

Pharmacologic properties:

Midazolam is a short-acting sedative hypnotic of the benzodiazepine family that increases the action of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. Midazolam depresses the limbic system, thalamus, and hypothalamus resulting in profound sedation and muscle relaxation. The inhibitory nature of the drug also provides anti-epileptic activity that terminates and prevents seizures.

Indications:

- Status epilepticus
- Behavioral emergencies in patients with severe agitation or aggressive behavior resulting in interference with patient care or patient/crew safety

Contraindications:

- Acute alcohol intoxication
- Do not administer to neonatal patients
- Respiratory insufficiency
- Hypotension (SBP < 90 mmHg)
- Known hypersensitivity to benzodiazepines

Precautions:

- Use extreme caution with intravenous administration - rapid IV bolus may cause hypotension and respiratory depression/arrest
- Effects are exacerbated in the elderly, and when administered to patients who have already ingested another CNS depressant (ETOH, barbiturates, GHB)

Adverse Reactions:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| • Confusion | Drowsiness |
| • Respiratory depression/arrest | Hypotension |
| • Nausea | Vomiting |

Dosage and administration:**Adult:**

- Seizures: 5 mg IM/IV (slow IVP) may repeat once to a max of 10 mg
- Intranasal via MAD 5 mg total dose. Administer 2.5 mg per nostril (0.5 cc per nostril)
- Sedation: 5 mg SLOW IVP. May repeat after 2 minutes if there is no evidence of sedation

Pediatric:

- Seizures: 0.1 mg/kg IV/IM or intranasal via MAD (maximum dose 5 mg)