

Table 4 - Results

Initial Etomidate dose (mean) (mg/kg)	0.13
Mean total Etomidate Dose	0.15
Total Number experiencing Myoclonus	4
Mild	2
Moderate	1
Severe	1
Time to onset of myoclonus after etomidate administration (mean) , s	52
Duration of Myoclonus (mean),s	90

CONCLUSION

From this we came to the conclusion that the incidence of Etomidate induced myoclonus is considerably less (only in 2.4% of patients) when compared with other ED studies.

Etomidate was found to be a useful agent for procedural sedation in emergency medicine because it provides effective, brief sedation with little hemodynamic compromise.

According to previous data, transient myoclonus occurs frequently with etomidate, incidence in the range 20 – 33%. We came to the conclusion that the incidence of Etomidate induced myoclonus is considerably less (only in 2.4% of patients) when compared with other ED studies. It is relatively safe and preferred agent for procedural sedation in Emergency department.

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