



El Dorado County Emergency Medical Services Agency

Quick Reference

Revised Date: July 1, 2020

Medication Profile

Midazolam Hydrochloride (Versed)

Class:

Short-acting benzodiazepine/CNS agent
Sedative-Hypnotic
Anticonvulsant

Action:

CNS depressant with muscle relaxant, anticonvulsant, and anterograde amnesic effects. Intensifies activity of gamma-aminobenzoic acid (GABA), a major inhibitory neurotransmitter of the brain, by interfering with its reuptake and promoting its accumulation at neural synapses. Also provides some retrograde amnesic effects, making it useful after cardioversion.

Onset: 1-10 minutes

Peak: 20-60 minutes

Duration: 2-6 hours

Adult Administration:

2.5mg IV/IO diluted in 5mL NS slow push titrated to effect. May repeat in 5 minutes (Max total dose 5mg)
5mg IB via MAD atomizer (Max 1mL per nostril)
5mg IM
For doses above 5mg contact base

Severely Agitated patient:

5mg IM/IN every (10) ten minutes to effect. (Giving IM injection through patient's clothing is okay if personal safety is compromised).
If IV is already established give 2.5mg IVP every (10) ten minutes to effect

Pediatric Administration:

0.1mg/kg diluted in 5mL NS slow IV push over 2-5 minutes, titrated to effect. (Max dose 3mg)
0.1mg/kg IN via MAD atomizer (Max of 1mL per nostril) May repeat once (in different nostril) (Max dose 3mg)
0.1mg/kg IM (Max dose 3mg)

After max dose of 3mg contact base station for additional repeat doses

All doses administered from different routes apply to the total max dose.

Indications:

Seizures
Sedation
Severely agitated
Transcutaneous Pacing

Contraindications:

Hypersensitivity/allergy
Hypotension

Side Effects:

CV: Fluctuations in vital signs, hypotension

CNS: Oversedation, headache, retrograde amnesia, euphoria, drowsiness, coma

RESP: Respiratory depression, respiratory arrest, cough, laryngospasm

GI: Nausea, vomiting, hiccough (diaphragmatic spasm producing a cough/noise)

EENT: Blurred vision, diplopia (seeing two objects), nystagmus

Pregnancy:

Category D

Notes:

- Midazolam Hydrochloride is an effective chemical restraint and should be used early in the restraint process especially with patients showing signs of excited delirium.
- May cause apnea, especially in children and the elderly. Be prepared to support respirations.
- Effects are intensified by ETOH or other CNS depressant medications. Carefully monitor vital signs including EKG and pulse oximetry.
- Midazolam is a schedule IV medication under the Controlled substance Act of 1970.