Benzodiazepines

General:

Benzodiazepines are the most frequently used tranquillizers, e.g. chlordiazepoxide, diazepam (Valium), triazolam, lorazepam, nitrazepam, conazepam, flunitrazepam, bromazepam, flurazepam, oxazepam and others. They are rapidly absorbed (max. plasma concentration 1-2 h after oral intake), biotransformed in the liver, inactivated by conjugation with glucuronic acid and renally eliminated. Main effects are: anxiolysis (reduction of fear and excitement states), sleep stimulation, muscle relaxation and anticonvulsive effects. Regular consumption can lead to addiction and destruction of sleep structure (abuse insomnia) and loss of cognitive performance. Furthermore, the effect of numerous drugs, especially alcohol, hypnotics, analgesics and stimulants is enhanced by tranquillizers.

The following tests are available:

- **Benzodiazepines in serum**

Indication:	Therapy monitoring, intoxication, multiple drug dependency
Material:	2 ml serum
TAT:	10-14 days*
Method:	LCMS
Units:	ug/l
Ref.- range:	<5.0

- **Benzodiazepines in urine**

Indication:	Therapy monitoring, intoxication
Material:	10 ml urine
TAT:	same day, FML
Method:	EIA
Units:	qualitative
Ref.- range:	negative

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- **Benzodiazepines, confirmation test**

Indication: Confirmation of positive benzodiazepines in screening
Material: 10 ml urine
TAT: 10-14 days*
Method: GCMS
Units: ug/l
Ref.- range: see report

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/