

[Home](#)2. [Diazepam Intensol](#)

Diazepam Intensol (Oral)

Generic name: [diazepam](#) [dye-AZ-e-pam]**Brand names:** Diazepam Intensol, [Valium](#)**Drug classes:** [Benzodiazepine anticonvulsants](#), [Benzodiazepines](#)[Medically reviewed](#) by Drugs.com. Last updated on Apr 24, 2024.[Uses](#) [Before taking](#) [Dosage](#) [Warnings](#) [Side effects](#) [Brand names](#)

Oral route(Tablet;Solution)

Risks From Concomitant use with Opioids; Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction; and Dependence and Withdrawal Reactions Concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. Reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate. Limit dosages and durations to the minimum required. Follow patients for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression.

The use of benzodiazepines, including diazepam, exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes. Before prescribing diazepam and throughout treatment, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction. The continued use of benzodiazepines, including diazepam, may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. The risks of dependence and withdrawal increase with longer treatment duration and higher daily dose. Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of diazepam may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening. To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue diazepam or reduce the dosage .

Uses for Diazepam Intensol

Diazepam is used to relieve symptoms of anxiety and alcohol withdrawal. This medicine may also be used to treat certain seizure disorders and help relax muscles or relieve muscle spasm. Diazepam is a benzodiazepine. Benzodiazepines belong to the group of medicines called central nervous system (CNS) depressants, which are medicines that slow down the nervous system.

This medicine is available only with your doctor's prescription.

Before using Diazepam Intensol

In deciding to use a medicine, the risks of taking the medicine must be weighed against the good it will do. This is a decision you and your doctor will make. For this medicine, the following should be considered:

Allergies

Tell your doctor if you have ever had any unusual or allergic reaction to this medicine or any other medicines. Also tell your health care professional if you have any other types of allergies, such as to foods, dyes, preservatives, or animals. For non-prescription products, read the label or package ingredients carefully.

Pediatric

Appropriate studies have not been performed on the relationship of age to the effects of diazepam in children younger than 6 months of age. Safety and efficacy have not been established. Use of diazepam is not recommended in children younger than 6 months of age.

Geriatric

Appropriate studies performed to date have not demonstrated geriatric-specific problems that would limit the usefulness of diazepam in the elderly. However, elderly patients are more likely to have unwanted effects (eg, severe drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, clumsiness, or unsteadiness) and age-related kidney problems, which may require caution and an adjustment in the dose for patients receiving diazepam.

Breast Feeding

There are no adequate studies in women for determining infant risk when using this medication during breastfeeding. Weigh the potential benefits against the potential risks before taking this medication while breastfeeding.

Interactions with Medicines

Although certain medicines should not be used together at all, in other cases two different medicines may be used together even if an interaction might occur. In these cases, your doctor may want to change the dose, or other precautions may be necessary. When you are taking this medicine, it is especially important that your healthcare professional know if you are taking any of the medicines listed below. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is not recommended. Your doctor may decide not to treat you with this medication or change some of the other medicines you take.

- Flumazenil

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is usually not recommended, but may be required in some cases. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Abametapir
- Alfentanil
- Alprazolam
- Amobarbital
- Anileridine
- Aprepitant
- Aripiprazole

- Benzhydrocodone
- Bromazepam
- Bromopride
- Buprenorphine
- Butabarbital
- Butalbital
- Butorphanol
- Calcifediol
- Calcium Oxybate
- Cannabidiol
- Cannabis
- Carbinoxamine
- Carisoprodol
- Cetirizine
- Chloral Hydrate
- Chlorzoxazone
- Clobazam
- Clonazepam
- Cobicistat
- Codeine
- Conivaptan
- Dabrafenib
- Dantrolene
- Daridorexant
- Dexmedetomidine
- Diacetylmorphine
- Difenoxin
- Dihydrocodeine
- Diphenoxylate
- Doxylamine
- Esketamine
- Eslicarbazepine Acetate
- Ethchlorvynol
- Ethylmorphine

- Etravirine
- Fedratinib
- Fentanyl
- Fexinidazole
- Flibanserin
- Fluconazole
- Fluvoxamine
- Fosaprepitant
- Fosnetupitant
- Fosphenytoin
- Fospropofol
- Gabapentin
- Gabapentin Enacarbil
- Hydrocodone
- Hydromorphone
- Itraconazole
- Ivacaftor
- Ketamine
- Ketobemidone
- Lacosamide
- Lemborexant
- Levocetirizine
- Levorphanol
- Lofexidine
- Loxapine
- Magnesium Oxybate
- Mavacamten
- Meclizine
- Meperidine
- Mephenesin
- Mephobarbital
- Meprobamate
- Metaxalone

- Methadone
- Methocarbamol
- Methohexital
- Metoclopramide
- Midazolam
- Mirtazapine
- Morphine
- Morphine Sulfate Liposome
- Nalbuphine
- Netupitant
- Nicomorphine
- Olanzapine
- Omaveloxolone
- Omeprazole
- Opium
- Opium Alkaloids
- Orlistat
- Oxycodone
- Oxymorphone
- Papaveretum
- Paregoric
- Pentazocine
- Pentobarbital
- Periciazine
- Phenobarbital
- Phenytoin
- Piritramide
- Potassium Oxybate
- Pregabalin
- Primidone
- Propofol
- Remifentanyl
- Remimazolam
- Ropivacaine

- Scopolamine
- Secobarbital
- Sodium Oxybate
- Sparsentan
- Sufentanil
- Tapentadol
- Thiopental
- Tilidine
- Tocilizumab
- Topiramate
- Tramadol
- Trazodone
- Zolpidem
- Zuranolone

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines may cause an increased risk of certain side effects, but using both drugs may be the best treatment for you. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Amitriptyline
- Amprenavir
- Clarithromycin
- Dalfopristin
- Desogestrel
- Dienogest
- Disulfiram
- Drospirenone
- Erythromycin
- Estradiol
- Ethinyl Estradiol
- Ethynodiol
- Fluoxetine
- Gestodene
- Ginkgo
- Isoniazid

- Levonorgestrel
- Mestranol
- Nomegestrol
- Norethindrone
- Norgestimate
- Norgestrel
- Quinupristin
- Rifapentine
- Roxithromycin
- St John's Wort
- Theophylline
- Troleandomycin

Interactions with Food/Tobacco/Alcohol

Certain medicines should not be used at or around the time of eating food or eating certain types of food since interactions may occur. Using alcohol or tobacco with certain medicines may also cause interactions to occur. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following may cause an increased risk of certain side effects but may be unavoidable in some cases. If used together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use this medicine, or give you special instructions about the use of food, alcohol, or tobacco.

- Grapefruit Juice

Other Medical Problems

The presence of other medical problems may affect the use of this medicine. Make sure you tell your doctor if you have any other medical problems, especially:

- Alcohol or drug abuse or dependence, or history of, or
- Depression, or history of or
- Lung or breathing problems (eg, respiratory depression) or
- Mental health problems, or history of or
- Seizures, history of—Use with caution. May make these conditions worse.
- Breathing problems, severe or
- Glaucoma, narrow-angle or
- Liver disease, severe or
- Myasthenia gravis or
- Sleep apnea (temporary stopping of breathing during sleep)—Should not be used in patients with these conditions.

- Kidney disease or
- Liver disease, mild or moderate—Use with caution. The effects may be increased because of slower removal of the medicine from the body.

Proper use of Diazepam Intensol

Take this medicine only as directed by your doctor. Do not take more of it, do not take it more often, and do not take it for a longer time than your doctor ordered. If too much of this medicine is taken for a long time, it may become habit-forming (causing mental or physical dependence).

This medicine should come with a Medication Guide. Read and follow the instructions carefully. Ask your doctor if you have any questions.

Swallow the *tablet* whole. Do not crush, break, or chew it.

To use the *oral solution*:

- Measure the oral liquid with the medicine dropper that comes from the package.
- Mix each dose with water, juice, soda or a soda-like beverage before you take it. You may also mix the liquid with a semisolid food such as applesauce or pudding.
- Take the entire mixture right away. It should not be saved to use later.

Dosing

The dose of this medicine will be different for different patients. Follow your doctor's orders or the directions on the label. The following information includes only the average doses of this medicine. If your dose is different, do not change it unless your doctor tells you to do so.

The amount of medicine that you take depends on the strength of the medicine. Also, the number of doses you take each day, the time allowed between doses, and the length of time you take the medicine depend on the medical problem for which you are using the medicine.

- For oral dosage forms (solution or tablets):
 - For anxiety:
 - Adults—2 to 10 milligrams (mg) 2 to 4 times a day.
 - Older adults—At first, 2 to 2.5 mg 1 or 2 times a day. Your doctor may increase your dose if needed.
 - Children 6 months of age and older—At first, 1 to 2.5 mg 3 or 4 times per day. Your child's doctor may increase the dose if needed.
 - Children up to 6 months of age—Use is not recommended.
 - For alcohol withdrawal:
 - Adults—10 milligrams (mg) 3 or 4 times for the first 24 hours, then 5 mg 3 to 4 times per day as needed.
 - Older adults—At first, 2 to 2.5 mg 1 or 2 times a day. Your doctor will gradually increase your dose as needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.

- For muscle spasm:
 - Adults—2 to 10 milligrams (mg) 3 or 4 times a day.
 - Older adults—At first, 2 to 2.5 mg 1 or 2 times a day. Your doctor may increase your dose if needed.
 - Children 6 months of age and older—At first, 1 to 2.5 mg 3 or 4 times per day. Your child's doctor may increase the dose if needed.
 - Children up to 6 months of age—Use is not recommended.
- For seizures:
 - Adults—2 to 10 milligrams (mg) 2 to 4 times a day.
 - Older adults—At first, 2 to 2.5 mg 1 or 2 times a day. Your doctor may increase your dose if needed.
 - Children 6 months of age and older—At first, 1 to 2.5 mg 3 or 4 times per day. Your child's doctor may increase the dose if needed.
 - Children up to 6 months of age—Use is not recommended.

Missed Dose

If you miss a dose of this medicine, take it as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule. Do not double doses.

Storage

Store the medicine in a closed container at room temperature, away from heat, moisture, and direct light. Keep from freezing.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed.

Ask your healthcare professional how you should dispose of any medicine you do not use.

Drop off any unused narcotic medicine at a drug take-back location right away. If you do not have a drug take-back location near you, flush any unused narcotic medicine down the toilet. Check your local drug store and clinics for take-back locations. You can also check the DEA web site for locations. Here is the link to the FDA safe disposal of medicines website:

www.fda.gov/drugs/resourcesforyou/consumers/buyingusingmedicinesafely/ensuringsafeuseofmedicine/safedisposalofmedicines/ucm186187.htm

 [Detailed Diazepam Intensol dosage information](#)

Precautions while using Diazepam Intensol

It is very important that your doctor check the progress of you or your child at regular visits to see if the medicine is working properly. Blood tests may be needed to check for any unwanted effects.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Using this medicine during the later pregnancy may cause problems in your newborn baby (eg, sedation or withdrawal symptoms). Tell your doctor right away if your baby has an abnormal sleep pattern, diarrhea, feeding problems, a high-pitched cry, irritability, low muscle tone, restlessness,

shakiness or tremors, sluggishness, trouble breathing, weight loss, vomiting, or fails to gain weight. If you think you have become pregnant while using the medicine, tell your doctor right away.

This medicine may cause some people, especially older persons, to become drowsy, dizzy, lightheaded, clumsy, unsteady, or less alert than they are normally. Also, this medicine may cause double vision or other vision problems. *Make sure you know how you react to this medicine before you drive, use machines, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are not alert or able to think or see well.*

This medicine will add to the effects of alcohol and other central nervous system (CNS) depressants. Some examples of CNS depressants are antihistamines or medicine for hay fever, allergies, or colds, sedatives, tranquilizers, or sleeping medicine, prescription pain medicine or narcotics, barbiturates or seizure medicines, muscle relaxants, or anesthetics (numbing medicines), including some dental anesthetics. This effect may last for a few days after you or your child stop using this medicine. *Check with your doctor before taking any of the above while you or your child are using this medicine.*

If you or your child develop any unusual or strange thoughts and behavior while taking diazepam, be sure to discuss it with your doctor. Some changes that have occurred in people taking this medicine are like those seen in people who drink too much alcohol. Other changes might be confusion, worsening of depression, hallucinations (seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not there), suicidal thoughts, and unusual excitement, nervousness, or irritability.

Do not stop taking this medicine without checking first with your doctor. Your doctor may want you or your child to gradually reduce the amount you are using before stopping it completely. This may help prevent a worsening of your condition and reduce the possibility of withdrawal symptoms, including hallucinations, seizures, stomach or muscle cramps, sweating, tremors, or unusual behavior.

Symptoms of an overdose include: change or loss of consciousness, confusion, dizziness, faintness, or lightheadedness when getting up suddenly from a lying or sitting position, irregular, fast or slow, or shallow breathing, lack of coordination, loss of strength or energy, muscle pain or weakness, pale or blue lips, fingernails, or skin, shakiness and unsteady walk, unsteadiness, trembling, or other problems with muscle control or coordination, sweating, trouble breathing, unusual drowsiness, dullness, tiredness, weakness or feeling of sluggishness, or unusual weak feeling. Call your doctor right away if you notice these symptoms.

This medicine may be habit-forming. If you feel that the medicine is not working as well, do not use more than your prescribed dose. Call your doctor for instructions.

Do not take other medicines unless they have been discussed with your doctor. This includes prescription or nonprescription (over-the-counter [OTC]) medicines and herbal or vitamin supplements.

Side Effects of Diazepam Intensol

Along with its needed effects, a medicine may cause some unwanted effects. Although not all of these side effects may occur, if they do occur they may need medical attention.

Check with your doctor immediately if any of the following side effects occur:

More common

- Shakiness and unsteady walk
- unsteadiness, trembling, or other problems with muscle control or coordination

Incidence not known

- Agitation
- black, tarry stools
- blistering, flaking, or peeling of the skin
- blurred vision
- changes in patterns and rhythms of speech
- chills
- confusion
- cough
- dark urine
- decrease in the frequency of urination
- decrease in urine volume
- difficulty in passing urine (dribbling)
- discouragement
- dizziness, faintness, or lightheadedness when getting up suddenly from a lying or sitting position
- false beliefs that cannot be changed by facts
- fast heartbeat
- fast or irregular breathing
- feeling sad or empty
- feeling that others are watching you or controlling your behavior
- feeling that others can hear your thoughts
- feeling, seeing, or hearing things that are not there
- fever
- headache
- hyperexcitability
- increased muscle spasms or tone
- irritability
- itching or rash
- lack of memory of what takes place after a certain event
- loss of appetite
- loss of bladder control
- loss of interest or pleasure
- lower back or side pain

- nausea
- nightmares
- outbursts of anger
- painful or difficult urination
- pale skin
- restlessness
- seizures
- slurred speech
- sore throat
- stomach pain
- sweating
- trouble concentrating
- trouble sleeping
- trouble speaking
- ulcers, sores, or white spots in the mouth
- unpleasant breath odor
- unusual behavior
- unusual bleeding or bruising
- unusual feeling of excitement
- unusual tiredness or weakness
- vomiting of blood
- yellow eyes or skin

Get emergency help immediately if any of the following symptoms of overdose occur:

Symptoms of overdose

- Agitation
- change in consciousness
- changes in patterns and rhythms of speech
- confusion
- difficult or trouble breathing
- excitement
- irregular, fast or slow, or shallow breathing
- irritability
- lack of coordination

- loss of consciousness
- loss of strength or energy
- muscle pain or weakness
- pale or blue lips, fingernails, or skin
- restlessness
- shakiness and unsteady walk
- sleepiness
- unsteadiness, trembling, or other problems with muscle control or coordination
- unusual drowsiness, dullness, tiredness, weakness, or feeling of sluggishness

Some side effects may occur that usually do not need medical attention. These side effects may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. Also, your health care professional may be able to tell you about ways to prevent or reduce some of these side effects. Check with your health care professional if any of the following side effects continue or are bothersome or if you have any questions about them:

Incidence not known

- Constipation
- decreased interest in sexual intercourse
- diarrhea
- difficulty with swallowing
- double vision
- dry mouth
- feeling of constant movement of self or surroundings
- inability to have or keep an erection
- increase in sexual ability, desire, drive, or performance
- increased interest in sexual intercourse
- increased watering of the mouth
- indigestion
- loss of sexual ability, desire, drive, or performance
- passing of gas
- seeing double
- sensation of spinning

Other side effects not listed may also occur in some patients. If you notice any other effects, check with your healthcare professional.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

 [Diazepam Intensol side effects](#) (more detail)

Related/similar drugs

Lexapro

Lexapro is used to treat anxiety and major depressive disorder. Learn about side effects ...

Reviews & ratings

7.6 / 10

[2,376 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Cymbalta

Cymbalta (duloxetine) is used to treat major depressive disorder, general anxiety disorder and ...

Reviews & ratings

6.3 / 10

[1,899 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

FEATURED

Repatha

Repatha (evolocumab) is a PCSK9 inhibitor used to lower high cholesterol alongside dietary changes ...

Reviews & ratings

5.3 / 10

[685 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Methocarbamol

Methocarbamol is a muscle relaxant that works by blocking pain sensations. Includes methocarbamol ...

Reviews & ratings

6.4 / 10

[299 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Pregabalin

Pregabalin may be used to treat certain types of pain and used in combination with other ...

Reviews & ratings

6.8 / 10

[1,668 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Clonazepam

Clonazepam is used to treat seizures and panic disorder. Learn about side effects, interactions and ...

Reviews & ratings

8.2 / 10

[2,176 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Buspirone

Buspirone is used to treat symptoms of anxiety, such as fear, tension, irritability and dizziness ...

Reviews & ratings

5.9 / 10

[1,357 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Alprazolam

Alprazolam is used to treat anxiety disorders, panic disorders, and anxiety. Learn about side ...

Reviews & ratings

8.6 / 10

[1,486 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Escitalopram

Escitalopram is an SSRI

antidepressant used to treat major depressive disorder in adults and teens ...

Reviews & ratings

7.5 / 10

[3,962 Reviews](#)

[View more](#)

Commonly used brand name(s)

In the U.S.

- Diazepam Intensol
- Valium

Available Dosage Forms:

- Tablet
- Solution

Therapeutic Class: Antianxiety

Pharmacologic Class: Benzodiazepine, Long Acting

More about Diazepam Intensol (diazepam)

- [Check interactions](#)
- [Compare alternatives](#)
- [Reviews \(8\)](#)
- [Latest FDA alerts \(2\)](#)
- [Side effects](#)
- [Dosage information](#)
- [During pregnancy](#)
- [Drug class: benzodiazepine anticonvulsants](#)
- [Breastfeeding](#)

Patient resources

Other brands

[Valium](#), [Valtoco](#), [Diastat](#), [Diastat AcuDial](#), ... [+3 more](#)

Professional resources

- [Diazepam monograph](#)
- [Diazepam Tablet \(FDA\)](#)

Other brands

[Valium](#), [Valtoco](#), [Diastat](#), [Libervant](#)

Related treatment guides

- [Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
- [Anxiety](#)
- [Endoscopy or Radiology Premedication](#)
- [Seizures](#)

Further information

Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances.

[Medical Disclaimer](#)

DRUG STATUS

Availability	
Rx	Prescription only
Pregnancy & Lactation	
	Risk data available
CSA Schedule*	
4	Some potential for abuse
Approval History	
	Drug history at FDA

User Reviews & Ratings

9.6 / 10

[8 Reviews](#)

Related News

[Neurelis Announces FDA Approval for Immediate Use Seizure Medication Valtoco \(diazepam nasal spray\) in Ages 2 to 5 Years](#)

Drugs.com Mobile App

Access drug & treatment information, identify pills, check interactions and set up personal medication records.



About

[About Drugs.com](#)

[Advertising policy](#)

[Attribution & citations](#)

Terms & privacy

[Terms of use](#)

[Editorial policy](#)

[Privacy policy](#)

Support

[Help center](#)

[Sitemap](#)

[Contact us](#)



[Subscribe to our newsletter](#) for the latest medication news, new drug approvals and FDA alerts.

Drugs.com provides accurate and independent information on more than 24,000 prescription drugs, over-the-counter medicines and natural products. This material is provided for educational purposes only and is not intended for medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Data sources include Micromedex (updated 7 Apr 2025), Cerner Multum™ (updated 13 Apr 2025), ASHP (updated 10 Apr 2025) and others.



Ad Choices
ADVERTISEMENT



Copyright © 2000-2025 Drugs.com. All rights reserved.