

**Name** — D50W, DGlucose®, glucose

**Class** — Glucose-elevating agents; metabolic and endocrine, other

**Pharmacologic Action** — Parenteral dextrose is oxidized to carbon dioxide and water, and provides 3.4 kilocalories/gram of d-glucose

**Indications** — Used for the management of hypoglycemia

**Contraindications** — Hyperglycemia, anuria, diabetic coma, intracranial or intraspinal hemorrhage, dehydrated patients with delirium, glucose-galactose malabsorption syndrome, and documented hypersensitivity

### **Diazepam**

**Name** — Valium®, Diastat®, AcuDial®

**Class** — Benzodiazepine, anticonvulsants, skeletal muscle relaxants, anxiolytic

**Pharmacologic Action** — Modulates postsynaptic effects of GABA-A transmission, resulting in an increase in presynaptic inhibition. Appears to act on part of the limbic system, as well as on the thalamus and hypothalamus, to induce a calming effect

**Indications** — For use in agitated or violent patients, as well as for the management of seizures

**Contraindications** — Documented hypersensitivity, severe respiratory depression

### **Diltiazem**

**Name** — Includes Cardizem®, Dilacor®, Diltiaz®

**Class** — Calcium channel blocker, antidysrhythmic type IV

**Pharmacologic Action** — Inhibits extracellular calcium ion influx across membranes of myocardial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells, resulting in inhibition of cardiac and vascular smooth muscle contraction and thereby dilating main coronary and systemic arteries; no effect on serum calcium concentrations; substantial inhibitory effects on cardiac conduction system, acting principally at AV node, with some effects at sinus node

**Indications** — For management of narrow complex tachycardias

**Contraindications** — Documented hypersensitivity, Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, Lown-Ganong-Levine syndrome, symptomatic severe hypotension (systolic BP less than 90 mmHg), sick sinus syndrome (if no pacemaker), second- and third-degree heart block (if no pacemaker present), and complete heart block. Contraindications for IV administration: Use in newborns (because of benzyl alcohol), concomitant beta-blocker therapy, cardiogenic shock, ventricular tachycardia (must determine whether origin is supraventricular or ventricular)

### **Diphenhydramine**

**Name** — Benadryl®

**Class** — Antihistamine — first generation

**Pharmacologic Action** — Histamine H1-receptor antagonist of effector cells in respiratory tract, blood vessels, and GI smooth muscle

**Indications** — For urticarial and/or pruritis in the management of patients suffering from allergic reaction as well as for the management of patients suffering from dystonia/akathisia

**Contraindications** — Documented hypersensitivity, use controversial in lower respiratory tract disease (such as acute asthma), premature infants and neonates

### **Dopamine**

**Name** — Intropin®

**Class** — Inotropic agent; catecholamine; pressor