# Midazolam

## **Newborn use only**

High risk medication causing significant patient harm when used in error.
Action  Intensify the physiological inhibitory mechanisms mediated by gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) be accumulation and occupation of benzodiazepine receptors. Anti-anxiety properties are related to increasing the glycine inhibitory neurotransmitter.  Drug type  Short acting benzodiazepine.  Hypnovel, Midazolam Alphapharm,, Midazolam Pfizer,, Midazolam-Baxter, B.Braun Midazolam, Midazolam Accord, Midazolam Apotex.  Presentation  5 mg/mL, 5mg/5mL, 150mg/10mL and 15mg/3mL ampoules used for IV and oral use    Method   Dose     IV infusion for sedation     IV infusion for seizures   Loading dose: 150–200 microgram/kg over 3–5 minutes     Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute     Maintenance dose: 1–7 m
accumulation and occupation of benzodiazepine receptors. Anti-anxiety properties are related to increasing the glycine inhibitory neurotransmitter.  Drug type Short acting benzodiazepine.  Trade name Hypnovel, Midazolam Alphapharm,, Midazolam Pfizer,, Midazolam-Baxter, B.Braun Midazolam, Midazolam Accord, Midazolam Apotex.  Presentation 5 mg/mL, 5mg/5mL, 150mg/10mL and 15mg/3mL ampoules used for IV and oral use  Dose   Method   Dose     IV infusion for sedation   0.2–1 microgram/kg/minute     IV infusion for seizures   Loading dose: 150–200 microgram/kg over 3–5 minutes     Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute
increasing the glycine inhibitory neurotransmitter.  Drug type  Short acting benzodiazepine.  Trade name Hypnovel, Midazolam Alphapharm,, Midazolam Pfizer,, Midazolam-Baxter, B.Braun Midazolam, Midazolam Accord, Midazolam Apotex.  Presentation  5 mg/mL, 5mg/5mL, 150mg/10mL and 15mg/3mL ampoules used for IV and oral use  Dose    Method   Dose     IV infusion for sedation     IV infusion for seizures   Loading dose: 150–200 microgram/kg over 3–5 minutes     Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute
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Trade name Hypnovel, Midazolam Alphapharm,, Midazolam Pfizer,, Midazolam-Baxter, B.Braun Midazolam, Midazolam Accord, Midazolam Apotex.  Presentation  5 mg/mL, 5mg/5mL, 150mg/10mL and 15mg/3mL ampoules used for IV and oral use    Method   Dose     IV infusion for sedation   Uvinfusion for sedation     IV infusion for seizures   Loading dose: 150–200 microgram/kg over 3–5 minutes     Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute
Midazolam Accord, Midazolam Apotex.  Presentation 5 mg/mL, 5mg/5mL, 150mg/10mL and 15mg/3mL ampoules used for IV and oral use    Dose   Method   Dose     IV infusion for sedation   IV infusion for seizures   Loading dose: 150–200 microgram/kg/minute     IV infusion for seizures   Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute
Dose    Method   Dose     U infusion for sedation   IV infusion for seizures   Loading dose: 150–200 microgram/kg/minute   Loading dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute   Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute   Maintenance   Note
Method     Dose       IV infusion for sedation     0.2-1 microgram/kg/minute       IV infusion for seizures     Loading dose: 150-200 microgram/kg over 3-5 minutes         Maintenance dose: 1-7 microgram/kg/minute
IV infusion for sedation  Usinfusion for seizures  Usinfusion for seizu
IV infusion for sedation  IV infusion for seizures  Loading dose: 150–200 microgram/kg over 3–5 minutes  Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute
Maintenance dose: 1–7 microgram/kg/minute
50 microgram/kg/dose every 2 hours when required
(Dose range: 50–150 microgram/kg/dose)
50 microgram/kg/dose every 4 hours when required
IM injection (Dose range: 50–150 microgram/kg/dose)
Oral 250 microgram/kg as a single dose
Sublingual 200 microgram/kg as a single dose
Intranasal 200 microgram/kg per dose as a single dose
(Dose range: 200–300 microgram/kg/dose)
Dose adjustment
Maximum dose
Total cumulative dose
Route IV, IM, Oral, Sublingual, Intranasal.
Preparation IV
Sedation using 5 mg/1 mL strength
Infusion strength  1 mL/hour = 1 microgram/kg/minute  3 mg/kg midazolam and make up to 50 mL
<u>1 mL/hour = 1 microgram/kg/minute</u> <u>3 mg/kg midazolam and make up to 50 mL</u> Draw up 0.6 mL/kg (3 mg/kg of midazolam) and add glucose 5%, glucose 10% or sodium chloride
0.9% to make final volume 50 mL. <b>Infuse at a rate of 1 mL/ hour = 1 microgram/kg/minute.</b>
Sedation using 5mg/5 mL strength
Infusion strength Prescribed amount
1 mL/hour = 1 microgram/kg/minute 3 mg/kg midazolam and make up to 50 mL
Draw up 3 mL/kg (3 mg/kg of midazolam) and add glucose 5%, glucose 10% or sodium chloride 0.99
to make final volume 50 mL. Infuse at a rate of 1 mL/ hour = 1 microgram/kg/minute.
Seizures using 5 mg/1 mL strength
Infusion strength Prescribed amount
1mL/hour = 5microgram/kg/minutes 15mg/kg midazolam and make up to 50mL
Draw up 3 mL/kg (15 mg/kg of midazolam) and add glucose 5%, glucose 10% or sodium chloride 0.9
to make final volume 50 mL. Infuse at a rate of 1 mL/hour = 5 microgram/kg/minute.
Seizures using 5 mg/5 mL strength (not to be used for babies over 3.3 Kg)
<u>Infusion strength</u> <u>Prescribed amount</u>

# Midazolam

## **Newborn use only**

	1 mg/kg mideralam and make up to FOml		
	1mL/hour = 5microgram/kg/minutes 15mg/kg midazolam and make up to 50mL		
	Draw up 15 mL/kg (15 mg/kg of midazolam) and add glucose 5%, glucose 10% or sodium chloride		
	0.9% to make final volume 50 mL. Infuse at a rate of 1 mL/hour = 5 microgram/kg/minute.		
	IV bolus, IM, oral, sublingual and intranasal <u>Using 5 mg/mL ampoule</u> , draw up 0.4 mL (2000 microgram of midazolam) and add 9.6 mL of sodiur chloride 0.9% to make final volume of 10 mL with a concentration of 200 microgram/mL. <u>Using 5 mg/5mL ampoule</u> , draw up 1 mL (1000 microgram of midazolam) and add 4 mL of sodium chloride 0.9% to make final volume of 5 mL with a concentration of 200 microgram/mL.		
Administration	IV infusion: continuous infusion via a syringe pump. Change solution every 24 hours.		
Administration	IV bolus: slow push over 10 minutes. <sup>9</sup>		
	Oral: Plastic IV ampoules may be used for oral administration.		
	Intranasal: IV ampoules may be used for intranasal administration. Drop dose into alternating		
	nostrils over 15 seconds. Absorption is rapid; maximum effect in 10 minutes and duration up to 2		
	hours. May be irritating to nasal mucosa.		
	IM: Inject deep into a large muscle.		
Monitoring	Apnoea, respiratory depression		
	Blood pressure		
6	Level of sedation.		
Contraindications	Known hypersensitivity to midazolam.		
Precautions	In preterm infants, especially in extreme preterm, midazolam half-life is increased from 4–6 hours i		
	term neonates up to 22 hours in premature infants. It is longer with impaired liver function.		
	Caution when concurrently used with opioids – midazolam interacts with other central nervous		
	system depressants and may increase the risk of drowsiness, respiratory depression and		
	hypotension. Withdraw slowly after chronic administration as abrupt discontinuation may		
	precipitate withdrawal seizures.		
	Caution in neonates with renal and hepatic impairment – increased sensitivity to central nervous		
	system (CNS) effects; use doses at lower end of the range.		
	Rapid IV infusion may result in hypotension, respiratory depression or seizure.		
Drug interactions	Concurrent administration with erythromycin promotes accumulation.		
	Xanthines may decrease the anaesthetic/sedative effect of benzodiazepines. Care needs to be taken		
	with adding or withdrawing caffeine or aminophylline.		
Adverse reactions	Hypotension and reduced cardiac output, particularly when used in combination with fentanyl.		
	Respiratory depression and apnoea.		
	Hypersalivation.		
	Nasal discomfort (with intranasal route).		
	Seizure-like myoclonus (more common in premature neonates receiving via intravenous route).		
Compatibility	Fluids: Glucose 5%, glucose 10%, sodium chloride 0.9%.		
	Y-site: Amino acid solutions. Abciximab, amikacin, amiodarone, anidulafungin, atracurium,		
	bivalirudin, calcium gluconate, caspofungin, cefotaxime cefazolin, ciprofloxacin, cisatracurium,		
	clindamycin, digoxin, dopamine, doripenem, eptifibatide, erythromycin, esmolol, fentanyl,		
	fluconazole, gentamicin, glyceryl trinitrate, haloperidol lactate, hydromorphone, labetalol, linezolid,		
	methadone, methylprednisolone, metronidazole, milrinone, morphine sulfate, noradrenaline		
	(norepinephrine), palonosetron, pancuronium, potassium chloride, ranitidine, remifentanil, sodium		
	nitroprusside, tirofiban, tobramycin, vancomycin, vecuronium.		
Incompatibility	Fluids: No information.		
	Y-site: Fat emulsion. Aciclovir, albumin, aminophylline, amoxicillin, ampicillin, azathioprine,		
	azithromycin, cefepime, ceftazidime, chloramphenicol, clonidine, dexamethasone, ertapenem,		
	esomeprazole, flucloxacillin, foscarnet, furosemide (frusemide), ganciclovir, hydrocortisone sodium		
	succinate, imipenem-cilastatin, indomethacin, omeprazole, phenobarbital (phenobarbitone),		
	piperacillin-tazobactam (EDTA-free), potassium acetate, sodium bicarbonate, thiopental		
i	I the consistency the consistency that the control of the consistency		
Stability	(thiopentone), tramadol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.  Diluted solution: Store at 2–8°C and use within 24 hours.		

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Storage	Midazolam Apotex, Midazolam-Baxter: Store below 30°C. Protect from light.  B. Braun Midazolam, Hypnovel, Midazolam Alphapharm: Store below 25°C. Protect from light.  Midazolam Pfizer: Store below 25°C. Protect from light. Unopened ampoules will be suitable for the control of	
	for up to 8 months after the foil sachet has been opened, if protected from light.  Schedule 4D (S4D) medication. Store in dangerous drug safe and record use in S4D register.	
Excipients	Sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, water for injections.	
Special comments	Flumazenil is a specific benzodiazepine antagonist and may be used (very limited experience in the neonate) to rapidly reverse respiratory depression – 10 microgram/kg/dose IV push.  May repeat every minute for up to 4 more doses.	
Evidence	Refer to full version.	
Practice points	Refer to full version.	
References	Refer to full version.	

VERSION/NUMBER	DATE
Original 1.2	23/03/2016
Version 2.0	16/11/2020
REVIEW (5 years)	16/11/2025

### **Authors Contribution**

Original author/s	David Osborn, Srinivas Bolisetty
Evidence Review	David Osborn
Expert review	
Nursing Review	Eszter Jozsa, Kirsty Minter
Pharmacy Review	Thao Tran, Michelle Jenkins
ANMF Group contributors	Himanshu Popat, Chris Wake, Nilkant Phad, Bhavesh Mehta, John Sinn, Carmen
	Burman, Jessica Mehegan, Wendy Huynh, Helen Huynh
Final editing and review of the original	Ian Whyte
Electronic version	Cindy Chen, Ian Callander
Facilitator	Srinivas Bolisetty