# 

## Grand Traverse 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:** <u>AA/H</u>: American Indian/Alaskan Native and Hispanic; <u>A</u>=Asian; <u>B</u>=Black/African-American; <u>H</u>=Hispanic; <u>W</u>=White; <u>F</u>=Female; <u>M</u>=Male

#### Please email questions to pathology@med.wmich.edu

Office of the Medical Examiner Department of Pathology Homer Stryker M.D. School of Medicine

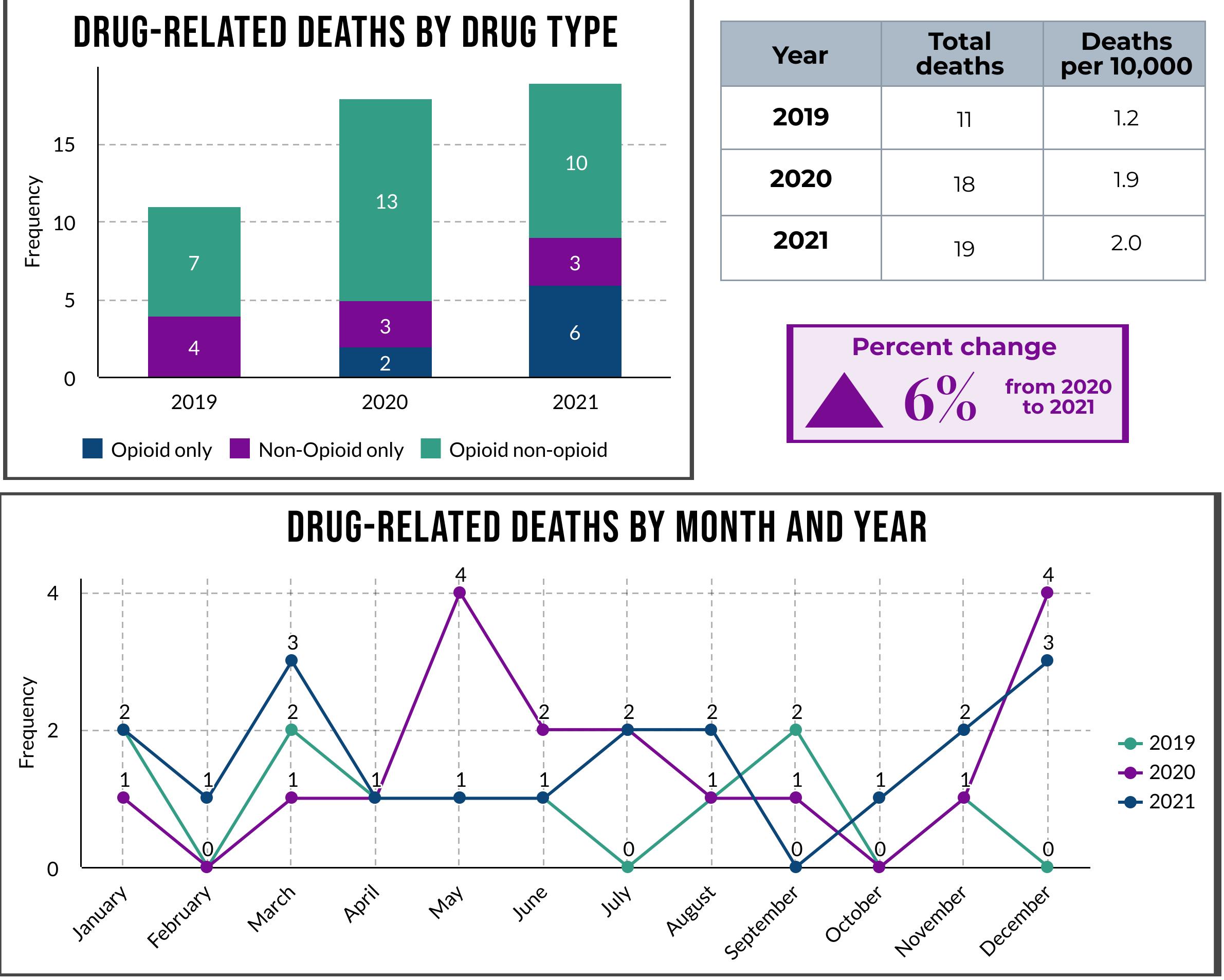
Grand Traverse County

## <u>All drug-related deaths</u>

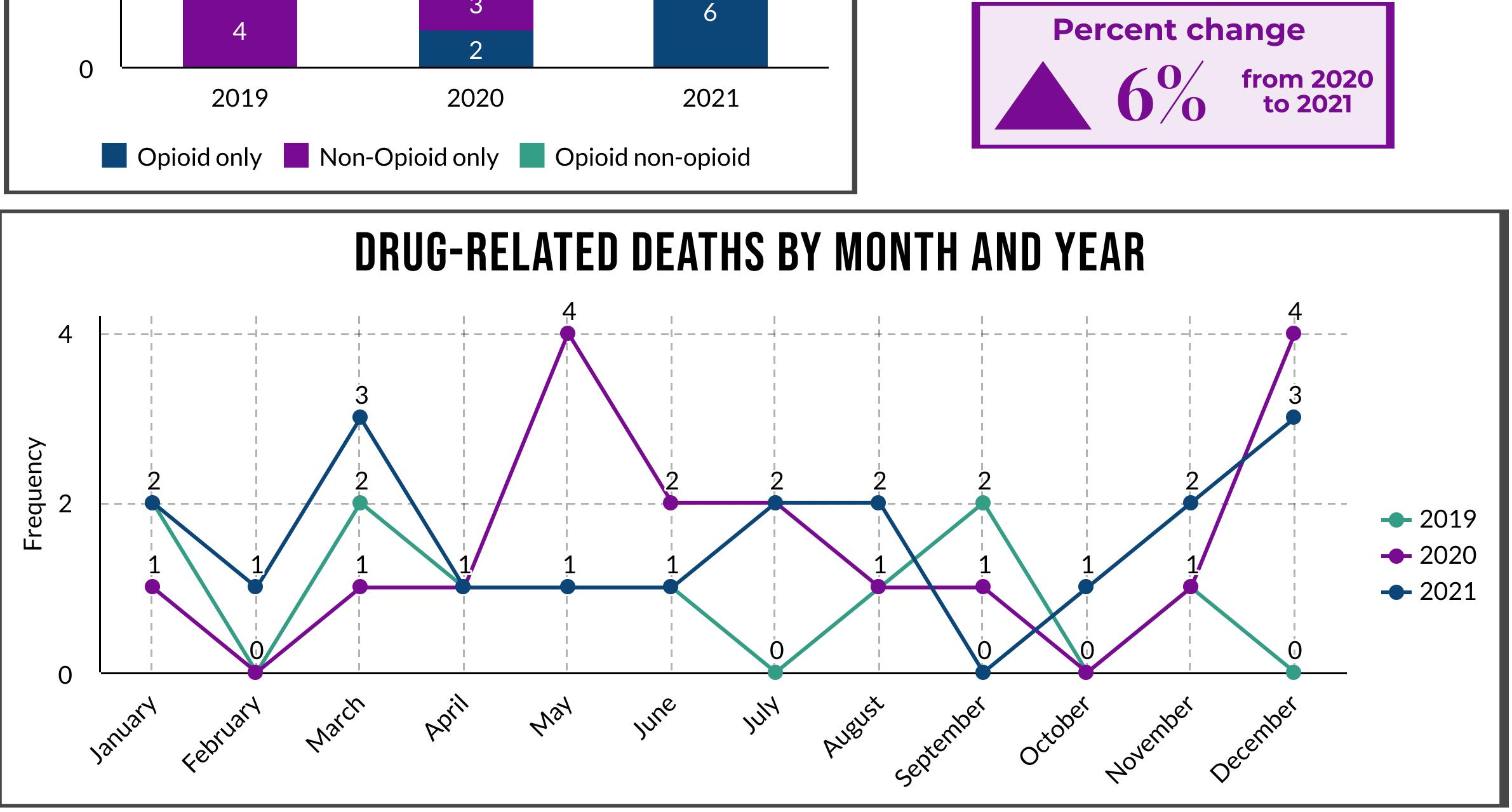
Age	Race	Sex	Death certificate: Substances contributing to death	Injury Zip code
29	W	Μ	fentanyl, methamphetamine	49685
31	W	Μ	fentanyl, methamphetamine	49685
32	W	M	fentanyl, heroin	49686
32	Н	Μ	fentanyl	49617
32	W	F	mitragynine	49686
36	Α	M	diazepam, fentanyl	49685
38	W	M	fentanyl, methamphetamine, para-fluorofentanyl	49601
39	W	M	diazepam, fentanyl	49650
41	AA/H	M	acetyl-fentanyl, fentanyl, mitragynine, para-fluorofentanyl	49643
42	W	M	7-amino clonazepam, acetyl-fentanyl, cocaine, fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, mitragynine, nordiazepam, para-fluorofentanyl, xylazine	49686
43	W	F	fentanyl, methamphetamine	Unknown
44	W	M	fentanyl	49685
48	W	M	fentanyl	49686
56	W	F	amitriptyline, gabapentin	49686
57	W	M	acetyl-fentanyl, fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, para-fluorofentanyl	49633
66	W	M	clonazepam, diphenhydramine	49616
68	B	M	Fentanyl, methamphetamine, para-fluorofentanyl	49643
68	W	F	bupropion	49649
68	B	M	ethanol, fentanyl, methylphenidate, para-fluorofentanyl, ritalinic acid, xylazine	49686

Grand Traverse County

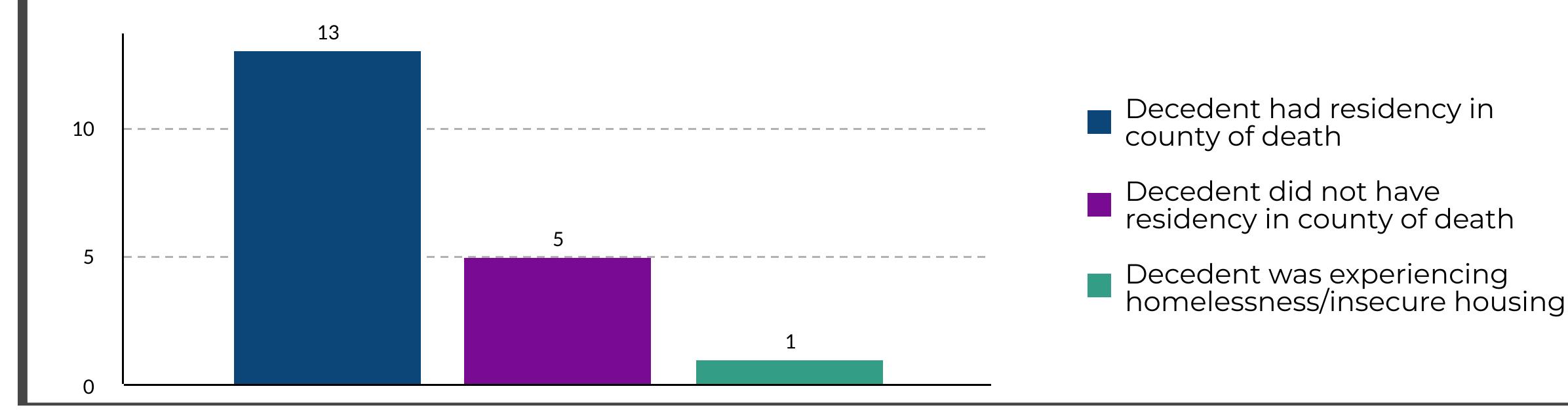
## <u>Total Drug-Related Deaths</u>



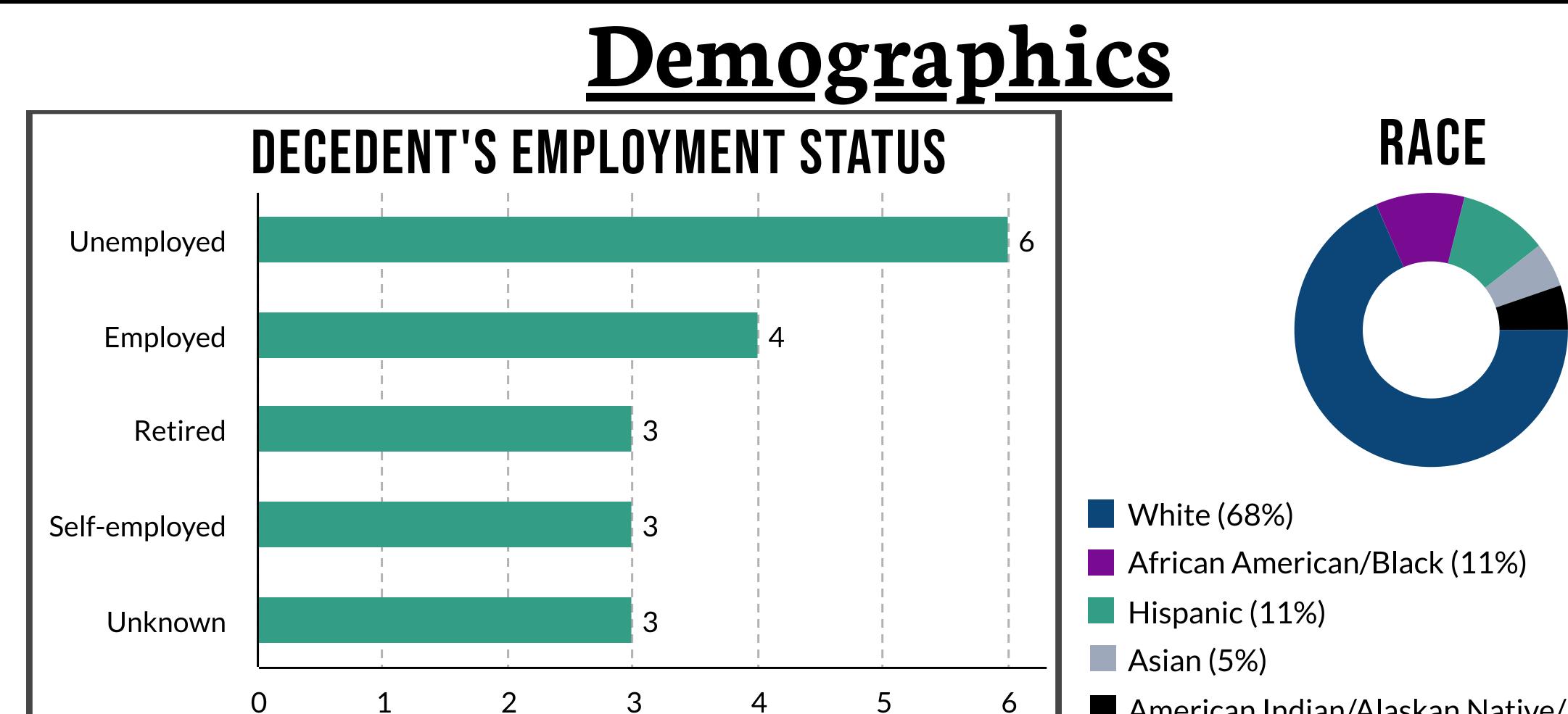
Year	Total deaths	Deaths per 10,000
2019	11	1.2
2020	18	1.9
2021	19	2.0

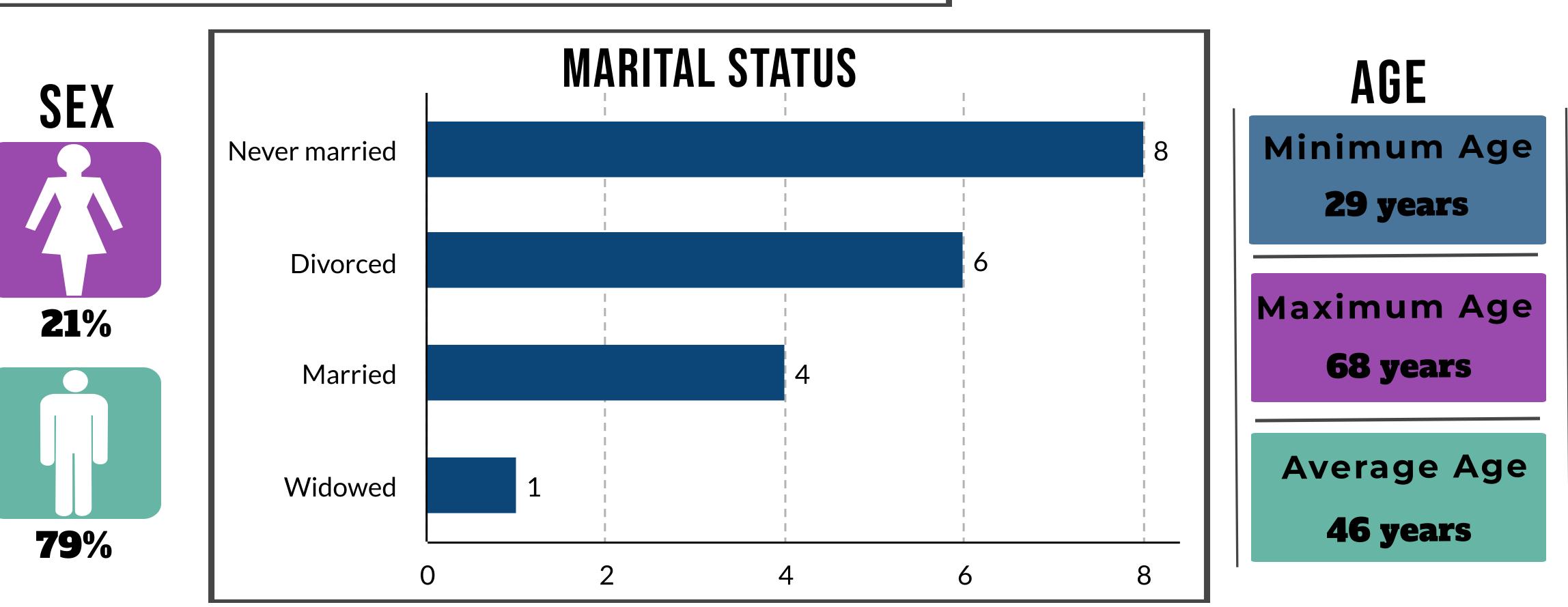


#### **COUNTY OF RESIDENCE BY COUNTY OF DEATH**



Grand Traverse County

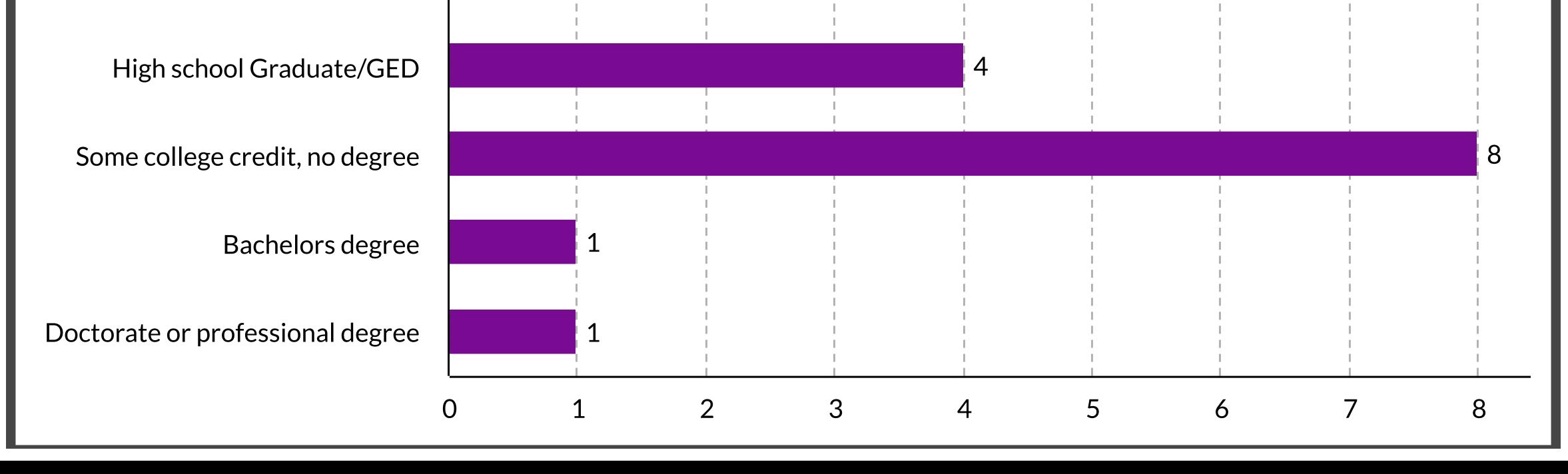




### **DECEDENT'S HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION**

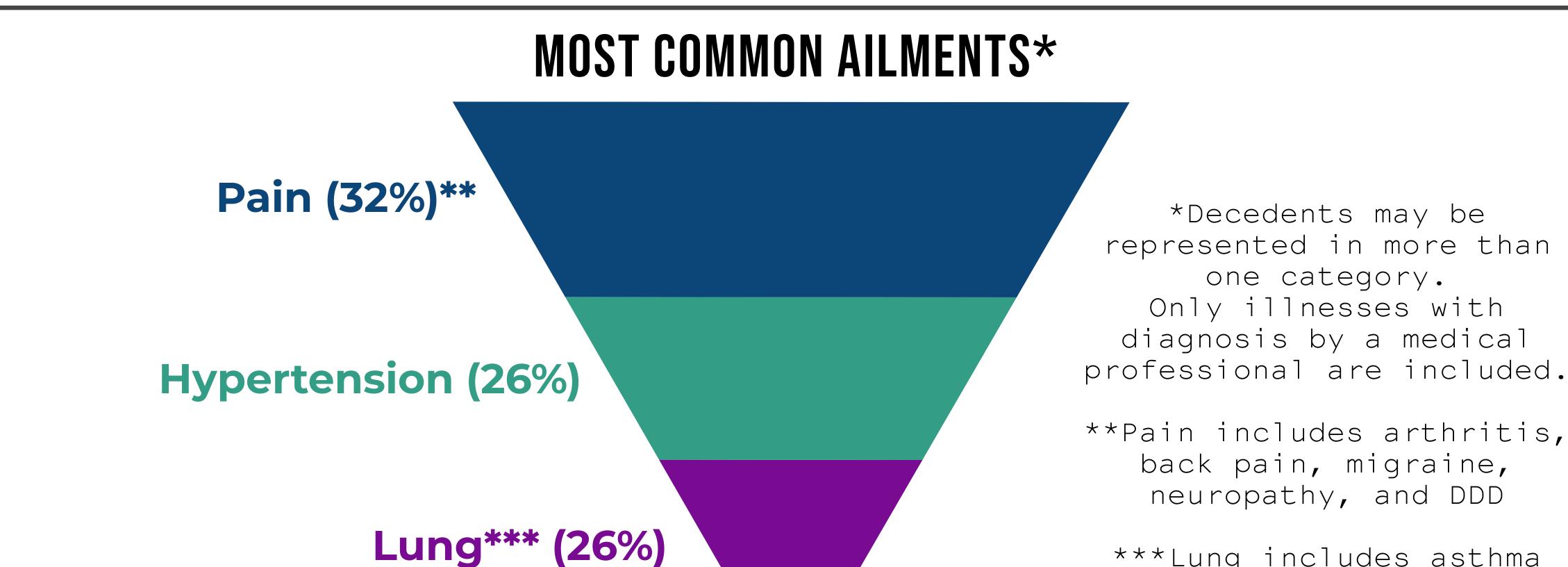
9th-12th Grade, no diploma

5



Grand Traverse County

## Health Factors



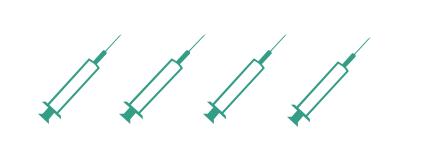


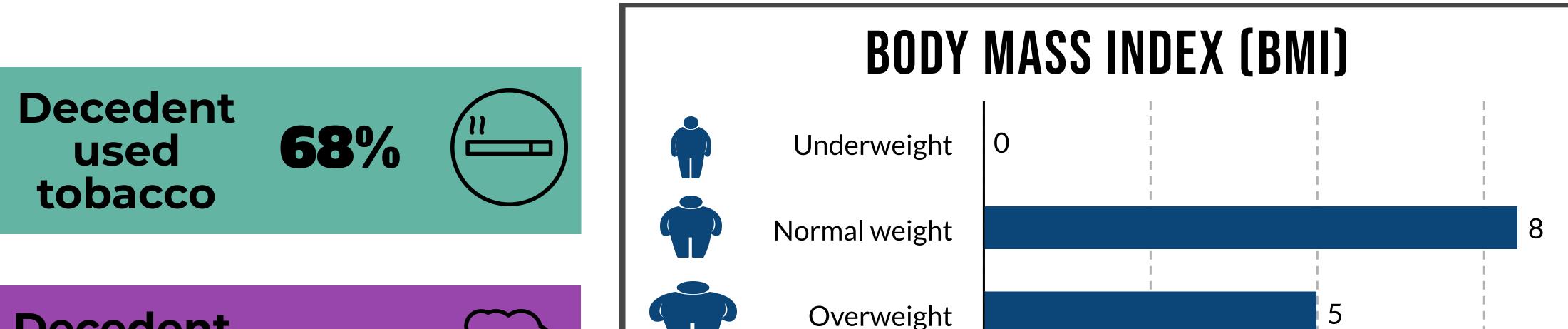
\*\*\*Lung includes asthma and COPD

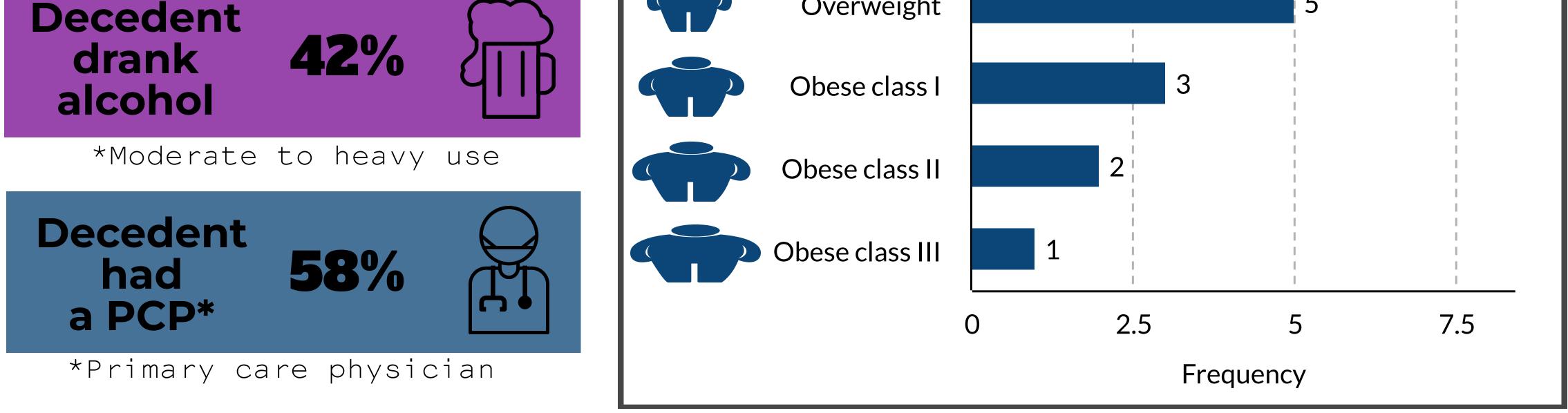
\*\*\*\*Heart includes MI
 (see end of page)

At least 10 decedents were Hepatitis C positive

All of these decedents were known to use substances intravenously



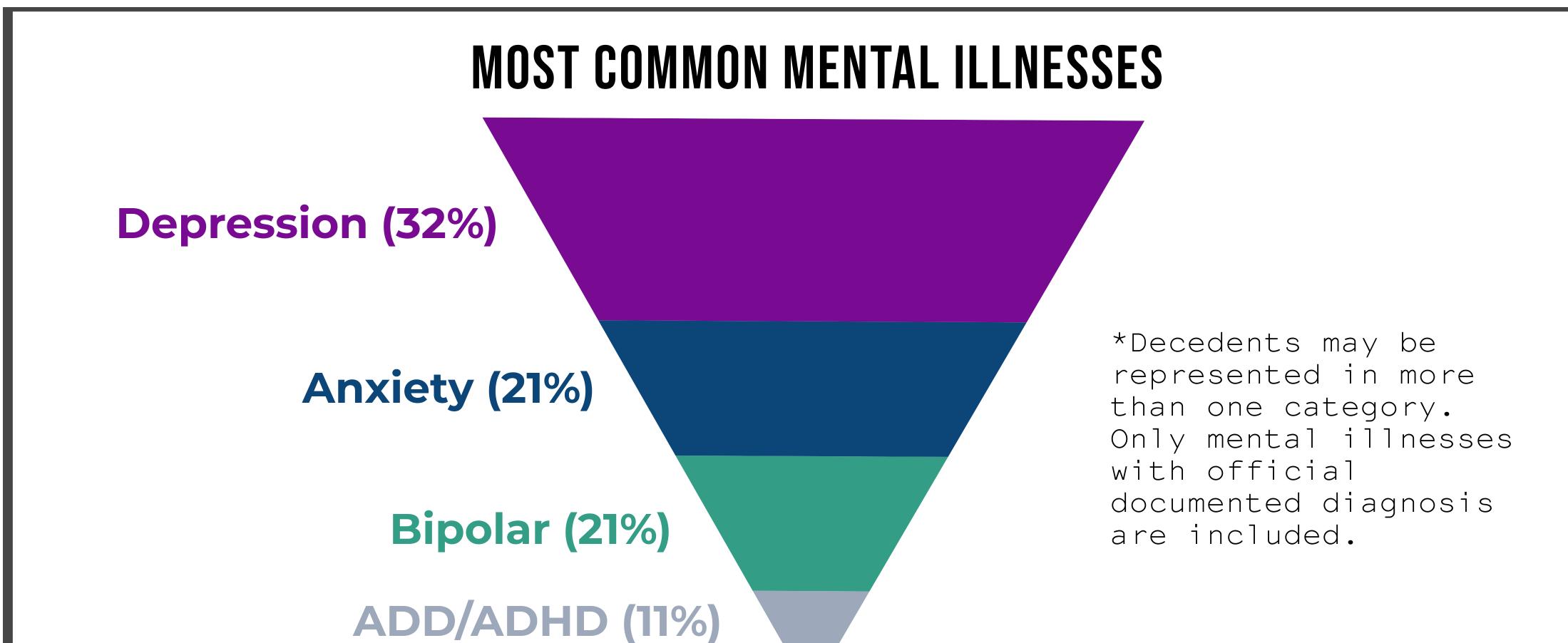




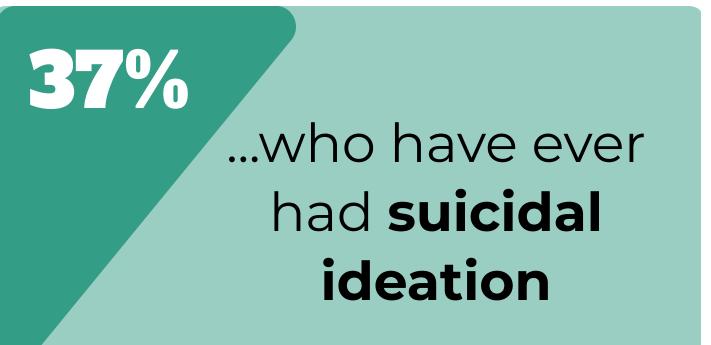
DDD=Degenerative disc disease; COPD=Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MI=Myocardial infarction

Grand Traverse County

## Mental Health Factors

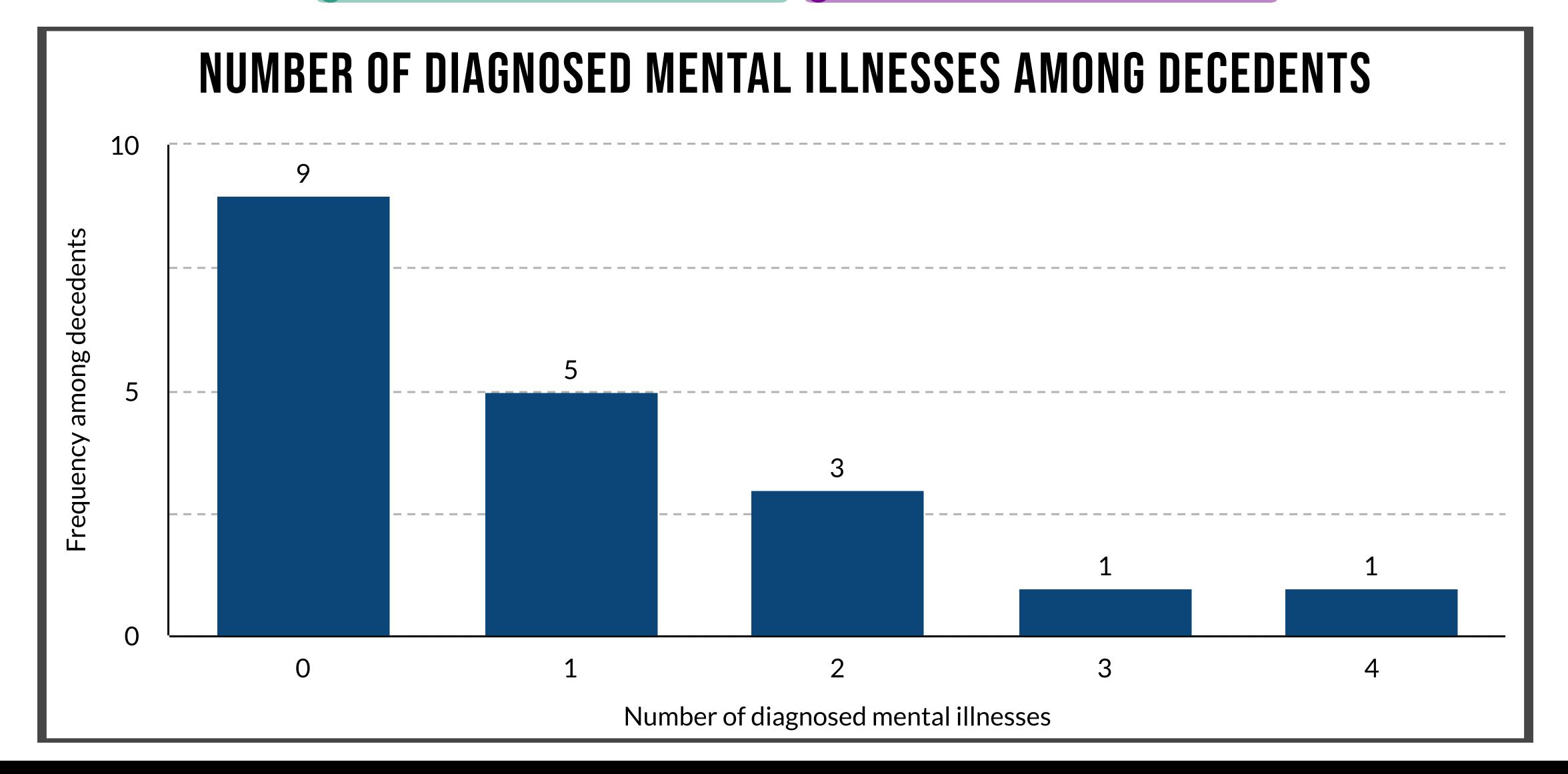


### **PERCENTAGE OF DECEDENTS**



**PTSD (5%)** 





Grand Traverse County



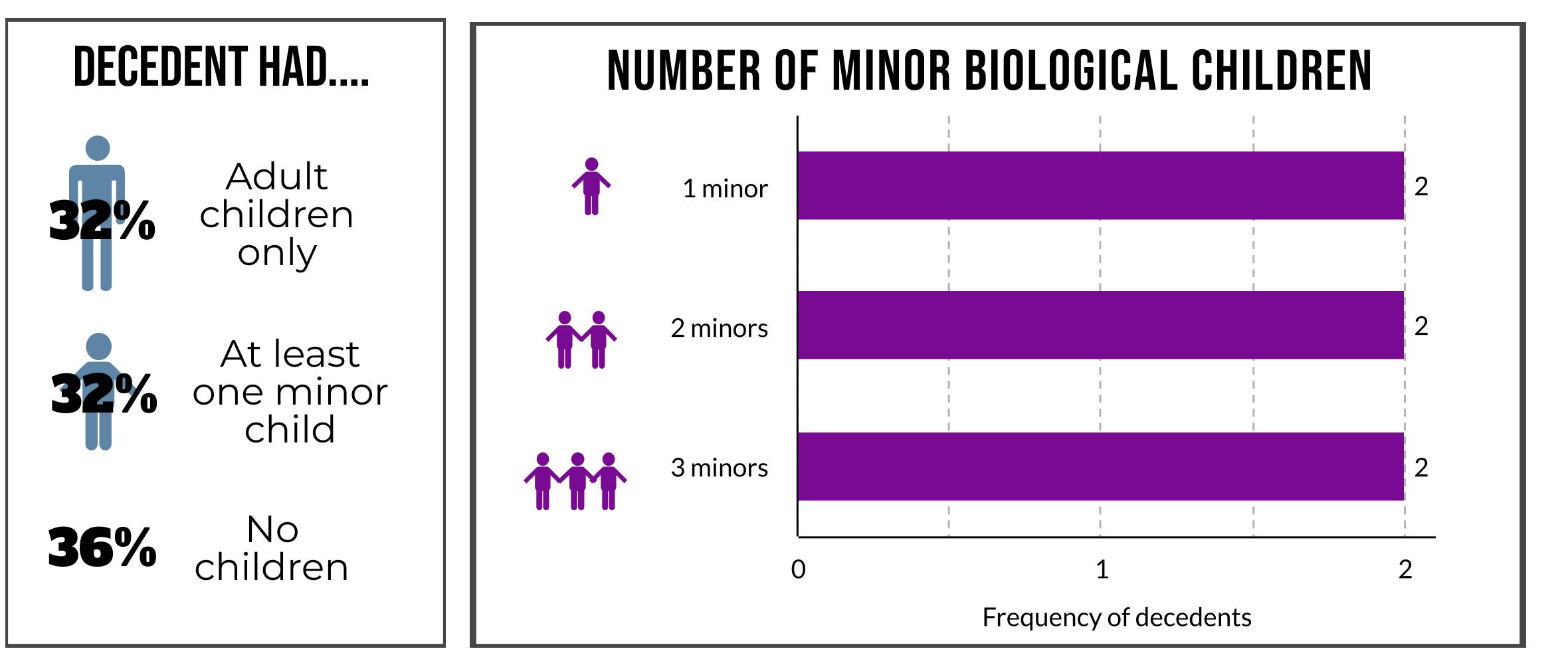
5%	
Decedent was	
a veteran	

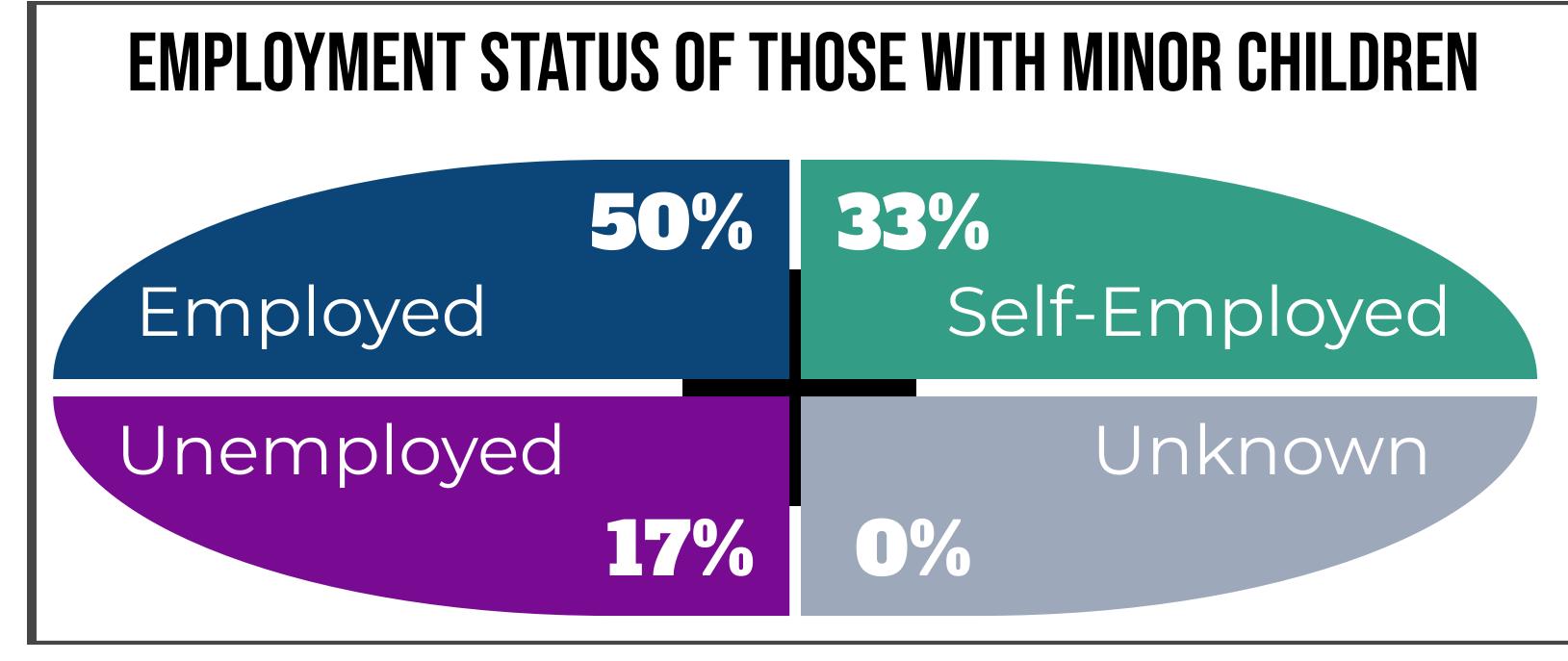


Decedent was experiencing homelessness or insecure housing at time of death



## Children



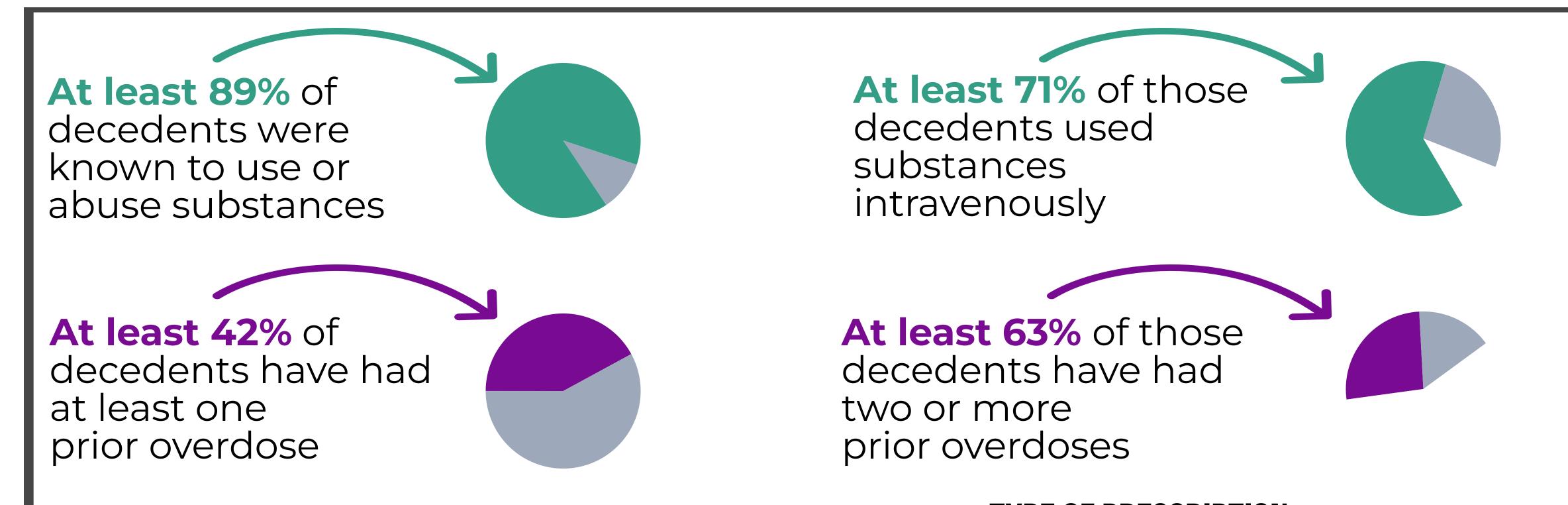


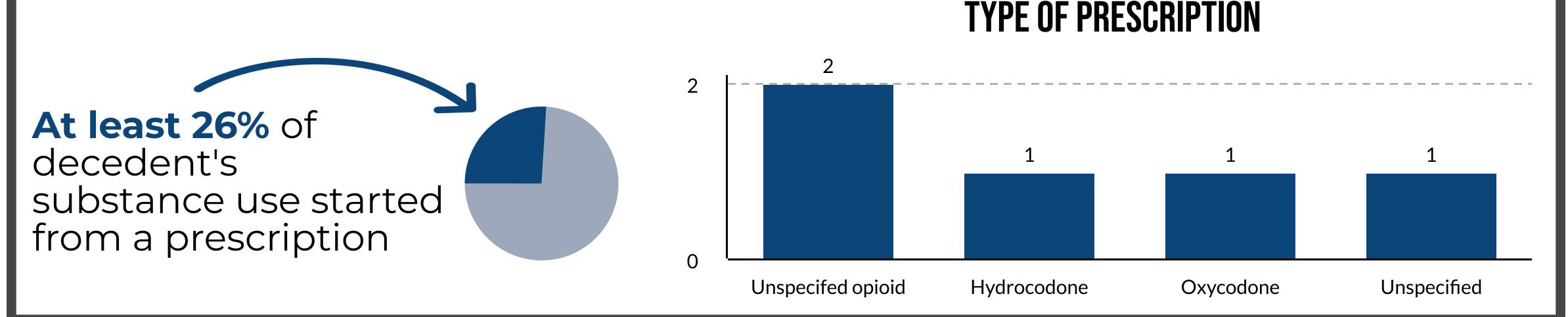
2 decedents lived with their minor child(ren) at time of death



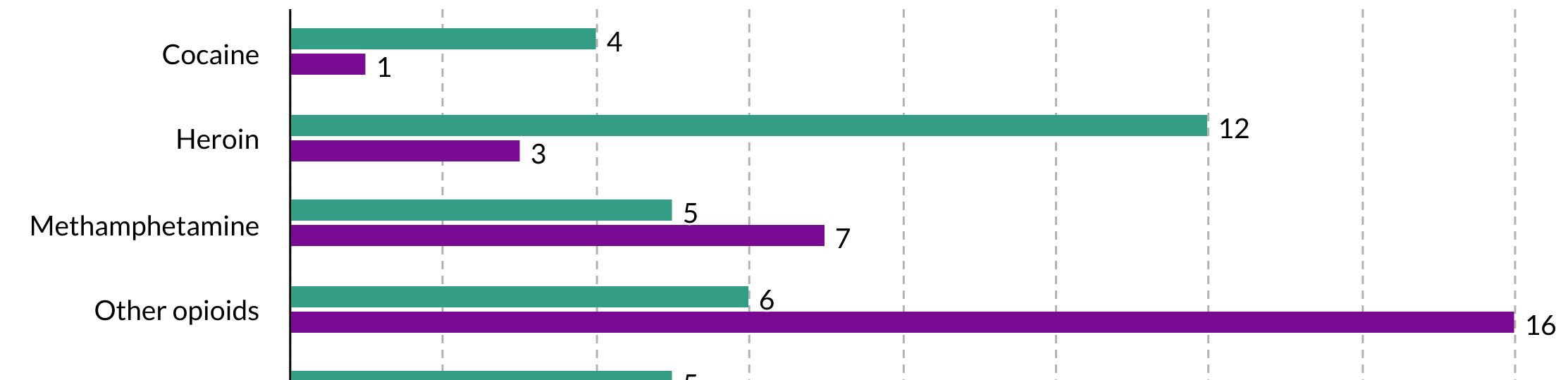
Grand Traverse County

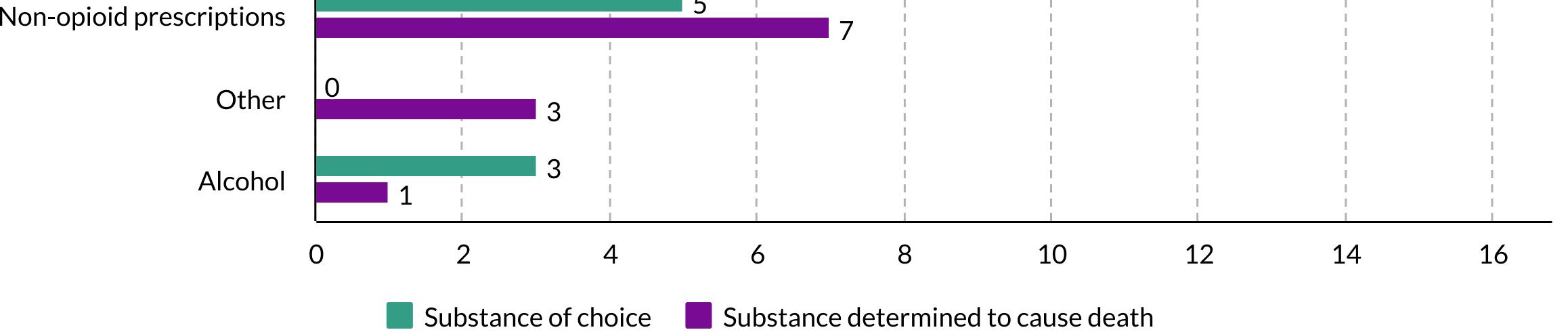
## Substance Use History





### DECEDENT'S SUBSTANCE(S) OF CHOICE VS. SUBSTANCE(S) THAT CAUSED DEATH\*





\*Decedent may have had more than one substance of choice and in their toxicology. <u>NOTE:</u> 2 decedents were not known to use substances <u>Other</u> substance causing death includes diphenhydramine and xylazine.

#### Grand Traverse County

## <u>Substance Use History, cont.</u>

## **PREFERRED METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION\* (N=15)**

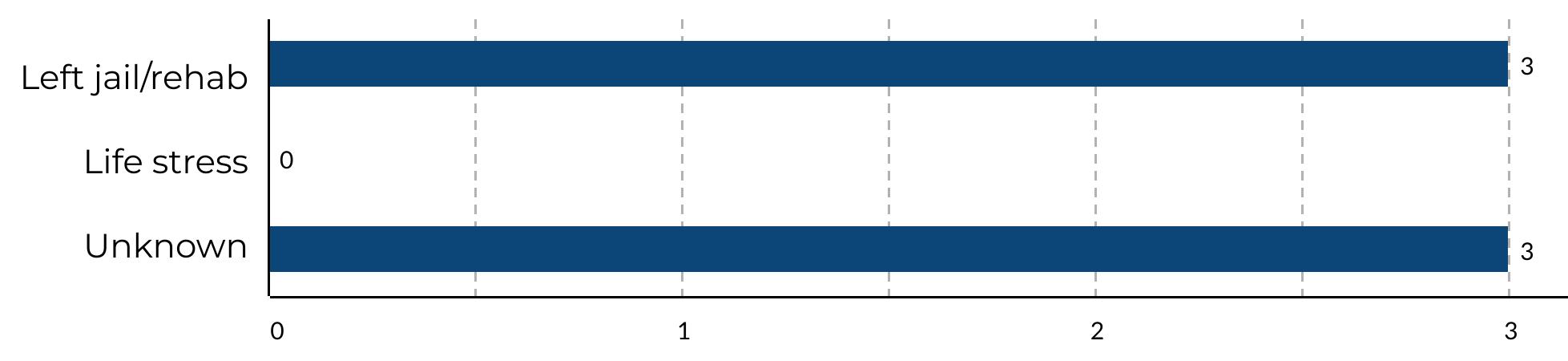
Method	Male (n=12)	Female (n=3)	White (n=11)	Black (n=2)	Hispanic (n=2)	Total (n=15)**
Intravenous	10	2	10	7	7	12
Snort	3	Ο	1	٦	7	3
Smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transdermal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huff	Ο	0	0	0	0	0
Oral	Ο	7	1	0	0	7
Unknown	0	7	7	0	0	7

\*Decedent may have had more than one preferred method of administration. Only includes decedents with a substance use history. \*\*Decedents of Asian and American Indian/Native Alaskan/Hispanic (n=1) and Asian (n=1) descent are excluded.

## **RECOVERY HISTORY (N=17)\***



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

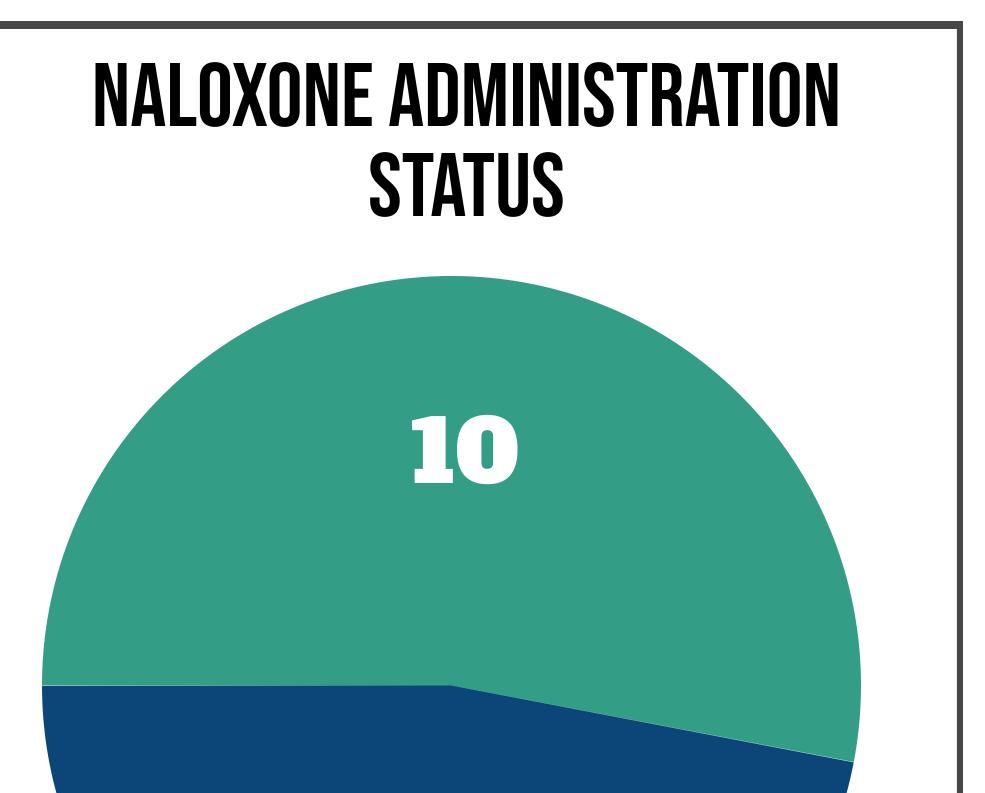


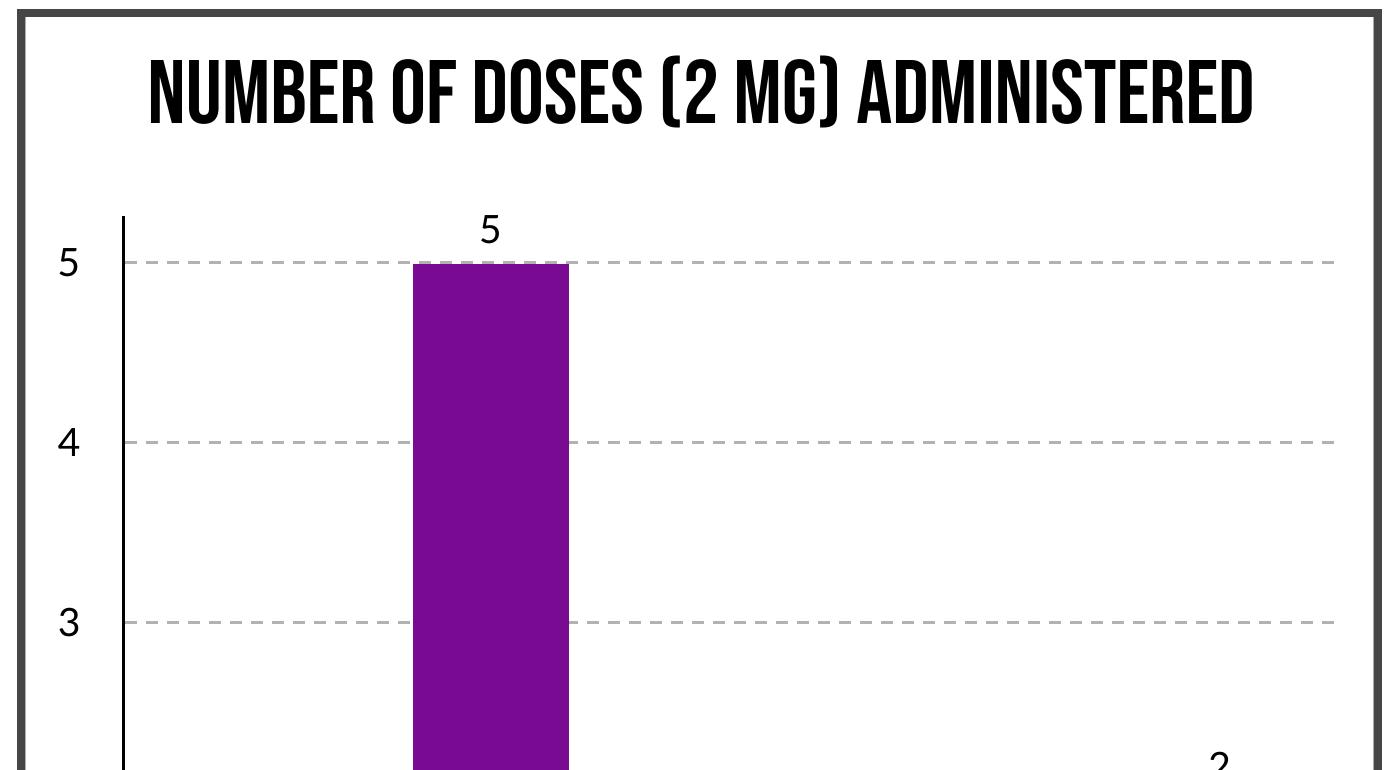
\*ONLY Decedents known to use substances are included.

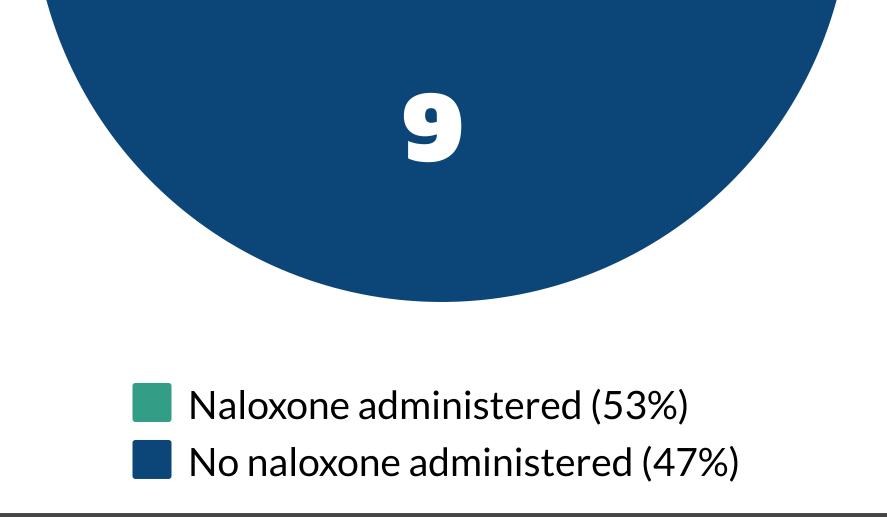
\*\*These factors were mentioned by those close to the decedent for why they may have begun to use substances again after being substances free for at least three weeks.

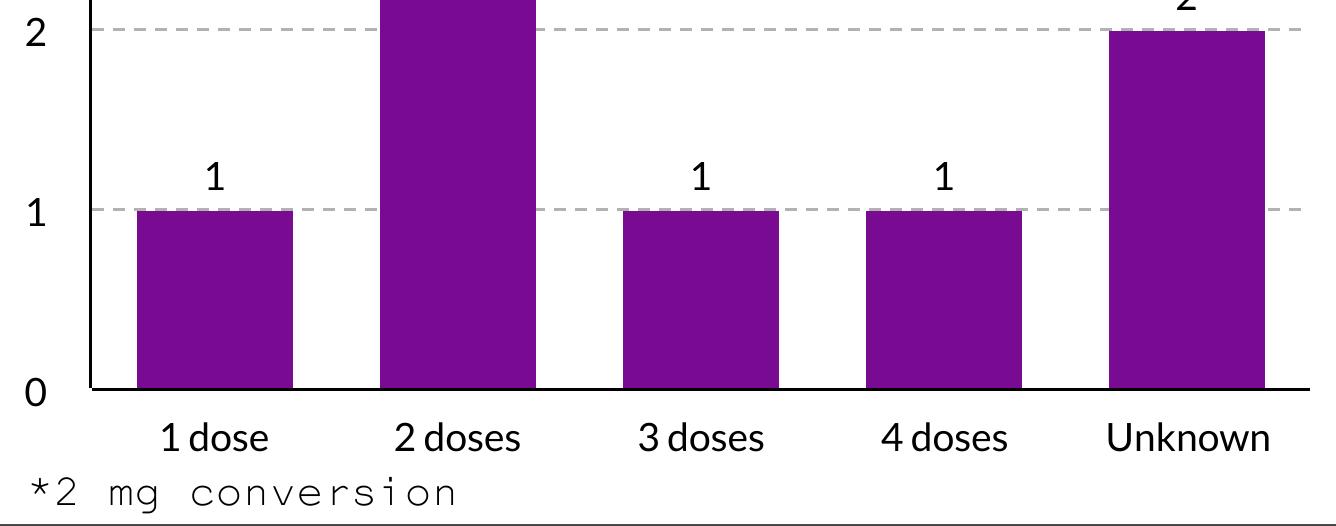
#### Grand Traverse County

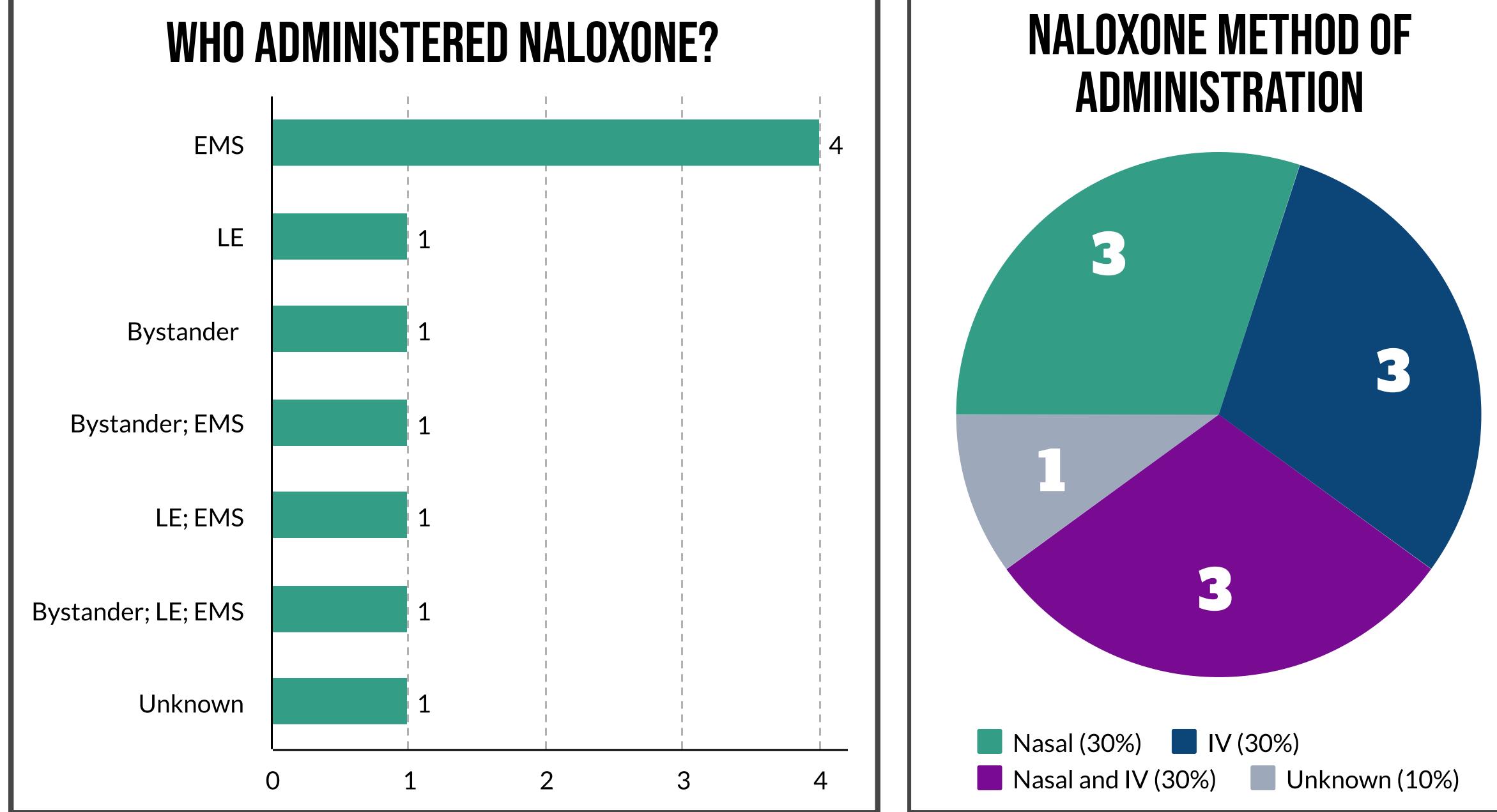
## Naloxone Administration









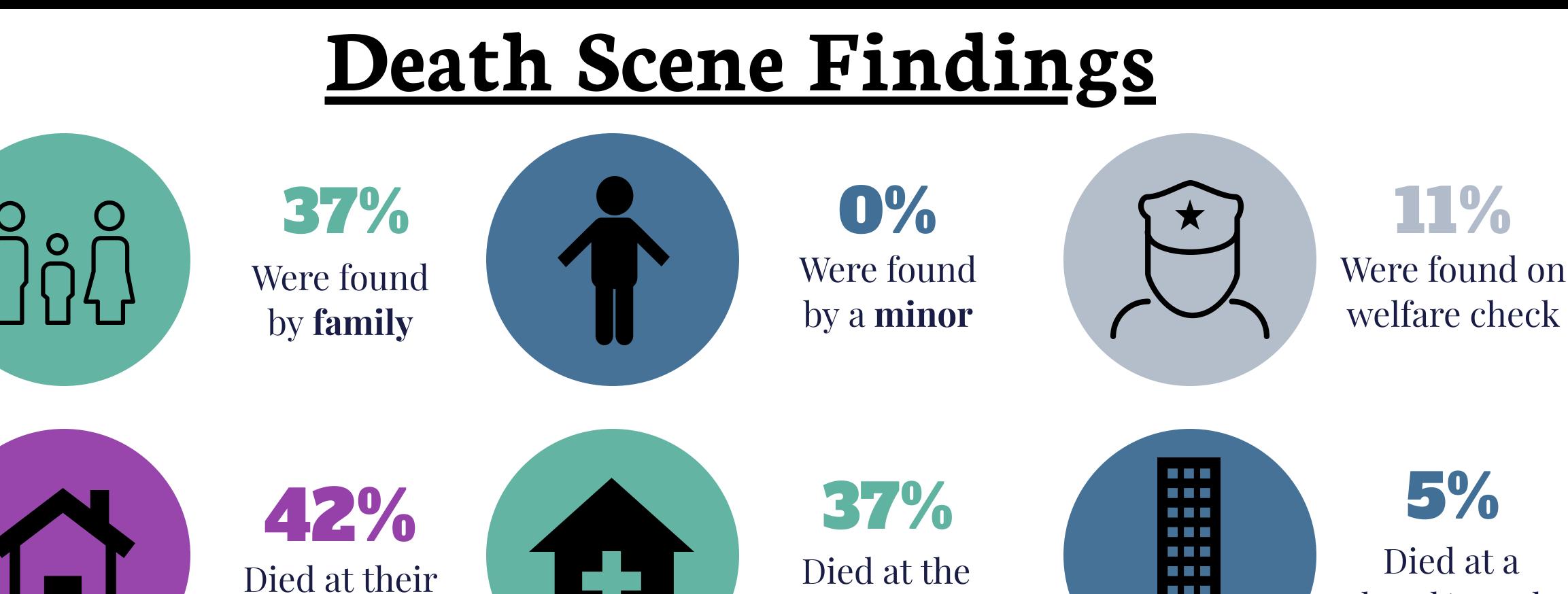


Annual 2021 Report

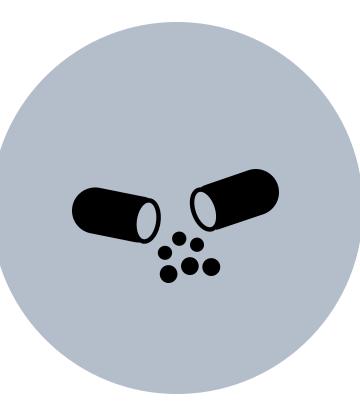
**Office of the Medical Examiner** 

## **Deaths Related to Opioids and Other Drugs**

Grand Traverse County



Died at a hotel/motel



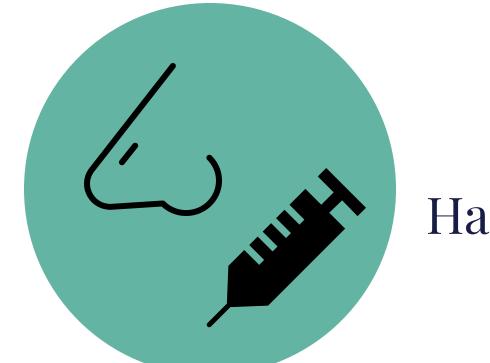
#### 26% **Medication** was found on scene

residence



### 32% Syringes were found on scene

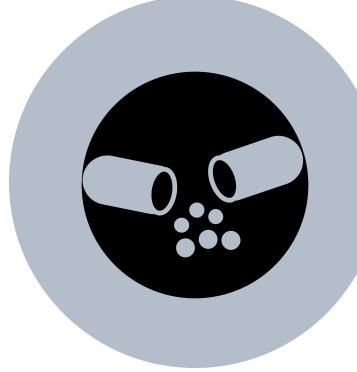
hospital



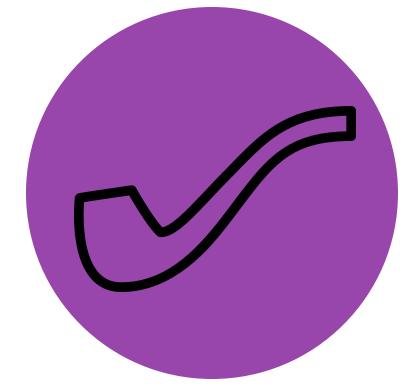
16% Had Narcan on scene



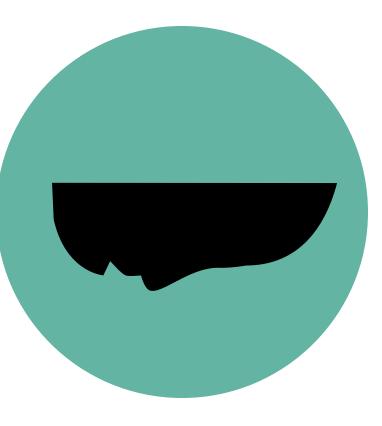
95% Suspected overdose before autopsy



#### 37% **Suspected illicit** substance(s) were found on scene



5% **Pipes** were found on scene











#### was found face down

upon EMS arrival



substance(s)

alone

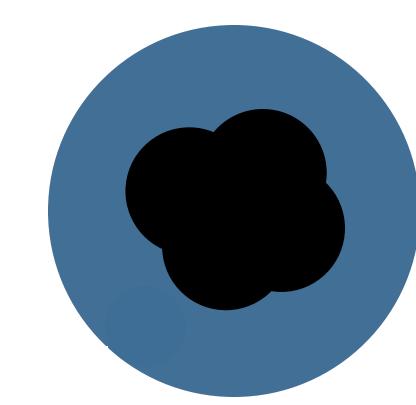


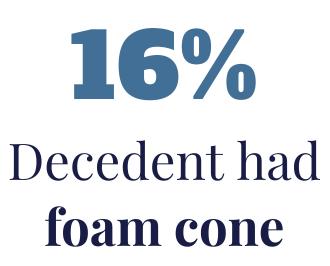
16%

Decedent was snoring



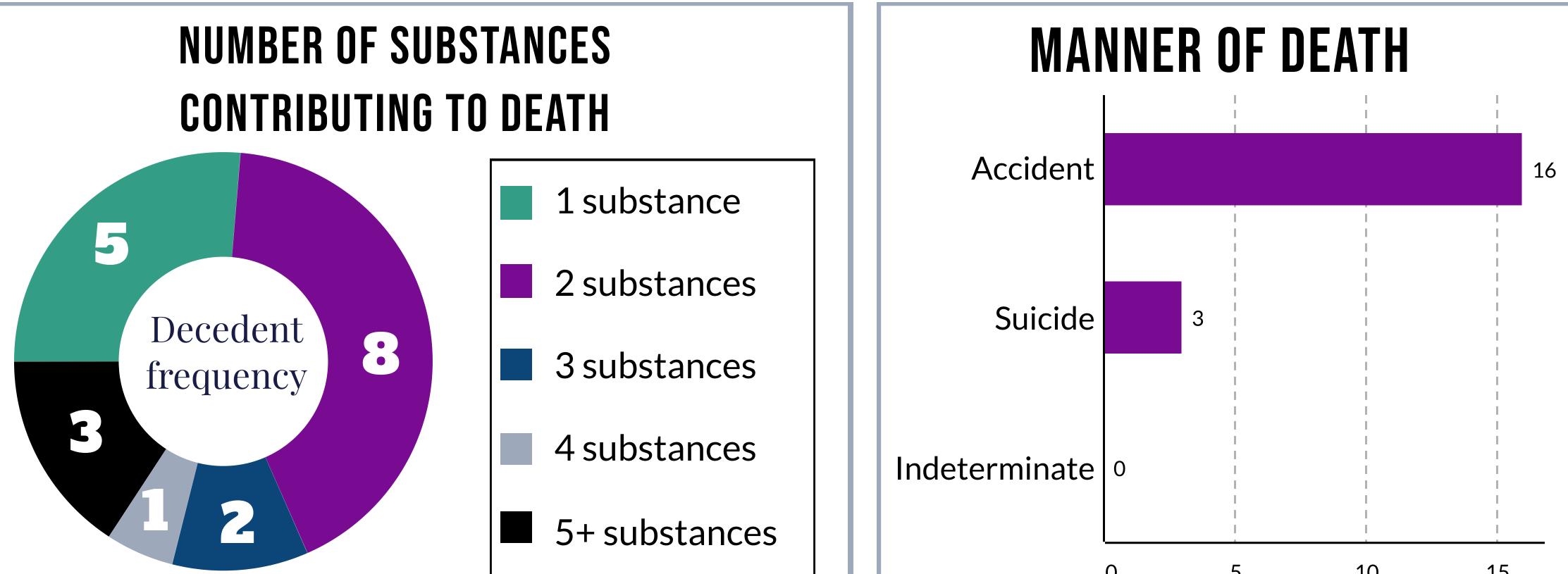
0% Decedent was making gurgling sounds

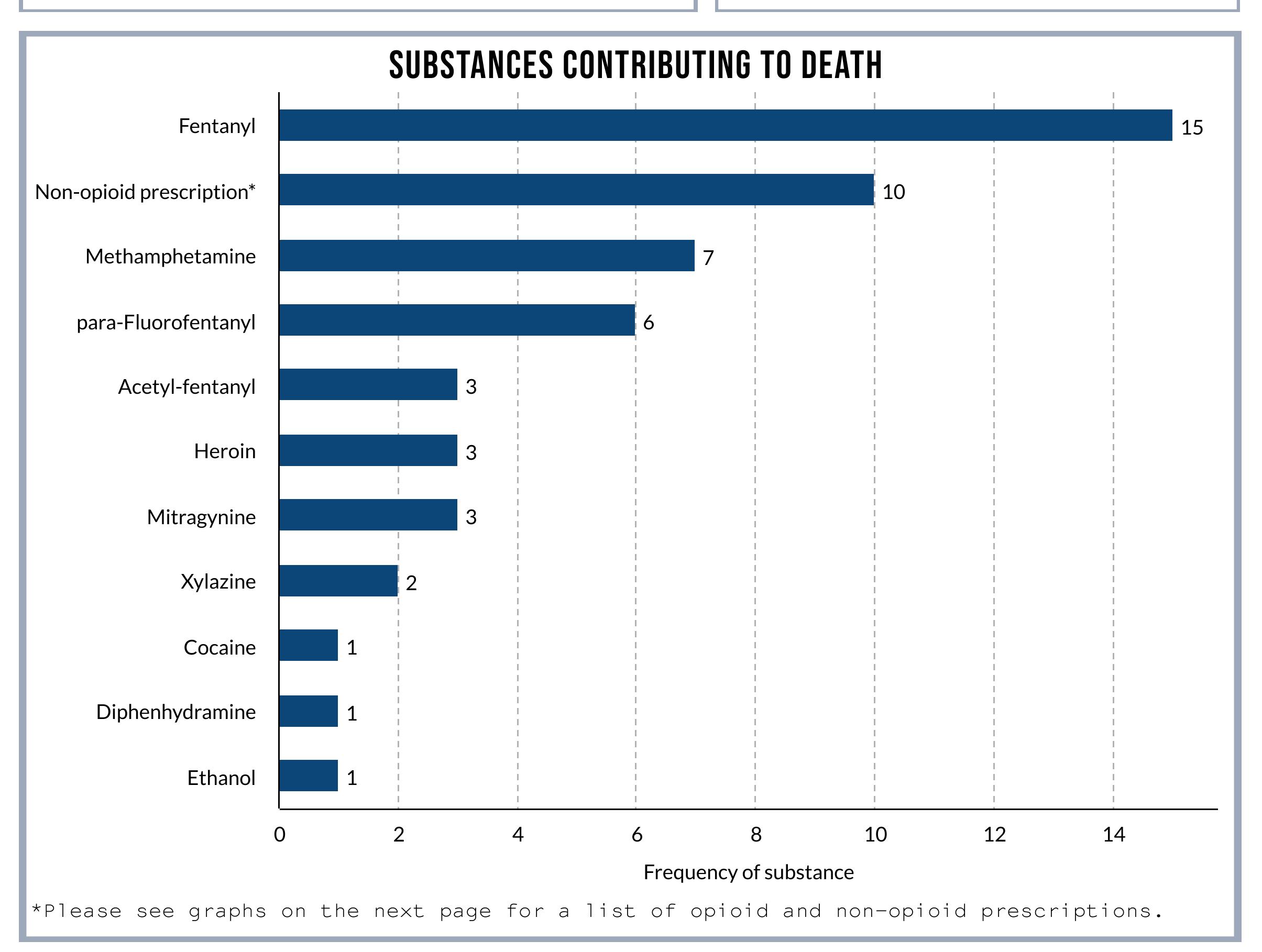




#### Grand Traverse County

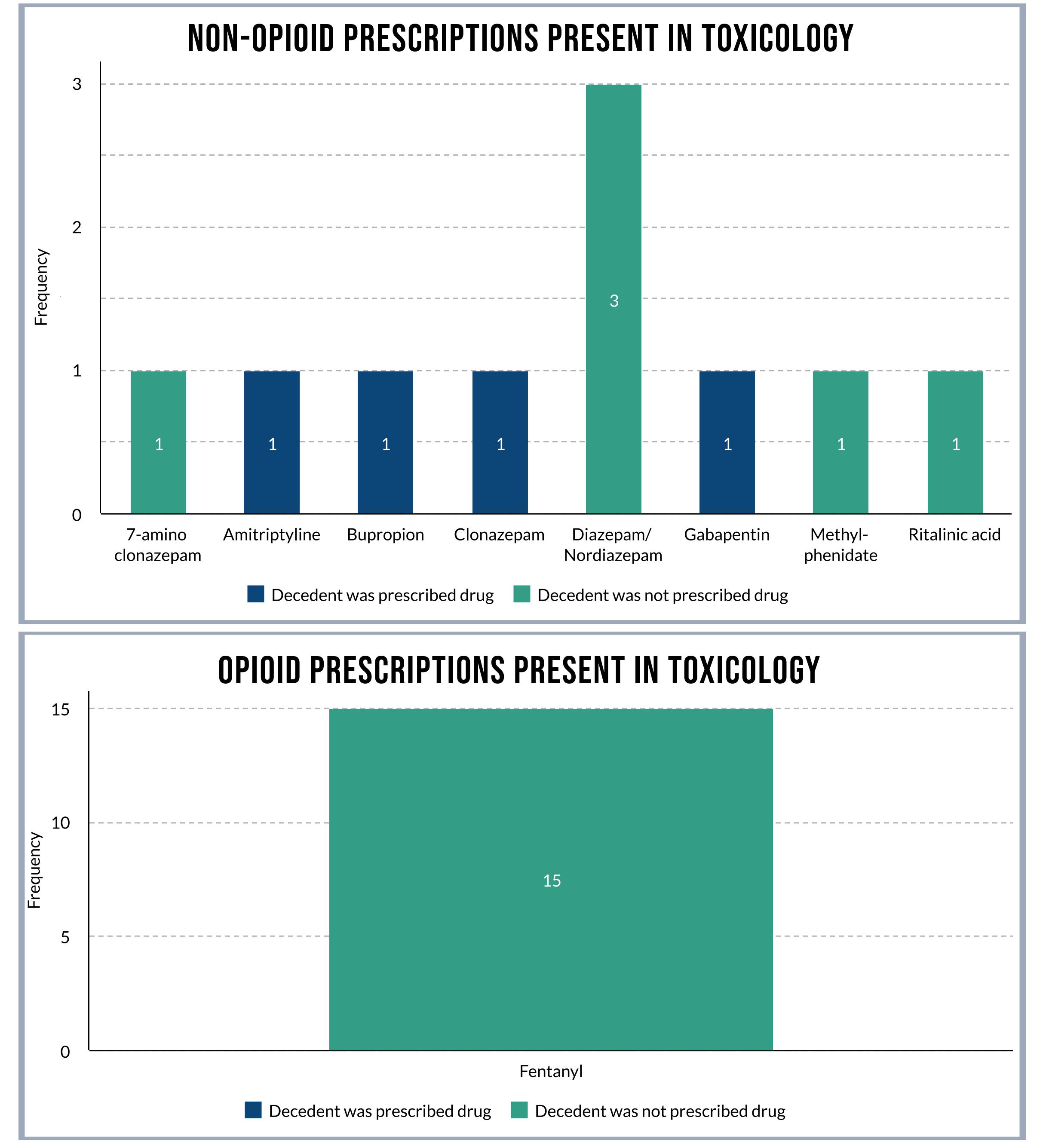
## <u>Autopsy and Toxicology Results</u>





#### Grand Traverse County

## <u>Autopsy and Toxicology Results, cont.</u>



Grand Traverse County

## Highlights **OPIOIDS AND POSITIONAL ASPHYXIA**

31% (5 of 16) 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

o% (o of 3) 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**

- Only approved use is for veterinarian medicine in horses, cattle, etc.
- Used for sedation, anesthesia, muscle relaxation, and analgesia

### Para-Fluorofentanyl 6 deaths

**Xylazine** 

2 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

### Acetylfentanyl **3 deaths**

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

### **SUBSTANCE COMBINATIONS**

#### HEROIN & FENTANYL

3 decedents had heroin in their toxicology

All 3 of these decedents also had fentanyl in their toxicology

#### **XYLAZINE & FENTANYL**

2 decedents had xylazine in their toxicology

**Both** of these decedents also had fentanyl in their toxicology

#### **BENZODIAZEPINES & OPIOIDS**

3 decedents had a benzodiazepine and an opioid in their toxicology **o** decedents were prescribed the opioid and benzodiazepine

#### **METHAMPHETAMINE & OPIOIDS**

7 decedents had methamphetamine and opioid(s) in their toxicology All 7 of these decedents had methamphetamine and fentanyl in their toxicology