Lorazepam, an antianxiety agent, has the chemical formula, 7-chloro-5-(0-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-1,4-benzo-diazepin-2-one.
Tablets: It is a nearly white powder almost insoluble in water. Each Ativan tablet, to be taken orally, contains 0.5 mg, 1 mg, or 2 mg of lorazepam. The inactive ingredients present are lactose and other ingredients.
Injection: Lorazepam injection, a benzodiazepine with antianxiety and sedative effects, is intended for intramuscular or intravenous route of administration. Lorazepam is a nearly white powder almost insoluble in water. Each ml of sterile Ativan injection contains either 2.0 or 4.0 mg of lorazepam, 0.18 ml polyethylene glycol 400 in propylene glycol with 2.0% benzyl alcohol as preservative

Fentanyl/diazepam anesthesia is an appropriate combination for surgical operations on the guinea pig, since it ensures definitive *anesthesia and analgesia* without respiratory depression. Comparative investigations with pentobarbital and urethane were carried out to check their applicability for electrocochleographic recordings. We found that fentanyl/diazepam combination anesthesia is more suitable for electrocochleographic investigations than pentobarbital.

Ketamine hydrochloride is a new short-acting anesthetic that may be given *either* ***intravenously or intramuscularly***. Developed by both Bristol and Parke-Davis laboratories, it is better described as an amnesic, or memory-abolishing drug for brief surgical procedures. Apparently quite safe, the drug is particularly applicable to children.

ketamine. Commonly used in war-torn areas served by relief workers, *ketamine* is an excellent anesthetic that puts patients to sleep without slowing their breathing. Its only drawback is that patients anesthetized with ketamine sometimes awaken with hallucinations.

Butorphanol.

Duration of nonresponse to noxious stimulation after intramuscular administration of butorphanol, … - group of 3 »
stimulation after intramuscular administration ... Anesthetic agent was delivered through an adult circle ... actions between adjunctive drugs and anesthetic agents ...

The discovery of a class of compounds that are specific antagonists to the action of the opiates has made it possible to treat opiate overdosage quickly and efficiently. The standard drug for this

use is *naloxone*. Some of the antagonists also have opiatelike properties, and this has led to the introduction of a new class of analgesics, the mixed agonists-antagonists. It is hoped that these drugs will produce analgesia without euphoria, reducing their potential for abuse. The three drugs of this class approved so far in the U.S.—pentazocine, butorphanol, and nalbuphine—are as analgesic as morphine for many uses and induce little or no euphoria. All appear to have a lower abuse potential than morphine or propoxyphene