UPMC PALLIATIVE AND SUPPORTIVE INSTITUTE

THE TABLET: PALLIATIVE CARE PHARMACY TIPS

February 18, 2022

Palliative Care Pharmacy Team:

Clinical Pharmacy Specialist:

Maria Felton Lowry, PharmD, BCPS, BCGP

Assistant Professor University of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy and Therapeutics Palliative Care Clinical Pharmacy Specialist UPMC Palliative and Supportive Institute

Cell: 412-627-8473 Office: 412-864-2899 Email: lowrymf@upmc.edu

If you have a topic you would like the pharmacy team to answer, please send your suggestions to: lowrymf@upmc.edu

TODAY'S TOPIC:

Benzodiazepine Class Review

Background:

Benzodiazepines have been used for many years to treat anxiety. Generally, their mechanism is through GABA modulation. Many different guidelines do not suggest long-term use of benzodiazepines, given long-term dependence (black box warning) and other side effects such as: cognitive impairment, sleep disturbances, and depression. Benzodiazepines are often utilized in the palliative care population to help mitigate symptoms of anxiety, agitation, seizures, and insomnia to name a few.

Importance:

We can utilize benzodiazepine pharmacokinetics to help guide our benzodiazepine selection, while also considering patient-specific factors. Palliative care clinicians should be aware of the individual benzodiazepine characteristics to help select the most appropriate benzodiazepine for each individual patient.

The Literature:

Several resources exist that review benzodiazepine pharmacokinetics (PK). Table below can be utilized as a guide, as variability exists in the literature for PK. References accessed listed at the end of this issue.

- In general, short-acting benzodiazepines are alprazolam, temazepam, and midazolam
- Onset of action below indicates onset for sedation effect
- Would favor the use of lorazepam and temazepam in setting of liver impairment

Benzodiazepine	Onset of Action*	Time to Peak	Half Life	Metabolism	Dosing Adjustments
Alprazolam	PO: 1 hr	PO: 1-2 hrs	~6-24 hrs	Hepatic; CYP3A4	Dose adjust or avoid in liver impairment
Chlordiazepoxide	PO: 1 hr	PO: 0.5-2 hrs	~24-84 hrs	Hepatic; CYP3A4	Dose adjust or avoid in liver impairment
Clonazepam	PO: ~0.5-1 hr	PO: 1-2 hrs	~18-50 hrs	Hepatic; CYP3A4, glucuronidation	Dose adjust or avoid in liver impairment
Diazepam	IV:~3-5 mins PO: ~30-60 mins	IV: 8-15 mins PO: 1-2 hrs	~20-80 hrs	Hepatic; CYP3A4, CYP2C19	Dose adjust or avoid in liver impairment
Lorazepam	IV: 15-20 mins PO: ~30 mins	IV: ~20 mins PO: 1-4 hrs	~10-20 hrs	Glucuronidation	None
Midazolam	IV ~5 mins PO: 10-20 mins	IV: 10-15 mins PO: 1.5 hrs	~6 hrs	Hepatic; CYP3A4	Dose adjust in liver impairment
Temazepam	PO: ~0.5-1 hr	PO: ~1.5 hrs	~8-15 hrs	Glucuronidation	None

Approximate Dose Equivalencies

Benzodiazepine	Dose (PO)
Alprazolam	0.5mg
Chlordiazepoxide	25mg
Clonazepam	0.25mg
Diazepam	5mg
Lorazepam	1mg
Midazolam	5mg
Temazepam	10mg



Vol. 2, No. 7

Formulations and Cost

From Lexicomp[®] Medication Database:

In general, IN solutions, rectal gels, and ER products are most expensive formulations

Benzodiazepine	Available Formulations in the U.S.	
Alprazolam	PO concentrate (1mg/mL), PO tablet (IR/ER), ODT	\$-\$\$\$
Chlordiazepoxide	PO capsule	\$\$
Clonazepam	PO tablet, ODT	\$-\$\$
Diazepam	PO concentrate (5mg/mL), Rectal gel, IN liquid, IV injection, PO solution, PO tablet	\$-\$\$\$
Lorazepam PO ER Capsule, PO concentrate (2mg/mL), IV injection, PO tablet		\$-\$\$
Midazolam	IV injection, IN solution, PO syrup	\$-\$\$\$
Temazepam	PO capsule	\$\$

PO: oral, ER: extended release, IR: immediate release, ODT: oral disintegrating tablet, IN: intranasal, IV: Intravenous

Bottom Line:

You can utilize pharmacokinetics, available formulations to help assist with your benzodiazepine Selection.

References:

1. Howard P, Twycross R, Shuster J et al. Benzodiazepines.

J Pain Symptom Manage. 2014 May;47(5):955-64.

2. Raouf M, Fudin J. Benzodiazepine Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics. Updated 2016. Available at: https://www.paindr.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Revised-BZD -9-30.pdf

3. Greenblatt DJ, Shader RI, Divoll M et al. Benzodiazepines: a summary of pharmacokinetic properties. <u>Br J</u> <u>Clin Pharmacol. 1981;11 Suppl 1:11S-16S.</u>

4. Garzone PD, Kroboth PD. Pharmacokinetics of the newer benzodiazepines. <u>Clin Pharmacokinet. 1989</u> Jun;16(6):337-64.

5. Geier C. Aliem Cards Benzodiazepine (and barbiturate) Comparison. Updated 1/15/20. Available at: <u>https://aliemcards.com/cards/benzodiazepine-and-barbiturate-comparison/</u>.

6. Griffin CE 3rd, Kaye AM, Bueno FR, Kaye AD. Benzodiazepine pharmacology and central nervous system mediated effects. <u>Ochsner J. 2013 Summer;13(2):214-223.</u>

CLINICAL PEARL: Utilize pharmacokinetics, available formulations to help assist with your benzodiazepine selection