodiazepine substances identified in drug-related deaths. Because some deaths involve multiple contributing substances, a single death may be represented in more than one category (e.g., a death involving both gabapentin and diphenhydramine will be counted in both categories).

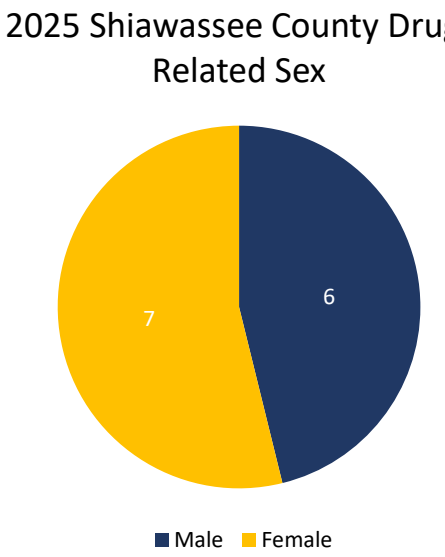
Shiawassee County

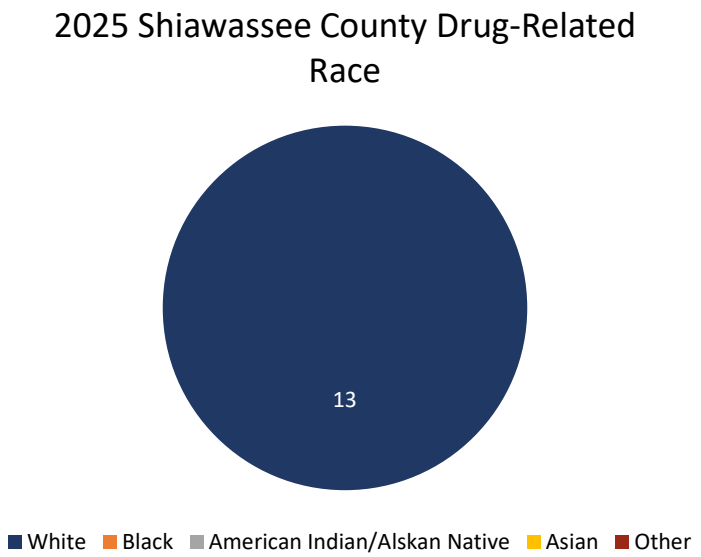
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Shiawassee County Drug-Related Deaths				
Sex	**Race**	**Age**	**Substance(s) Causing Death**	**Manner of Death**
Male	White	29	amphetamine, dextromethorphan	Accident
Female	White	31	alprazolam, clonazepam, methadone	Indeterminate
Male	White	34	acetyl fentanyl, fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	42	methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	47	bupropion, clonazepam, cyclobenzaprine, duloxetine, fluoxetine, lamotrigine, trihexyphenidyl	Suicide
Male	White	53	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	54	methamphetamine	Accident
Male	White	59	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Female	White	59	morphine/codeine	Suicide
Female	White	60	methamphetamine, morphine	Indeterminate
Female	White	60	alprazolam, methadone, trazodone	Accident
Male	White	61	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	White	68	hydrocodone	Accident

Shiawassee County

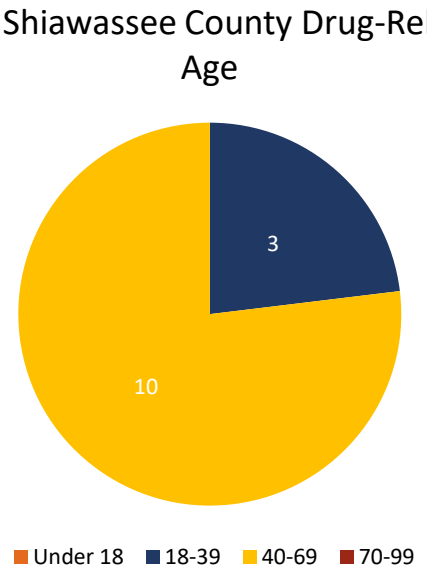
Drug-Related Deaths

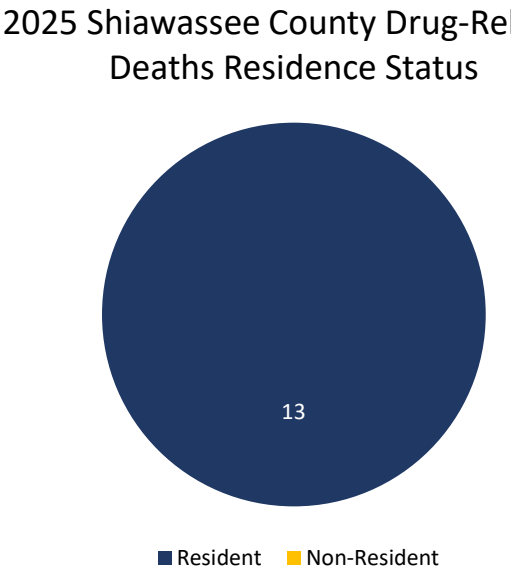




Shiawassee County

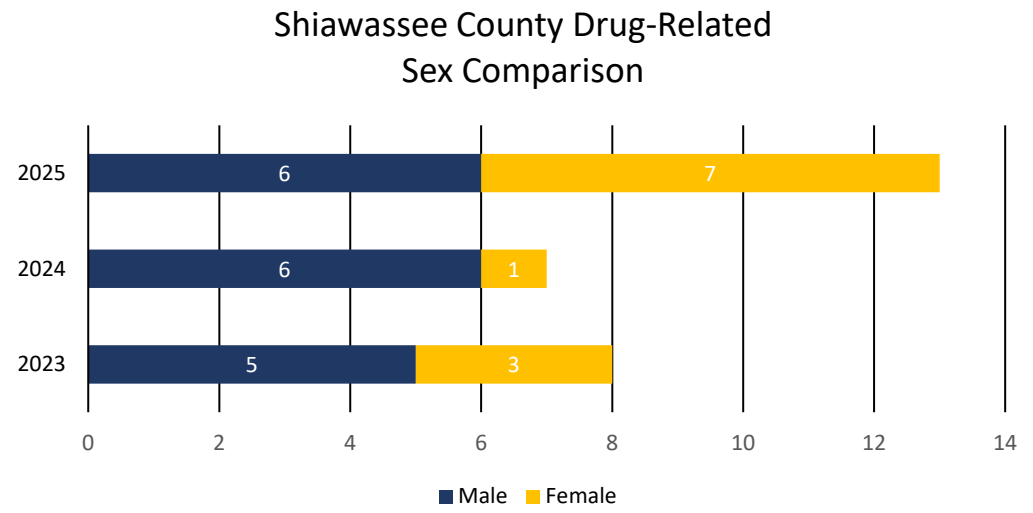
Drug-Related Deaths

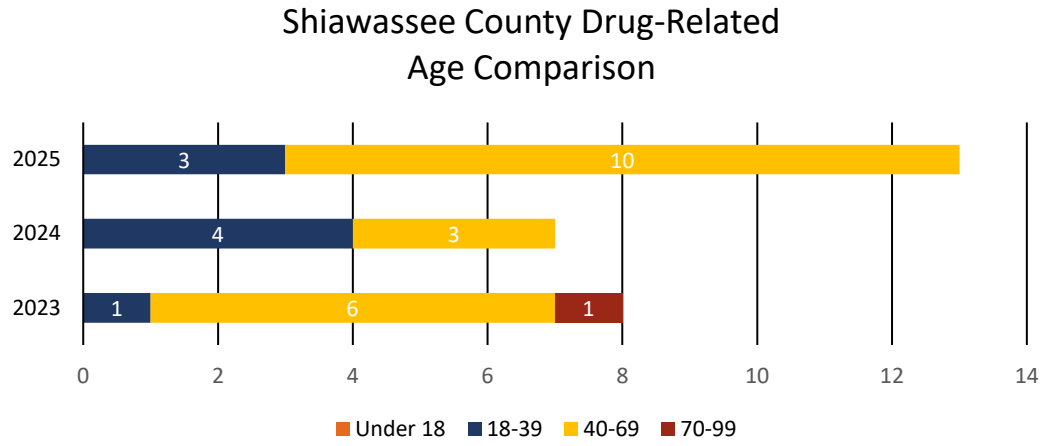




Shiawassee County

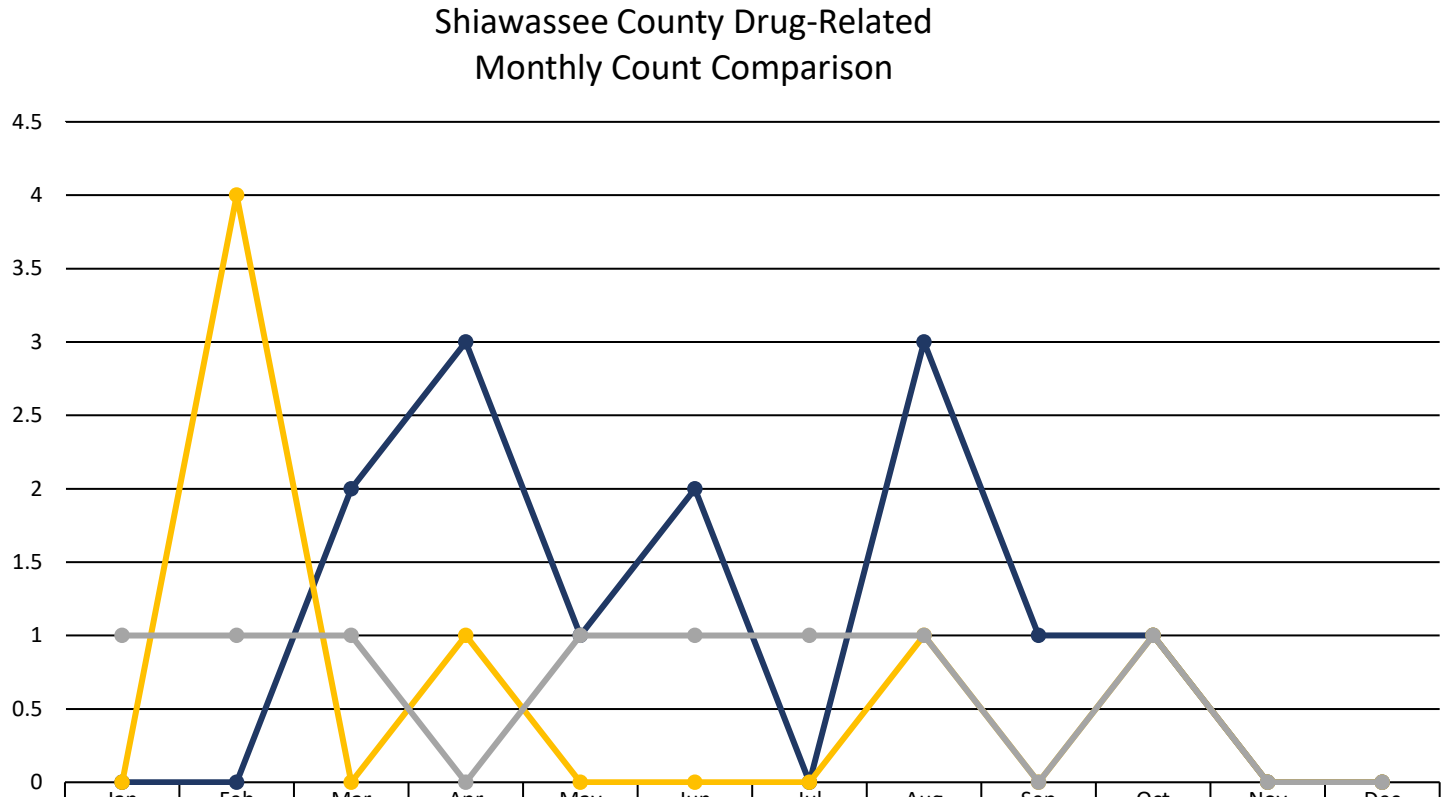
Drug-Related Deaths





Shiawassee County

Drug-Related Deaths

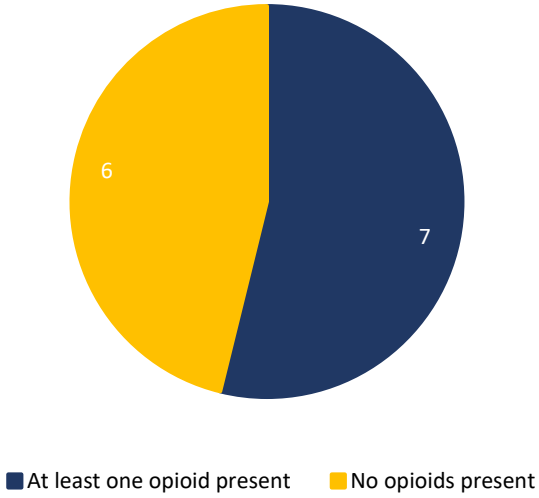


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2025	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	0
2024	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
2023	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

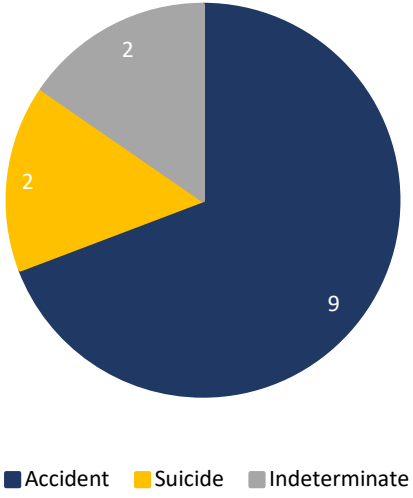
Shiawassee County

Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Shiawassee County Drug-Related Deaths Opioid vs. Non-opioid

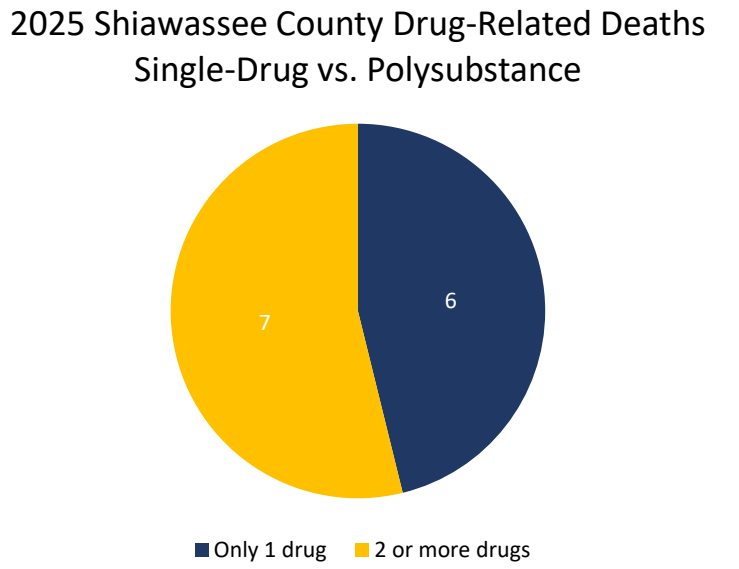


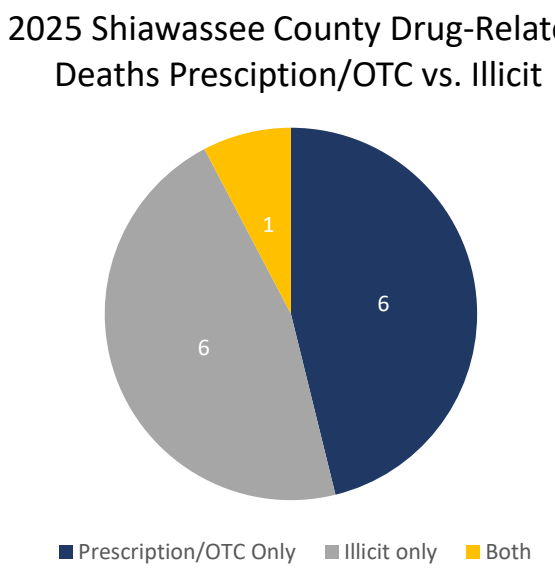
2025 Shiawassee County Drug-Related Deaths Manner of Death



Shiawassee County

Drug-Related Deaths

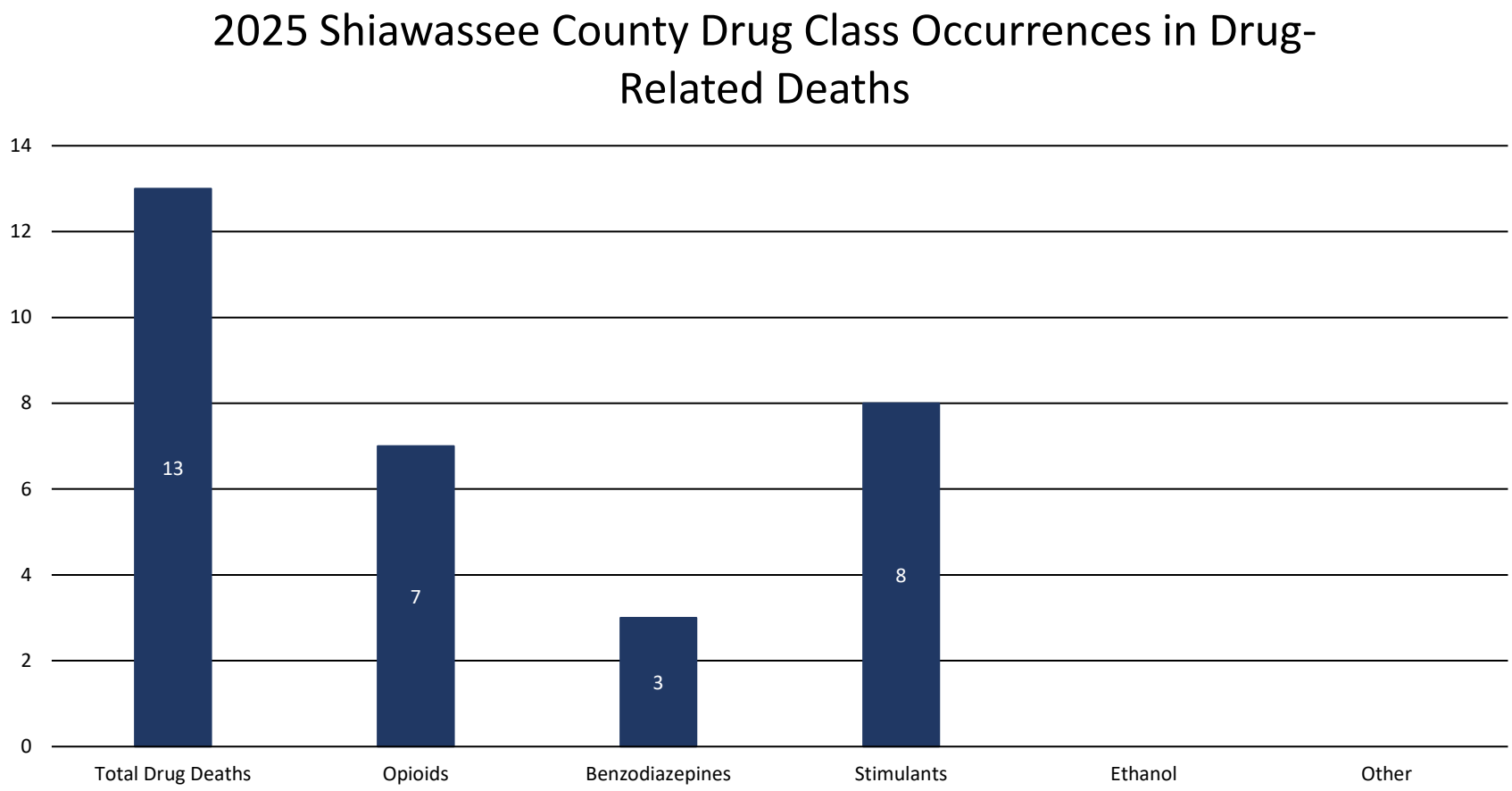




For the chart that classifies drug-related deaths as involving prescription/OTC substances only, illicit substances only, or both. Amphetamine is classified as a prescription/OTC substance due to its common medical use, while methamphetamine is classified as an illicit substance. Ethanol-only deaths are excluded from this analysis.

Shiawassee County

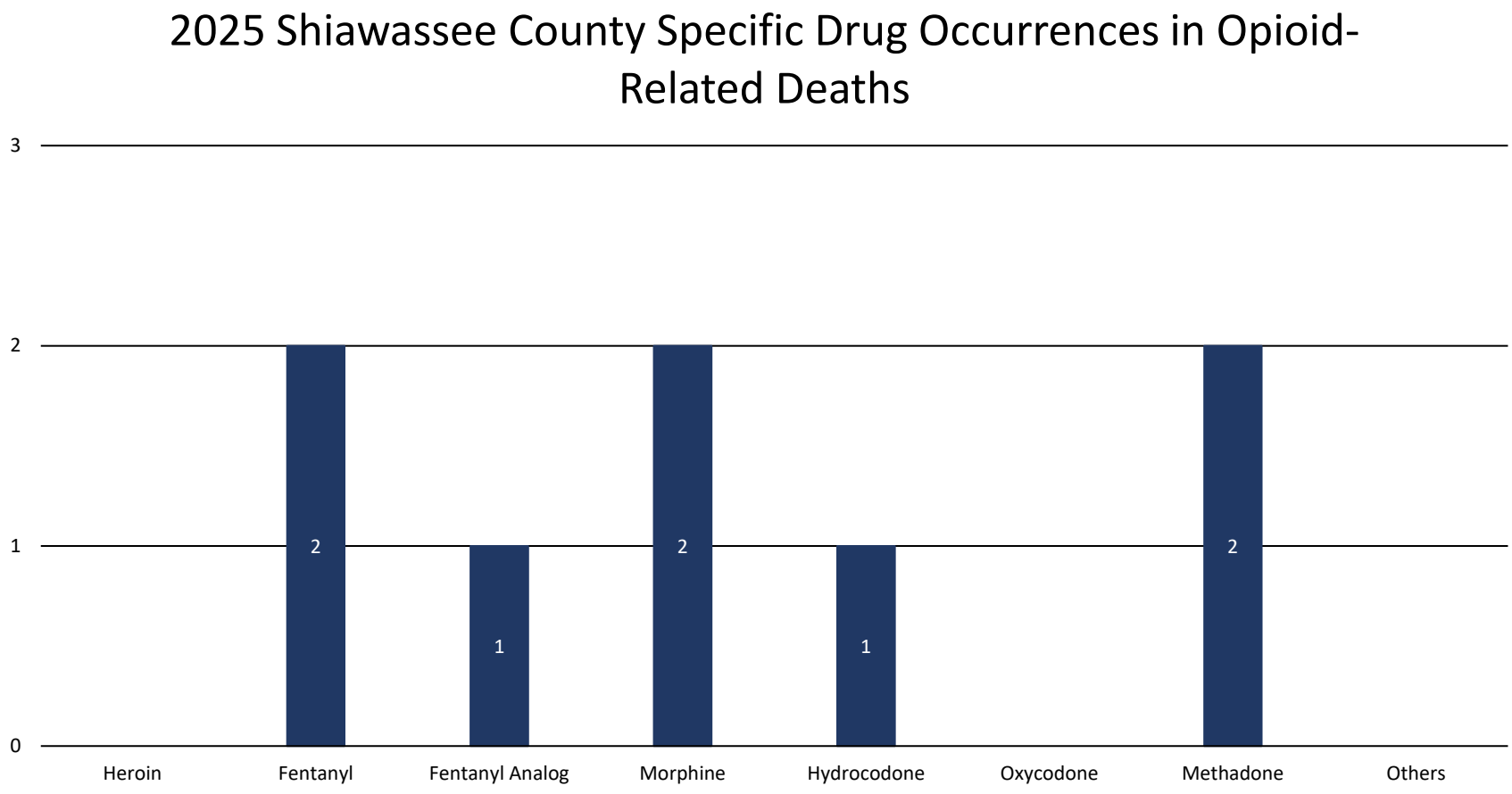
Drug-Related Deaths



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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

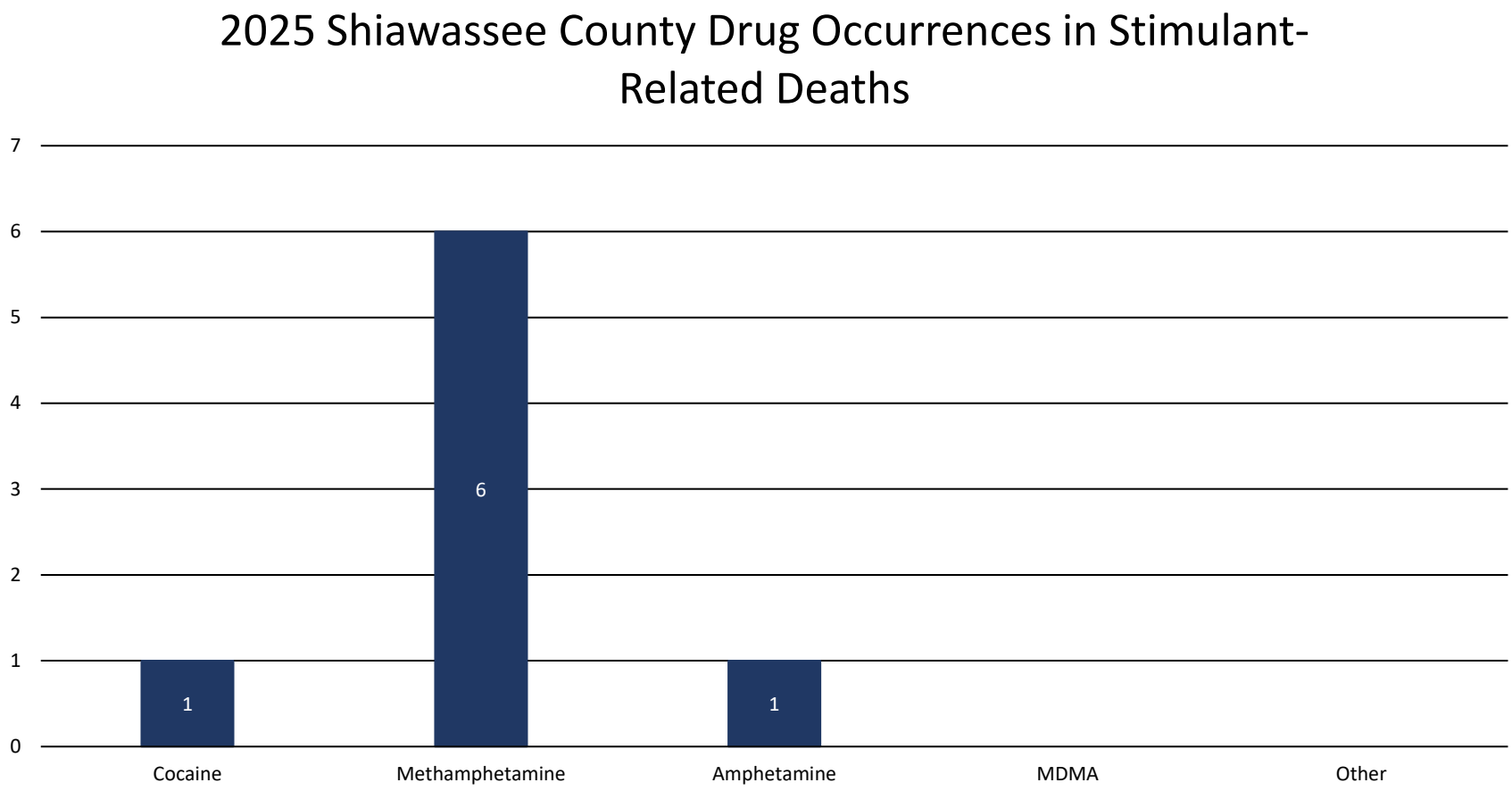
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific opioid drug. As some opioid-related deaths are due to two or more opioids, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to fentanyl and heroin intoxication falls into both the fentanyl and heroin categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed opioids, including (but not limited to) tramadol, hydromorphone, codeine, buprenorphine, and the opioid-like substance metonitazene.

Shiawassee County

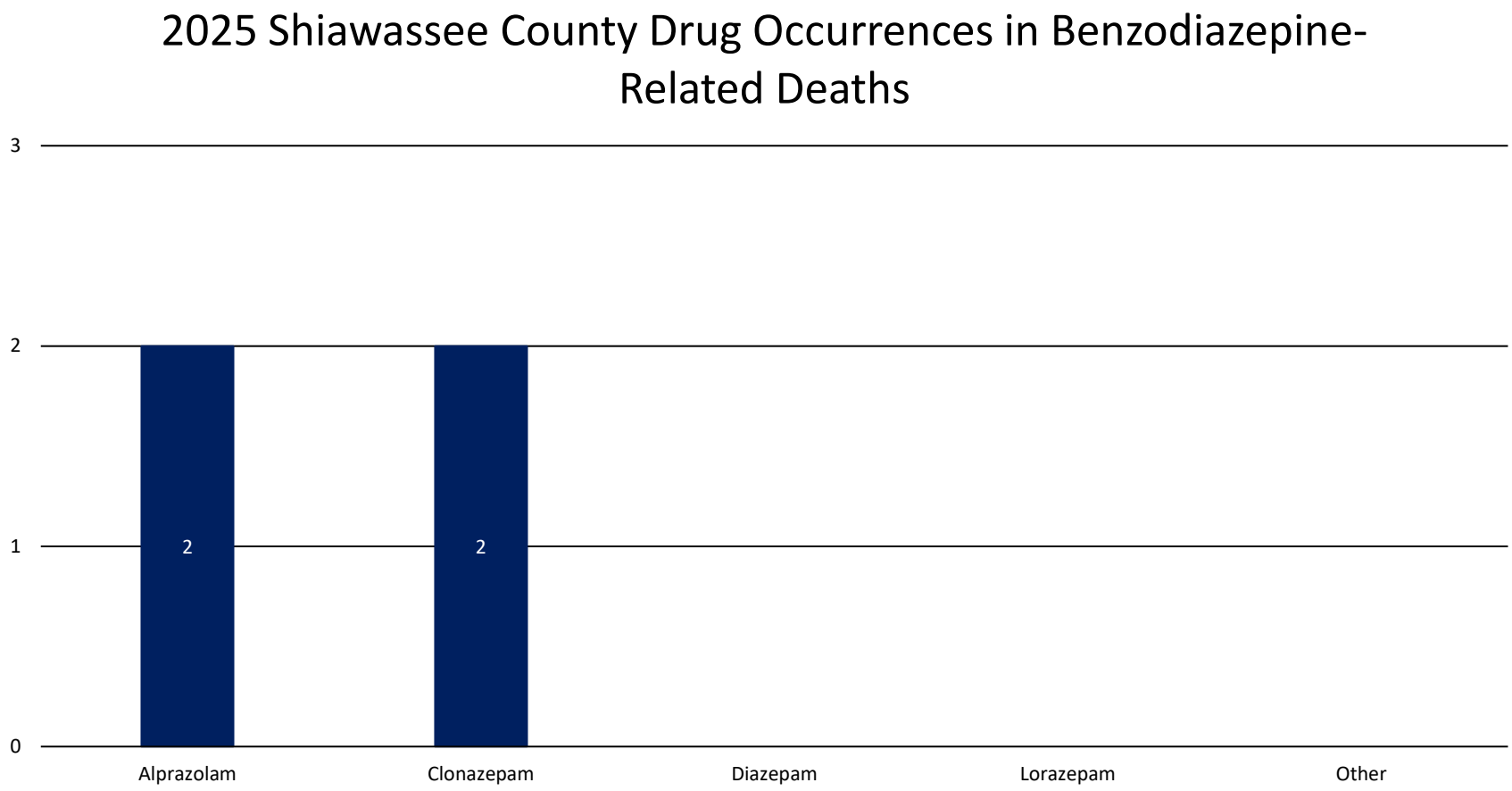
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific stimulant drug. As some stimulant drug-related deaths are due to more than one stimulant, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to cocaine and methamphetamine intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed stimulants, including (but not limited to) pseudoephedrine.

Shiawassee County

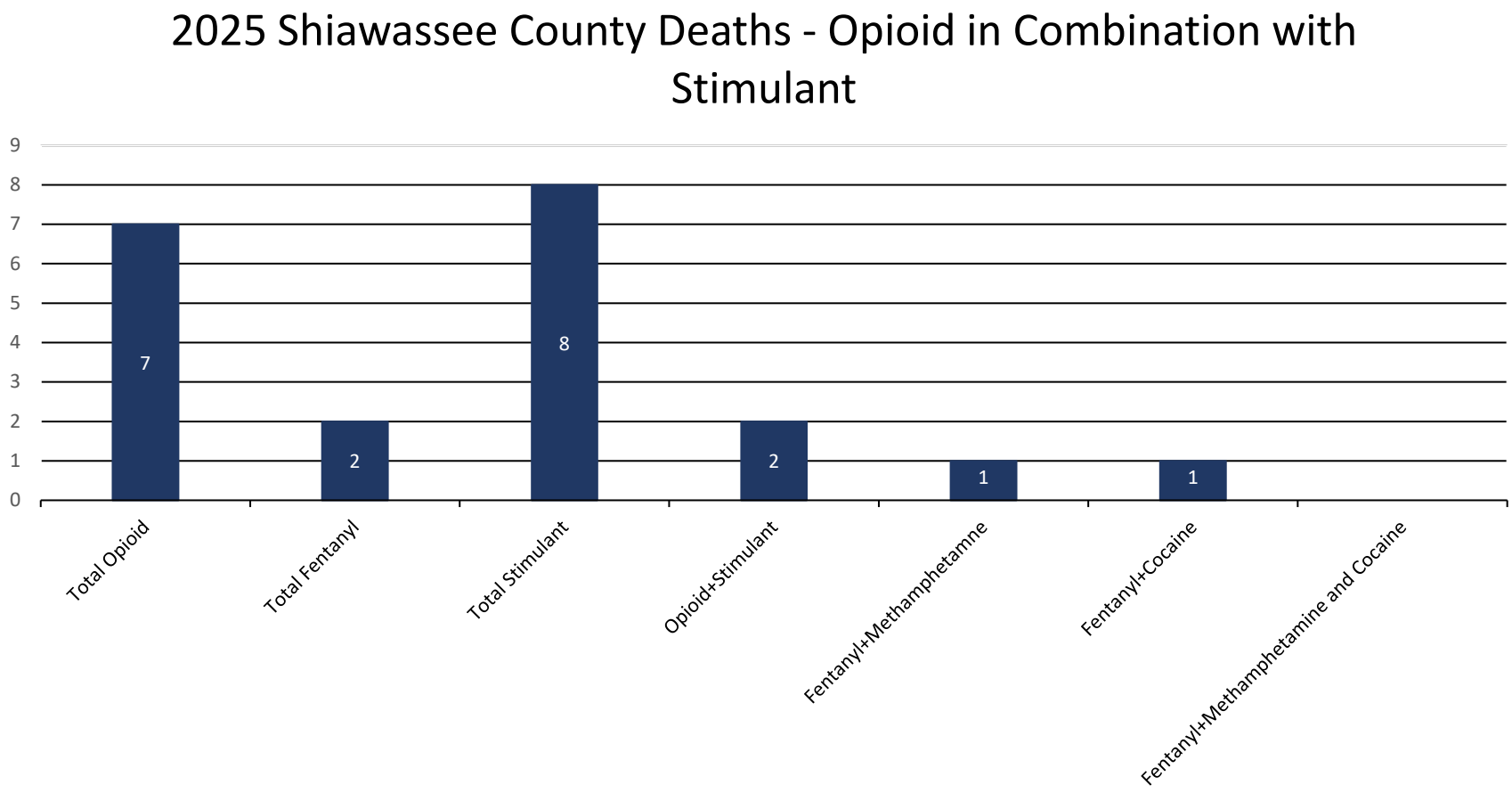
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a specific benzodiazepine drug. As some benzodiazepine drug-related deaths are due to more than one benzodiazepine, the same death may fall into multiple categories (e.g. death due to alprazolam and diazepam intoxication falls into both categories). The “other” category is for occurrences of other less-frequently observed benzodiazepine, including (but not limited to) bromazolam, desalkylflurazepam, flubromazepam, temazepam, etizolam, chlordiazepoxide, and flualprazolam).

Shiawassee County

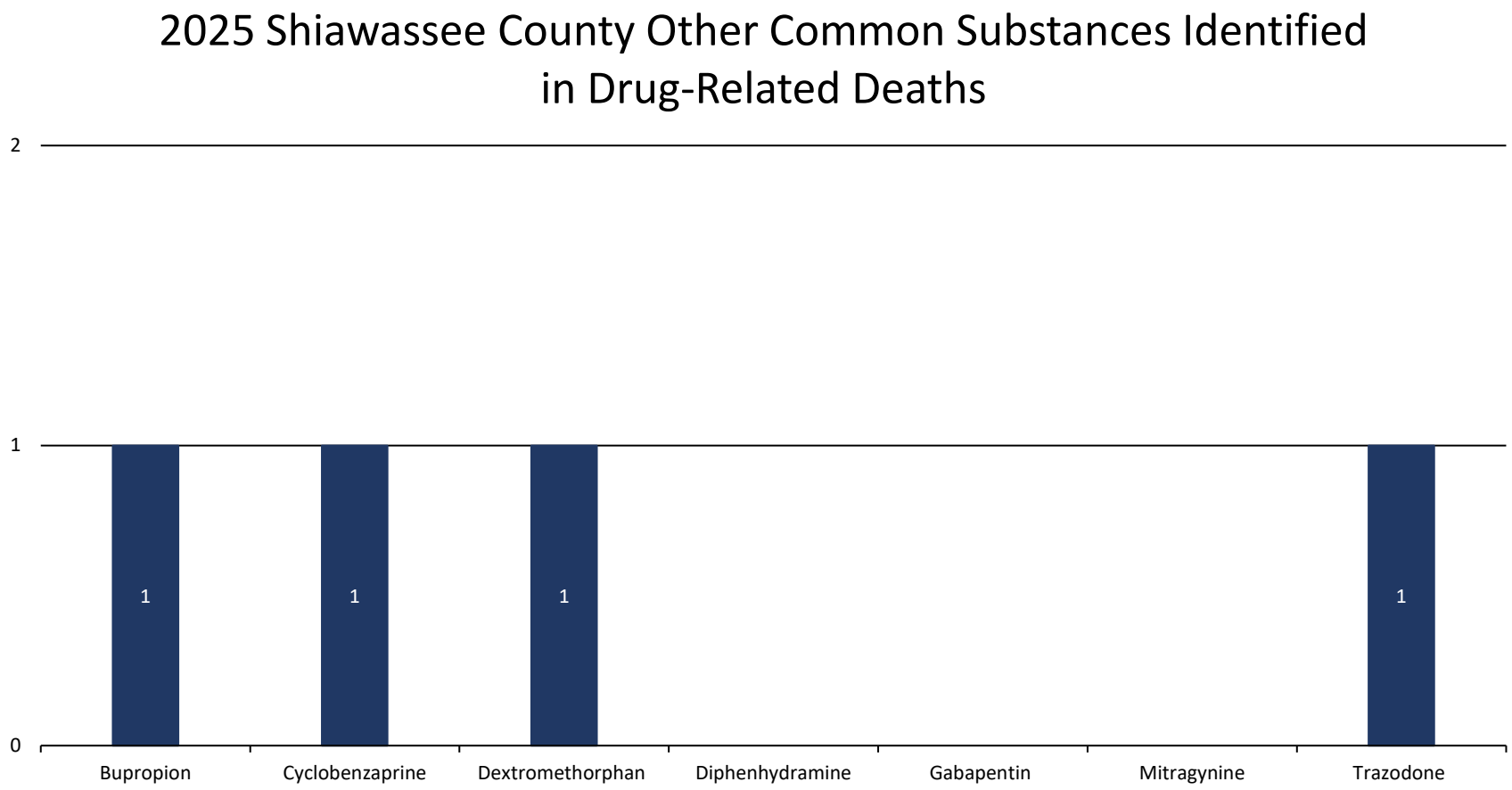
Drug-Related Deaths



This chart describes occurrences in one death of both an opioid and a stimulant drug. In most of the cases fentanyl is the (or at least one of) opioid present. In most of the cases the stimulant is either methamphetamine or cocaine.

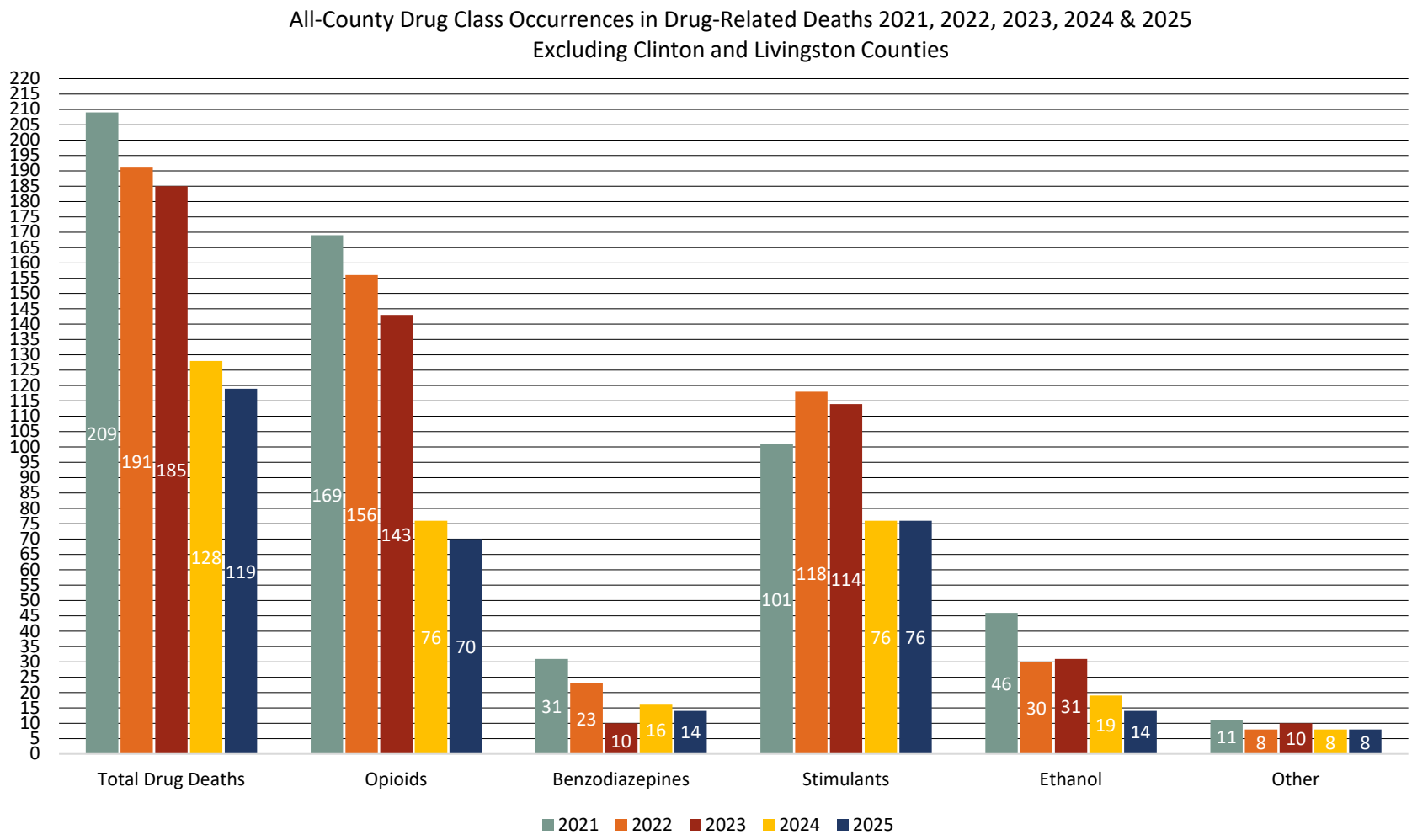
Shiawassee County

Drug-Related Deaths



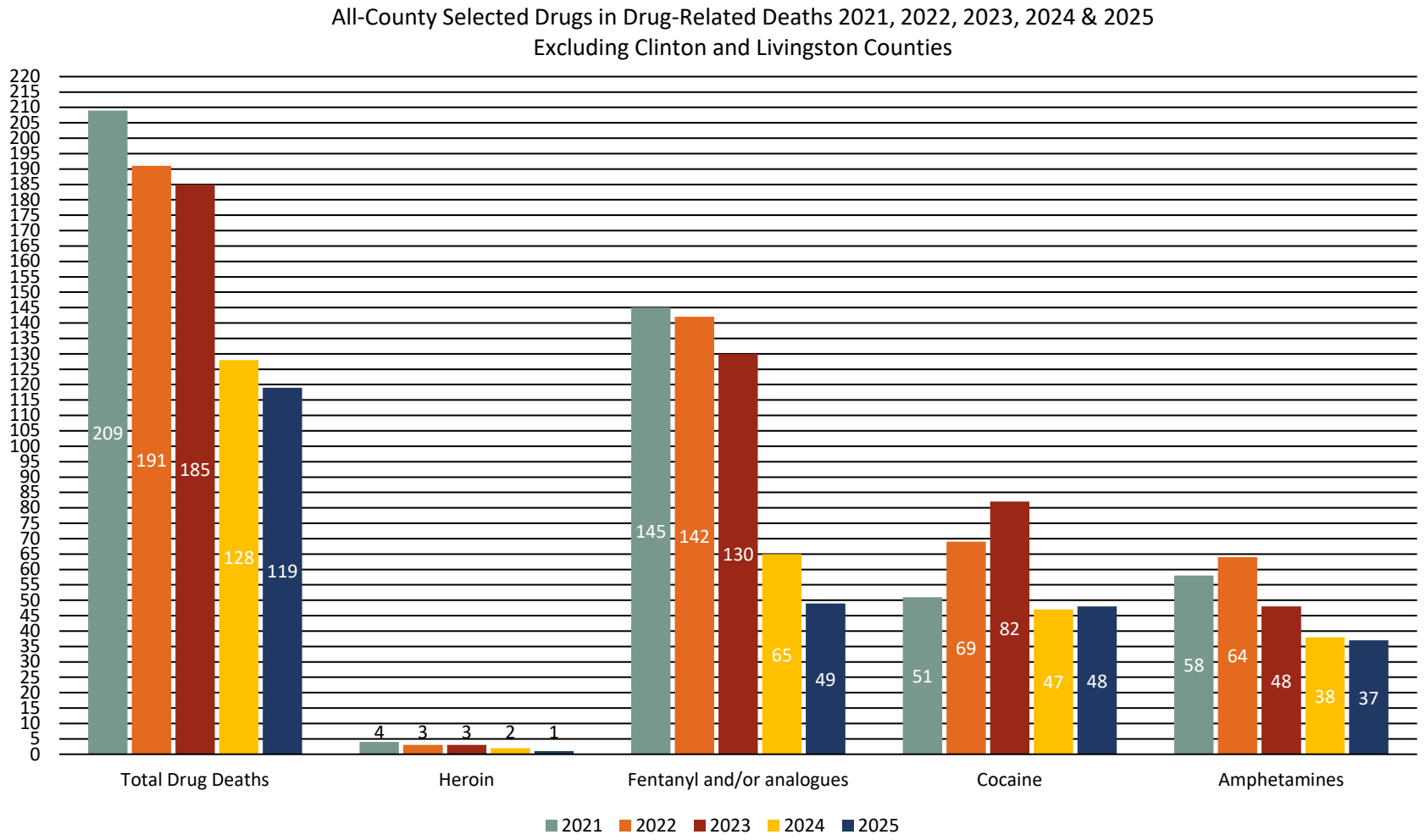
This chart describes the occurrence of selected non-opioid, non-stimulant, and non-benzodiazepine substances identified in drug-related deaths. Because some deaths involve multiple contributing substances, a single death may be represented in more than one category (e.g., a death involving both gabapentin and diphenhydramine will be counted in both categories).

Historical Data



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, cocaine, and alprazolam intoxication falls into the opioids, stimulants, and 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 fentanyl 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



This chart describes occurrences in one death of a given 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 cocaine intoxication falls into both categories above).