

Table 3R--OCME
Number of Narcotics-, Cocaine-, and/or Alcohol-Related Overdose Deaths Among Juveniles (Under 18) and
Percentage of Juvenile (Under 18) Overdose Deaths Related to Narcotics, Cocaine, and/or Alcohol,
Cecil County, 1998-2002

Overdose Type*	Juvenile (Under 18) Overdose Deaths									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%**	#	%**	#	%**	#	%**	#	%**
Narcotics-related	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Cocaine-related	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alcohol-related	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	—	1	—

NOTE:

*Overdose Type Definitions:

Alcohol-related: Alcohol was a contributing factor in an individual's death. Alcohol-related deaths include overdoses attributed to alcohol intoxication, alcohol and cocaine intoxication, alcohol and narcotics intoxication, and alcohol and other drugs intoxication.

Cocaine-related: Cocaine was a contributing factor in an individual's death. Cocaine-related includes overdoses attributed to cocaine intoxication, cocaine and alcohol intoxication, and cocaine and narcotics intoxication.

Narcotics-related: Narcotics was a contributing factor in an individual's death. Narcotics-related includes overdoses attributed to narcotics intoxication, narcotics and alcohol intoxication, narcotics and cocaine intoxication, and methadone intoxication.

** Percentages will add to more than 100% as some overdoses are caused by multiple drugs.

SOURCE: Adapted by CESAR from data from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), October 2001, February 2002 and February 2003.