

Case

- ✓ A 43 year-old female presents to the ED after ingesting 2 grams of amitriptyline in a suicide attempt
- ✓ She presents three hours post-ingestion with a GCS of 9, HR 130, BP 90/70. QRS duration on ECG is 150ms
- ✓ Appropriate treatment is started and the patient seizes
- ✓ You decide to use benzodiazepines to treat this patient. Which benzo would you use and why?
- ✓ Is there any benefit to switching benzos in the same patient?
- ✓ How would your management change if this patient was in ethanol withdrawal or liver failure? What if they didn't have IV access?

Background

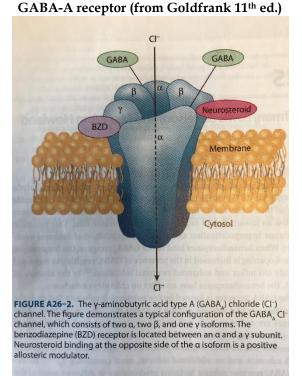
- ✓ Benzodiazepines increase inhibitory GABAergic neurotransmission by binding to their site on the GABA-A receptor, which is a ligand-gated chloride channel (see Figure).
- While the most common benzos are often used interchangeably, they have different onsets, peak effects and kinetics that render some more beneficial than others for various conditions (see Table below).
- Knowledge of time to onset of action and duration of action of various benzodiazepines allows safe and rapid dosing titration without over-sedation (see Table below).

Kinetics

- ✓ Hepatic failure results in decreased clearance of benzos requiring hepatic metabolism (e.g. diazepam, midazolam).
- Active metabolites may prolong the clinical effect of some benzos (e.g. diazepam, midazolam), whereas others have no active metabolites (e.g. lorazepam).

Special considerations

- ✓ If IV access is not available, midazolam is the preferred benzodiazepine to use IM as it has the quickest onset of action (3 10 minutes) when given IM.
- ✓ Diazepam has erratic absorption when given IM and is therefore not preferred if the patient has no IV access.
- ✓ Lorazepam has a slower peak effect when used for sedation because of its decreased lipophilicity.
- ✓ Switching from one benzodiazepine to another is rarely indicated, and increases the risk of an adverse drug event from unpredictable peak effects and different dosing intervals.
- ✓ Paradoxical reactions to benzos can occur, in which some patients become more agitated after benzodiazepine administration, particularly children.





Pharmacodynamic profile and typical dosing strategy for common IV benzodiazepines (from Goldfrank 11th ed.)

	Diazepam IV	Midazolam IV	Lorazepam IV
Onset of action			
Anticonvulsant	Rapid (minutes)	Rapid (minutes)	Rapid (minutes)
Sedation	1-2 minutes	1-2 minutes	5 – 20 minutes
Duration of action			
Anticonvulsant	1 – 2 hours	30 - 80 minutes	Many hours
Sedation			
Single dose	Short	Short	Long
Repeat dose	Long (from active metabolites)	Intermediate (from active metabolites)	Long
Equivalency	5 mg	2 mg	1 mg
Typical starting dose	5 – 10 mg	2 – 5 mg	1 – 2 mg
Dosing interval	Q5 – 10 min	Q5 – 10 min	Q15 – 20 min
Conditions where this drug is preferred	Sedative-hypnotic/ethanol withdrawal, rapid control of agitation	Rapid control of agitation, seizure cessation	Seizure cessation, patient with hepatic failure

References

1. Goldfrank's Toxicologic Emergencies, 11th ed., 2019.



The Calgary Clinical Pharmacology physician consultation service is available Mon-Fri, 8am-5pm. The on-call physician is listed in ROCA. Click <u>HERE</u> for more details.



The Poison and Drug Information Service (PADIS) is available 24/7 for questions related to poisonings. Please call 1-800-332-1414 (AB and NWT) or 1-866-454-1212 (SK), and select option 1.