MONOGRAPH

CLOBAZAM

Scope (Staff):	Medical, Pharmacy, Nursing
Scope (Area):	All Clinical Areas

Child Safe Organisation Statement of Commitment

CAHS commits to being a child safe organisation by applying the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations. This is a commitment to a strong culture supported by robust policies and procedures to reduce the likelihood of harm to children and young people.

This document should be read in conjunction with this **DISCLAIMER**



QUICKLINKS

Dosage/Dosage	Administration	Compatibility	Monitoring
<u>Adjustments</u>	Administration	Compatibility	<u>Monitoring</u>

DRUG CLASS

Clobazam is a benzodiazepine/antiepileptic.1

Clobazam is a High Risk Medicine.

cloBAZam may be confused with CLONazepam. Double check medication.

INDICATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Monotherapy or adjunctive therapy for generalised or partial seizures²
- Recurrent prolonged or repetitive (cluster) seizures³
- Lennox-Gastaut syndrome²
- Dravet syndrome²

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Hypersensitivity to clobazam or any component of the formulation²
- Acute pulmonary insufficiency, marked neuromuscular respiratory weakness, respiratory depression, sleep apnoea^{1, 4}
- Obsessional states, phobic states⁴

Unstable myasthenia gravis⁴

PRECAUTIONS

- Hypersensitivity to other benzodiazepines⁵
- Concurrent use of drugs that cause central nervous system and respiratory depression⁵
- Hepatic and renal impairment^{2, 5}
- Paradoxical reactions such as hyperactive or aggressive behaviour may occur²
- Avoid abrupt discontinuation with prolonged therapy⁵

FORMULATIONS

Listed below are products available at Perth Children's Hospital (PCH), other formulations may be available, check with pharmacy if required:

- 10 mg tablets
- 1 mg/mL suspension

Imprest location: Formulary One

DOSAGE & DOSAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Round doses to the nearest quarter tablet (2.5mg) where possible.

Seizures or epilepsy:

- 2 to 12 years: Initially 0.1-0.25 mg/kg (max 5 mg) twice daily; dose may be titrated up to 0.5 mg/kg (max 20 mg) twice daily³
- 12 to 18 years: Initially 5–10 mg twice daily; dose may be titrated up to 20 mg twice daily² Use the lowest effective dose.

Recommended interval between dose titration is 5 to 7 days.^{2, 3} Shorter intervals may be used at the discretion of a Neurologist.

Refractory Seizures:

- <2 years: Initially 0.5 to 1 mg/kg/<u>day</u>, usually given in divided doses twice daily (usual maximum 5 mg/<u>day</u>). May be increased up to a maximum of 10 mg/<u>day</u>.²
- ≥2 years: Initially 0.3 to 1 mg/kg/<u>day</u>, usually given in divided doses twice daily (usual maximum 20 mg/<u>day</u>). May be increased up to a maximum of 40 mg/<u>day</u>.²

Recurrent prolonged or repetitive (cluster) seizures:

0.25 mg/kg stat. Repeat if necessary³

Prophylaxis of recurrent febrile seizure during febrile illness:

0.25–0.5 mg/kg (max 5 mg), twice daily^{6,7}

Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (children ≥2 years):

- ≤30 kg: Initially 5 mg once daily. Titrate according to response up to 10 mg twice daily²
- >30 kg: Initially 5 mg twice daily. Titrate according to response up to 20 mg twice daily²

Dravet syndrome (>28 days old):

• Initially 0.2 to 0.3 mg/kg/<u>day</u>, usually given in divided doses twice daily. Titrate up to common target range of 0.5 to 2 mg/kg/day.²

Dosing in Overweight and Obese Children:

Calculate dose based on ideal body weight.

Renal impairment:

- eGFR calculator
- Commence with lower doses and use with caution in severe impairment (CrCl <30mL/min).^{1,2}

Hepatic impairment:

 Avoid in severe impairment. In mild-to-moderate impairment consider using lower doses of a short-acting benzodiazepine instead to reduce risk of precipitating coma.^{1, 4}

ADMINISTRATION

- Administer via enteral route, with or without food⁵
- Tablets may be crushed or dispersed in water before administration⁸

MONITORING

- Respiratory rate, sedation (intermittent)^{2,8}
- Mental status (suicidality, depression, behavioural changes)^{2,8}
- Liver function tests, renal function and complete blood count (if clinically indicated)^{2,8}

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Common: Excessive sedation, drowsiness, light-headedness, hypersalivation, ataxia, slurred speech, visual disturbances^{1,2,4}

Infrequent: Confusion, paradoxical excitation, aggression and hostility, anxiety, respiratory depression, headache, hypotension^{1,4}

Rare: Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, urinary retention, blood disorders, transient elevated liver function tests, jaundice¹

STORAGE

Clobazam is a Restricted Schedule 4 (S4R) medication and must be stored securely within an Automatic Dispensing Machine (ADM) as outlined in the <u>Schedule 8 and Restricted Schedule 4</u> Medication Policy.

Tablets: Store below 30°C 8

Suspension: Store between 2°C to 8°C

INTERACTIONS

This medication may interact with other medications; consult PCH approved references (e.g. Clinical Pharmacology), a clinical pharmacist or PCH Medicines Information Service on extension 63546 for more information.

REVERSAL OF OVERDOSE/OVERSEDATION

<u>Flumazenil</u> can be used to reverse the effects of clobazam. Clinical areas must ensure they have access to flumazenil injection before administering clobazam.

Please note: The information contained in this guideline is to assist with the preparation and administration of clobAzam. Any variations to the doses recommended should be clarified with the prescriber prior to administration

Related internal policies, procedures and guidelines

High Risk Medicines Policy

Schedule 8 and Restricted Schedule 4 Medication Policy.

Flumazenil Monograph

References

- 1. Australian Medicines Handbook [Internet]. Australian Medicines Handbook. 2023 [cited 29/12/2023]. Available from: https://amhonline-amh-net-au.pklibresources.health.wa.gov.au/.
- 2. Clobazam: paediatric drug information: Lexicomp; 2023. Available from: https://www-uptodate-com.pklibresources.health.wa.gov.au/contents/clobazam-pediatric-drug-information?source=preview&search=clobazam&anchor=F1006259#F1006259.
- 3. AMH Children's Dosing Companion. Adelaide: Australian Medicines Handbook Pty Ltd; 2023. Available from: https://childrens-amh-net-au.pklibresources.health.wa.gov.au/.
- 4. British National Formulary for Children: BMJ Group,

Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; 2023. Available from: https://www-medicinescomplete-com.pklibresources.health.wa.gov.au/mc/bnfc/current/.

- 5. Clobazam. Clinical Pharmacology powered by ClinicalKey. Philadelphia (PA): Elsevier. 2024 [cited 02/01/2023]. Available from: Clobazam Monograph Clinical Pharmacology (health.wa.gov.au)
- 6. Offringa M, Newton R, Nevitt SJ, Katerina V. Prophylactic drug management for febrile seizures in children. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews. 2021 Jun 16;6:CD003031. PubMed PMID: 34131913. Epub 2021/06/16. eng.
- 7. Silberstein J. Clobazam dose for prevention of recurrent febrile seizure. In: Hong C, editor. 2017.
- 8. MIMS Online [Internet]. Syndey (AUS): MIMS Australia; 2023 [cited 02/01/2024] 2023 Available from: https://www-mimsonline-com-au.pklibresources.health.wa.gov.au/Search/Search.aspx.

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability.

File Path:	W:\Safety & Quality\CAHS\CLOVERS MEDICAL Pharmacy\Procedures Protocols and Guidelines\Medication Monographs_Word\PCH.MED.Clobazam.doc			
Document Owner:	Chief Pharmacist			
Reviewer / Team:	Pharmacist, Senior Pharmacist, Senior Pharmacist, Neurology Consultant, Neurology CNS, Ward 2A SDN			
Date First Issued:	December 2017	Last Reviewed:	Jan 2024	
Amendment Dates:	Jan 2024	Next Review Date:	Feb 2027	
Approved by:	Medication Safety Committee	Date:	Mar 2024	
Endorsed by:	Drugs and Therapeutics Committee	Date:	Apr 2024	
Standards Applicable:	NSQHS Standards: NSMHS: N/A Child Safe Standards: N/A			

Printed or personally saved electronic copies of this document are considered uncontrolled



Healthy kids, healthy communities

Compassion

Excellence Collaboration Accountability

Respect

Neonatology | Community Health | Mental Health | Perth Children's Hospital