



# Analysis of the effect of oral midazolam and triazolam premedication before general anesthesia in patients with disabilities with difficulty in cooperation

Seon Woo Lim<sup>1</sup>, Eunsun So<sup>2</sup>, Hye Joo Yun<sup>2</sup>, Myong-Hwan Karm<sup>2</sup>, Juhea Chang<sup>3</sup>, Hanbin Lee<sup>4</sup>, Hyun Jeong Kim<sup>1</sup>, Kwang-Suk Seo<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Dental Anesthesiology, Seoul National University, School of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Dental Anesthesiology, Seoul National University Dental Hospital, Seoul, Korea

<sup>3</sup>Special Care Clinic, Seoul National University Dental Hospital, Seoul, Korea

<sup>4</sup>Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Seoul National University Dental Hospital, Seoul, Korea

**Background:** When performing dental treatment under general anesthesia in adult patients who have difficulty cooperating due to intellectual disabilities, anesthesia induction may be difficult as well. In particular, patients who refuse to come into the dental office or sit in the dental chair may have to be forced to do so. However, for adult patients with a large physique, physical restraint may be difficult, while oral sedatives as premedication may be helpful. Here, a retrospective analysis was performed to investigate the effect of oral sedatives.

**Methods:** A hospital-based medical information database was searched for patients who were prescribed oral midazolam or triazolam between January 2009 and December 2017. Pre-anesthesia evaluation, anesthesia, and anesthesia recovery records of all patients were analyzed, and information on disability type, reason for prescribing oral sedatives, prescribed medication and dose, cooperation level during anesthesia induction, anesthesia duration, length of recovery room stay, and complications was retrieved.

**Results:** A total of 97 patients were identified, of whom 50 and 47 received midazolam and triazolam, respectively. The major types of disability were intellectual disabilities, autism, Down syndrome, blindness, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. Analyses of changes in cooperation levels after drug administration showed that anesthesia induction without physical restraint was possible in 56.0% of patients in the midazolam group and in 46.8% of patients in the triazolam group ( $P = 0.312$ ).

**Conclusions:** With administration of oral midazolam or triazolam, general anesthesia induction without any physical restraint was possible in approximately 50% of patients, with no difference between the drugs.

**Keywords:** Dental Treatment; General Anesthesia; Intellectual Disability; Midazolam; Sedative Premedication; Triazolam.



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



## INTRODUCTION

When administering dental treatment to adult patients with severe intellectual disabilities, it is generally difficult

to ensure an appropriate cooperation level by behavioral management, and general anesthesia (GA) is therefore performed for effective treatment [1]. However, patients with disabilities who show indications for GA may present difficulties during GA induction due to a lack of

Received: July 21, 2018 • Revised: August 22, 2018 • Accepted: August 23, 2018

Corresponding Author: Kwang-Suk Seo, Department of Dental Anesthesiology, Seoul National University, School of Dentistry, 80, 101 Daehak-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 03080, Korea

Tel: +82-2-2072-0622 Fax: +82-2-766-9427 E-mail: stone90@snu.ac.kr

Copyright© 2018 Journal of Dental Anesthesia and Pain Medicine

cooperation [2]. In particular, it has been reported that when treating adult patients with cooperation impairment accompanied by physical disabilities, autism, Down syndrome or epilepsy, physical restraint was needed in over 30% of such patients during anesthesia induction [3]. Moreover, in many cases, preoperative patient evaluation and lab tests cannot be performed properly, and severe needle phobia makes it often difficult to secure an intravenous (IV) line for anesthesia induction [2]. Unlike in pediatric patients, physical restraint in adult patients with a healthy physique may threaten the safety of the operator or patient, cause postoperative mental suffering, and lead to ethical issues [4].

Premedication is a method typically used to alleviate patient anxiety prior to GA or surgery [5]. In patients with intellectual disabilities, the use of midazolam [6], ketamine [7], and dexmedetomidine [8] has been reported to increase levels of preanesthesia cooperation. However, the use of intramuscular (IM) injections or nasal sprays may present yet another challenge in adult patients who show violent behavior, and oral administration is thus preferred [6], which offers the advantage of inducing positive patient behavior prior to anesthesia, since there is no discomfort for the patient. However, administration of oral sedatives in people with disabilities who are uncooperative bears the risk of respiratory depression and hypoxia due to overdosing or pulmonary aspiration due to vomiting [9,10], while it also has the disadvantages of a slow onset, unpredictability of effects, and possible delays in postoperative recovery [11].

Midazolam is commonly used as a premedication drug for behavior management prior to GA in patients with disabilities [12]. The Special Care Clinic at Seoul National University Dental Hospital (SNUDH) has been performing oral premedication with midazolam when patients with disabilities show severe cooperation impairments. Midazolam is administered orally, 1 or 2 tablets depending on the body weight of the patient. After 20-30 min, when a state of sedation is reached, anesthesia induction can be initiated. However, there may be some patients who do not show adequate sedation, due to their

pharmacological characteristics, while there are other cases when additional IM injection of ketamine is needed because the patient could not be sedated at all or GA is performed while someone forcefully restrains the patient [13].

Unfortunately, since 2013, oral midazolam is no longer commercially available in South Korea. As an alternative to midazolam, SNUDH chose triazolam, which is commonly used for reducing anxiety during dental treatment [14], and since 2014, 2-3 tablets of oral triazolam have been administered as premedication prior to anesthesia induction in adult patients with disabilities who have difficulties cooperating.

While the authors were able to use triazolam as premedication to achieve a cooperation level similar to that achieved with midazolam, reports on the effect of triazolam as premedication prior to anesthesia in adult patients with disabilities who show cooperation difficulties could not be found.

The present study therefore retrospectively analyzed anesthesia and recovery room records of adult patients with disabilities who underwent GA or deep sedation with oral administration of midazolam or triazolam between 2009 and 2017, for the purpose of assessing the premedication effect of triazolam. Patient cooperation levels during anesthesia induction, administered doses, anesthesia duration, and length of recovery room stay were investigated, and the differences between oral midazolam and triazolam were analyzed.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Seoul National University School of Dentistry (IRB No. S-02018014). The SNUDH medical information database was searched for patients who were prescribed oral midazolam or triazolam for dental treatment under GA at the Special Care Clinic between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2017. From the resulting list, only the patients whose anesthesia and

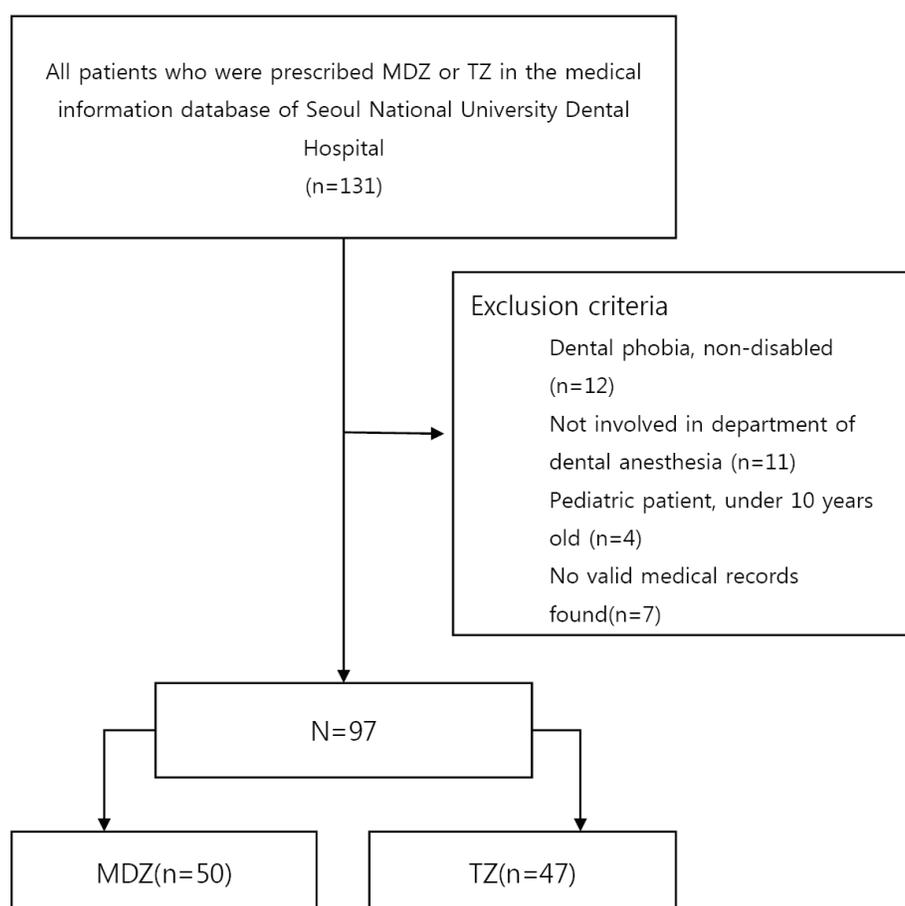


Fig. 1. A flow chart of the study population is presented (MDZ = midazolam, TZ = triazolam).

recovery room records were available and those who underwent GA or deep sedation after actually taking the sedative that was prescribed were included in the study. Preanesthesia evaluation, anesthesia records, and recovery room records of the selected patients were analyzed (Fig. 1), and type of disability, reason for prescribing the oral sedative, administered drug and dose, cooperation level during anesthesia induction, anesthesia duration, and length of recovery room stay were assessed.

All dental patients with disabilities included in the study period had undergone outpatient GA or deep sedation according to the treatment guidelines of the SNUDH Special Care Clinic. Preanesthesia evaluation, which included history taking, physical examinations, and laboratory tests, was performed through an outpatient visit made at least 2 weeks prior to the planned treatment date. Moreover, the patients were given advance notice on

preparations they needed to make prior to anesthesia. On the day of anesthesia, the patients were required to fast for at least 8 h and, subsequently, anesthesia was performed after verifying that there was no exacerbation of any preexisting condition and that the patient did not suffer from other conditions such as a cold. Explanation was given to the guardian on the GA or deep sedation procedure and potential complications, particularly regarding the possibility of using physical restraint, oral administration of triazolam, or IM injections of ketamine if the patient refuses to come into the dental office or shows violent behavior. After providing these explanations, signed informed consent was obtained.

Prior to anesthesia induction, if the patient refused to come into the dental office for GA or showed severely negative behavior, midazolam (Dormicum Tab. 7.5 mg, Roche Inc., Switzerland) or triazolam (Halcion Tab. 0.25

**Table 1.** Cooperation level during dental general anesthesia induction

Cooperation level	Description
Level 1	Willing to receive the anesthetic induction
Level 2	Performed without much problem despite some resistance
Level 3	Performed after physical restraint since cooperation was not possible
Level 4	Performed using other methods, such as IM injection of ketamine, due to the patient being very violent

**Table 2.** Premedication for patient behavior control

Year	Total case	Midazolam	Triazolam	Percent(%)
2017	228	0	17	7.45
2016	210	0	9	4.28
2015	191	0	13	6.8
2014	161	0	8	4.96
2013	164			0
2012	193	5	0	2.59
2011	257	14	0	5.44
2010	232	17	0	7.32
2009	209	14	0	6.69
Total	1845	50	47	5.25

Among a total of 1,845 cases of anesthesia performed on patients with disabilities between 2009 and 2017, oral midazolam or triazolam was administered in 120 cases (6.5%). After excluding non-disability patients, such as dental phobia patients (n = 12), pediatric patients (n = 4), and patients with missing records (n = 7), a total of 97 patients were included in the study.

mg, Pfizer Inc., USA) was used for premedication after explaining the situation to the guardian. In the patient waiting room, midazolam 7.5-22.5 mg (1-3 tablets) or triazolam 0.25-0.75 mg (1-3 tablets), depending on the body weight of the patient, was administered orally with about 100 ml of water. After observing the patient for about 30-40 min, anesthesia induction was initiated. If the patient became unconscious, they were moved to the dental chair and, while measuring the vital signs, intravenous anesthetics were administered after intravenous catheter insertion or sevoflurane induction was performed. If the patient did not respond at all or very little to oral midazolam or triazolam, anesthesia induction was performed under physical restraint without any additional drug administration. If the patient vigorously refused, 5 mg/kg of ketamine were administered via IM injection, and anesthesia was induced after the patient lost consciousness. In other words, the appropriate method for anesthesia induction was selected according to how each patient responded. The anesthesia records contained information on the anesthesia induction process, the patient's response over time after midazolam or triazolam administration, and their cooperation level. As shown in

Table 1, cooperation was assessed on 4 levels and recorded accordingly [3]. Upon completion of GA or deep sedation, the patients were transferred to the recovery room, monitored until they regained complete consciousness, and when they were able to walk out on their own they were given an explanation on precautions and discharged.

For each item investigated, results are presented as the number of patients or the mean value plus standard deviation, as well as maximum and minimum values. Where necessary, results are presented as percentages. During medical history taking, if records were missing or incomplete, only valid data were used in the analysis. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 25 (IBM Inc, USA); paired t-tests and chi-square tests were conducted, and a P-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## RESULTS

### 1. Patient characteristics

During the study period, a total of 1,845 patients

Table 3. Patient characteristics

	midazolam		triazolam		P-value
	N	mean $\pm$ SD (range)	N	mean $\pm$ SD (range)	
Age (yr)	50	20.1 $\pm$ 6.5 (10 - 40)	47	25.9 $\pm$ 8.5 (11 - 49)	0.002
Weight (kg)	50	64.0 $\pm$ 17.1 (31 - 100)	47	68.5 $\pm$ 17.0 (41 - 115)	0.228
Height (cm)	44	162.1 $\pm$ 14.5 (137 - 187)	47	165.3 $\pm$ 10.1 (141 - 189)	0.741
		number of patients		number of patients	
Sex (M/F)	50	41 / 9	47	33 / 14	0.233
ASA(1/2/3)	50	14/35/1	47	7/40/0	0.112

Table 4. Type of patient disease

	Mental retardation	Autism	Down syndrome	Blindness	Cerebral palsy	Epilepsy	Total
Midazolam	17 (34%)	20 (40%)	6 (12%)	3 (6%)	3 (6%)	1 (2%)	50 (100%)
Triazolam	27 (57.4%)	13 (27.7%)	3 (6.4%)	2 (4.3%)	1 (2.1%)	1 (2.1%)	47 (100%)
Total	44 (45.4%)	33 (34%)	9 (9.3%)	5 (5.2%)	4 (4.1%)	2 (2.1%)	97 (100%)

P = 0.289, Fisher's exact test

Table 5. Number of tablets administered by drug group

Tablet	1	1.5	2	3	mg/kg	Total
Midazolam (7.5mg/tablet)	4 (8%)	1 (2%)	44 (88.0%)	1 (2%)	0.24 $\pm$ 0.058 (range 0.11-0.39)	50
Triazolam (0.25mg/tablet)	6 (12.8%)	0	27 (57.4%)	14 (29.8%)	0.0081 $\pm$ 0.0022 (range 0.0031-0.0129)	47
Total	10	1	71	15		97

P = 0.014, Fisher's exact test

underwent GA or deep sedation at the SNUDH Special Care Clinic. The study population of the present study comprised 97 of these patients; 50 patients who received midazolam premedication between 2009 and 2012 and 47 patients who received triazolam premedication between 2014 and 2017 (Table 2). The characteristics of the selected patients were as shown in Table 3. Major disabilities included intellectual disability (n = 44), autism (n = 33), Down syndrome (n = 9), blindness (n = 5), cerebral palsy (n = 4), and epilepsy (n = 2) (Table 4). The reasons for administering the oral sedative to the patient included refusal to come into the dental office (n = 62, 63.9%), refusal to sit in the dental chair (n = 17, 17.5%), and severe needle phobia (n = 18, 18.6%), with no differences between the 2 premedication groups (P = 0.172).

## 2. Administered dose

The drug formulation was in tablet form, and since most patients were able to swallow pills, the drug was administered as tablets without dividing it by body weight

or powdering it. For midazolam, 2 tablets (88.0%) were usually administered. With triazolam, 1-2 tablets were usually administered in the first year and 2-3 tablets in the subsequent years. When calculated as dose per weight, 0.24  $\pm$  0.06 mg/kg (range 0.11-0.39) of midazolam and 0.0081  $\pm$  0.0022 mg/kg (range 0.0031-0.0129) of triazolam were administered (Table 5).

## 3. Patient cooperation level during anesthesia induction after oral sedative administration

The number of patients who underwent GA and deep sedation was 46 (92%) and 4 (8%) in the midazolam group, respectively, and 41 (87%) and 5 (11%) in the triazolam group, respectively. Dental treatment was canceled in 1 patient (2%) in the triazolam group due to lack of cooperation. The results of the analysis on the changes in patient cooperation levels after oral sedative administration are shown in Table 6. When cooperation level was analyzed by dividing the patients into groups without physical restraint (levels 1 and 2) and groups

Table 6. Patient cooperation level during anesthesia induction after oral sedative administration

	Cooperation Level				Total N(%)
	1	2	3	4	
Midazolam	16 (32%)	12 (24%)	17 (34%)	5 (10%)	50 (100%)
Triazolam	5 (10.6%)	17 (36.2%)	22 (46.8%)	3 (6.4%)	47 (100%)
Total	21 (21.6%)	29 (29.9%)	39 (40.2%)	8 (8.2%)	97 (100%)

P = 0.150, Fisher's exact test

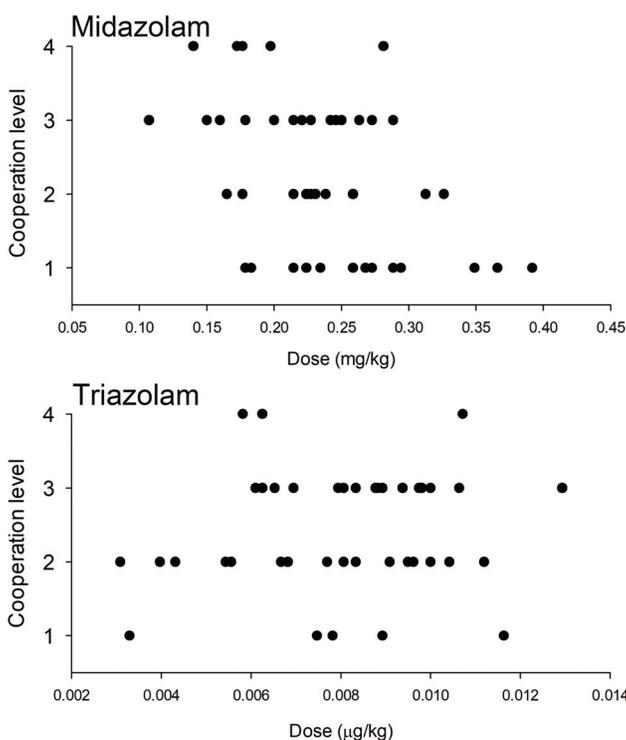


Fig. 2. Relationship between cooperation level and dose per weight (kg) of midazolam and triazolam

requiring physical restraint (levels 3 and 4), anesthesia induction without physical restraint by achieving adequate sedation was possible in 56.0% and 46.8% of the patients in the midazolam and triazolam group, respectively (P = 0.312). The time from oral administration to GA was  $30.6 \pm 7.7$  min (range 15-55 min) and  $27.7 \pm 10.0$  min (range 15-60 min) in the midazolam and triazolam group, respectively (P = 0.113).

The results of the analysis of cooperation level according to dose per weight by drug administered to the patient are shown in Fig. 2. For midazolam, administration of  $\geq 0.3$  mg/kg resulted in a cooperation level of 2 or below, whereas administration of  $\leq 0.15$  mg/kg resulted in a cooperation level of 3 or higher. On the other hand, there was no correlation between increase in

dose per weight and improvement in cooperation level in the triazolam group.

#### 4. Dental treatment

The most common type of dental treatment performed on the patient was caries treatment (96%), followed in order by tooth extraction (10%), periodontal treatment (8%), and prosthodontic treatment (2%).

#### 5. Anesthesia duration and length of recovery room stay

The duration of GA performed on the patient, time from oral administration to arrival at recovery room, and length of recovery room stay are shown in Table 7. There were no significant differences between the midazolam

Table 7. Anesthesia duration and length of recovery room stay

	N	midazolam mean $\pm$ SD (range)	N	triazolam mean $\pm$ SD (range)	P-value
General anesthesia					
Anesthesia time (min)	46	215.4 $\pm$ 100 (69.9 - 480)	41	194 $\pm$ 76.7 (75 - 399.9)	0.425
from PO to PACU (min)	46	246.6 $\pm$ 100 (85 - 504.9)	41	221.7 $\pm$ 76.7 (105 - 429.9)	0.3
PACU duration (min)	46	94 $\pm$ 45.1 (19.9 - 279.9)	41	94.1 $\pm$ 33.7 (45 - 200)	0.624
Deep sedation					
Anesthesia time (min)	4	71.2 $\pm$ 21.3 (45 - 94.9)	3	68.3 $\pm$ 10.4 (60 - 80)	0.738
from PO to PACU (min)	4	96.2 $\pm$ 16.5 (74.9 - 115)	3	96.6 $\pm$ 20.8 (80 - 119.9)	0.1
PACU duration (min)	4	95 $\pm$ 28.8 (60 - 129.9)	3	53.3 $\pm$ 25.1 (30 - 80)	0.114

Legends to illustrations

and triazolam group. In the triazolam group, flumazenil was administered in 3 patients due to the procedure being completed too early.

## DISCUSSION

Performing anesthesia induction when bringing adult patients with disabilities who refuse to cooperate into the dental office room represents a major challenge for anesthesiologists. Nonetheless, performing GA on adult patients with disabilities in order to complete all possible treatments within a single round of anesthesia, instead of multiple rounds of treatments, can be very beneficial to the patients. Successful anesthesia induction can help form a favorable relationship between the patient and dentist, since treatment under anesthesia does not induce dental phobia in the patient. Moreover, because the patient does not move, anesthesia enables high quality treatment and reduces stress in the operator and patient [15].

To perform anesthesia induction in patients who strongly refuse anesthesia, various methods are being used, including comforting the patient, administering premedication, and using physical restraint. During the process of physically restraining the patient in unavoidable situations, the patient or the medical staff attempting anesthesia may be injured. Moreover, difficulties with airway maintenance may occur during anesthesia, and there is a high likelihood of the patient

being exposed to possible anesthesia complications, such as hyper- or hypotension [16]. Forced restraint poses a risk of mental shock to the patient, and when the guardian of the patient witnesses such restraint, the relationship between the guardian and doctor may be compromised or legal problems may arise.

However, patients with intellectual disabilities have experience with physical restraint or abuse and have difficulties with situation awareness; as a result, there is controversy about the occurrence of stress syndrome in such patients [17]. However, studies have reported that patients with brain injury who were forcibly restrained during treatment responded more poorly during their subsequent treatments [18] and that patients who struggled during anesthesia induction tended to show slower recovery [19] and an increased frequency of excitatory responses in their daily life [20].

Because of these reasons, increasing the patient cooperation level by using premedication is preferred over using physical restraint. A review of articles on the effects of premedication using preanesthesia sedatives showed that premedication is mostly used for reducing preanesthesia anxiety in pediatric patients, while reports on its use in adult patients with disabilities are difficult to find. Premedication that can be used generally include oral administration of midazolam, IM injection of ketamine, and administration of dexmedetomidine [21]. However, oral administration is preferred over IV or IM injection, since it has a higher patient compliance. Among the sedatives that can be administered orally, fast-acting

drugs with a short half-life that can be used during anesthesia induction are limited to just midazolam and triazolam. Some studies have reported on oral administration of ketamine [7] or dexmedetomidine [8], which is typically administered by IV injections, in adult patients with disabilities, but in South Korea, these 2 drugs are approved for injection purposes only, and thus, oral administration of these drug has legal ramifications.

Benzodiazepines can reduce preanesthesia anxiety and improve cooperation levels during anesthesia induction owing to their sedative effect and, in addition, their amnesic effect can help block unpleasant memories formed during anesthesia induction from being recalled. In particular, after oral administration of midazolam, a sedative effect appears within 20-30 min. A study that orally administered midazolam syrup as premedication prior to GA in pediatric patients showed that the effect of administering 0.25 mg/kg was equivalent to that of higher doses of 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg [22]. In pediatric patients, the maximum effect generally appears within 20-30 min after oral administration, and the effect is sustained for 90 min. However, the effect may appear from 10 min after oral administration in some cases [23]. Moreover, since the effect begins to disappear after 45 min, additional drug administration may be necessary. Although midazolam can be administered by an intranasal route, the patient may experience this as unpleasant.

Generally, the purpose of premedication using sedatives such as midazolam is to reduce anxiety about anesthesia and surgery, and not to induce lower consciousness. However, most studies that used premedication for the purpose of inducing lower consciousness did so to control behavior in pediatric patients with no cognitive impairment. Therefore, it is difficult to use such findings to set an appropriate dose for adult patients with disabilities. In particular, overdoses of oral sedatives in patients with cerebral palsy or brain lesions puts them at risk of respiratory depression. A study on premedication for dental treatment in adult patients with disabilities reported that when midazolam was administered by IM injection (0.15 mg/kg) and orally (0.3

mg/kg), oral administration was more effective than IM administration [6]. Because the doses of most studies were used for premedication in pediatric patients, using them as a reference for adult patients with disabilities would be questionable. However, based on years of clinical use of midazolam, the present study reveals that 2 tablets of midazolam are generally used for premedication, and the post-hoc analysis results show that on average, 0.24 mg/kg of midazolam are administered.

Triazolam is a benzodiazepine class oral sedative with fast onset and action, which is often used for treating insomnia. In addition to its hypnotic effect, it also has amnesic, anti-anxiety, sedative, and anticonvulsant effects, and it is effective in reducing anxiety during dental treatment [14]. Moreover, oral administration prior to dental IV sedation is known to significantly reduce the recall of discomfort felt during IV catheter insertion [24]. Generally, the drug is sold in 0.25-mg tablets and administered orally or sublingually. With an oral administration, the maximum effect appears in 1 h, while the elimination half-life is known to be 1.5-5.5 h. Overdoses may cause complications such as respiratory depression, coma, and seizures, especially in patients with cerebral palsy or brain lesions, but recovery is possible by gradual injection of flumazenil. For oral administration, South Asians show higher peak blood concentrations than Caucasians, while their time to reach peak concentrations is also known to be shorter with 45 min (30-75 min) [25].

Studies on triazolam dosage in healthy adults reported that when 0.25-, 0.5-, and 0.75-mg doses of triazolam were administered sublingually, peak BIS depression was reached after 80 min with a single 0.25-mg dose, while gradual administration of 0.5 and 0.75 mg showed a maximum effect being reached at  $67 \pm 14$  and  $60 \pm 16$  min, respectively [26]. Since the study population in the present study consisted of adult patients with intellectual disabilities, it would be difficult to directly apply the results mentioned above. However, analyses of years of clinical data showed that 0.5-0.75 mg was administered, which indicates a dose distribution that is similar to the one in the studies mentioned above. Because the drug is available

in tablet form, it was administered according to the body weight of each patient, but it was difficult to estimate the appropriate dose. In the present study, anesthesia induction may have been performed slightly early with respect to the effect onset time of the drug, but the analysis of the patient's responses according to time after oral administration did not show noticeable differences.

In the triazolam group, flumazenil was used in 3 cases, all of which involved patients with severe intellectual disabilities. Two of the patients had received 3 tablets of triazolam, whereas the other patient, weighing 40 kg, had received 2 tablet. In all 3 cases, the operating time was short, within about 1 h, and an IV injection of 0.5 mg of flumazenil was given due to breathing depression after extubation. In all 3 cases, the patients were discharged after staying in the recovery room for about 1 h.

In conclusion, using oral sedatives as premedication in adult patients with disabilities and cooperation difficulties can allow anesthesia induction without any physical restraint in approximately 50% of all cases, while a comparison between triazolam and midazolam showed no significant difference. In addition, there were no significant differences in time to anesthesia induction and recovery time between the 2 groups.

The present study retrospectively reviewed patient medical records. Although detailed records of patient responses before and after drug administration were available, there were some missing data. Moreover, because the study was not conducted with the study population divided by dose groups, it may be difficult to use the current findings for determining the appropriate administration dose.

#### AUTHOR ORCID*s*

Seon Woo Lim: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8607-7639>  
 Eunsun So: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3335-1563>  
 Hye Joo Yun: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3913-6960>  
 Myong-Hwan Karm: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7494-4747>  
 Juhea Chang: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7928-9980>  
 Hanbin Lee: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8533-8435>  
 Hyun Jeong Kim: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9265-7549>  
 Kwang-Suk Seo: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5906-0639>

**NOTE:** The authors have no conflicts of interest.

#### REFERENCES

1. Lim M, Borromeo GL. The use of general anesthesia to facilitate dental treatment in adult patients with special needs. *J Dent Anesth Pain Med* 2017; 17: 91-103.
2. Haywood PT, Karalliedde LD. General anesthesia for disabled patients in dental practice. *Anesth Prog* 1998; 45: 134-8.
3. Seo KS, Shin TJ, Kim HJ, Han HJ, Han JH, Kim HJ, et al. Clinico-statistical analysis of cooperation and anesthetic induction method of dental patients with special needs. *J Korean Dent Soc Anesthesiol* 2009; 9: 9-16.
4. Christiansen E, Chambers N. Induction of anesthesia in a combative child; management and issues. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2005; 15: 421-5.
5. American Dental Association. Guidelines for the use of sedation and general anesthesia by dentists 2007.
6. Hanamoto H, Boku A, Sugimura M, Oyamaguchi A, Inoue M, Niwa H. Premedication with midazolam in intellectually disabled dental patients: Intramuscular or oral administration? A retrospective study. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal* 2016; 21: e470-6.
7. Horacek J, Palenicek T, Malek J, Scigel V, Kurzova A, Hess L. The influence of clonidine on oral ketamine-midazolam premedication in intellectually disabled patients indicated for dental procedures: Double-blind comparison of two sedation regimes. *Neuro Endocrinol Lett* 2012; 33: 380-4.
8. Lee Y, Kim J, Kim S, Kim J. Intranasal administration of dexmedetomidine (dex) as a premedication for pediatric patients undergoing general anesthesia for dental treatment. *J Dent Anesth Pain Med* 2016; 16: 25-9.
9. Koh GH, Kim SH, Son HJ, Jo JY, Choi SS, Park SU, et al. Pulmonary aspiration during intubation in a high-risk patient: A video clip and clinical implications. *J Dent Anesth Pain Med* 2018; 18: 111-4.
10. Son YG, Shin J, Ryu HG. Pneumonitis and pneumonia

- after aspiration. *J Dent Anesth Pain Med* 2017; 17: 1-12.
11. Higgins M. Dental anesthesiology--an access to care issue. *Alpha Omegan* 2006; 99: 56-63.
  12. Boyle CA, Manley MC, Fleming GJ. Oral midazolam for adults with learning disabilities. *Dent Update* 2000; 27: 190-2.
  13. Lee BS, Seo KS, Shin TJ, Kim HJ, Han HJ, Chang J. Premedication of oral midazolam for smooth anesthesia induction of uncooperative patients. *J Korean Dent Soc Anesthesiol* 2011; 11: 125-32.
  14. Lieblich SE, Horswell B. Attenuation of anxiety in ambulatory oral surgery patients with oral triazolam. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1991; 49: 792-6.
  15. Solomon A. Indications for dental anesthesia. *Dent Clin North Am* 1987; 31: 75-80.
  16. Peretz B, Gluck GM. The use of restraint in the treatment of paediatric dental patients: Old and new insights. *Int J Paediatr Dent* 2002; 12: 392-7.
  17. Mitchell A, Clegg J. Is post-traumatic stress disorder a helpful concept for adults with intellectual disability? *J Intellect Disabil Res* 2005; 49: 552-9.
  18. Luiselli JK, Pace GM, Dunn EK. Antecedent analysis of therapeutic restraint in children and adolescents with acquired brain injury: A descriptive study of four cases. *Brain Inj* 2003; 17: 255-64.
  19. Holm-Knudsen RJ, Carlin JB, McKenzie IM. Distress at induction of anaesthesia in children. A survey of incidence, associated factors and recovery characteristics. *Paediatr Anaesth* 1998; 8: 383-92.
  20. Tripi PA, Palermo TM, Thomas S, Goldfinger MM, Florentino-Pineda I. Assessment of risk factors for emergence distress and postoperative behavioural changes in children following general anaesthesia. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2004; 14: 235-40.
  21. Bozkurt P. Premedication of the pediatric patient - anesthesia for the uncooperative child. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2007; 20: 211-5.
  22. Cote CJ, Cohen IT, Suresh S, Rabb M, Rose JB, Weldon BC, et al. A comparison of three doses of a commercially prepared oral midazolam syrup in children. *Anesth Analg* 2002; 94: 37-43.
  23. Levine MF, Spahr-Schopfer IA, Hartley E, Lerman J, MacPherson B. Oral midazolam premedication in children: The minimum time interval for separation from parents. *Can J Anaesth* 1993; 40: 726-9.
  24. Stopperich PS, Moore PA, Finder RL, McGill BE, Weyant RJ. Oral triazolam pretreatment for intravenous sedation. *Anesth Prog* 1993; 40: 117-21.
  25. Kinirons MT, Lang CC, He HB, Ghebreselasie K, Shay S, Robin DW, et al. Triazolam pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in caucasians and southern asians: Ethnicity and cyp3a activity. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1996; 41: 69-72.
  26. Pickrell JE, Hosaka K, Jackson DL, Heima M, Kharasch E, Milgrom PM. Expanded studies of the pharmacokinetics and clinical effects of multidose sublingual triazolam in healthy volunteers. *J Clin Psychopharmacol* 2009; 29: 426-31.