

## MIDAZOLAM (Versed)

### EMSAC February 2023

#### **ACTION: Hypnotic, Sedative, Anti-Seizure**

- Midazolam is a potent, short-acting benzodiazepine with hypnotic and amnestic effects. It has no effect on pain.

#### **INDICATIONS:**

- Premedication before cardioversion, external pacing and other painful procedures.
- Seizures (status epilepticus).
- Agitated patient who may be a danger to self or others.

#### **CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

- Hypersensitivity
- Shock, with depressed vital signs
- Narrow-angle glaucoma
- Alcoholic coma

#### **POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS:**

- Laryngospasm
- AMS
- Bronchospasm
- Bradycardia
- Dyspnea
- Tachycardia
- Respiratory depression and arrest
- PVC's
- Drowsiness
- Nausea
- Amnesia
- Vomiting

#### **ADULT DOSE/ROUTE:**

- ⇒ **Sedation/Agitation:** 2 - 5mg IM x1 or 1 – 2mg slow push IV/IO. May repeat IV/IO dose in 5 minutes for continued agitation. Maximum total dose 5mg IV/IO.
- ⇒ **Seizure:** 10 mg IM x1 or intranasally (5mg each nostril) or 5mg slow push IV/IO. May repeat IV/IO dose in 5 minutes. Maximum total dose 10mg IV/IO.

#### **PEDIATRIC DOSE/ROUTE:**

- ⇒ **Sedation/Agitation:** 0.1 mg/kg IM (Max 5mg) x1 or 0.05 mg/kg (Max 2mg) slow push IV/IO. May repeat IV/IO dose in 5 minutes for continued agitation. Maximum total dose 0.1 mg/kg IV/IO (not to exceed 5mg).
- ⇒ **Seizure:** 0.2 mg/kg IM x1 (Max 10mg) or intranasally (half in each nostril) or 0.1mg/kg slow push IV/IO (Max 5mg). May repeat IV/IO dose in 5 minutes x1. Maximum total dose 0.2 mg/kg IV/IO (not to exceed 10mg).

#### **NOTES:**

- Contact Base Hospital if seizure activity continues after maximum dose is reached and additional doses are required.
- Do not use intranasal route in agitation because amount of absorption in an actively resisting, agitated patients is unknown.
- ~~Midazolam is more potent than diazepam.~~

- Effects of midazolam may be potentiated if administered with ~~morphine~~ **opiate pain medications**. Contact Base Hospital if considering administering both medications.
- Always be prepared to protect airway and ventilate patients who are given benzodiazepines. Continuous monitoring of vital signs before and after administration is required.

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