Ziprasidone (Geodon^R) in EMS

Unable to obtain any droperidol or haloperidol at this time.

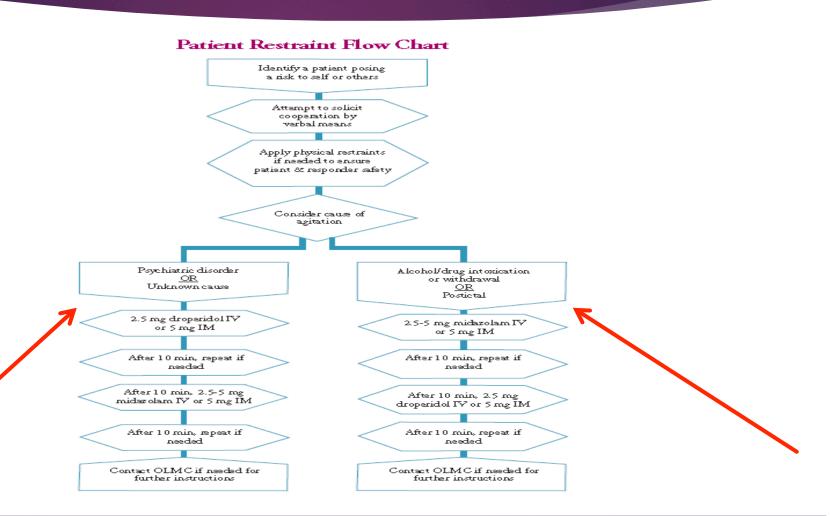
Due to concerns for the safety of our responders and our patients, we needed to find an acceptable substitute.

Nhat is unknown- very few studies have looked at the use of chemical restraint agents in the pre- hospital setting.

Chemical Restraint in EMS Options with current Medication Shortages

JON JUI MD, MPH

Multnomah County EMS Chemical Restraint Protocol



When rapid control of acute agitation is necessary to prevent harm to patient or staff

Geodon: Examples of Patient Presentations

- Found running naked and manic through street. Pt stabbed himself multiple times, restrained by police.
- Smoking crack, raging mad, hit bus station employee, yelling obscenities
- Broke out basement windows, trying to escape from aliens
- Patient screaming and yelling at police telling EMS to arrest police since they violated CIA law.
- Neighbor call PPD pounding on door. Patient in chicken coop stating snipers out to get him.

- Fifth atypical antipsychotic medication to gain FDA approval in 2001.
- ▶ We have been using it in emergency departments safely for over 10 years.

Geodon (ziprasidone): Packaging

A: Geodon for injection is available as single dose vial 20 mg/ mL.



Geodon (ziprasidone) : Cost

► Geodon is approximately \$20.00 per dose compared to \$4.00 for droperidol.

Geodon in EMS

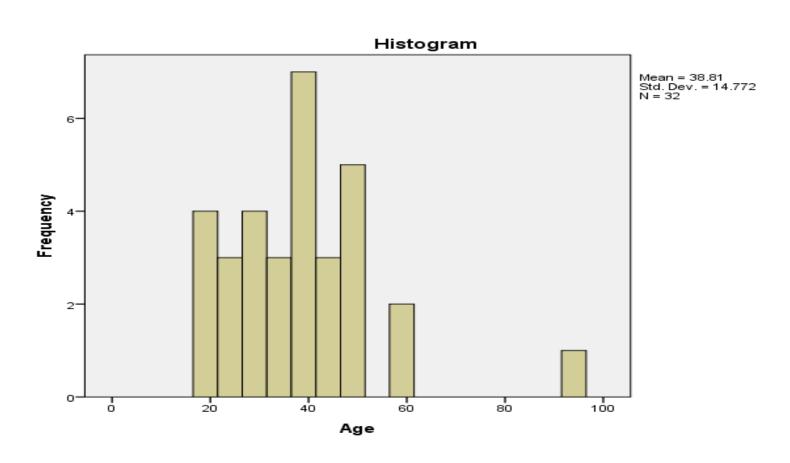
Results of 1st Two months deployment



Geodon in EMS

- From August 13, 2012 to October 25, 2012
- ►32 Consecutive cases

Geodon: Patient Ages



Geodon in EMS Demographics

	Number	Percent
Females	11	35%
Males	21	65%
Total	32	100%

Geodon: Scene Indications

	No	Yes
Danger Self	19	13
Danger Others	3	29
LE Present	9	23

Geodon: Underlying PMH

	NO	YES
ETOH	27 (84%)	5 (16%)
Diabetes	32 (100%)	0 (0%)
Street Drugs	25 (78%)	7 (22%)
Cardiac	32 (100%)	0 (0%)
Psych	16 (50%)	16 (50%)
Seizure	31 (96%)	1 (3%)
Head Injury	31 (97%)	1 (3%)

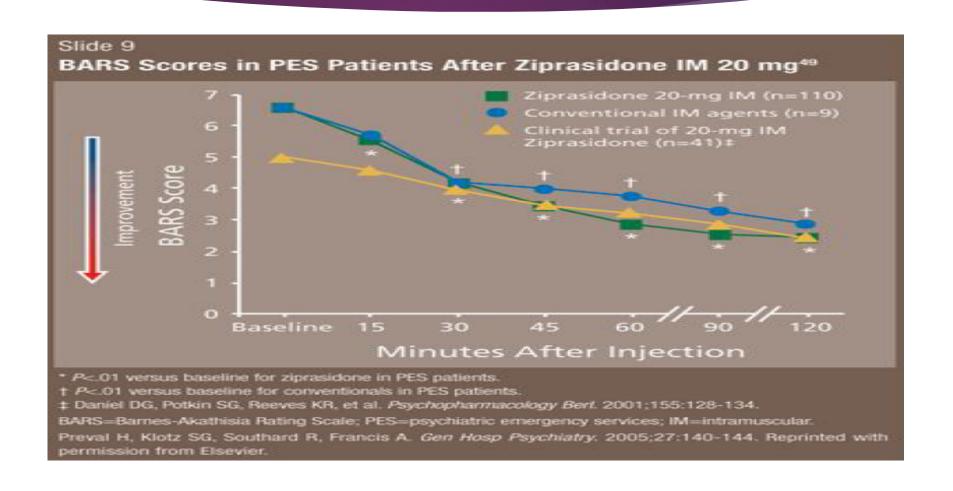
Geodon Efficacy

Geodon (ziprasidone) Time onset of Effects

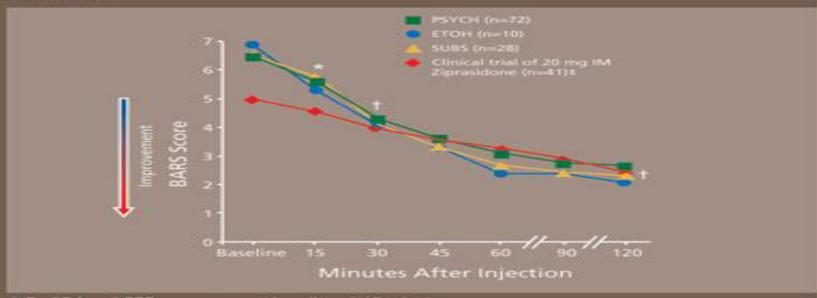
- A: The most likely earliest onset of the sedation effects of Geodon is approximately 15-20 minutes.
- In most cases, the agitation will be markedly decreased in 30 to 45 minutes.

Behavioral Activity Rating Scale

- ▶ 1 = difficult or unable to rouse
- 2 = asleep but responds normally to verbal or physical contact
- ▶ 3 = drowsy, appears sedated
- 4 = quiet and awake (normal level of activity)
- ► 5 = signs of overt (physical or verbal) activity, calms down with instructions
- 6 = extremely or continuously active, not requiring restraint
- ▶ 7 = violent, requires restraint

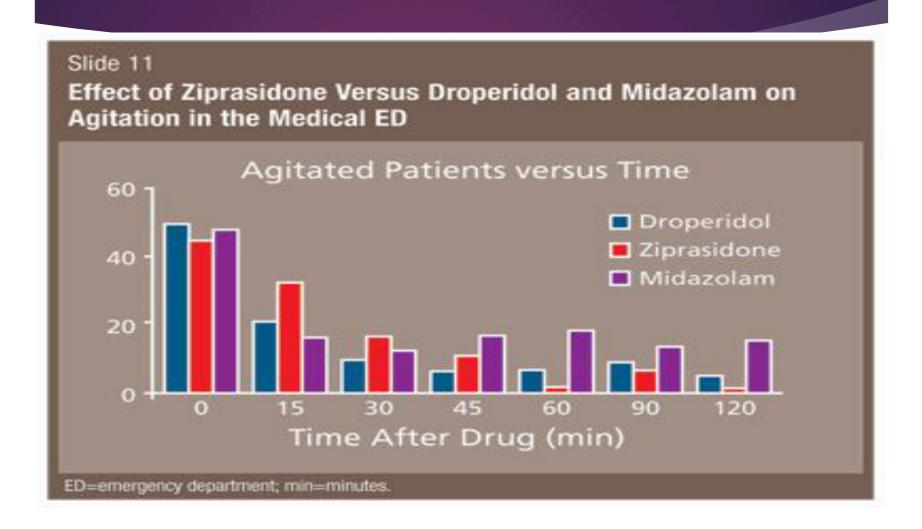






- P<.05 for all PES groups versus baseline at 15 minutes.
- † P<.01 for all PES groups versus baseline at 30 minutes and 2 hours.</p>
- ‡ Daniel DG, Potkin SG, Reeves KR, et al. Psychopharmacology Berl. 2001;155:128-134.

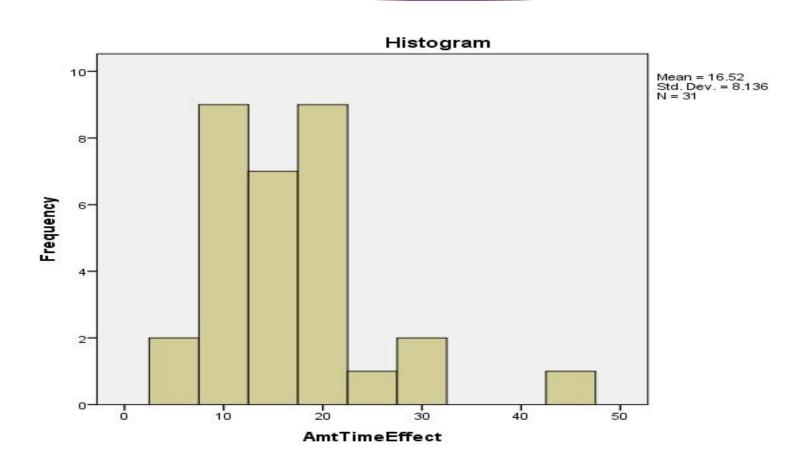
BARS=Barnes-Akathisia Rating Scale; PES=psychiatric emergency services; IM=intramuscular; PSYCH=psychotic agitation; ETOH=alcohol-induced agitation; SUBS=substance-induced agitation. Preval H, Klotz SG, Southard R, Francis A. Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2005;27:140-144. Reprinted with permission from Elsevier.



Geodon: Efficacy of Sedation

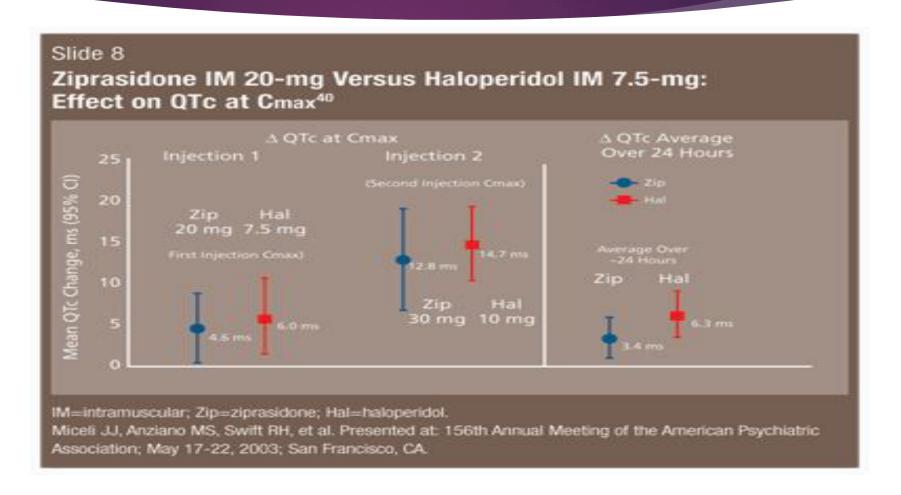
	Yes
Effect None	0 %
Effect Minimal	12 (46%)
Effect Complete	13 (40%)

Geodon: Time to Effect Observed



Geodon Adverse Effects

Geodon (ziprasidone) vs Haldol QT Prolongation



Geodon (ziprasidone) Side Effects

- ► Sedation,
- ► Hypotension
- Extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS)

prolongs QT and cause Torsades

Geodon Summary

Geodon: Summary

- Geodon was effective in decreasing agitation is approximately 50% of the patients
- Onset of effect was approximately 15-20 minutes
- ▶ No adverse effects were identified.
- Most likely the remainder of the effect was observed in the ED (work in progress)

The END