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**Nasal Versus Oral Midazolam Sedation for Anxious Pediatric Dental Patients. S. KIM\*, S. FADAVI, I. PUNWANI, A. KOERBER (University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Chicago (IL)).**

Although the safety and efficacy of Midazolam in anxious pediatric dental patients have been reported in the literature, comparative data about intranasal administration is limited. The purpose for this study was: (1) to evaluate and compare the effect on behavior of the patients between intranasal (IN) and oral (PO) Midazolam, (2) to compare the time of onset and the maximum working time and (3) compare the acceptability by patients. Forty anxious subjects (20 IN, 20 PO), Frankel Scale 3 and 4, age range 2-6 years and ASA I and II, were selected. Patients were sedated randomly with either IN (0.3mg/kg) or PO (0.7 mg/kg) Midazolam. The dental procedure under sedation was videotaped and rated by an independently blinded and calibrated evaluator using Houpt's behavior rating scale. There was no statistical difference for overall behavior (T-Test, n=40, p=0.976) under two routes. The time of onset (T-Test, n=40, p=0.00) by patients were significantly different between IN and PO Midazolam. We conclude that there is no significant difference in behavior under PO and IN Midazolam sedation. This study shows the onset time is faster with IN, the maximum working time is longer in PO, and the acceptability of Midazolam is better with PO. Skim708@cs.com.