# Annual Report 2021

# Berrien County

This report is in memory of those who lost their life or a loved one to substance use.

These losses must motivate us all to prevent future deaths.

**Purpose:** This data was collected by the Office of the Medical Examiner (MEO) in the Department of Pathology at Western Michigan University Homer Stryker M.D. School of Medicine (WMed). Unless otherwise noted, data is from 2021 and includes deaths where drugs were the immediate cause of death. This report is meant to provide up to date statistics to those involved in efforts to reduce the number of drug-related deaths.

Sections with the following headings are approximations and frequencies may be higher than what is reported: Health Factors, Mental Health Factors, Social Factors, Children and Substance Use History.

**Sources:** All data was extracted from a Medical Examiner database, law enforcement (LE) reports, EMS runsheets, death certificates, obituaries, medical records, toxicology reports, and autopsy reports.

**Note:** B=Black/African American; H=Hispanic; ME=Middle Eastern; W=White; F=Female; M=Male

Please email questions to pathology@med.wmich.edu

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## All drug-related deaths

Age	Race	Sex	Death certificate: Substances contributing to death	Injury Zip code
22	W	М	cocaine metabolites, ethanol, fentanyl, promethazine	49106
27	W	М	fentanyl, para-fluorofentanyl, methamphetamine	49038
29	В	М	fentanyl	49022
30	W	М	fentanyl, methamphetamine	49085
32	W	F	acetyl-fentanyl, fentanyl, methamphetamine, para-fluorofentanyl	49117
32	ME	М	diazepam, fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine	49120
32	W	М	fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine	Unknown
33	W	F	fentanyl, methadone, methamphetamine, para-fluorofentanyl	49022
33	W	М	fentanyl, methamphetamine	49120
34	В	М	ethanol, fentanyl, para-fluorofentanyl	49022
34	W	М	fentanyl, para-fluorofentanyl	49085
34	W	М	Pt. I: cardiac tamponade due to hemopericardium; Pt. II: methamphetamine*	49107
35	W	М	ethanol, etizolam, methamphetamine	49107
37	W	М	fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine	49120
38	В	F	acute ethanol intoxication*	Unknown
39	W	М	chlordiazepoxide, ethanol, fentanyl	49022
39	W	F	fentanyl, hydroxyzine, methamphetamine, oxycodone, para-flourofentanyl, tramadol	49022
40	W	М	ethanol, methadone	49120
41	W	F	ethanol, fentanyl, methamphetamine, para-flourofentanyl	49120

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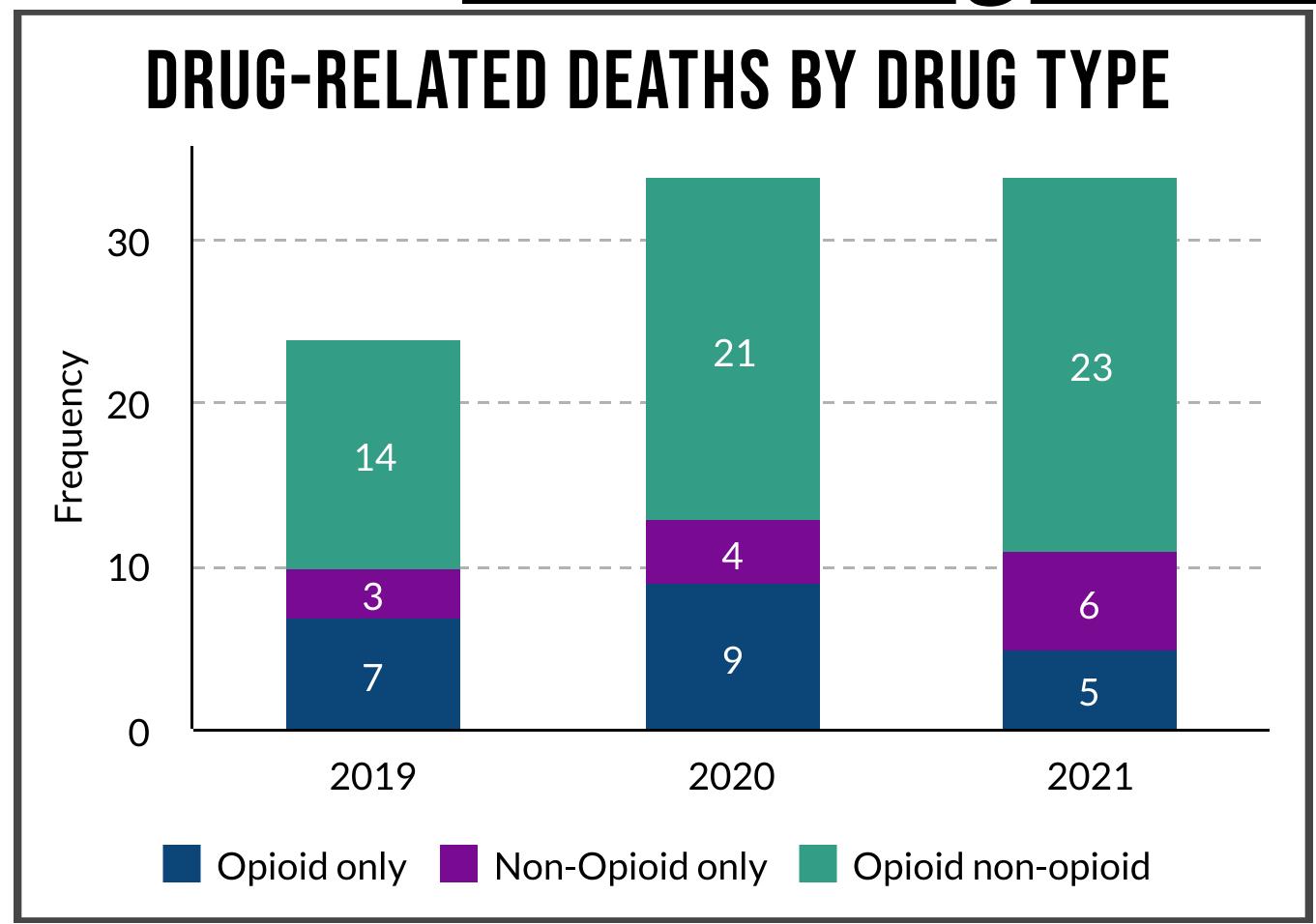
## All drug-related deaths

Age	Race	Sex	Death certificate: Substances contributing to death	Injury Zip code
45	W	F	alprazolam, fentanyl, heroin	49107
45	W	М	cocaine-metabolite, fentanyl, para-fluorofentanyl	49127
48	W	F	methamphetamine	49002
48	W	F	cocaine, methamphetamine	49111
52	В	М	cocaine, fentanyl, tramadol	49022
53	В	М	fentanyl	49022
54	W	F	7-amino clonazepam, alprazolam, dicyclomine, methadone, olanzapine, paroxetine, venlafaxine	Unknown
54	Н	М	fentanyl	49022
55	W	М	alprazolam, diphenhydramine, fentanyl, hydrocodone, tramadol	49128
57	W	М	fentanyl, mitragynine	49085
57	W	М	fentanyl, methamphetamine	49127
58	W	М	morphine, oxycodone	49038
58	W	М	methamphetamine	49022
62	В	F	acetaminophen	49022
67	В	F	cyclobenzaprine, diphenhydramine, hydrocodone, gabapentin	49022
71	W	М	7-amino clonazepam, methadone	49120
72	В	М	Pt. I: intracerebral hemorrhage; Pt. II: cocaine*	49022
73	W	М	amphetamine, methamphetamine	49128

<sup>\*</sup>Not included in report

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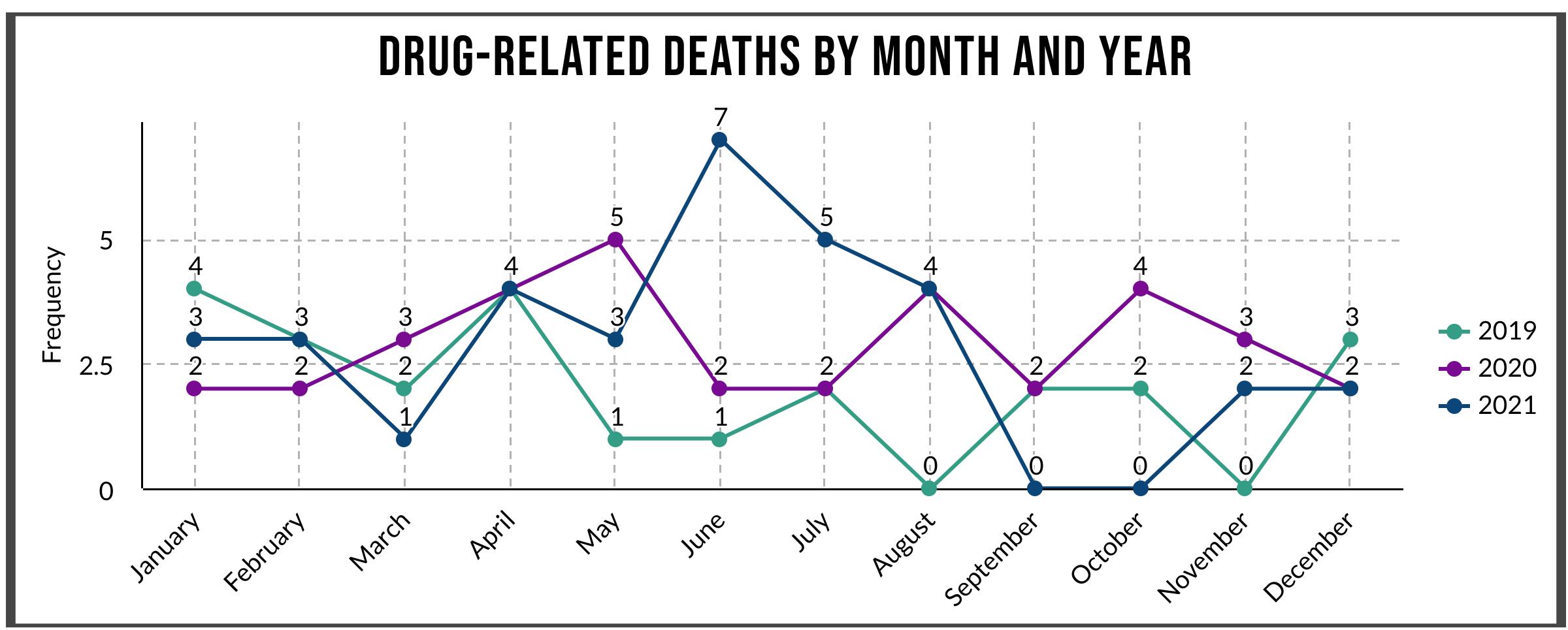
## Total Drug-Related Deaths

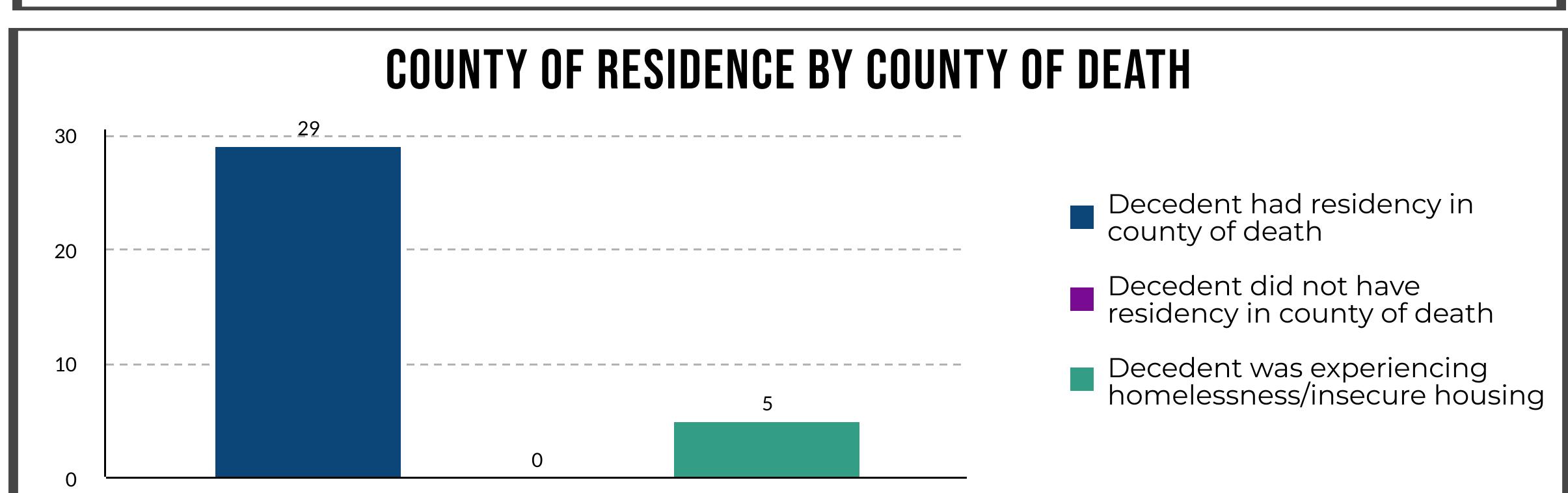


Year	Total deaths	Deaths per 10,000	
2019	24	1.6	
2020	34	2.2	
2021	34	2.2	

Percent change

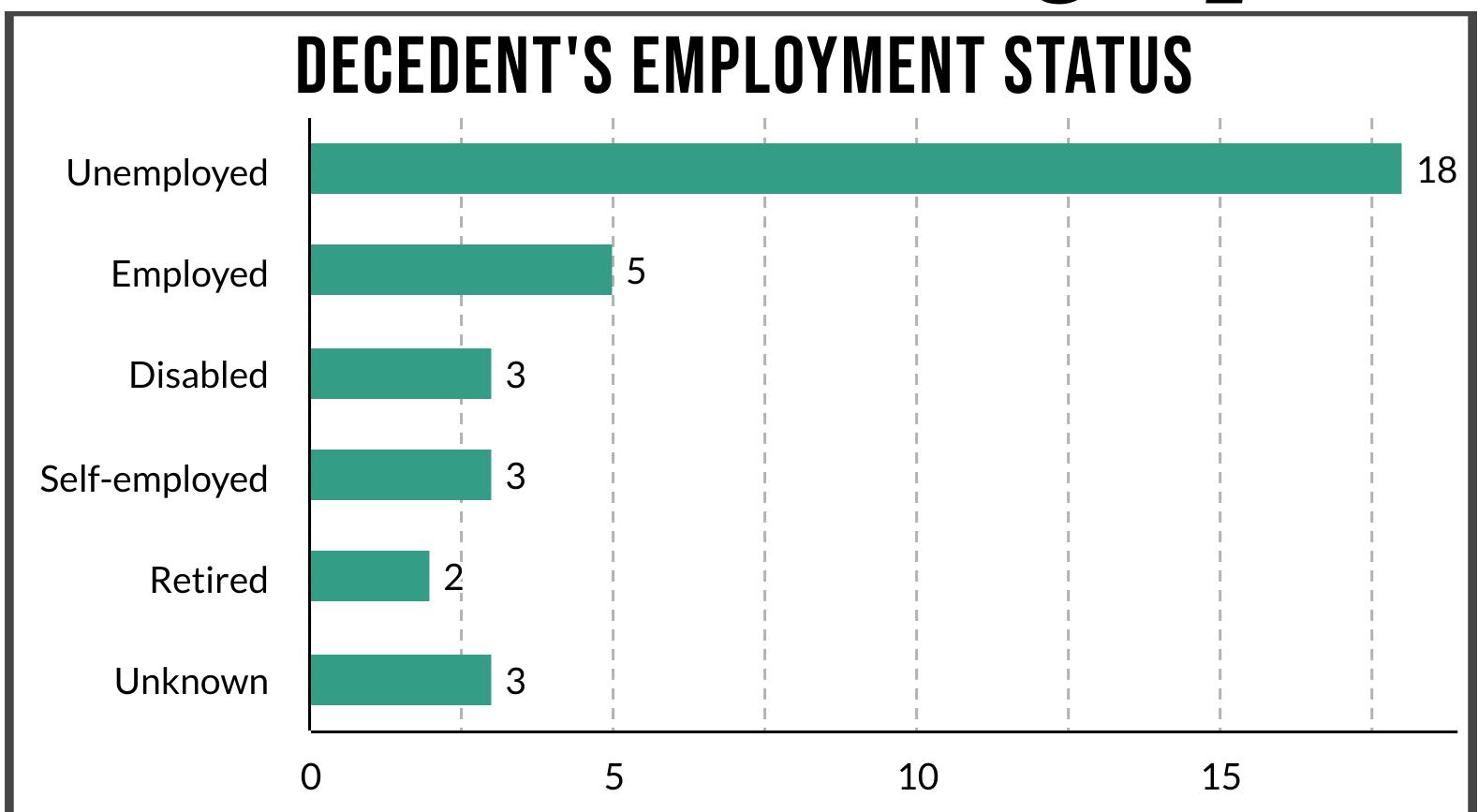
O
from 2020
to 2021

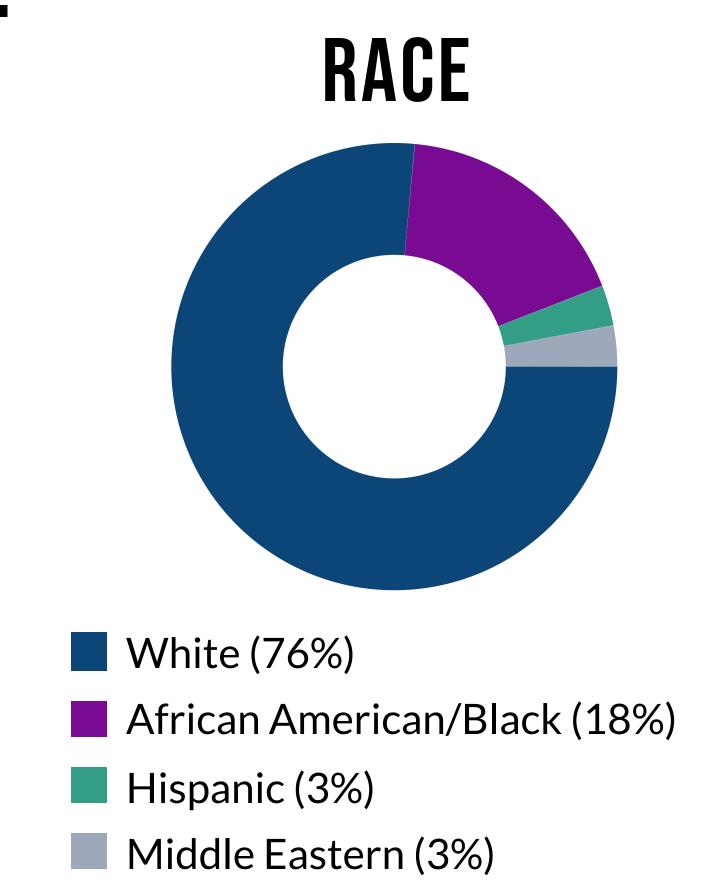




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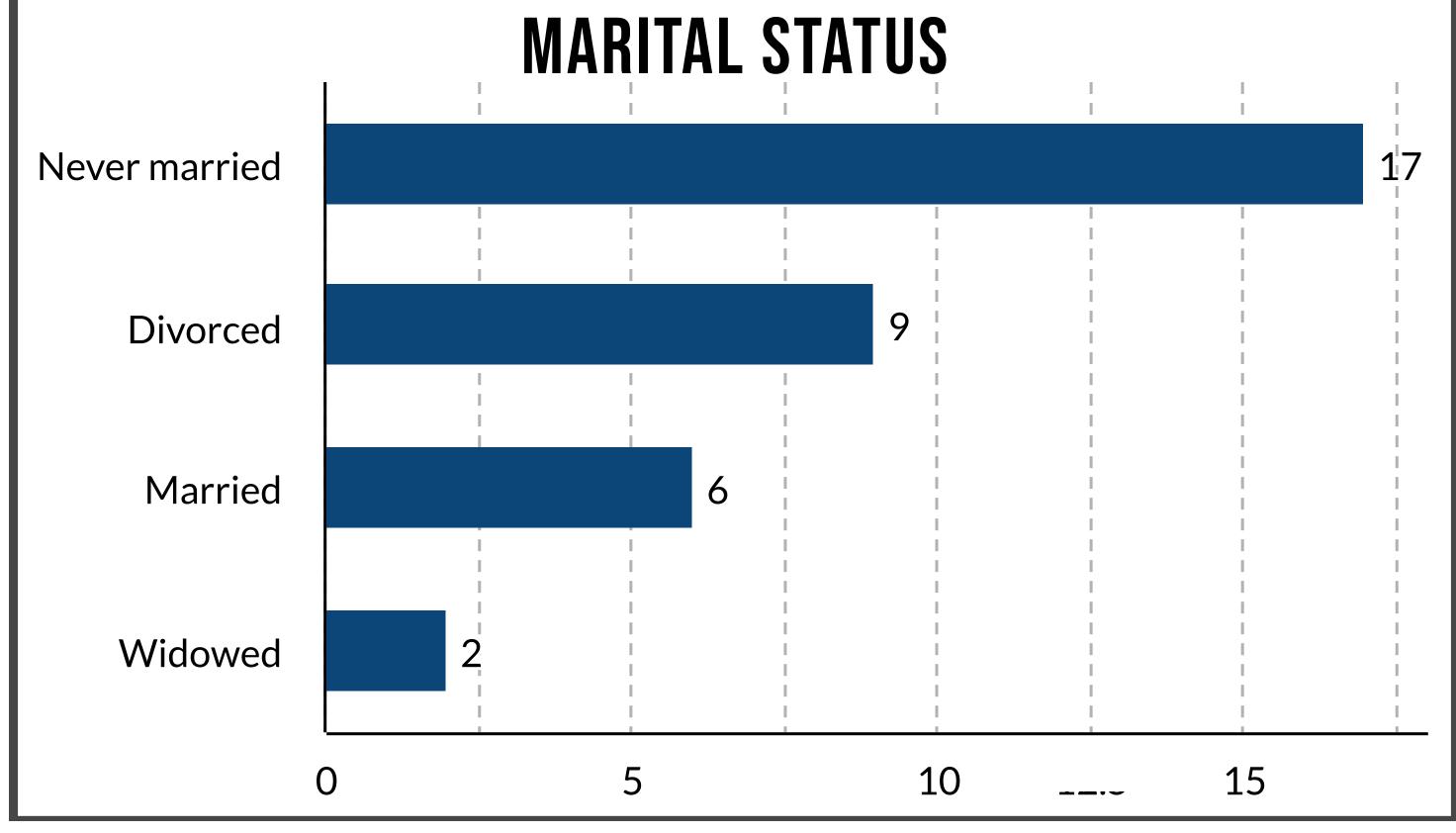
Demographics



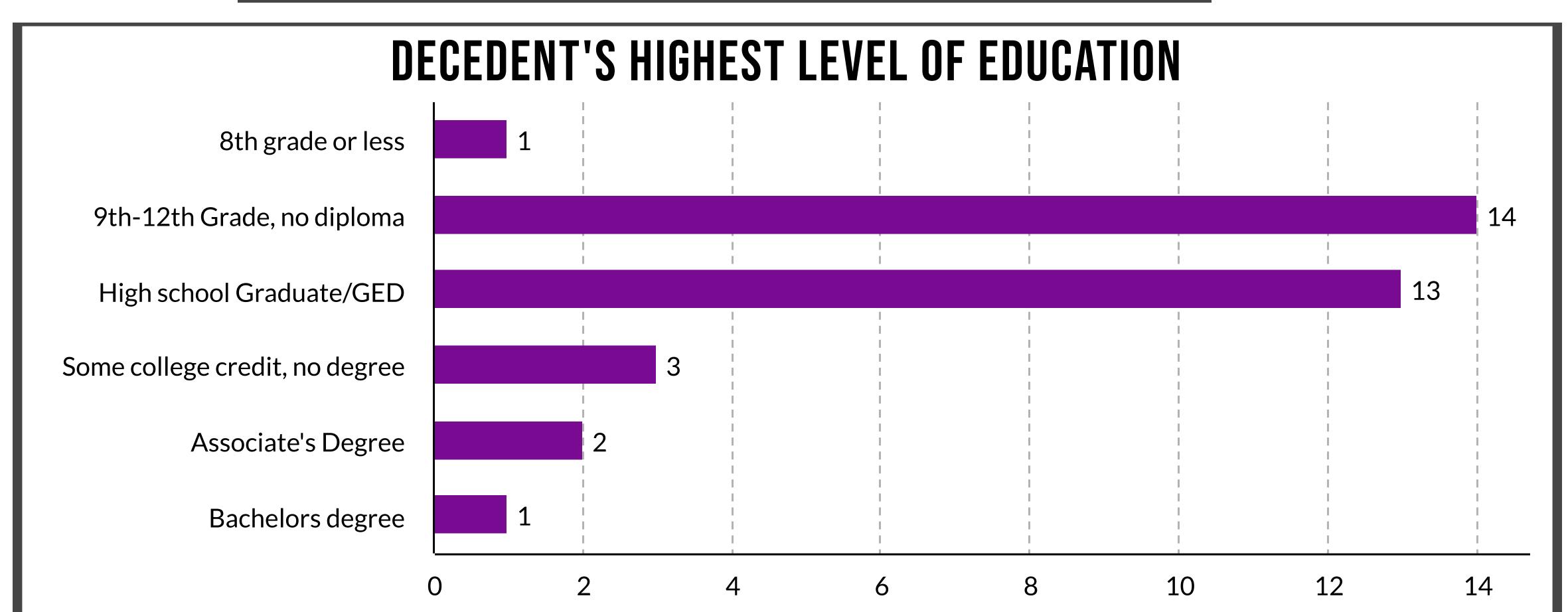






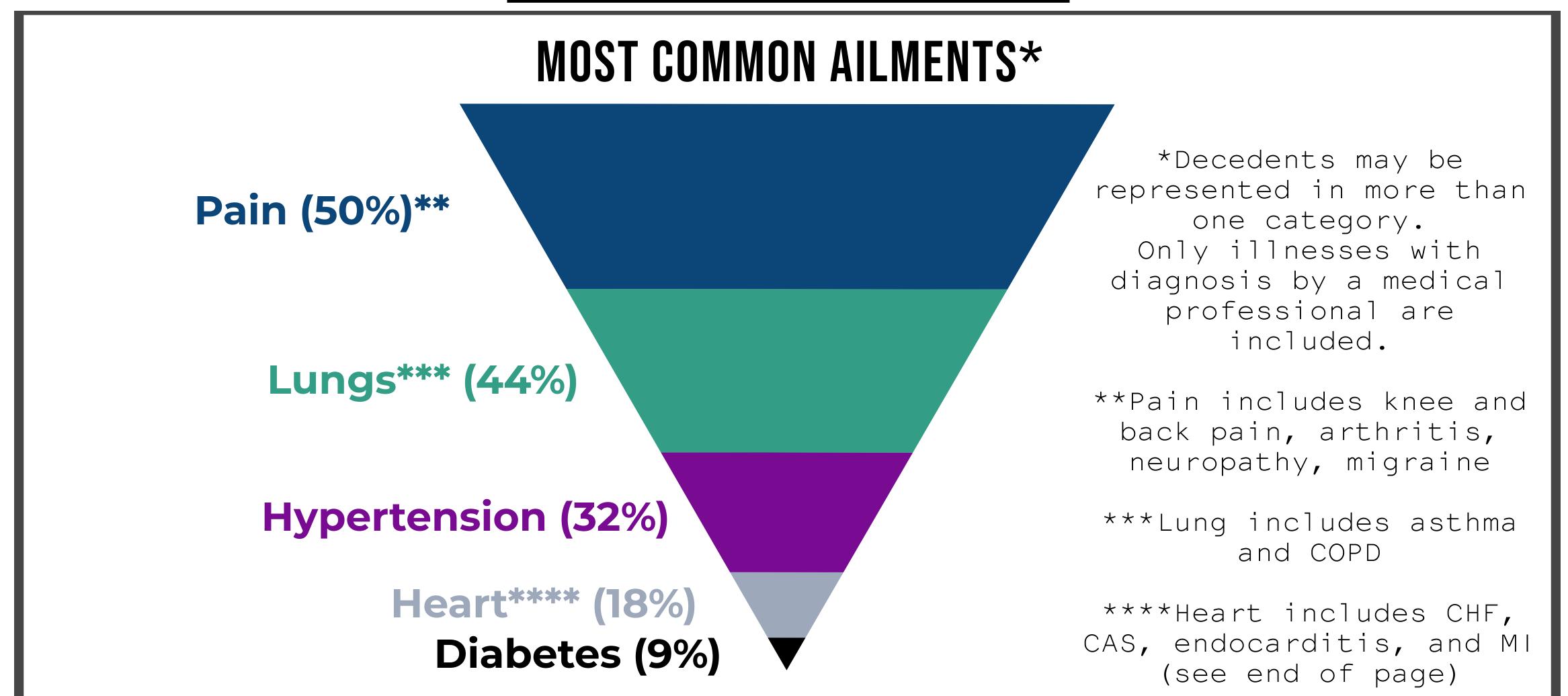


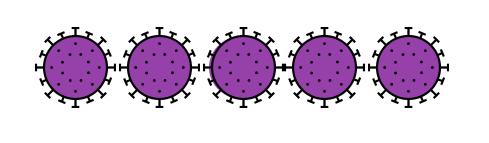




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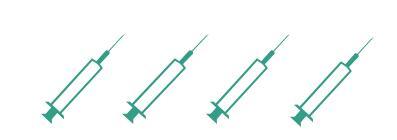
## Health Factors





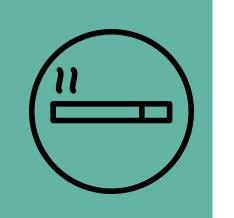
At least 4 decedents were Hepatitis C positive

2 of these decedents were known to use drugs intravenously



Decedent used tobacco

**74**%



Decedent drank alcohol

**53**%



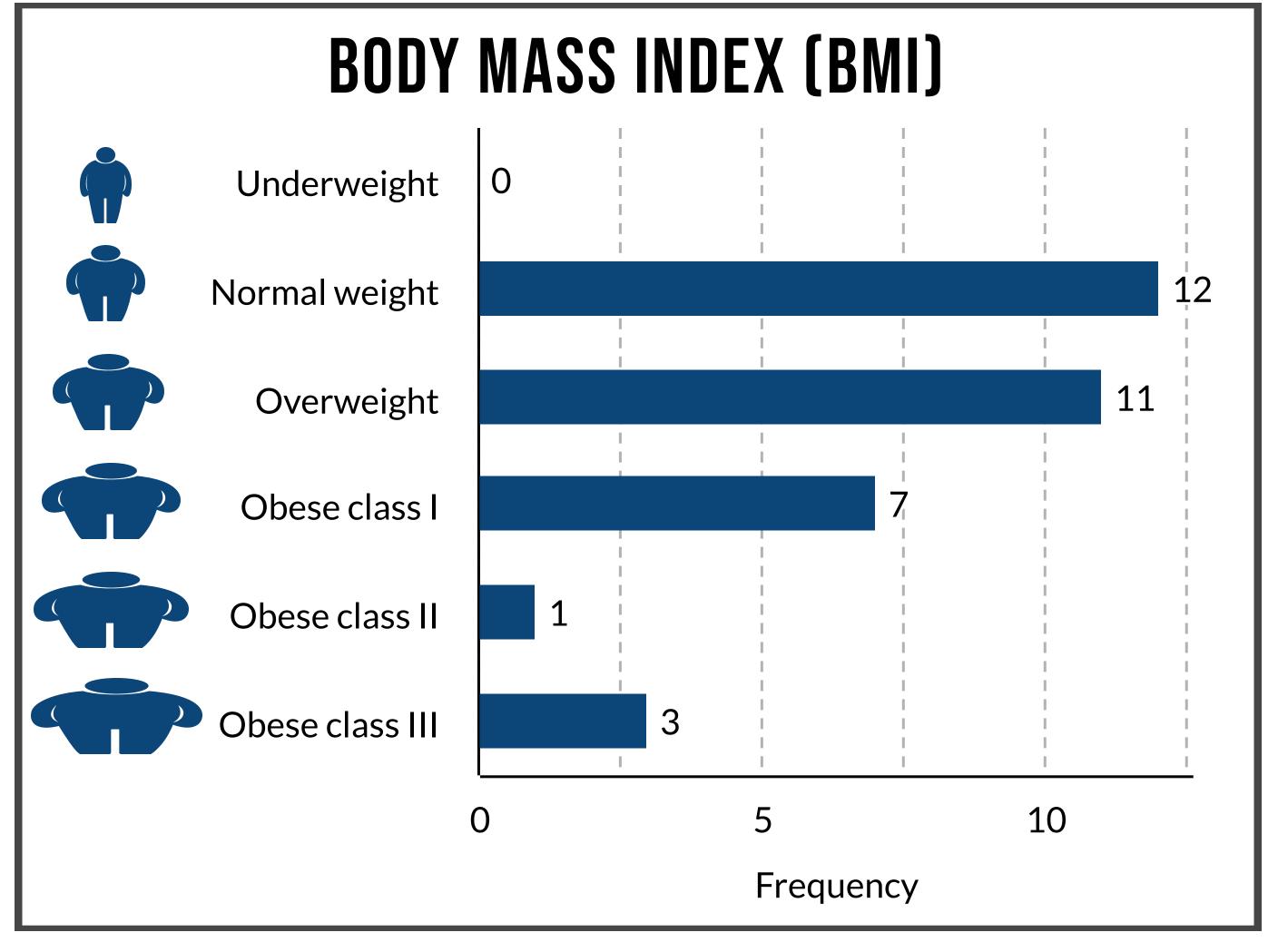
\*Moderate to heavy use

Decedent had a PCP\*

**56**%



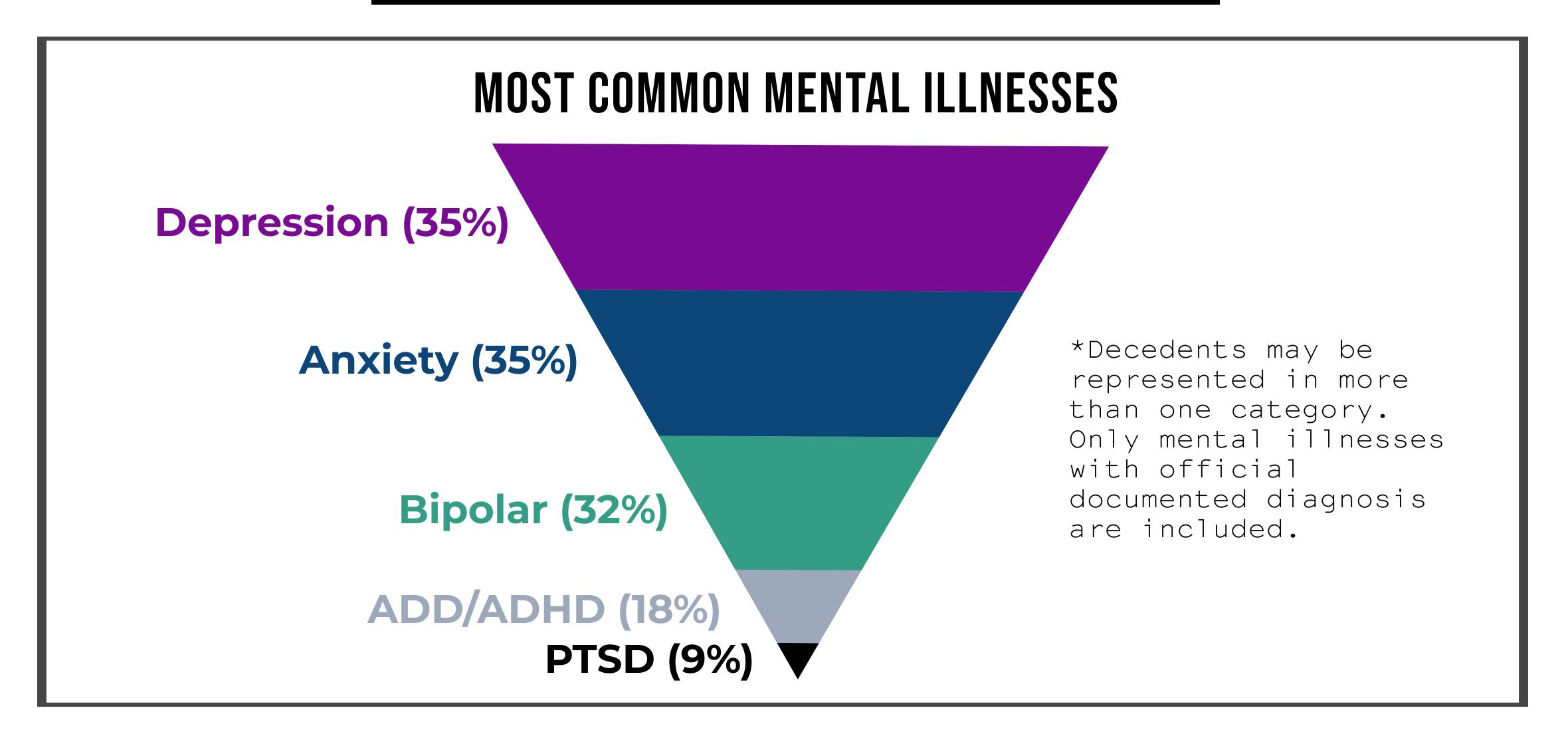
\*Primary care physician



COPD=Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MI=Myocardial infarction; CAD=Coronary artery disease; CAS=Coronary artery spasm

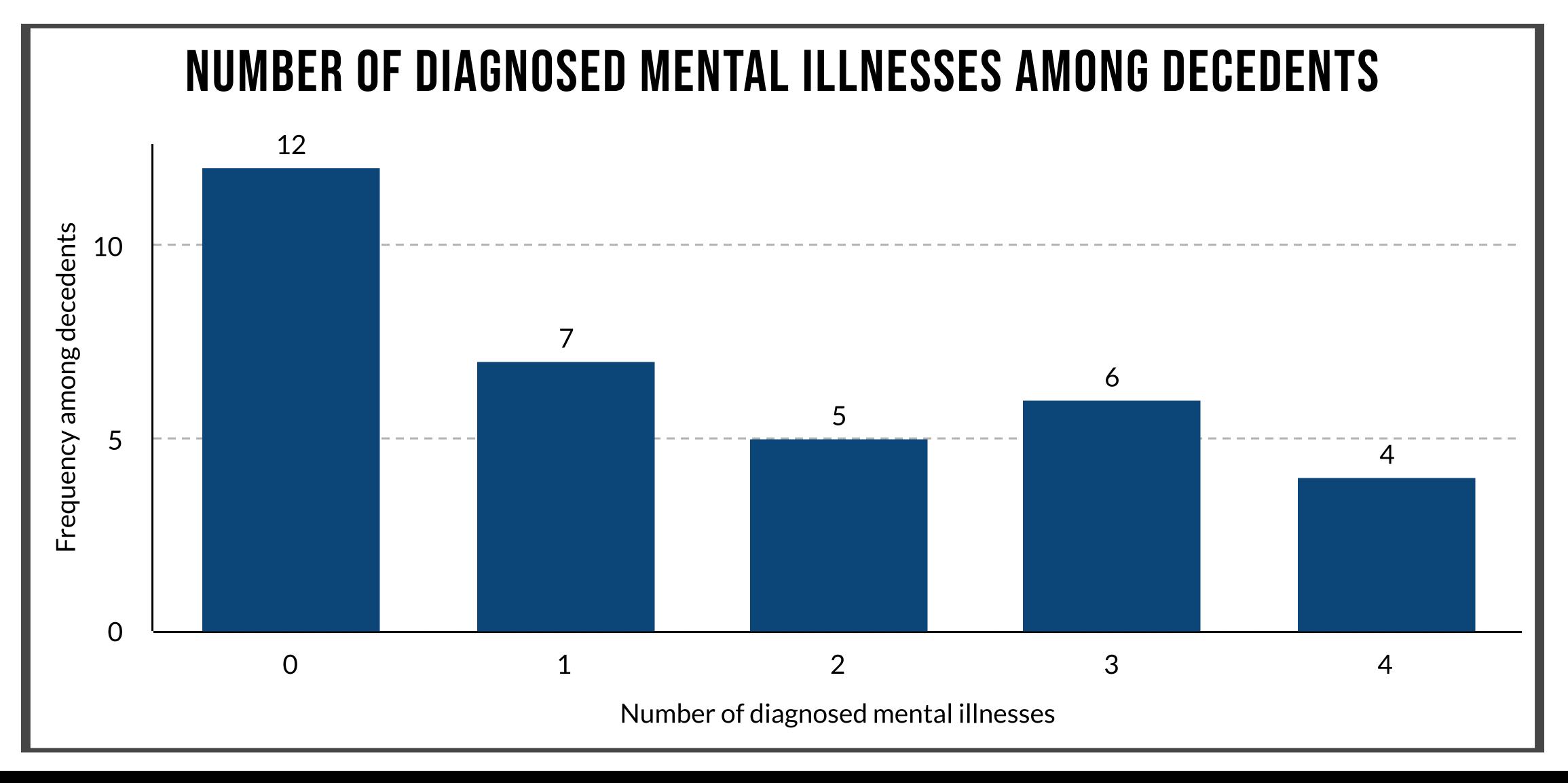
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## Mental Health Factors



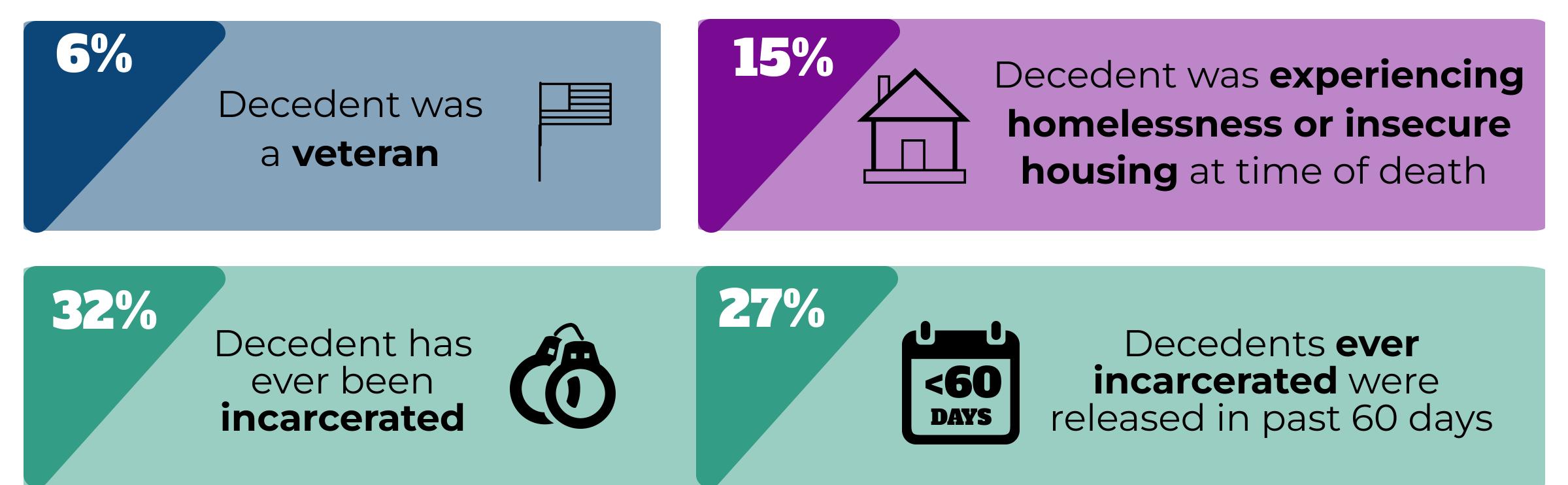
#### PERCENTAGE OF DECEDENTS



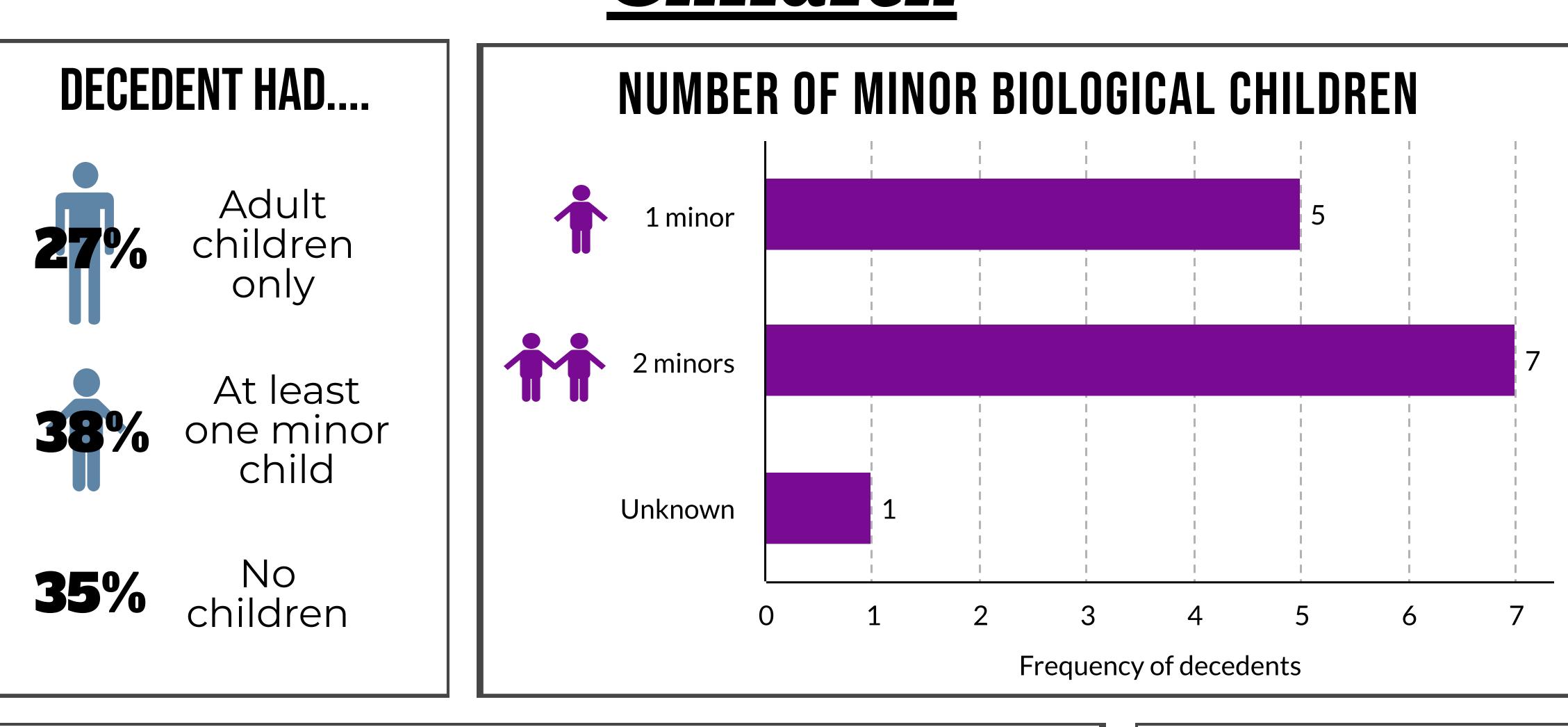


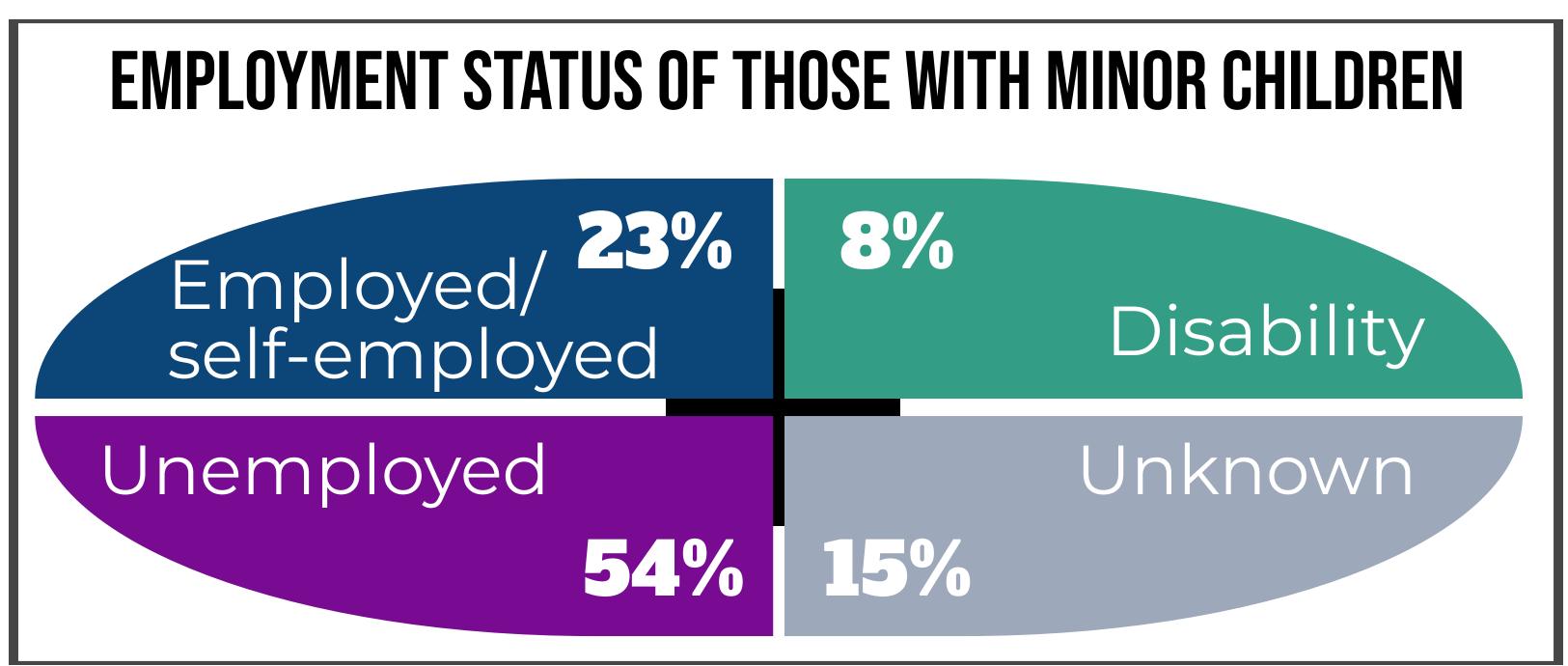
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## Social Factors



## Children

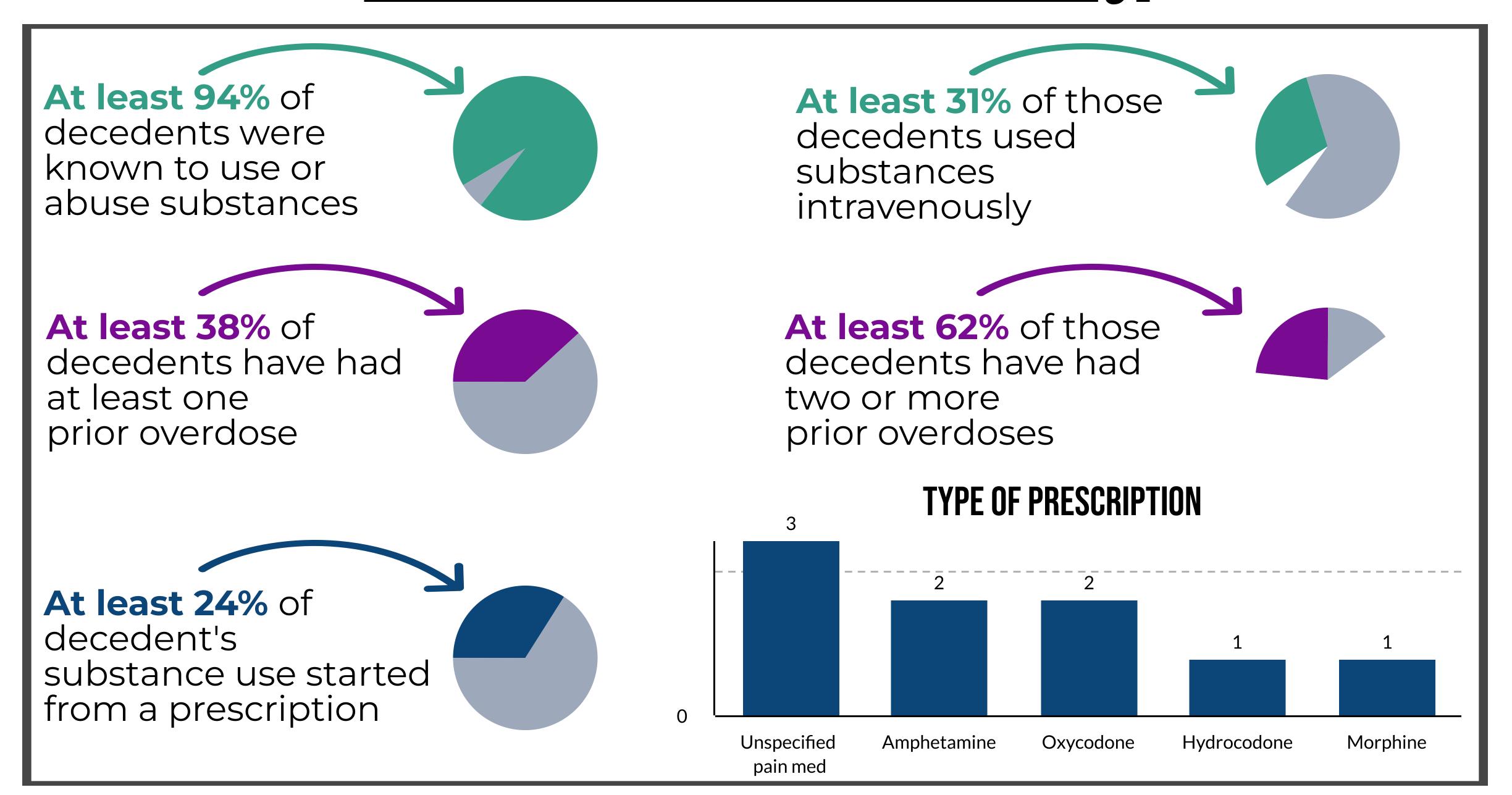


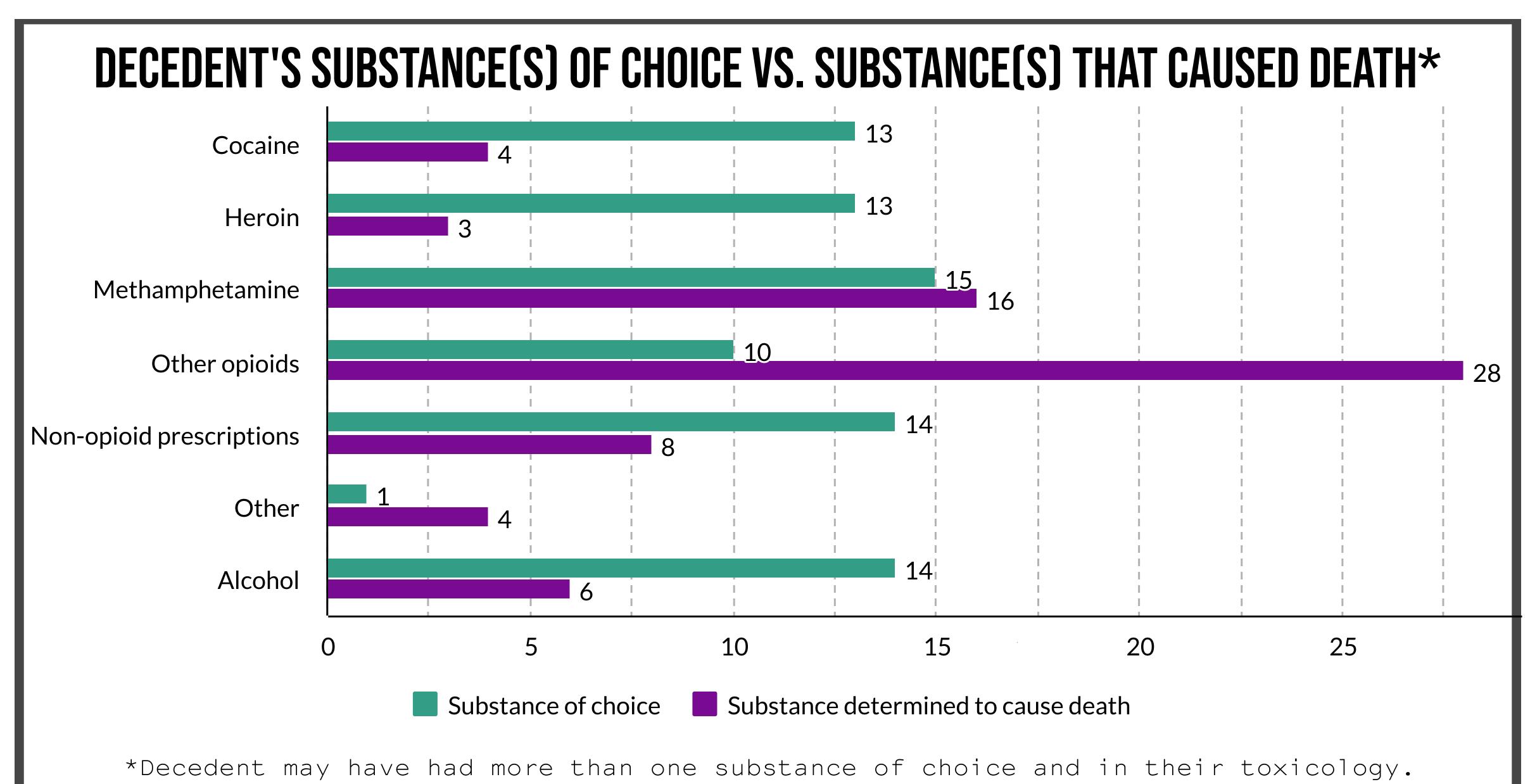


O decedents lived with their minor child(ren) at time of death

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## Substance Use History





acetaminophen, diphenhydramine, and etizolam.

NOTE: 2 decedents were not known to use substances

Other substance of choice includes mushrooms. Other substance contributing to death includes

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## Substance Use History, cont.

#### PREFERRED METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION\*

Method	Male (n=20)	Female (n=10)	White (n=25)	Black (n=5)	Total (n=30)**
Intravenous	6	4	10	O	10
Snort	5	1	3	3	6
Smoke	4	3	7	O	7
Transdermal	O	O	O	O	O
Huff	O	O	O	O	O
Oral	8	3	10	1	11
Unknown	2	7	3	O	3

<sup>\*</sup>Decedent may have had more than one preferred method of administration. Only includes decedents with a substance use history. \*\*Decedents of Hispanic (n=1) and Middle

Eastern (n=1) descent are excluded.

### RECOVERY HISTORY (N=32)\*

25%

Decedent has been to a treatment clinic or detox center at least one time

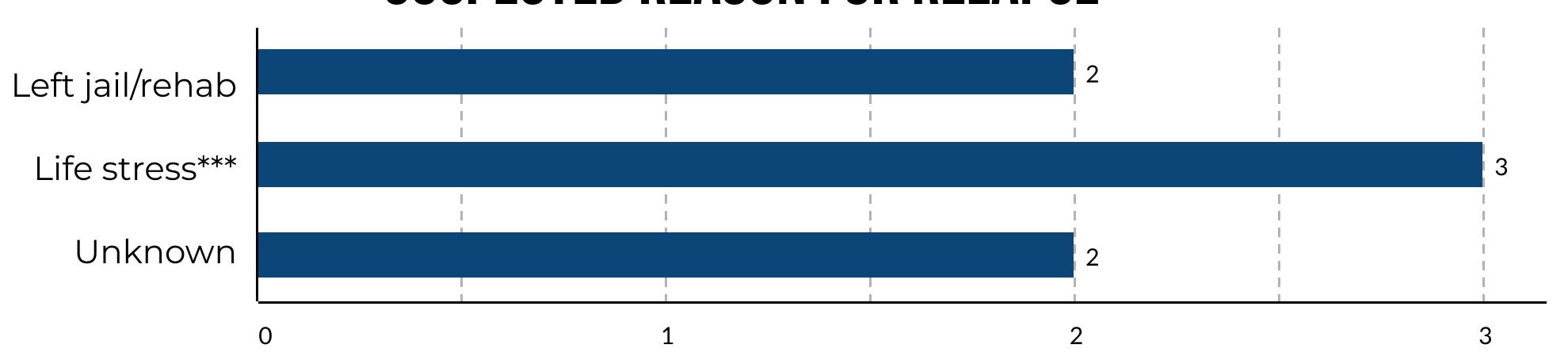
Decedent was recently reportedly **substance free** in the past three weeks

22%

13%

Decedent was currently receiving or has received medication for opioid use disorder in the past two years

#### SUSPECTED REASON FOR RELAPSE\*\*



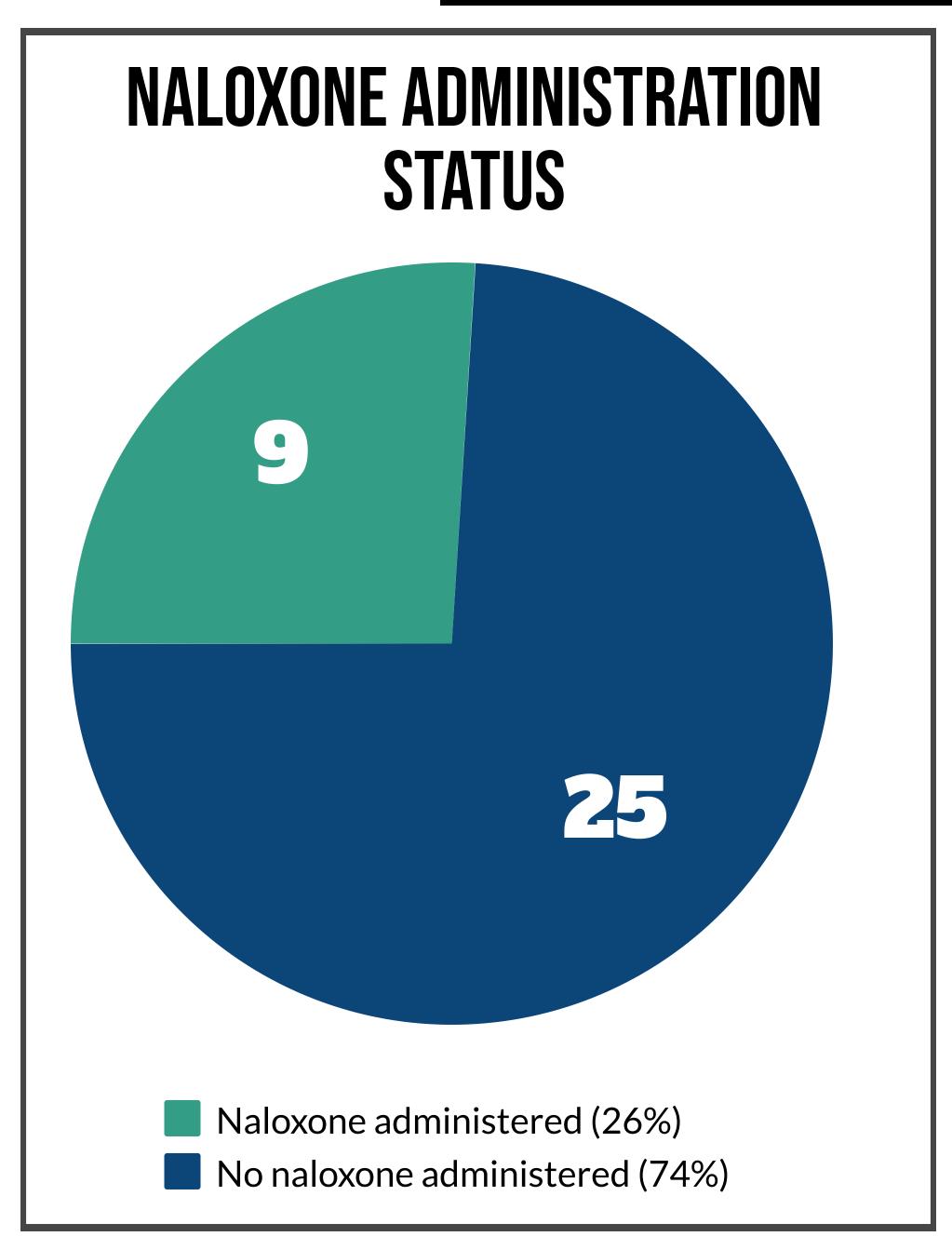
\*ONLY Decedents known to use substances are included.

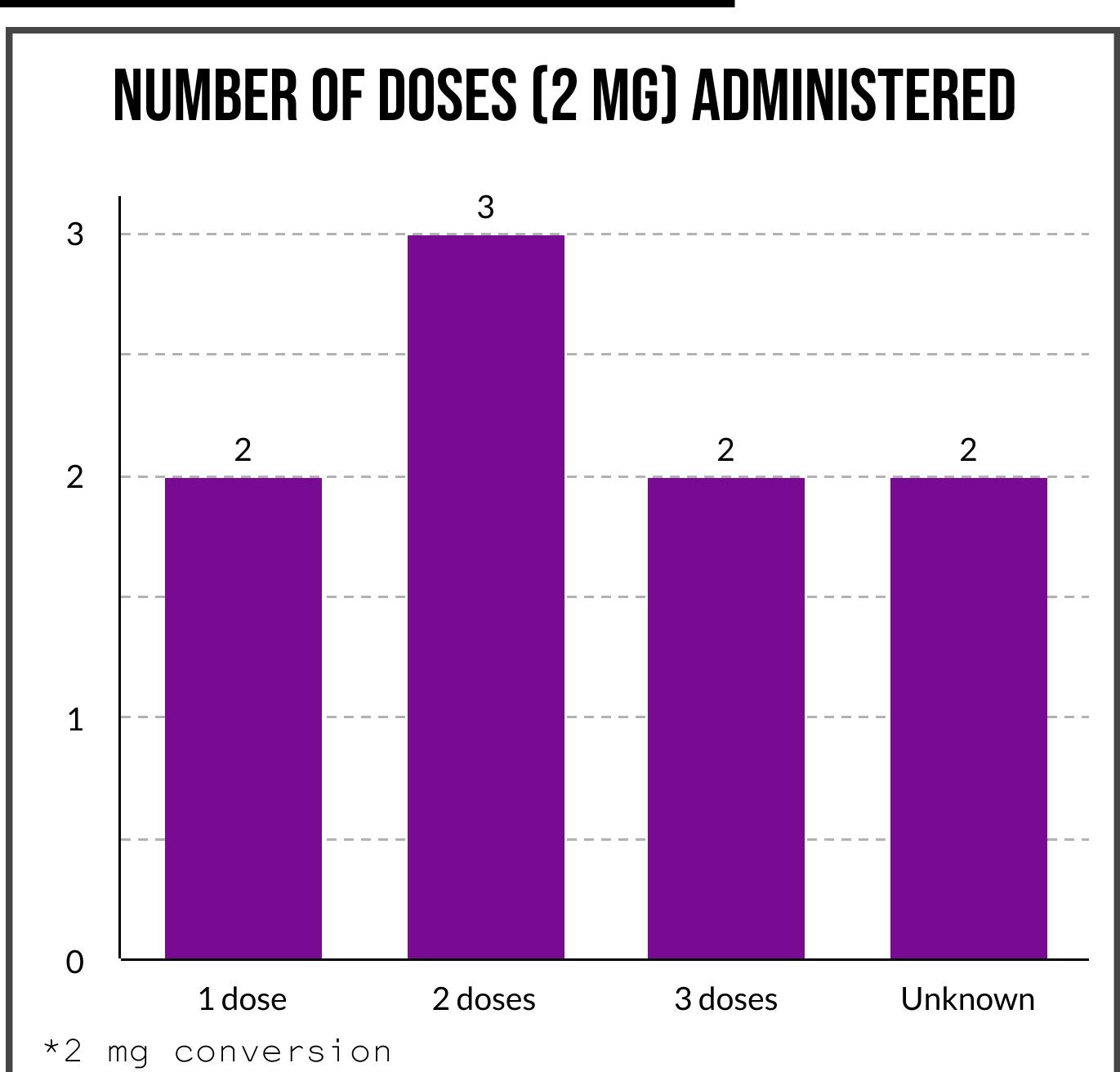
<sup>\*\*</sup>These factors were mentioned by those close to the decedent for why they may have begun to use substances again after being substances free for at least three weeks.

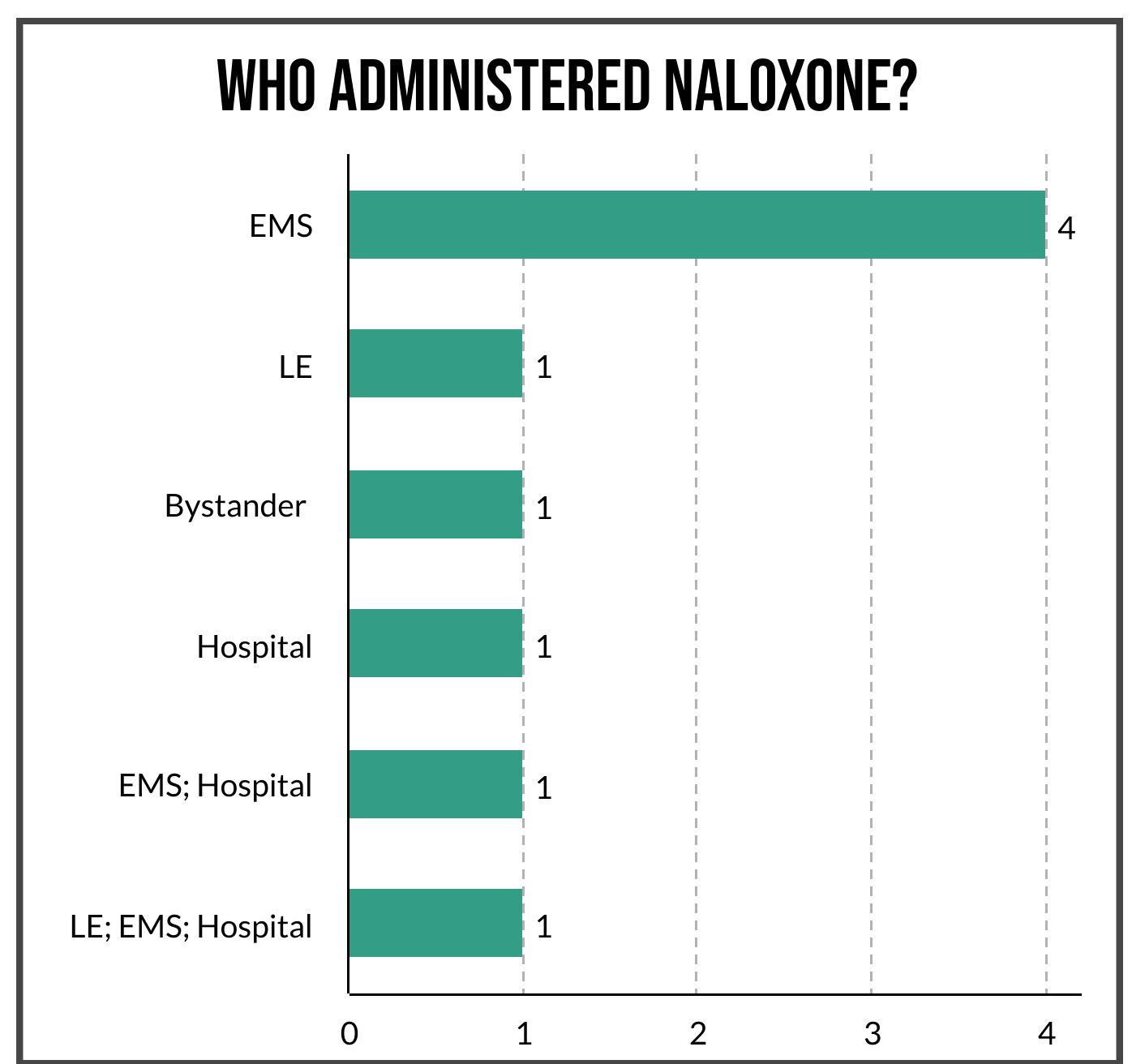
\*\*\*Life stress includes severe pain and withdrawal.

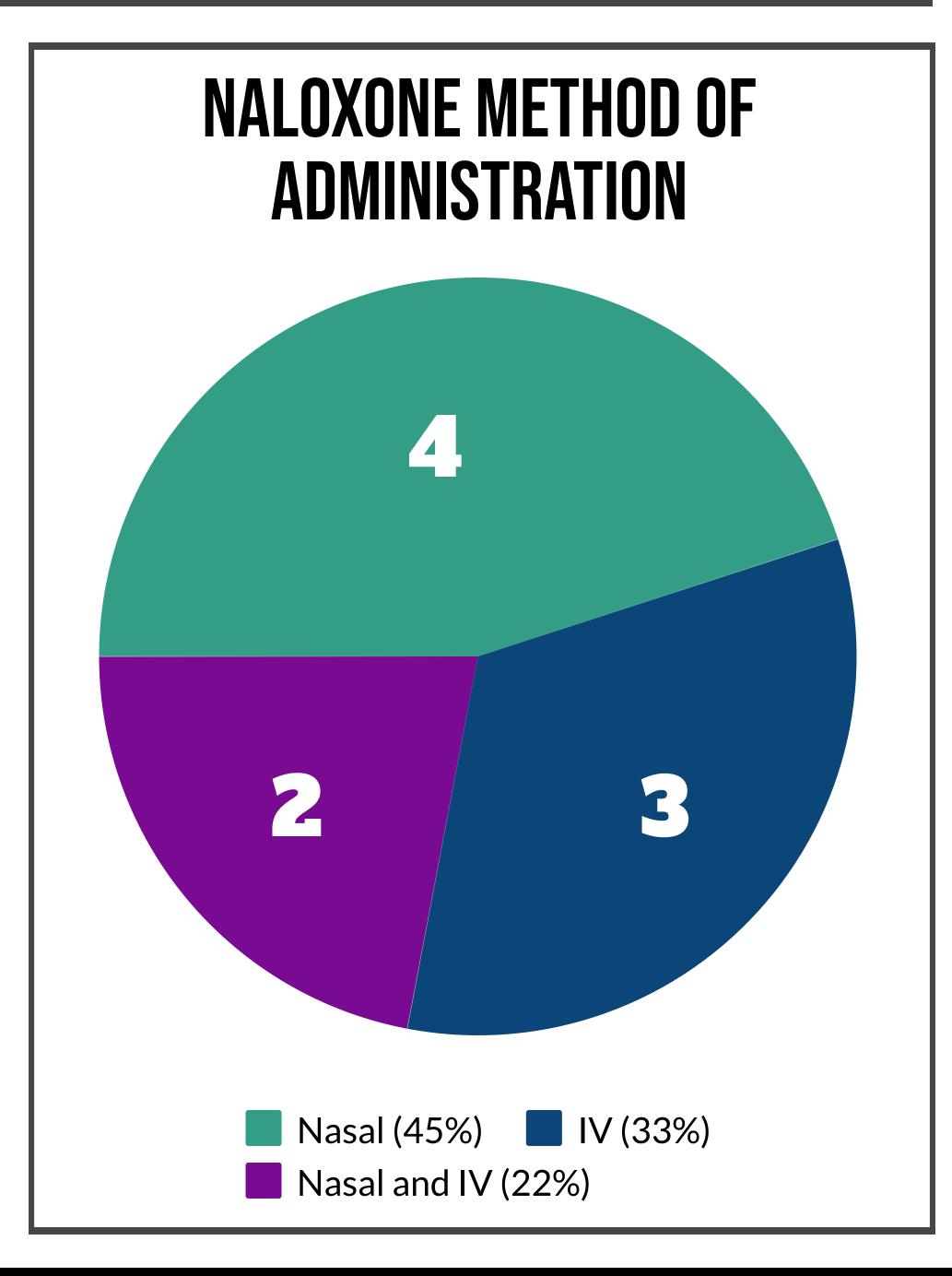
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# Naloxone Administration









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## Death Scene Findings



38%
Were found by family



O%
Were found
by a minor



3%
Were found on welfare check



53%
Died at their residence



15%
Died at the hospital



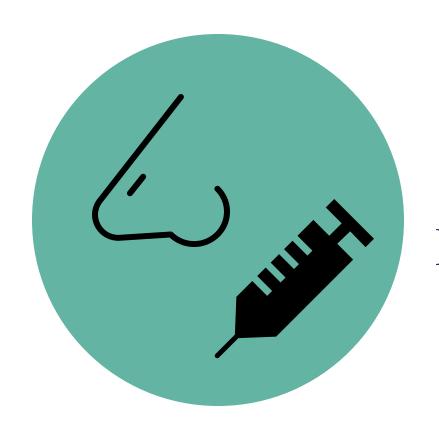
26%
Died at
another
residence



24%
Medication was found on scene



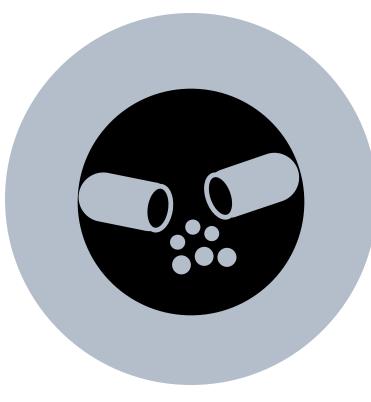
15%
Syringes were found on scene



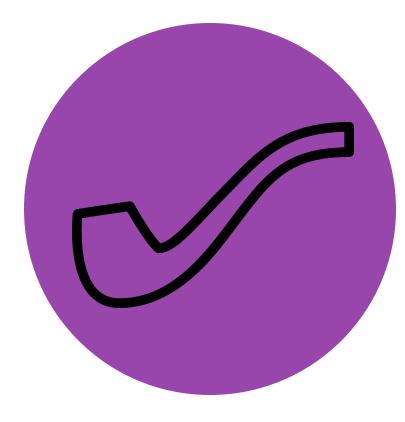
9%
Had Narcan on scene



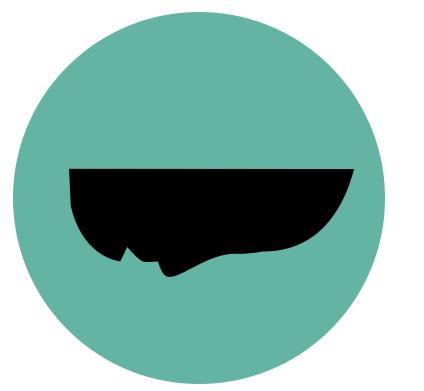
82%
Suspected
overdose before
autopsy



18%
Suspected illicit substance(s) were found on scene



9%
Pipes were found on scene



15%
Decedent was found face down



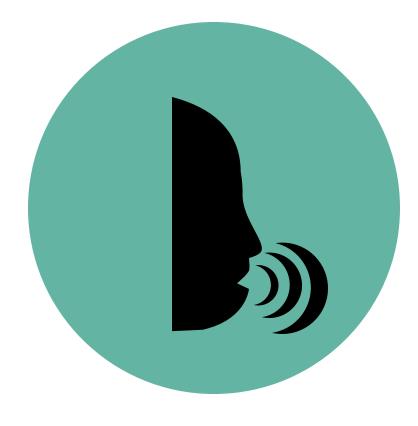
**62%**Were dead upon EMS arrival



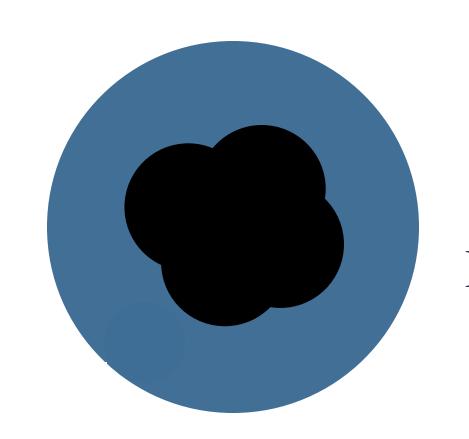
24%
Used the fatal substance(s)
alone



15%
Decedent was snoring



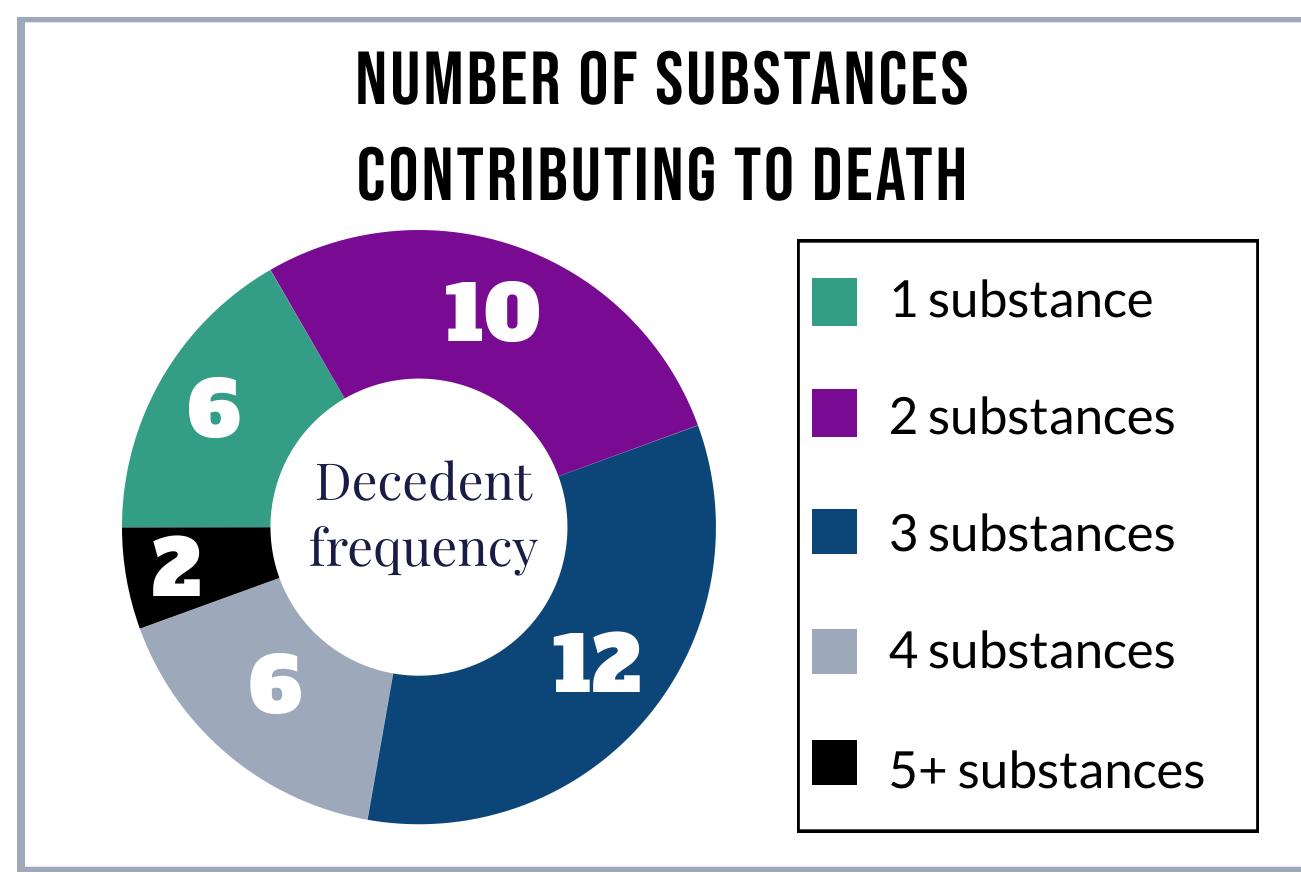
3%
Decedent was
making
gurgling sounds

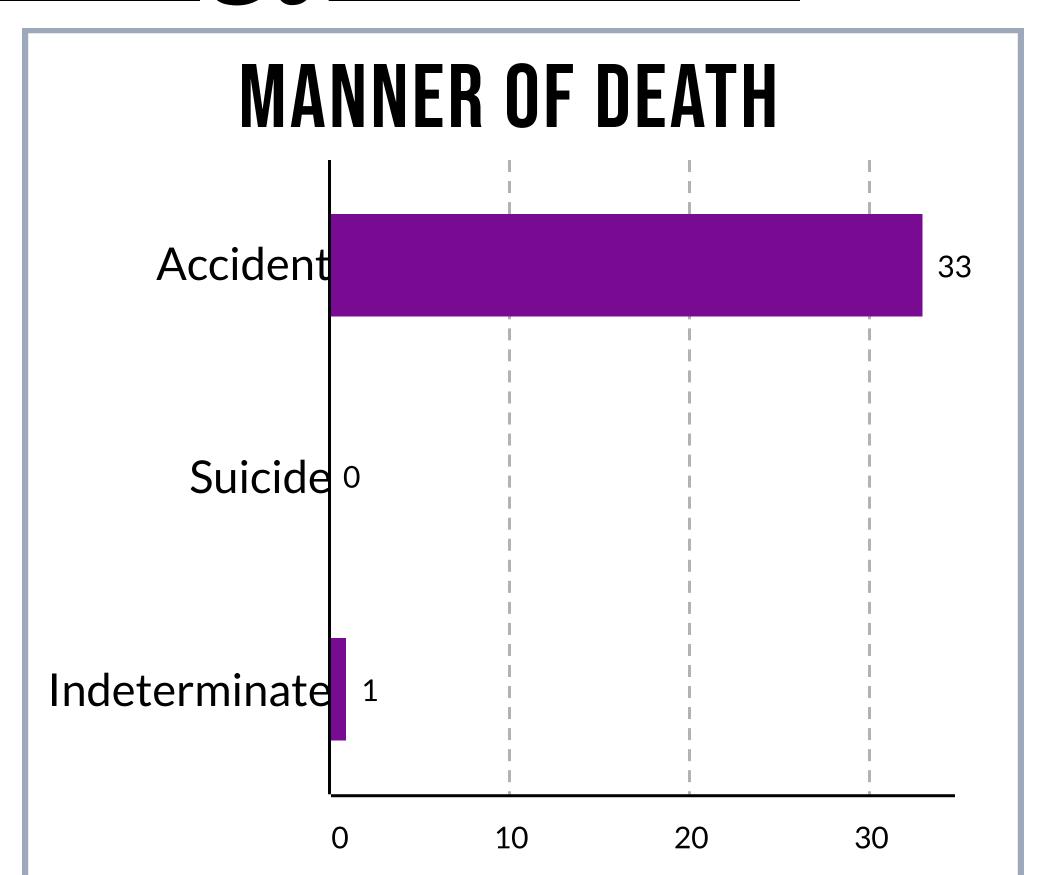


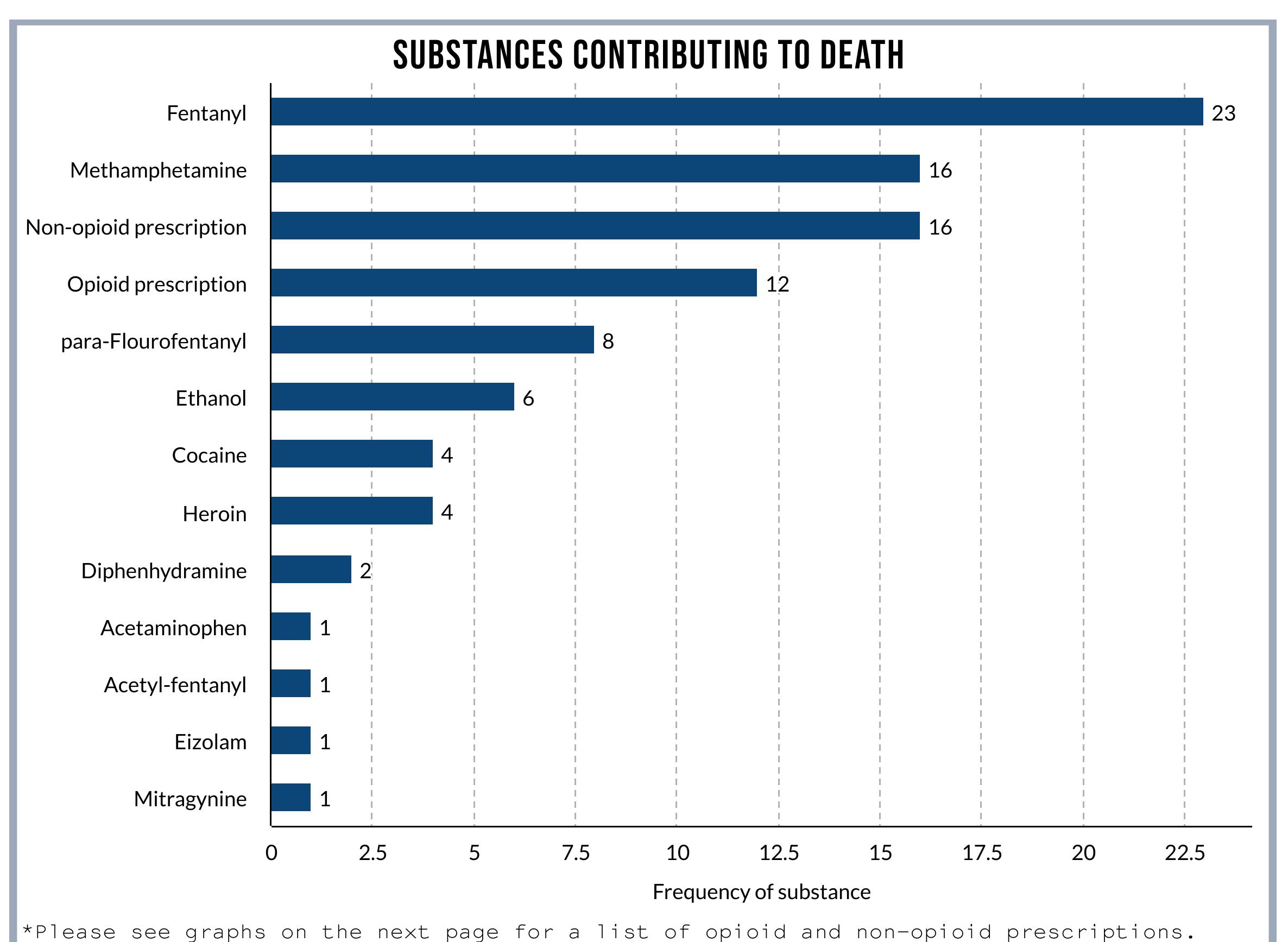
12%
Decedent had
foam cone

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## Autopsy and Toxicology Results

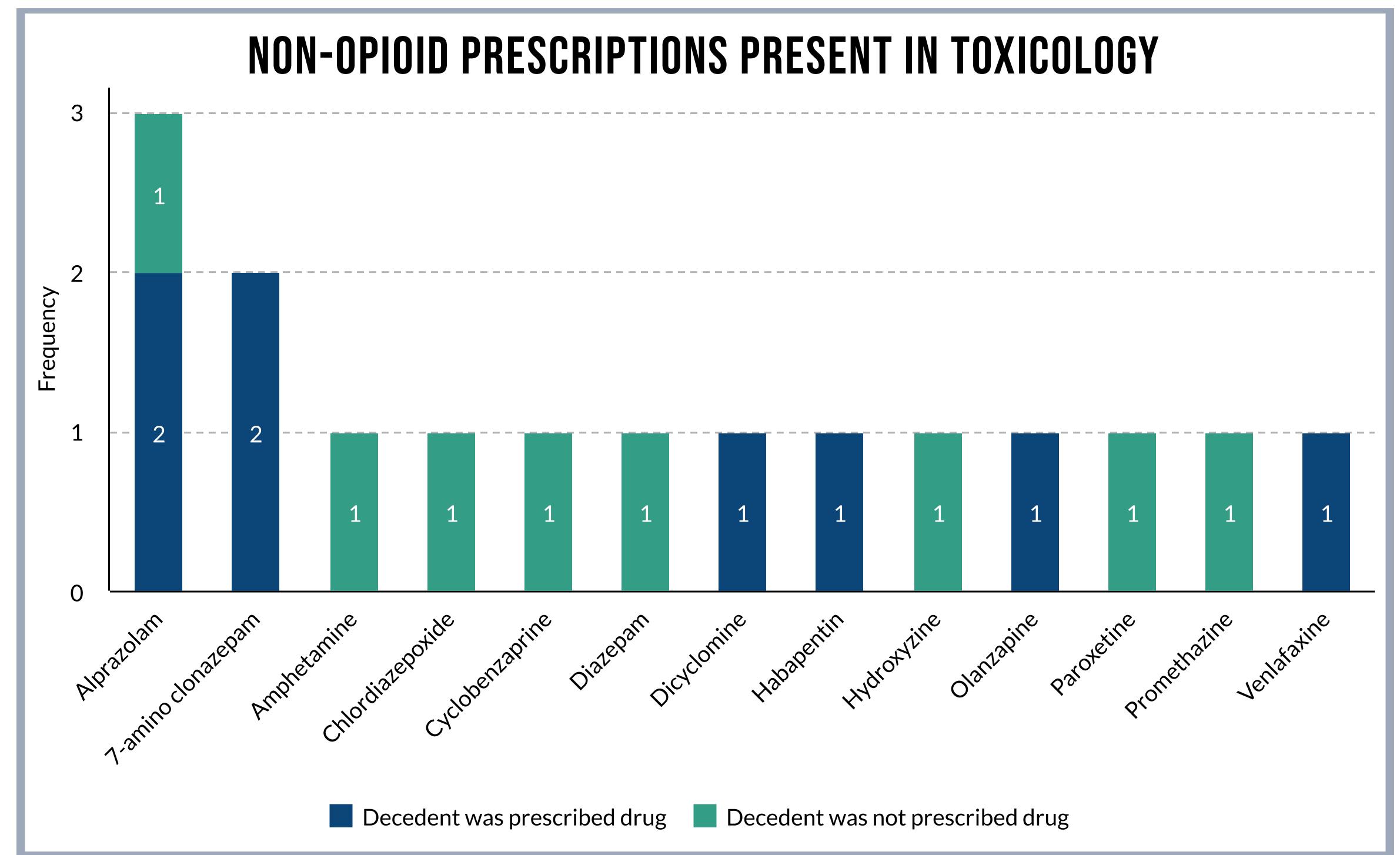


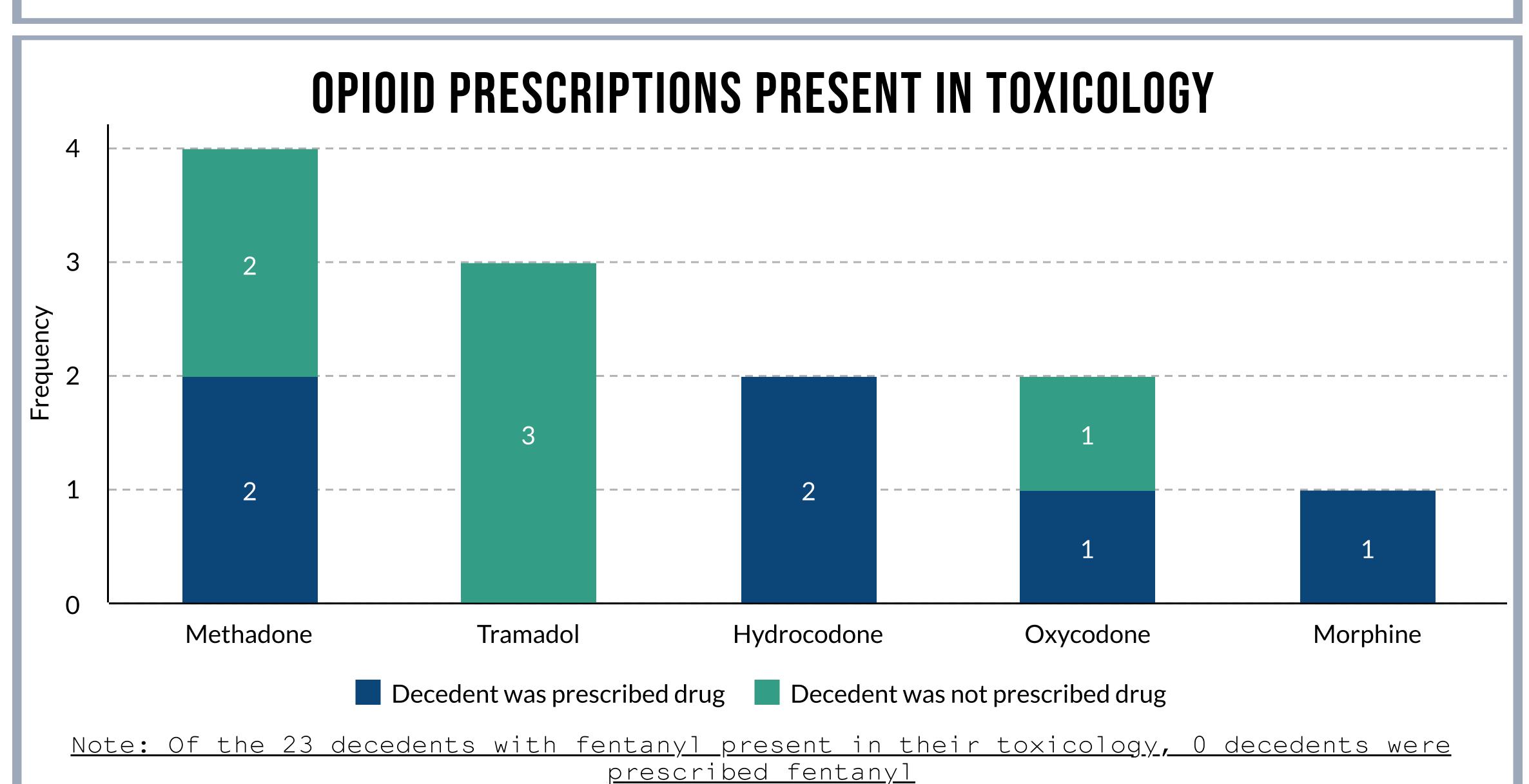




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## Autopsy and Toxicology Results, cont.





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## Highlights OPIOIDS AND POSITIONAL ASPHYXIA

17% (4 of 24) of decedents who died due an opioid were originally found in a potentially airway compromising position

These positions include decedent drowning or decedent found face down on the floor, their bed, or on another surface

20% (1 of 5) of decedents who died due to only non-opioid substance(s) were originally found in a potentially airway compromising position

Opioids depress the respiratory system and when coupled with positional asphyxia, there may be an increase risk of death. This MEO suggests that those who use substances not use alone and to ensure they are not at risk for slumping forward onto their face.

### **NOVEL SUBSTANCES**

# Acetyl-fentanyl 1 death

- Analogue of fentanyl that causes similar effects to fentanyl
  Stronger than morphine but weaker than fentanyl
  No approved medical use in the United States

## Para-Fluorofentanyl

8 deaths

- Analogue of fentanyl that causes similar effects to fentanyl
- Reportedly more toxic than fentanyl but provides lower levels of pain mitigation
   No approved medical use in the United States

### Etizolam

1 death

- BenzodiazepineLegal in Japan, Italy, and India
- Used for short term treatment of OCD, anxiety, and insomnia

### SUBSTANCE COMBINATIONS

#### HEROIN & FENTANYL

3 decedents had heroin in their toxicology

All of these decedents also had fentanyl in their toxicology

#### BENZODIAZEPINES & OPIOIDS

6 decedents had a benzodiazepine and an opioid in their toxicology

2 decedents were prescribed the opioid and benzodiazepine

#### XYLAZINE & FENTANYL

o decedents had xylazine in their toxicology

#### METHAMPHETAMINE & OPIOIDS

11 decedents had methamphetamine and opioid(s) in their toxicology

All 11 decedents had methamphetamine and fentanyl in their toxicology