Midazolam-induced Ventricular Irritability

To the Editor:—Recently, three young adult patients, ASA Class I, scheduled for elective surgery at this facility demonstrated ventricular irritability (bigeminy and trigeminy) and tachycardia after premedication with intramuscular midazolam (Versed®). No anticholinergic or analgesic premedication was given. In each case, preoperative ECG revealed normal sinus rhythm without ventricular extrasystole. These dysrhythmias were noted during the pre-induction period, approximately 45 min after intramuscular injection of midazolam (Versed®). This correlates well with the reported peak effect of im midazolam of 45–60 min.1

All our patients appeared well sedated, and demonstrated antegrade amnesia for the immediate preoperative period. Insertion of intravenous cannula may cause pain leading to sympathetic nervous system stimulation and dysrhythmias. In our patients, local infiltration of 1% lidocaine via 25-gauge needle preceded cannula insertion, and all patients denied pain. Each of our three patients denied excessive consumption of caffeine, alcohol, tobacco, or drug use. In no case was a history of mitral valve prolapse or dysrhythmia obtained. In addition, postoperative echocardiography was normal in two of three patients tested. In every case, cardiac disturbances resolved over 2–4 h, corresponding with the reported elimination half-life of midazolam of 1–4 h in healthy humans.2,4

Two of our three patients subsequently underwent general anesthesia (without midazolam) and did not demonstrate ventricular irritability. Except for the deletion of midazolam, the anesthetic protocol was unchanged.

It’s Tuohy, Not Touhy

To the Editor—I read with interest the letter by Harvey in the May, 1987, issue of the Journal.1 However, I was startled by the misspelling of the word “Tuohy” which appeared six times throughout the letter. I could understand how an anesthesiologist in clinical practice could make that error, as I have myself.2 That it slipped by editorial review, however, is surprising. Edward B. Tuohy (1908–1959) described his needle in 1944 and

REFERENCES


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