



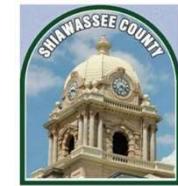
Department of Forensic Pathology

Office of the Medical Examiner

2025 Q3 (July 1 – September 30) 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.

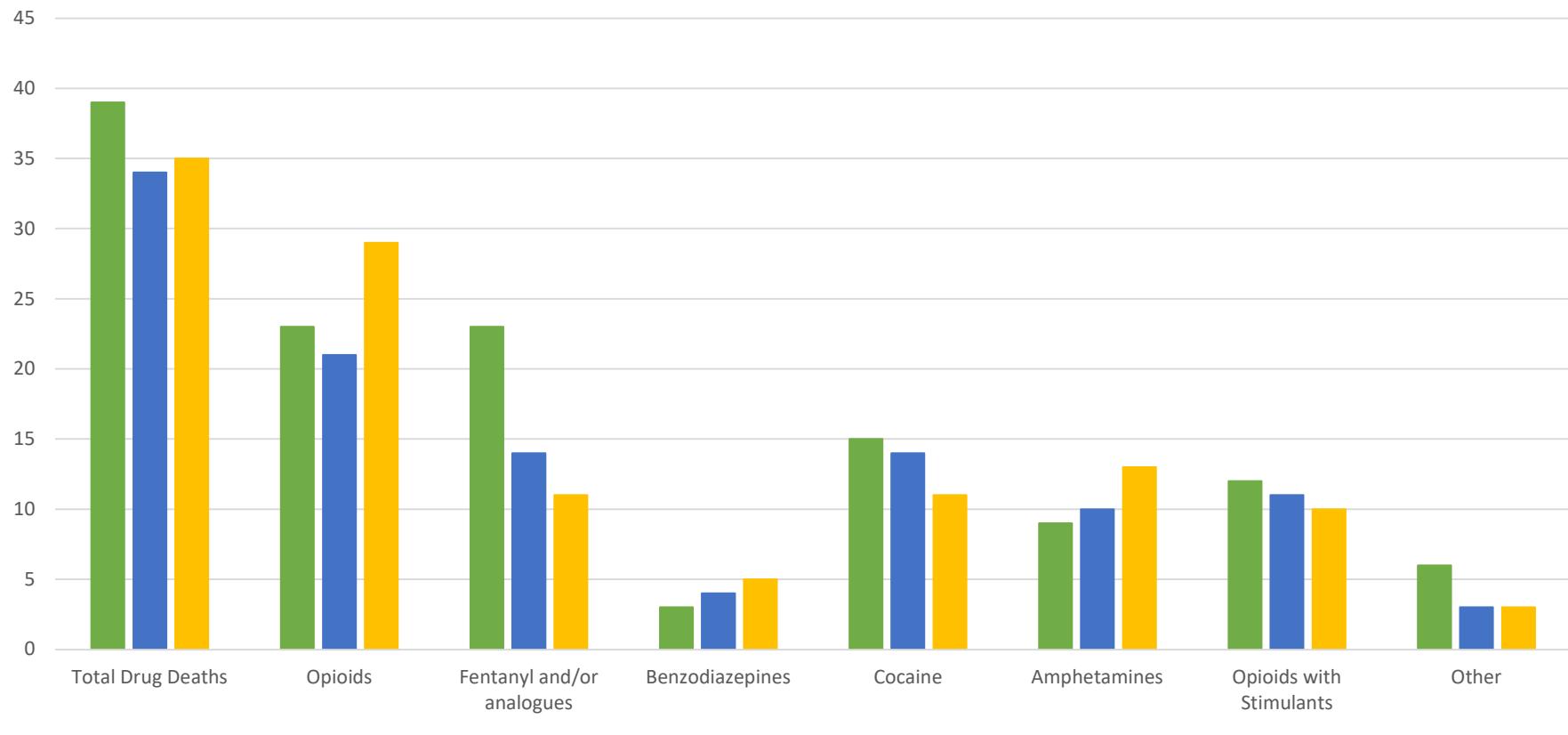
New information occasionally becomes available after a "final" cause and manner of death was determined, which sometimes, albeit rarely, results in a change to the "final" cause or manner of death. As such, the statistics contained herein may be subject to change at any time.

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

Q3 2025 compared with Q2 2025 and Q3 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

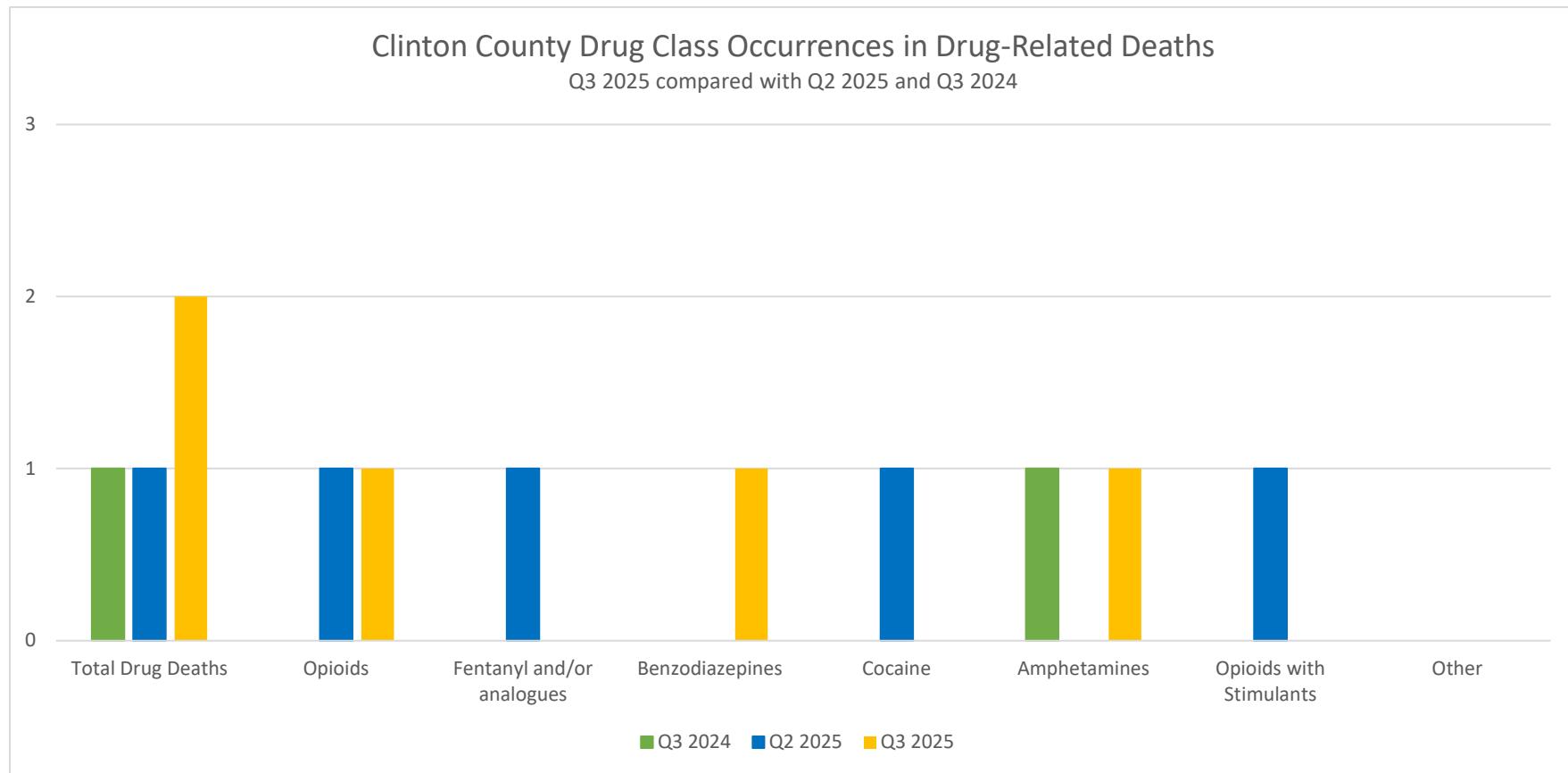
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q3 Clinton County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	47	diphenhydramine, ethanol, oxycodone	Accident
Female	61	amphetamine, clonazepam, dextromethorphan, fluoxetine, gabapentin, hydroxyzine, lamotrigine trazodone	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

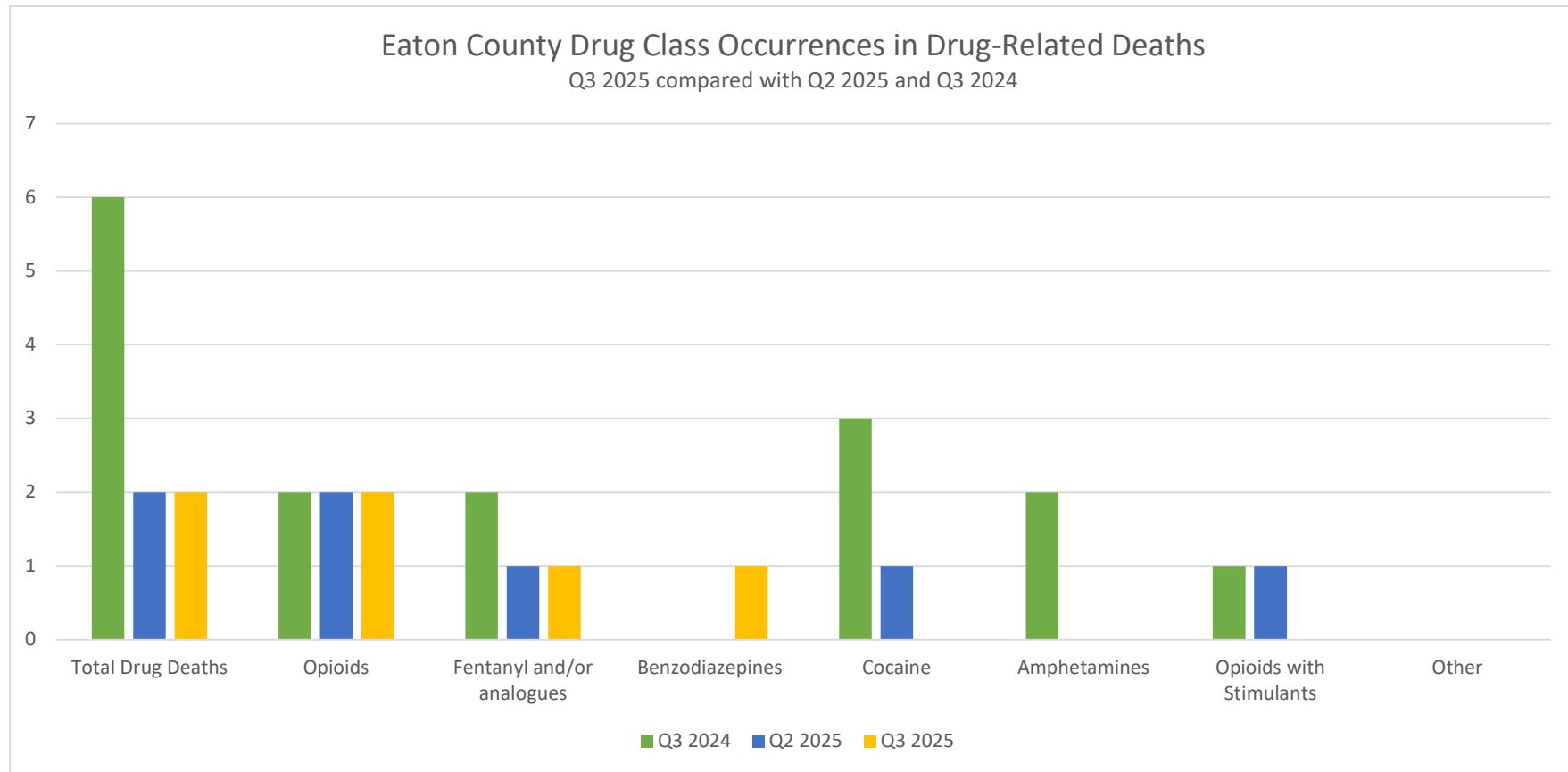
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q3 Eaton County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	71	fentanyl	Accident
Female	77	citalopram/escitalopram, lorazepam, mirtazapine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, quetiapine	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

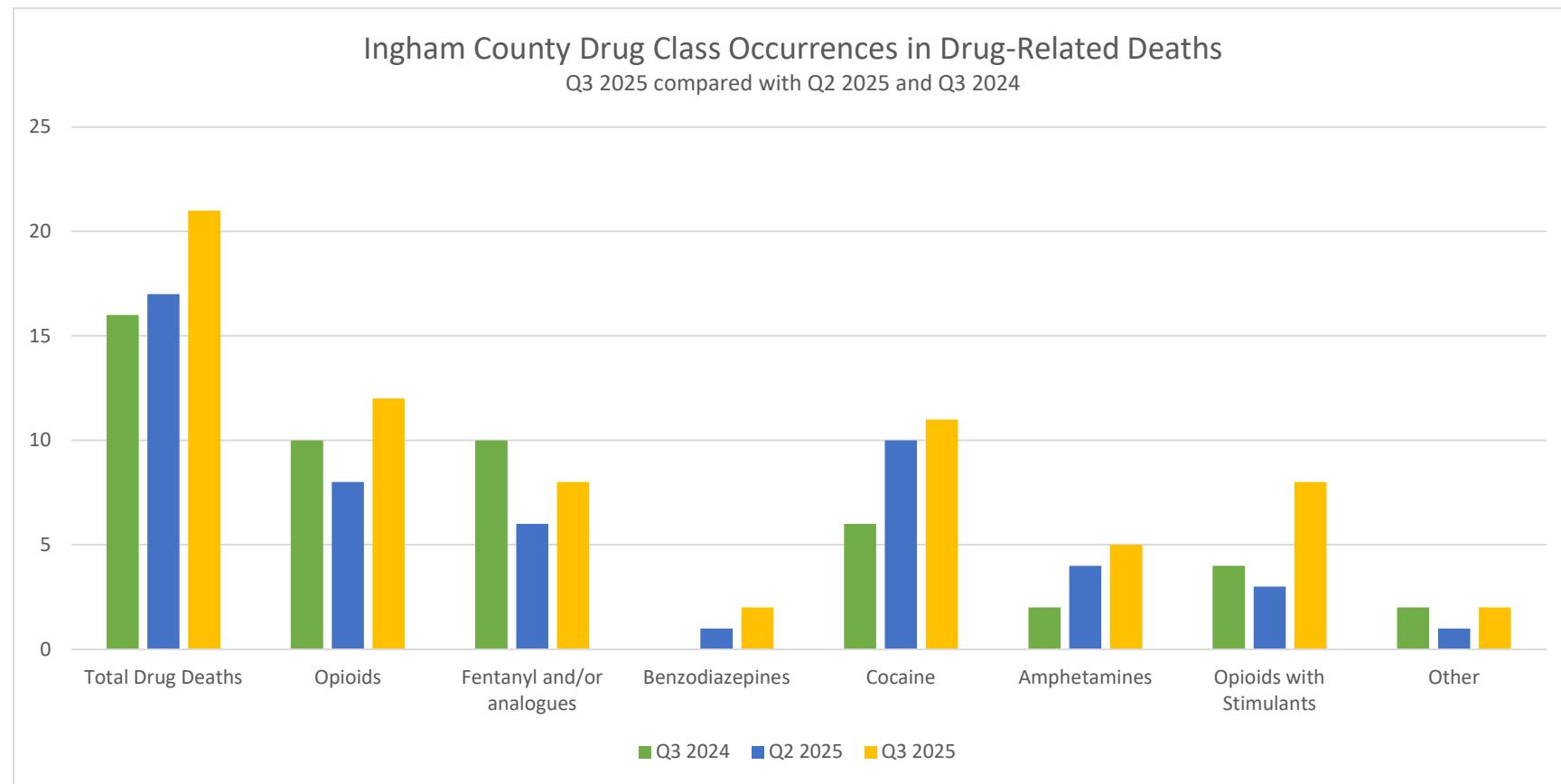
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q3 Ingham County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	25	ethanol, 7-hydroxymitragynine	Accident
Male	30	cocaine	Accident
Male	34	cocaine	Accident
Male	35	amphetamine, ethanol, tramadol	Accident
Female	39	amphetamine, duloxetine, diphenhydramine, hydrocodone, mitragynine	Accident
Male	40	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	41	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	41	cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	44	bupropion, hydroxyzine, hydrocodone	Suicide
Male	45	cocaine, ethanol, fentanyl	Accident
Male	48	cocaine, ethanol, fentanyl	Accident
Male	54	alprazolam, cyclobenzaprine, diphenhydramine, hydrocodone, lamotrigine	Accident
Female	55	ethanol, tizanidine	Accident
Male	60	cocaine	Accident
Male	62	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	63	cocaine	Accident
Female	65	cocaine, fentanyl	Accident
Male	67	diphenhydramine, fentanyl, morphine	Accident
Female	68	cocaine	Accident
Male	71	fentanyl, hydrocodone, oxycodone, midazolam	Suicide
Male	72	methamphetamine, methadone	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

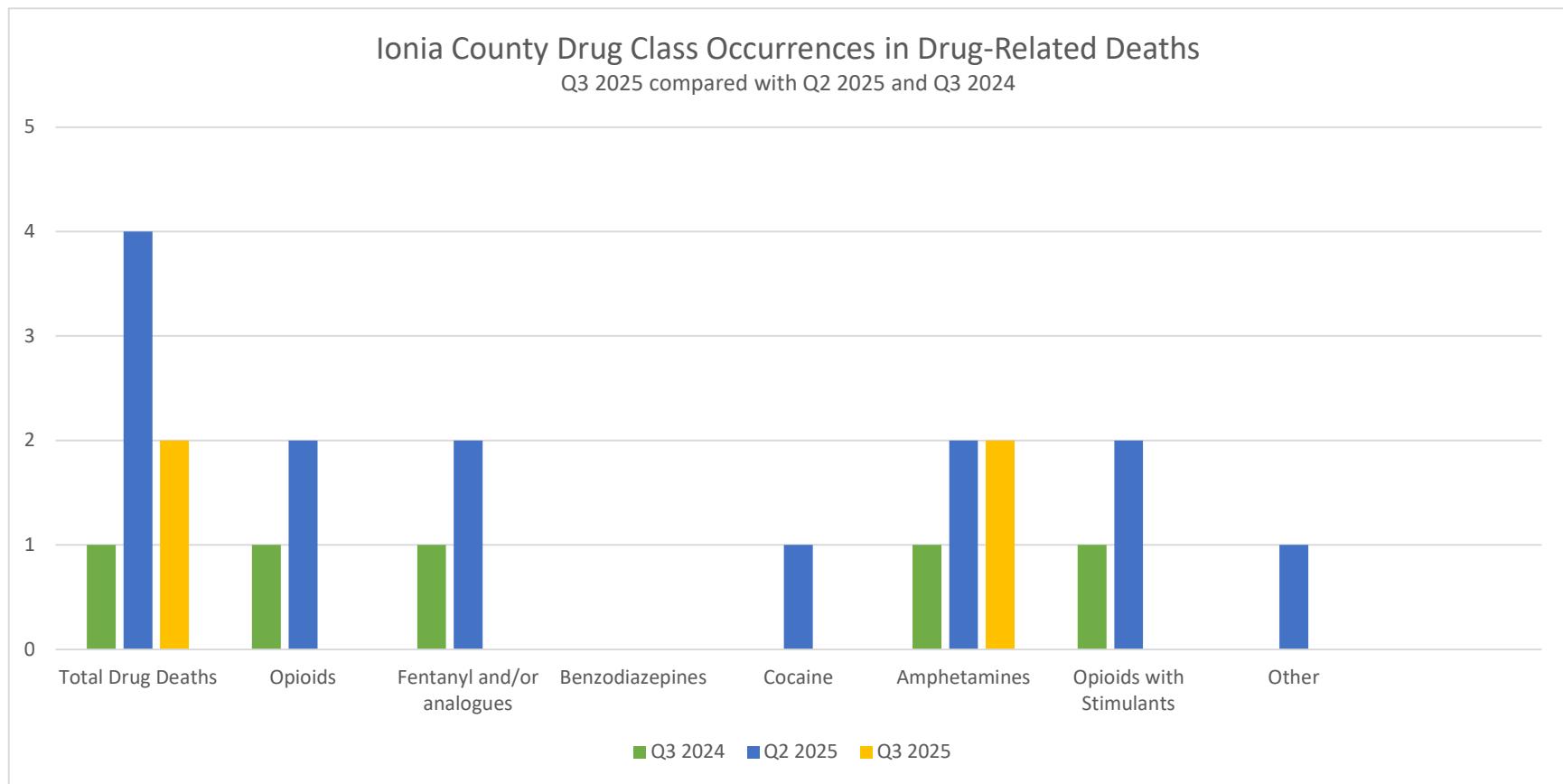
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q3 Ionia County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	50	buprenorphine, hydroxyzine, methamphetamine	Accident
Male	57	methamphetamine	Accident

Ionia County

Drug-Related Deaths



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Isabella County

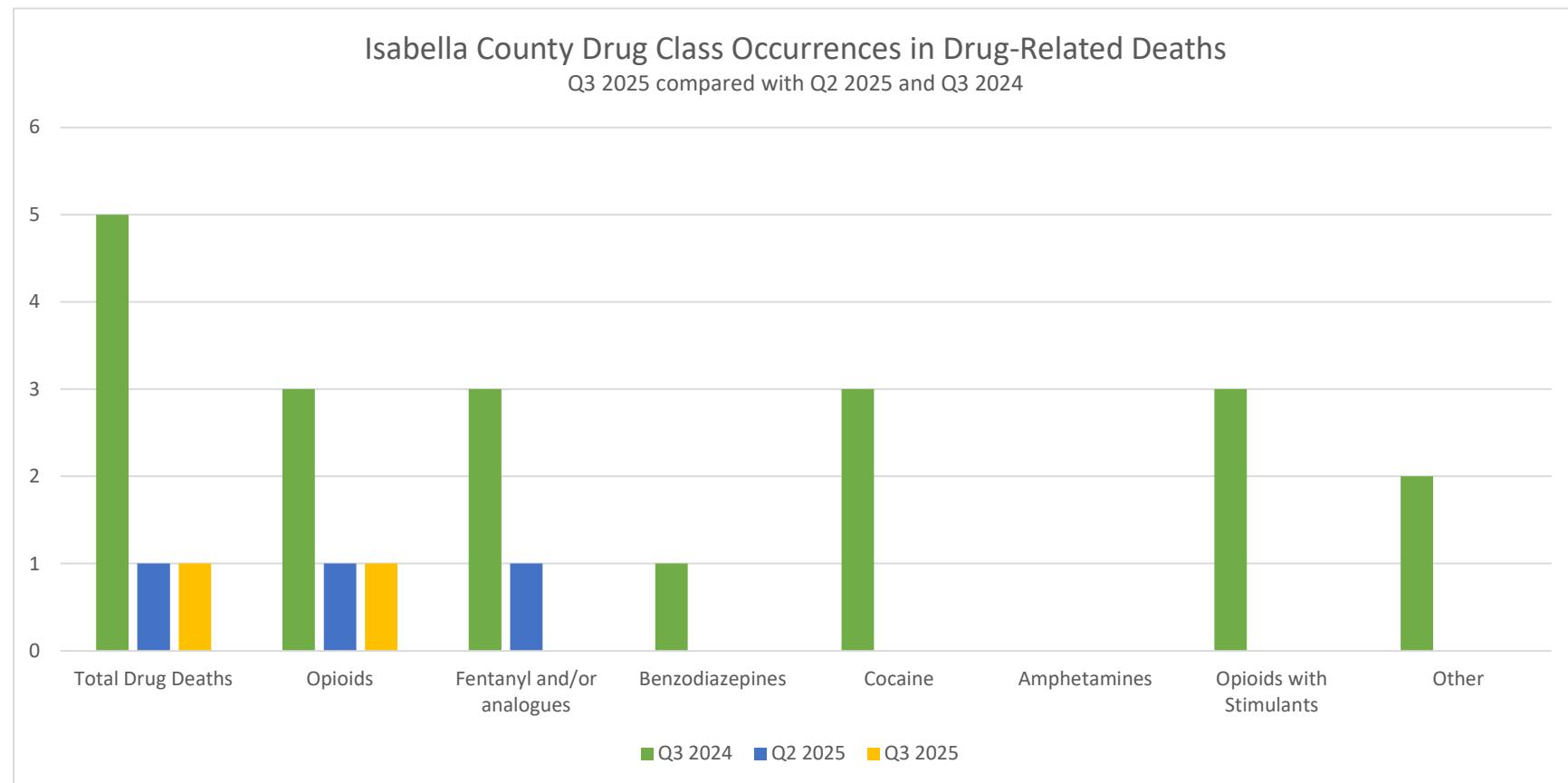
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q3 Isabella County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	53	methadone	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

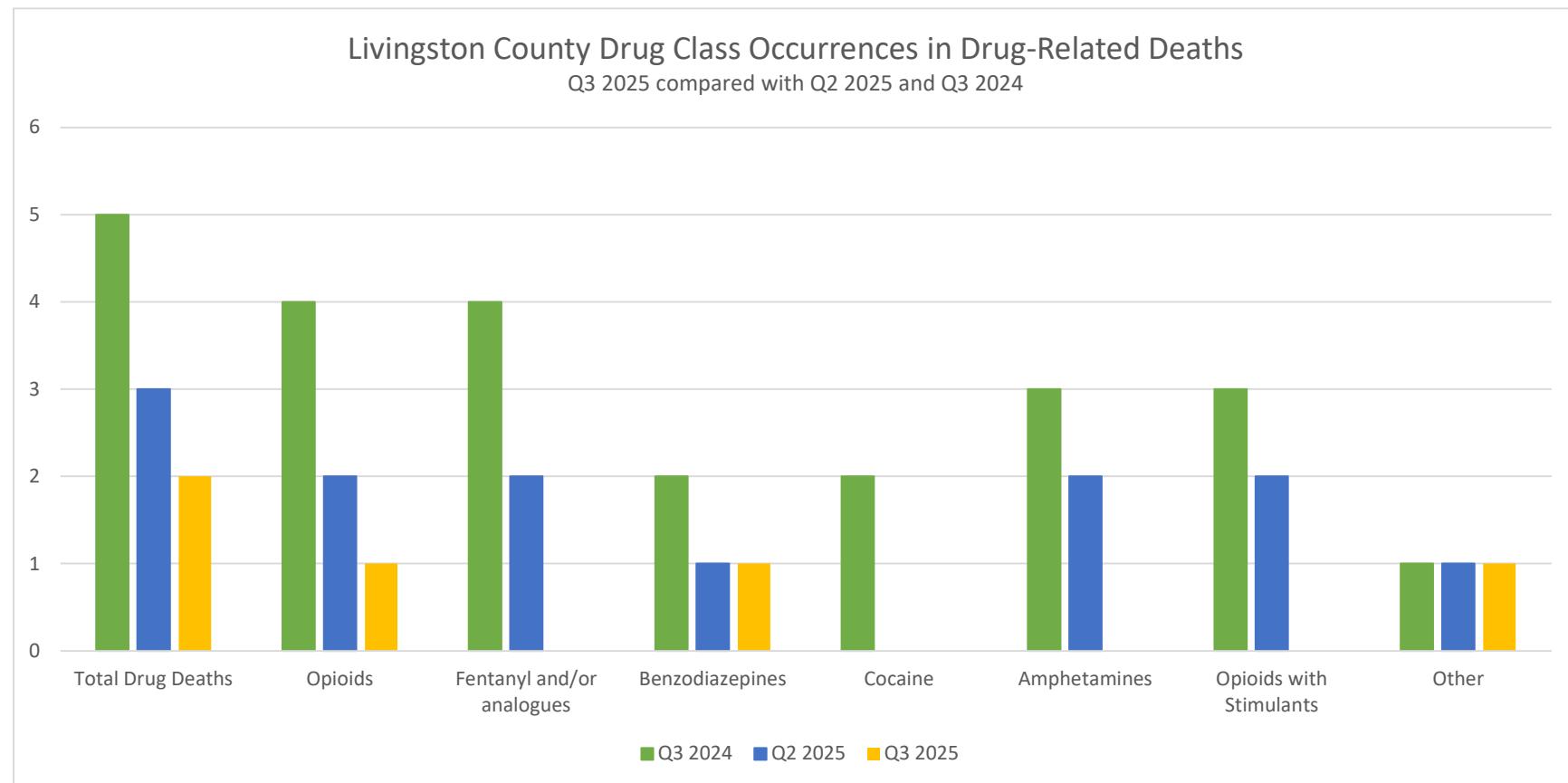
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q3 Livingston County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	32	alprazolam, oxycodone, sertraline	Accident
Male	56	mitragynine	Accident

Livingston County

Drug-Related Deaths



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Shiawassee County

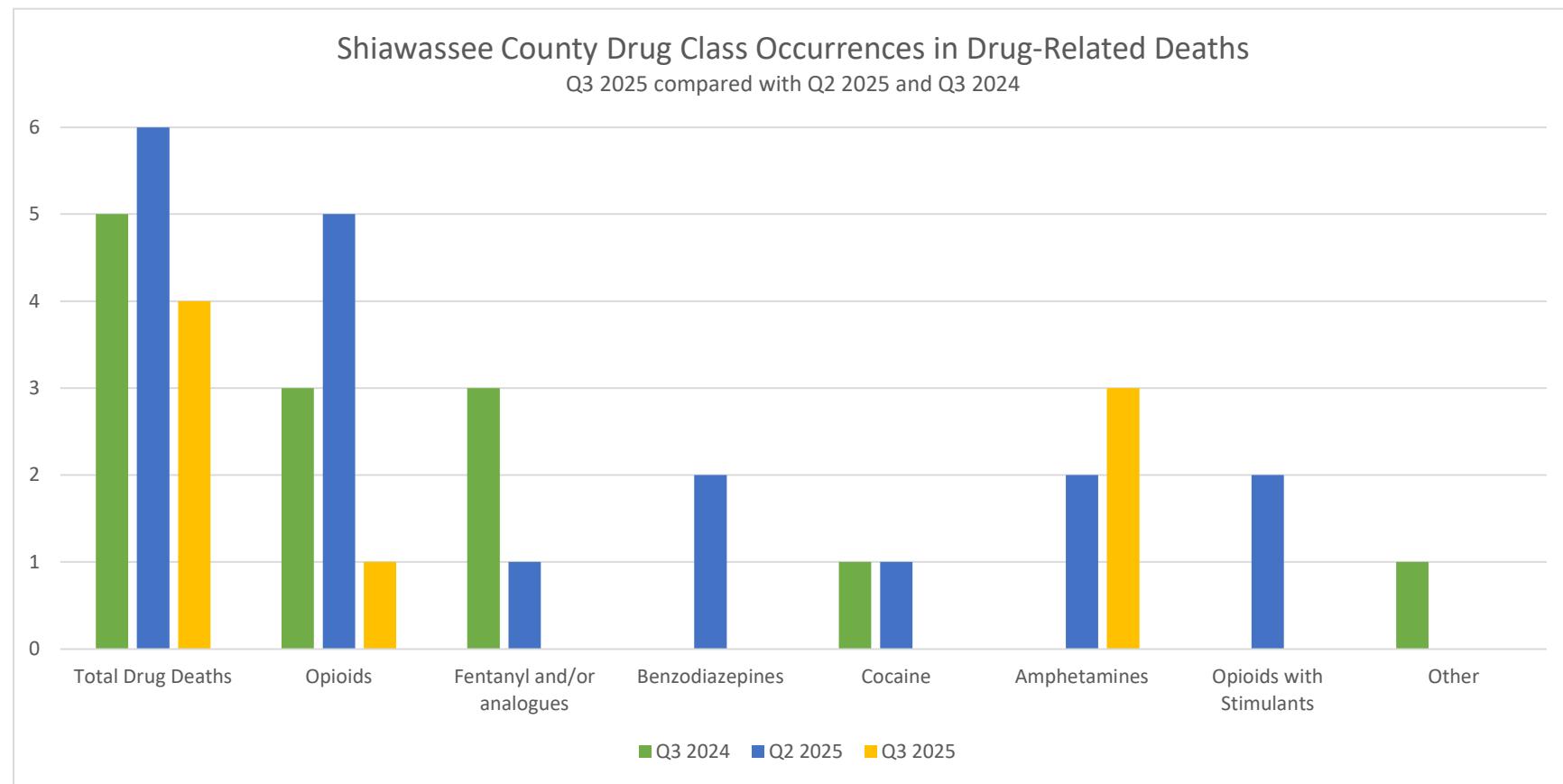
Drug-Related Deaths

2025 Q3 Shiawassee County Drug-Related Deaths

Sex	Age	Substance(s) Causing Death	Manner of Death
Male	29	amphetamine, dextromethorphan	Accident
Female	42	methamphetamine	Accident
Male	53	methamphetamine	Accident
Female	68	hydrocodone	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

