Elimination
Temazepam and oxazepam are largely eliminated by glucuronidation.
N-desmethyldiazepam and temazepam are both further metabolized to oxazepam.
Diazepam, and is hydroxylated by CYP3A4 to the active metabolite temazepam.

Metabolism

Valium is available for oral administration as tablets containing 2 mg, 5 mg or 10 mg diazepam.

In children 3 - 8 years old the mean half-life has been reported to be 18 hours.

8 - 81 days post-partum. In both premature and full term infants the active metabolite benzodiazepine derivatives may lead to some risk of experiencing withdrawal symptoms during the postnatal period.

Alcohol
Concurrent use with alcohol is not recommended due to enhancement of the sedative effects of Valium.

Arthritis
Diazepam peak concentrations are 30% lower when arthritis is administered concurrently.

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Feedings

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.

Hypersensitivity

The effectiveness of Valium in long-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been established in controlled clinical trials, and it is not known whether tolerance to diazepam may develop.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Drug Interactions

In general, the use of diazepam in women of childbearing potential, and more specifically in pregnant women, may increase the risk of neural tube defects. The risk of neural tube defects could be related to maternal plasma protein binding in the elderly. Reported changes in free drug may be due to changes in protein binding due to the co-administration of other medications.

Infants

Term infants

Renal and hepatic impairment

Ventricular arrhythmias

Diazepam is a useful adjunct for the relief of skeletal muscle spasm due to reflex spasm to local surgical or traumatic sites, such as in spinal anesthesias, muscular spasm associated with painful conditions, spasticity due to upper motor neuron lesions, and reversed hypotonia in the neonates. With newborn infants it is important to monitor renal function.
USUAL DAILY DOSE:
2 mg to 10 mg, 2 to 4 times daily

Management of Overdose

If you take too much VALIUM, call your healthcare provider or go to an emergency room.

Do not take more VALIUM than prescribed.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take. Taking VALIUM with other medicines used to treat the same conditions can make you feel very drowsy and may make other medicines not work as well. Do not start or stop any medicines without your healthcare provider’s advice.

Taking VALIUM with other medicines used to treat allergy or inflammation can make you feel very drowsy and may make other medicines not work as well. Do not start or stop any medicines without your healthcare provider’s advice.

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM only as directed. Do not increase the dose or take more of the medicine than prescribed. The dose needed to control symptoms varies from person to person.

Keep taking VALIUM even if you feel well. Your symptoms may improve, but many people take this medicine for months or years. Do not suddenly stop taking VALIUM. Doing so can cause withdrawal symptoms, which may be life-threatening. Your healthcare provider can tell you how to gradually stop taking VALIUM.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I take VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM at room temperature 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C). Dispense in light-resistant containers as defined in USP.

How should I take VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take. Taking VALIUM with other medicines used to treat the same conditions can make you feel very drowsy and may make other medicines not work as well. Do not start or stop any medicines without your healthcare provider’s advice.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?

Store VALIUM in a tightly closed container between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) and out of the light.

How are the ingredients in VALIUM? 

What is the most important information I should know about VALIUM?

Take VALIUM exactly as your healthcare provider recommends. Do not alter, cut, fold, score, or chew the tablets. Swallow VALIUM whole.

Do not take VALIUM if you are allergic to diazepam or any of the ingredients in VALIUM. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

How should I store VALIUM?