

### Medications

Alprazolam  
 Diazepam  
 Lorazepam  
 Chloridazepoxide  
 Oxazepam  
 Clonazepam

### Purpose

Expected Pharmacological Action	Therapeutic Uses
Benzodiazepines enhance the inhibitory effects of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GAMA) in the CNS.	For generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and panic disorder
Relief from anxiety occurs rapidly following administration.	Trauma and stressor related disorders: acute stress disorders (ASD) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
Short-term use is recommended due to potential for dependency.	Hyperarousal manifestations of dissociative disorders
	Insomnia
	Muscle Spasm
	Alcohol withdrawal (for prevention and treatment of acute manifestations)
	Induction of anesthesia
	Amnesic prior to surgery for procedures

### Interactions

CNS Depressants	Client Education
(alcohol, barbiturates, opioids) can result in respiratory depression.	Avoid alcohol and other substances that cause CNS depression.
Anticonvulsants and antihistamines can cause increased CNS depression	Avoid activities that require alertness (driving)
Grapefruit Juice can reduce metabolism	Avoid the use of grapefruit juice
High-Fat Means can reduce absorption	Do not take with fatty foods

### Complications

CNS Depression	Client Education
Sedation, lightheadedness, ataxia, decreased cognitive function	Observe for CNS depression. Notify provider if effects occur. Avoid activities that require alertness (driving). Avoid alcohol and other antianxiety medications due to potential depressant effects such as severe respiratory depression.
Anterograde Amnesia	
Difficulty recalling events that occur after dosing	Observe for manifestations. Notify the provider if effects occur
Toxicity	

### Complications (cont)

Acute Toxicity	Watch for manifestations. Notify the provider if these occur. For oral toxicity, gastric lavage is used, followed by the administration of activated charcoal or saline cathartics.
Oral Toxicity (Drowsiness, lethargy, confusion).	Administer flumazenil for benzodiazepine toxicity to counteract sedation and reverse adverse effects. Monitor vital signs, maintain patient airway, and provide fluids to maintain blood pressure. Have resuscitation equipment available.
IV Toxicity (can lead to respiratory depression, severe hypotension, or cardiac/respiratory arrest)	
Paradoxical Response	
Insomnia, excitation, euphoria, anxiety, rage	Watch for manifestations. Notify the provider if these occur.
Withdrawal Effects	
Include anxiety, insomnia, diaphoresis, tremors, lightheadedness, delirium, hyperpigmentation, muscle twitching, and seizures	Withdrawal effects are not common with short term use. If taking benzodiazepines regularly and in high dose, taper the dose over several weeks



### Contraindications/ Precautions

Benzodiazepines are pregnancy risk category D medications that can cause fetal harm, and harm to infants due to transmission through human milk. These medications are avoided in clients who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

Benzodiazepines are classified under schedule IV of the controlled substance act.

Benzodiazepines are contraindicated in clients who have sleep apnea, respiratory depression, or glaucoma.

Use benzodiazepines cautiously in older adult clients and those who have liver disease or a history of substance use disorder.

Benzodiazepines are generally used short term due to the risk for dependence.

### Nursing Administration

Administration	Client Education
Administer the medications with meals or snacks if gastrointestinal upset occurs. Administer the medication at bedtime if possible due to sedation. Advise clients to swallow sustained-release tablets and avoid chewing or crushing the tablets	Do not take benzodiazepines in larger amounts or more often than prescribed without consulting the provider. Dependency can develop during or after treatment. Notify the provider if indications of withdrawal occur. Store benzodiazepines in a secure place to prevent misuse by others. Swallow sustained-release tablets and do not crush or chew them.

