DILTIAZEM (CARDIZEM®)

Class: Calcium Channel Blocker

Actions/Pharmacodynamics: Diltiazem is a slow calcium channel blocker with pharmacologic actions similar to those of verapamil. It inhabits calcium ion influx through slow channels into cells of myocardial and arterial smooth muscle (both coronary and peripheral blood vessels). As a result, intracellular calcium remains at sub-threshold levels insufficient to stimulate cell excitation and contraction. Diltiazem slows SA and AV node conduction (antidyshythmic effect) without affecting normal atrial action potential or intraventricular conduction.

Indications: Tachycardia - Stable
Sustained narrow-complex tachycardia > 150 bpm in adults with systolic BP ≥ 100mmHg
**OLMC Order Only

Contraindications: Known hypersensitivity to diltiazem
2nd/3rd degree AV Blocks (may induce asystole)
Known Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (may increase heart rate) Known Sick Sinus Syndrome (may induce asystole) Hypotension
Bradycardia
Safe use in pregnancy and in children has not been established. Use with caution in CHF (especially if patient is also receiving a beta-blocker), conduction abnormalities, renal or hepatic impairment and the elderly due to exaggerated degree of effect.

Pharmacokinetics: Onset is 3 minutes; peak effect in 7 minutes; duration is 1-3 hours; half-life is 2 hours.

Side Effects: Headache, fatigue, dizziness, dysrhythmias, 2nd/3rd degree AV block, bradycardia, CHF, hypotension, syncope, palpitations.

Dosage: Tachycardia - Stable - Adult
Sustained narrow-complex tachycardia > 150 bpm in adults with systolic BP ≥ 100mmHg
**OLMC Order Only

Usual adult dose is 0.25 mg/kg slow IVP over 2 minutes

How Supplied: 25 mg in 5 mL vial (5 mg/mL)
(Always check concentration and dose per container at time of patient medication administration)