

# Drugs Facts: Benzodiazepines



- Benzodiazepines are depressants legally available through prescription.
- Abuse is associated with adolescents and young adults who take the drug orally or crush it up and snort it to get high.
- Benzodiazepines slow down the central nervous system.
- Overdose effects include shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death.

## What are Benzodiazepines?

Benzodiazepines are central nervous system depressants that produce sedation, induce sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures.

## What is their origin?

Benzodiazepines are only legally available through prescription. Many abusers maintain their drug supply by getting prescriptions from several doctors, forging prescriptions, or buying them illicitly. Alprazolam and diazepam are the two most frequently encountered benzodiazepines on the illicit market.

## What are common street names?

Common street names include Benzos and Downers.

## What do they look like?

The most common benzodiazepines are the prescription drugs Valium<sup>®</sup>, Xanax<sup>®</sup>, Halcion<sup>®</sup>, Ativan<sup>®</sup>, and Klonopin<sup>®</sup>. Tolerance can develop, although at variable rates and to different degrees. Shorter-acting benzodiazepines used to manage insomnia include estazolam (ProSom<sup>®</sup>), flurazepam (Dalmane<sup>®</sup>), temazepam (Restoril<sup>®</sup>), and triazolam (Halcion<sup>®</sup>). Midazolam (Versed<sup>®</sup>), a short-acting benzodiazepine, is utilized for sedation, anxiety, and amnesia in critical care settings and prior to anesthesia. It is available in the United States as an injectable preparation and as a syrup (primarily for pediatric patients).

Benzodiazepines with a longer duration of action are utilized to treat insomnia in patients with daytime anxiety. These benzodiazepines include alprazolam (Xanax<sup>®</sup>), chlordiazepoxide (Librium<sup>®</sup>), clorazepate (Tranxene<sup>®</sup>), diazepam (Valium<sup>®</sup>), halazepam (Paxipam<sup>®</sup>), lorazepam (Ativan<sup>®</sup>), oxazepam (Serax<sup>®</sup>), prazepam (Centrax<sup>®</sup>), and quazepam (Doral<sup>®</sup>). Clonazepam (Klonopin<sup>®</sup>), diazepam, and clorazepate are also used as anticonvulsants.

## How are they abused?

Abuse is frequently associated with adolescents and young adults who take the drug orally or crush it up and snort it to get high. Abuse is particularly high among heroin and cocaine abusers.



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### What is their effect on the mind?

Benzodiazepines are associated with amnesia, hostility, irritability, and vivid or disturbing dreams.

### What is their effect on the body?

Benzodiazepines slow down the central nervous system and may cause sleepiness.

### What are their overdose effects?

Effects of overdose include: Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death.

### Which drugs cause similar effects?

Drugs that cause similar effects include: Alcohol, barbiturates, sleeping pills, and GHB.

### What is their legal status in the United States?

Benzodiazepines are controlled in Schedule IV of the Controlled Substance Act.

## Connecticut Resources

Department of Mental Health  
and Addiction Services  
[www.ct.gov/dmhas](http://www.ct.gov/dmhas)

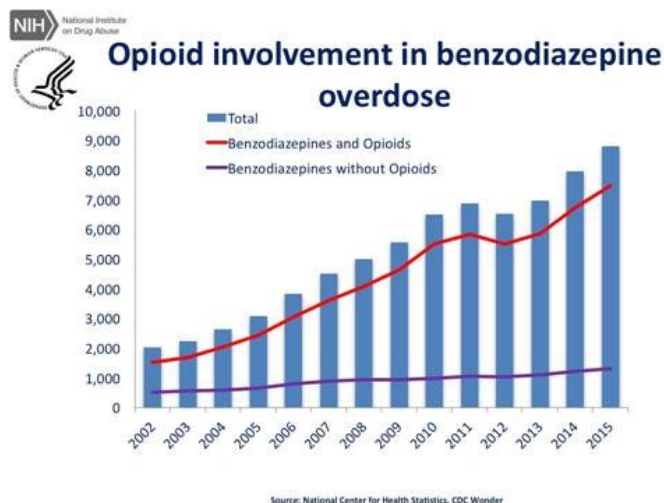
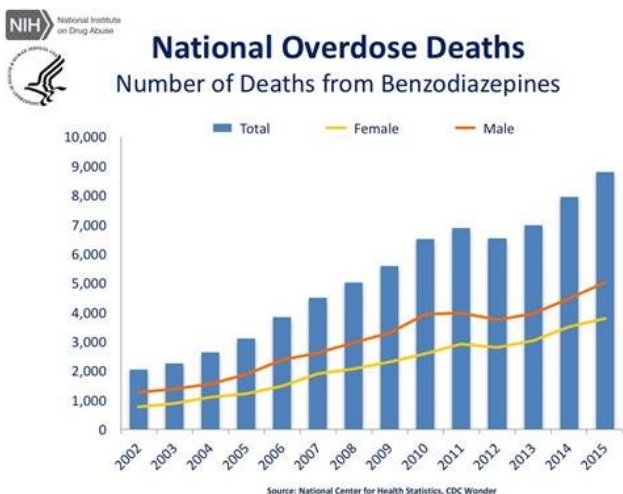
24/7 Access Line 1-800-563-4086

## National Resources

Substance Abuse and Mental  
Health Services Administration  
[www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)  
1.800.662.HELP (4357)

National Institute on  
Drug Abuse  
[www.drugabuse.gov](http://www.drugabuse.gov)

## National Institute on Drug Abuse Overdose Death Rates



Source for these graphics:

[www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdose-death-rates](http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdose-death-rates)

