

# Diazepam (Valium)

		<a href="#">Airway Management &amp; Intubation Guidelines and Procedure</a> <a href="#">Analgesia or Sedation for Transcutaneous Pacing</a> <b>Adult Cardiac Narrow Complex Tachycardia</b> <a href="#">Adult Cardiac - Wide Complex Tachycardia Irregular</a> <a href="#">Obstetrics - Pre-Eclampsia and Eclampsia</a>
<b>P</b>	<b>Adult</b>	1-5 mg IV/IO/IM q 3-5 to a maximum of 10 mg
		<a href="#">Pediatric Cardiac - Narrow Complex Tachycardia</a> <b>Pediatric Cardiac Wide Complex Tachycardia</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Pediatric</b>	0.05-0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM to a max of 5 mg <a href="#">Weight Based Pediatric Dosing Chart Link</a>
		<a href="#">Adult Medical - Drug Overdose</a> <a href="#">Adult Medical - Convulsive Seizures, Status Epilepticus</a>
<b>P</b>	<b>Adult</b>	1-5 mg IV/IO/IM q 3-5 to a maximum of 10 mg
	<b>Pediatric</b>	0.05-0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM to a max of 5 mg <a href="#">Weight Based Pediatric Dosing Chart Link</a>

### \*\*\*KEY POINT\*\*\*

- Benzodiazepines are not routinely used for prehospital anxiety or skeletal muscle contractions. If a provider is presented with a situation where this is a consideration, [MCEP](#) contact is required

#### Class:

- Benzodiazepine

#### Description of Use:

- Depresses all levels of the CNS by enhancing the action of GABA, producing anxiolytic effects, elevating seizure threshold, and producing skeletal muscle relaxation

#### Pharmacokinetics: (Route: IV)

- Onset: Unknown
- Duration: Unknown
- Half-life: 20-70 hrs

#### Special Populations:

- Pregnancy Category: D
- Children: Use small initial doses with gradual increases to avoid ataxia or excessive sedation
- Elderly: Use small initial doses with gradual increases to avoid ataxia or excessive sedation

#### Contraindications:

- Angle-closure glaucoma, untreated open angle glaucoma
- Cautions: Chronic lung disease or unstable cardiovascular status, patients receiving other CNS depressants, renal/hepatic impairment, hypoalbuminemia

#### Adverse reactions:

- Drowsiness, fatigue, ataxia, injection site venous thrombosis and phlebitis, paradoxical reactions
- Abrupt or too-rapid withdrawal may result in pronounced restlessness, irritability, insomnia, hand tremor, abdominal/muscle cramps, diaphoresis, vomiting, seizures. Abrupt withdrawal in patients with epilepsy may produce an increase in the frequency/severity of seizures
- Overdose results in drowsiness, confusion, diminished reflexes, CNS depression, coma
- Antidote: Flumazenil