Drug Name: Etomidate
Trade Name: Amidate

REVISED: December 1, 2022

Date Class:

Anesthetic

Non-narcotic sedative hypnotic

Mechanism of Action:

- Etomidate appears to facilitate GABA-minergic neurotransmission by increasing the number of available GABA receptors, possibly by displacing endogenous inhibitors of GABA binding (Remembering that GABA is an inhibitory neurotransmitter)
- Etomidate is short acting and its effects are at least partially due to depression of the reticular activating system
- Induces sedation & amnesia
- It has minimal cardiac & respiratory depressive effects and causes no histamine release

Indications:

Induction agent for intubation

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity
- Labor / Imminent Delivery
- Induction agent for intubation in patients with septic shock

Precautions:

- Elderly
- Hepatic/Renal disease
- Pregnancy (C)
- Safety not established under the age of 10

Available Forms

2 mg/ml vials

Dosage:

Intubation:

Adults/Peds:

- IV/IO: 0.2 0.4 mg/kg slow IV over 30-60 seconds
- Repeat ONCE as needed.
- HOLD for patients < 2 years of age.

Onset:

30 seconds

Duration:

3-5 minutes

Side Effects:

- N/V (especially with rapid administration)
- Dyspnea (mostly relieved with airway positioning)
- Dysrhythmias
- Hypotension or Hypertension
- Temporary involuntary muscle movements



DRUG: ETOMIDATE



Interactions:

- Potentiates with other CNS depressants.
- Concurrent use of antihypertensives agents may cause hypotension

PEARLS:

- Pregnancy Class C: Pregnancy Category C. Etomidate has been shown to have an embryocidal effect in rats when given in doses 1 and 4 times the human dose. There are no adequate and wellcontrolled studies in pregnant women. Etomidate should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risks to the fetus (Source: FDA)
- Pediatrics: Etomidate is not currently recommended for pediatrics under the age of 2
- Sepsis/Shock: Can suppress adrenal hormone synthesis.
- As with other sedative hypnotics, carefully monitor airway, breathing, & circulation when administering etomidate (i.e. SpO2, EKG, blood pressure). Be prepared to manage the airway aggressively
- Should be given through a large, proximal vein to avoid pain at the injection site