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Full Product Monograph available upon request.

XYLOCAINE® PARENTERAL SOLUTIONS

Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection USP 0.5%, 1%, and 2%
Lidocaine Hydrochloride and Epinephrine Injection USP 1%, 1.5% and 2%
Local Anesthetic

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Nonmedicinal Ingredients
Parenteral	Sterile solution 5, 10, 15 and 20 mg/mL lidocaine hydrochloride 10, 15 and 20 mg/mL lidocaine hydrochloride solutions with epinephrine contain 0.010 mg/mL (1:100,000) or 0.025 mg/mL (1:200,000) epinephrine	Multidose vials: All multidose vials of lidocaine hydrochloride and lidocaine hydrochloride with epinephrine contain methylparaben Solutions with Epinephrine: sodium metabisulfite and citric acid (contain preservatives, please refer to the product label) <i>For a complete listing see Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section.</i>

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

Adults (≥ 18 years of age):

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions (lidocaine hydrochloride) are indicated for production of local or regional anesthesia by:

- infiltration techniques including percutaneous injection,
- peripheral nerve block techniques such as brachial plexus and intercostal blocks, and
- central neural techniques including epidural and caudal blocks, when the accepted procedures for these techniques, as described in standard textbooks, are observed.

Geriatrics (> 65 years of age):

Elderly patients should be given reduced doses commensurate with their age and physical condition (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-Special Populations).

Pediatrics (< 18 years of age):

Children should be given reduced doses commensurate with their age, weight and physical condition (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-Special Populations).

Lidocaine should be used with caution in children younger than two years of age as there are insufficient data to support the safety and efficacy of this product in this patient population at this time.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions (lidocaine hydrochloride) are contraindicated in:

- patients with a known history of hypersensitivity to local anesthetics of the amide type or to other components of the solution (see DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING),
- Patients with a known history of hypersensitivity to sodium metabisulfite and/or citric acid (stabilizers used in solutions containing epinephrine),
- Patients with a known history of hypersensitivity to methylparaben and/or propylparaben (preservatives used in multidose solutions), or to their metabolite para amino benzoic acid (PABA).
Solutions of lidocaine containing parabens should also be avoided in patients with a history of allergic reactions to ester local anesthetics, which are metabolized to PABA.

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions containing antiseptics (e.g. methylparaben) should not be used for epidural or spinal anesthesia, or for any route of administration that would introduce solution into the cerebrospinal fluid because the safety of these agents has not been established with regard to intrathecal injection, either intentional or accidental. These solutions should not be administered intra-ocular or retro-ocular.

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions containing antiseptics should not be used in doses greater than 15 mL for other types of blockades.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

General

LOCAL ANESTHETICS SHOULD ONLY BE EMPLOYED BY CLINICIANS WHO ARE WELL VERSED IN DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF DOSE-RELATED TOXICITY AND OTHER ACUTE EMERGENCIES THAT MIGHT ARISE FROM THE BLOCK TO BE EMPLOYED AND THEN ONLY AFTER ENSURING THE IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY OF OXYGEN, OTHER RESUSCITATIVE DRUGS, CARDIOPULMONARY EQUIPMENT AND THE PERSONNEL NEEDED TO PROVIDE PROPER TREATMENT IN THE EVENT OF AN ACUTE EMERGENCY (see also ADVERSE REACTIONS AND OVERDOSAGE), DELAY IN PROPER MANAGEMENT OF DOSE-RELATED TOXICITY, UNDERVENTILATION FROM ANY CAUSE, AND/OR ALTERED SENSITIVITY MAY LEAD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACIDOSIS, CARDIAC ARREST AND POSSIBLY, DEATH.

AN INTRAVENOUS CANNULA MUST BE INSERTED BEFORE THE LOCAL ANESTHETIC IS INJECTED THROUGH NERVE BLOCKS WHICH MAY RESULT IN HYPOTENSION OR BRADYCARDIA, OR WHERE AN ACUTE SYSTEMIC TOXICITY MAY DEVELOP FOLLOWING INADEQUATE INTRAVASCULAR INJECTION. THE LOWEST DOSAGE OF LOCAL ANESTHETIC THAT RESULTS IN EFFECTIVE ANESTHESIA OR ANALGESIA SHOULD BE USED TO AVOID HIGH PLASMA LEVELS AND SERIOUS ADVERSE REACTIONS. INJECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE SLOWLY OR IN INCREMENTAL DOSES, WITH FREQUENT ASPIRATIONS BEFORE AND DURING THE INJECTION TO AVOID INTRAVASCULAR INJECTION.

Reports of Irreversible Chondrolysis with Intra-articular Injections of Local Anesthetics Following Surgery:

Intra-articular infusions of local anesthetics following arthroscopic and other surgical procedures are an unapproved use, and there have been post-marketing reports of irreversible chondrolysis in patients receiving such infusions. The majority of reported cases of irreversible chondrolysis have involved the shoulder joint; cases of gleno-humeral irreversible chondrolysis have been described in pediatric and adult patients following intra-articular infusions of local anesthetics with and without epinephrine for periods of 4 to 72 hours. The time of onset of symptoms, such as joint pain, stiffness and loss of motion can be variable, but may begin as early as the 2nd month after surgery. Currently, there is no effective treatment for irreversible chondrolysis; patients who experienced irreversible chondrolysis have required additional diagnostic and therapeutic arthroscopic and/or shoulder replacement. XYLOCAINE should not be used for post-operative intra-articular infusion (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Major Peripheral Nerve Blocks: Major peripheral nerve blocks may imply the administration of a large volume of local anesthetic in areas of high vascularity, often close to large vessels where there is an increased risk of intravascular injection and/or rapid systemic absorption which can lead to high plasma concentrations. **Repeat Dosing:** Repeated doses of XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions (lidocaine hydrochloride) may cause significant increases in blood levels with each repeated dose because of slow accumulation of the drug or its metabolites. Tolerance to elevated blood levels varies with the status of the patient. Dehydrated, elderly patients, acutely ill patients and patients with renal impairment should be given reduced doses commensurate with their age and physical condition (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-Special Populations).

Use of Parenteral Solutions Containing Epinephrine: XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions containing epinephrine should not be used in areas of the body supplied by end arteries, such as digits, nose, ears or penis, or otherwise saving a compromised blood supply. **DRUG INTERACTIONS**

Inflammation and Sepsis: Local anesthetic procedures should not be used when there is inflammation and/or sepsis in the region of the proposed injection.

Malignant Hyperthermia: Many drugs used during the conduct of anesthesia are considered potential triggering agents for familial malignant hyperthermia. It has been shown that the use of amide local anesthetics in malignant hyperthermia patients is safe. However, there is no guarantee that neural blockade will prevent the development of malignant hyperthermia during surgery. It is also difficult to predict the need for supplemental general anesthesia. Therefore, a standard protocol for the management of malignant hyperthermia should be available.

Acute Porphyria: Lidocaine has been shown to be porphyrogenic in animal models. XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions should only be used in patients with acute porphyria when no safer alternative is available. Appropriate precautions should be taken for all porphyric patients.

Cardiovascular

Lidocaine should be used with caution in patients with bradycardia or impaired cardiovascular function since they may be less able to compensate for functional changes associated with the prolongation of A-V conduction produced by amide-type local anesthetics.

Patients with partial or complete heart block require special attention since local anesthetics may depress myocardial conduction. To reduce the risk of potentially serious adverse reactions, attempts should be made to optimize the patient's condition before major blocks are performed. Dosage should be adjusted accordingly.

Lidocaine should be used with caution in patients in severe shock. Lumbar and caudal epidural anesthesia should be used with extreme caution in persons with severe hypotension. Central nerve blocks may cause cardiovascular depression, especially in the presence of hypovolemia. Epidural anesthesia should be used with caution in patients with impaired cardiovascular function.

Epidural anesthesia may lead to hypotension and bradycardia. This risk can be reduced by preloading the circuitron with crystallinoid or colloid solutions. Hypotension should be treated promptly with e.g., ephedrine 5-10 mg intravenously and repeating as necessary.

Solutions containing epinephrine should be used with caution in patients whose medical history and physical evaluation suggest the existence of untreated hypertension, ischemic heart disease, heart block, cerebral vascular insufficiency, peripheral vascular disorder, and any other pathological condition that may be aggravated by the effects of epinephrine.

Patients treated with antiarrhythmic drugs (e.g., amiodarone, mexiletine) should be under close surveillance and ECG monitoring, since cardiac effects of these drugs and lidocaine may be additive (see DRUG INTERACTIONS).

Pre-Operative Considerations

It is essential that aspiration for blood or cerebrospinal fluid (where applicable) be done prior to injecting any local anesthetics, both the original and all subsequent doses, to avoid intravascular or subarachnoid injection. However, a negative aspiration does not ensure against an intravascular or subarachnoid injection.

The safety and effectiveness of XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions (lidocaine hydrochloride) depend on proper dosage, correct technique, aseptic precautions and readiness for emergencies. Standard textbooks should be consulted for specific techniques and precautions for various regional anesthetic procedures. Resuscitative equipment, oxygen, and other resuscitative drugs should be available for immediate use (see OVERDOSAGE). During major regional nerve blocks or using large doses, the patient should be in an optimal condition and should have IV fluids running via an indwelling catheter to assure a functioning intravenous pathway. The clinician responsible should have adequate and appropriate training in the procedure to be performed, should take the necessary precautions to avoid intravascular injection (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION), and should be familiar with the diagnosis and treatment of side effects, systemic toxicity and other complications (see ADVERSE REACTIONS AND OVERDOSAGE). THE LOWEST DOSAGE THAT RESULTS IN EFFECTIVE ANESTHESIA SHOULD BE USED TO AVOID HIGH PLASMA LEVELS AND SERIOUS ADVERSE EFFECTS. INJECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE SLOWLY, WITH FREQUENT ASPIRATIONS BEFORE AND DURING THE INJECTION TO AVOID INTRAVASCULAR INJECTION.

Cardiac and respiratory monitoring of cardiovascular and respiratory (adequacy of ventilation) vital signs and the patient's state of consciousness should be performed after each local anesthetic injection. It should be kept in mind at such times that restlessness, anxiety, incoherent speech, lightheadedness, numbness and tingling of the mouth and lips, metallic taste, linnitis, dizziness, blurred vision, tremors, twitching, depression or drowsiness may be early warning signs of central nervous system toxicity.

Head/Neck

Small doses of local anesthetics injected into the head and neck area, including retrobulbar, dental and stellate ganglion blocks, may produce adverse reactions caused by inadvertent injection to an artery. These reactions may be similar to systemic toxicity seen with unintentional intravascular injections of larger doses. Inadvertent injections into an artery can cause cerebral symptoms even at low doses. Confusion, convulsions, respiratory depression and/or respiratory arrest, and cardiovascular stimulation or depression leading to cardiac arrest have been reported. Patients receiving these blocks should have their circulation and respiration monitored and be constantly observed. Resuscitative equipment and personnel for treating adverse reactions should be immediately available. Dosage recommendations should not be exceeded (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Ophthalmic Surgery: Retrobulbar injections may very occasionally reach the cranial subarachnoid space causing temporary blindness, cardiovascular collapse, apnea, convulsions, etc. These reactions, which may be due to intra-arterial injection or direct injection into the central nervous system via the sheaths of the optic nerve, must be diagnosed and treated promptly.

Retrobulbar and peribulbar injections of local anesthetics carry a low risk of persistent ocular muscle dysfunction. The primary causes include trauma and/or local toxic effects on muscles and/or nerves. The severity of such tissue reactions is related to the degree of trauma, the concentration of the local anesthetic and the duration of exposure of the tissue to the local anesthetic. For this reason, as with all local anesthetics, the lowest effective concentration and dose of local anesthetic should be used. Vasoconstrictors and other additives may aggravate tissue reactions and should be used only when indicated.

Clinicians who perform retrobulbar blocks should be aware that there have been reports of respiratory arrest following local anesthetic injection. Prior to retrobulbar block, as with all other regional procedures, the immediate availability of equipment, drugs, and personnel to manage respiratory arrest or depression, convulsions, and cardiac stimulation or depression should be assured (see also WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Injection in Head and Neck Area).

Epidural Anesthesia

During the administration of epidural anesthesia, it is recommended that a test dose be administered initially and that the patient be monitored for central nervous system toxicity and cardiovascular toxicity, as well as for signs of unintended intrathecal administration, before proceeding (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). When clinical conditions permit, consideration should be given to employing local anesthetic solutions that contain epinephrine at the test dose because circulatory changes compatible with epinephrine may also serve as a warning sign of unintended intravascular injection. An intravascular injection is still possible even if aspirations for blood can detect. Patients on beta-blockers may not manifest changes in heart rate, but blood pressure monitoring can indicate an evanescent rise in systolic blood pressure.

Endocrine

Solutions containing epinephrine should be used with caution in patients whose medical history and physical evaluation suggest the existence of poorly controlled hyperthyroidism or diabetes.

Hepatic

Because amide-type local anesthetics such as lidocaine are metabolized by the liver, these drugs, especially repeated doses, should be used cautiously in patients with hepatic disease. Patients with severe hepatic disease, because of their inability to metabolize local anesthetics normally, are at a greater risk of developing toxic plasma concentrations.

Neurologic

Lumbar and caudal epidural anesthesia should be used with extreme caution in persons with existing neurological disease or spinal deformities.

Epilepsy: Lidocaine should be used with caution in patients with epilepsy. The risk of central nervous system side effects when using lidocaine in patients with epilepsy is very low, provided that the dose recommendations are followed.

Locomotion and Coordination: When appropriate, patients should be informed in advance that they may experience temporary loss of sensation and motor activity, usually in the lower half of the body, following proper administration of epidural anesthesia.

Besides the direct anesthetic effect, local anesthetics may have a very mild effect on mental function and co-ordination even in the absence of overt CNS toxicity and may temporarily impair locomotion and alertness.

Fetal

Lidocaine is metabolized primarily by the liver to monoethylglycineylidene (MEGX, which has some CNS activity), and then further to metabolites glycineylidene (GX) and 2,6-dimethylaniline (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY). Only a small fraction (3%) of lidocaine is excreted unchanged in the urine. The pharmacokinetics of lidocaine and its main metabolite were not altered significantly in haemodialysis patients (n=4) who received an intravenous dose of lidocaine. Therefore, renal impairment is not expected to significantly affect the pharmacokinetics of lidocaine when XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions are used for short treatment durations, according to dosage instructions (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Caution is recommended when lidocaine is used in patients with severely impaired renal function because lidocaine metabolites may accumulate during long term treatment.

Sensitivity

Lidocaine should be used with caution in persons with known drug sensitivities. Lidocaine solutions are contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivities to local anesthetics of the amide type, to other components in the formulation, parabens and their metabolite para amino benzoic acid (PABA). The use of paraben-containing lidocaine preparations should also be avoided in patients who are allergic to ester local anesthetics (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

XYLOCAINE with epinephrine solutions contain sodium metabisulfite, a sulfite that may cause allergic reactions including anaphylactic symptoms and life-threatening or less severe asthmatic episodes in certain susceptible people. Sulfite sensitivity is seen more frequently in asthmatic than in non-asthmatic people.

Special Populations

Dehydrated patients, acutely ill patients and patients with sepsis should be given reduced doses commensurate with their age and physical condition. They may be more sensitive to systemic effects due to increased blood levels of lidocaine following repeated doses.

Lumbar and caudal epidural anesthesia should be used with extreme caution in persons with septicemia.

Pregnant Women: There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women on the effect of lidocaine on the developing fetus.

It is reasonable to assume that a large number of pregnant women and women of child-bearing age have been given lidocaine. No specific disturbances to the reproductive process have so far been reported, e.g. no increased incidence of malformations. However, care should be given during early pregnancy when maximum organogenesis takes place.

The use of lidocaine solutions containing epinephrine may potentially decrease uterine blood flow and contractility, especially after inadvertent injection into maternal blood vessels.

Paracervical block can sometimes cause fetal bradycardia/tachycardia, and careful monitoring of the fetal heart rate is necessary.

Labour and Delivery: Local anesthetics rapidly cross the placenta and when used for epidural, paracervical, pudendal or caudal block anesthesia, can cause varying degrees of maternal, fetal and neonatal toxicity. The potential for toxicity depends upon the procedure performed, the type and amount of drug used, and the technique of drug administration. Adverse reactions in the parturient, fetus and neonate involve alterations of the central nervous system, peripheral vascular tone and cardiac function.

Maternal hypotension has resulted from regional anesthesia. Local anesthetics produce vasodilation by blocking sympathetic nerves. Elevating the patient's legs and positioning her on her left side will help prevent decreases in blood pressure. An epidural, such as epidural, may be indicated (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS-Cardiovascular). The fetal heart rate also should be monitored continuously, and electronic fetal monitoring is highly advisable.

Epidural, spinal, paracervical, or pudendal anesthesia may alter the forces of parturition through changes in uterine contractility or maternal expulsive efforts. In one study, paracervical block anesthesia was associated with a decrease in the mean duration of first stage labour and facilitation of cervical dilation. However, spinal and epidural anesthesia have also been reported to prolong the second stage of labour by removing the parturient's reflex urge to bear down or by interfering with motor function. The use of obstetrical anesthesia may increase the need for forceps assistance.

Case reports of maternal convulsions and cardiovascular collapse following use of some local anesthetics for paracervical block in early pregnancy (as anesthesia for elective abortion) suggest that systemic absorption under these circumstances may be rapid. Fetal bradycardia may occur in 20 to 30 percent of patients receiving paracervical nerve block anesthesia with the amide-type local anesthetics and may be associated with fetal acidosis. Fetal heart rate should always be monitored during paracervical anesthesia. The physician should weigh the possible advantages against risks when considering paracervical block in prematurity, toxemia of pregnancy, and fetal distress. Careful adherence to recommended dosage is of the utmost importance in obstetrical paracervical, paracervical or pudendal block or both. Babies so affected, present with unexplained neonatal depression at birth, which correlates with high local anesthetic serum levels, and often manifest seizures within six hours. Prompt use of supportive measures combined with forced urinary excretion of the local anesthetic has been used successfully to manage this complication.

Nursing Women: Lidocaine and its metabolites are excreted in the breast milk. At therapeutic doses, the quantities of lidocaine and its metabolites in breast milk are small and generally are not expected to be a risk for the infant. It is not known whether epinephrine enters breast milk, but is unlikely to affect the breast-fed infant.

Pediatrics: Children should be given reduced doses commensurate with their age, weight and physical condition because they may be more sensitive to systemic effects due to increased blood levels of lidocaine following repeated doses (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

In children, the dosage should be calculated on a weight basis up to 5 mg/kg. With the addition of epinephrine, up to 7 mg/kg can be used (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Lidocaine should be used with caution in children under the age of 2 as there is insufficient data to support the safety and efficacy of this product in this patient population at this time.

Geriatrics: Elderly patients may be more sensitive to systemic effects due to increased blood levels of lidocaine following repeated doses and may require dose reductions.

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

Genotoxicity tests with lidocaine showed no evidence of mutagenic potential. A metabolite of lidocaine 2,6-dimethylaniline, showed weak evidence of activity in some genotoxicity tests. A chronic oral toxicity study of the metabolite 2,6-dimethylaniline (0, 14, 45, 135 mg/kg) administered in fed rats showed that there was a significantly greater incidence of nasal cavity tumors in male and female animals that had daily oral exposure to the highest dose of 2,6-dimethylaniline for 2 years. The lowest tumor-inducing dose tested in animals (135 mg/kg) corresponds to approximately 11 times the amount of 2,6-dimethylaniline to which a 50 kg subject would be exposed following a single injection of 600 mg of lidocaine for injection, assuming 80% conversion to 2,6-dimethylaniline. Based on a yearly exposure (once daily dosing) with 2,6-dimethylaniline in animals and 5 treatment sessions with 600 mg lidocaine for injection in humans), the safety margins would be approximately 1000 times when comparing the exposure in animals to man.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse experiences following the administration of lidocaine are similar in nature to those observed with other amide local anesthetic agents. These adverse experiences are, in general, dose-related and may result from high plasma levels caused by overdosage, rapid absorption, or inadvertent intravascular injection, or may result from a hypersensitivity idiosyncrasy to the amide type or to other components in the formulation (see DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING).

Table 1 Adverse Drug Reaction Frequencies

Frequency	Adverse Drug Reaction
Common (≥ 1% and <10%)	Vascular disorders: hypotension, hypertension Gastrointestinal disorders: nausea, vomiting Nervous system disorders: paresthesia, dizziness Cardiac disorders: bradycardia
Uncommon (≥ 0.1% and <1%)	Nervous system disorders: Signs and symptoms of CNS toxicity (convulsions, paresthesia circumoral, numbness of the tongue, hyperacusis, visual disturbances, tremor, linnitis, dysarthria, CNS depression)
Rare (≥ 0.01% and <0.1%)	Cardiac disorders: cardiac arrest, cardiac arrhythmias Immune system disorders: allergic reactions, anaphylactic reaction/shock Respiratory disorders: respiratory depression Nervous system disorders: neuropathy, peripheral nerve injury, arachnoiditis Eye disorders: diplopia

Serious adverse experiences are generally systemic in nature. The following types are those most commonly reported:

Central Nervous System: CNS manifestations are excitatory and/or depressant and may be characterized by the following signs and symptoms of escalating severity: circumoral paresthesia, lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, hyperacusis, linnitis, blurred vision, vomiting, sensations of heat, cold or numbness. At higher plasma levels, convulsions, unconsciousness, respiratory depression and arrest. The excitatory manifestations (e.g., twitching, tremors, convulsions) may be very brief or not occur at all, in which case the first manifestation of toxicity may be drowsiness merging into unconsciousness and respiratory arrest. Drowsiness following the administration of lidocaine is usually an early sign of a high lidocaine plasma level and may occur as a consequence of rapid absorption.

Cardiovascular System: Cardiovascular manifestations are usually depressant and are characterized by bradycardia, hypotension, arrhythmia and cardiovascular collapse, which may lead to cardiac arrest.

Allergic: Allergic reactions are characterized by cutaneous lesions, urticaria, edema or, in the most severe reactions, anaphylactic shock. Allergic reactions of the amide type are rare (<0.1%) and may occur as a result of sensitivity either to the local anesthetic agent or to other components in the formulation (see DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING).

Neurologic: The incidences of adverse reactions may be related to the total dose of local anesthetic administered but is also dependent upon the particular drug used, the route of administration and the physical status of the patient. Neuropathy and spinal cord dysfunction (e.g., anterior spinal artery syndrome, arachnoiditis, cauda equina syndrome), have been associated with regional anesthesia. Neurological effects may be related to local anesthetic techniques, with or without a contribution from the drug.

In the presence of lumbar epidural block, occasional unintentional penetration of the subarachnoid space by the catheter or needle may occur. For example, a high spinal is characterized by paralysis of the legs, loss of consciousness, respiratory paralysis and bradycardia.

Neurologic effects following unintentional subarachnoid administration during epidural anesthesia may include spinal block by varying magnitude (including total or high spinal block), hypotension secondary to spinal block, urinary retention, focal and urinary incontinence, loss of perineal sensation and sexual function, persistent anesthesia, paresthesia, weakness, paralysis of the lower extremities and loss of sphincter control, all of which may have slow, incomplete or no recovery; headache, backache, septic meningitis, meningismus, slowing of labour, increased incidence of forceps delivery, or cranial nerve palsies due to traction on nerves from loss of cerebrospinal fluid.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Overview

Lidocaine is mainly metabolized in the liver by CYP1A2 and CYP3A4 to its two major metabolites, monoethylglycineylidene (MEGX) and glycineylidene (GX), both of which are pharmacologically active. Lidocaine has a high hepatic extraction ratio. Only a small fraction (3%) of lidocaine is excreted unchanged in the urine. The hepatic clearance of lidocaine is expected to depend largely on blood flow.

Strong inhibitors of CYP1A2, such as fluvoxamine, given concomitantly with lidocaine, can cause a metabolic interaction leading to an increased lidocaine plasma concentration. Therefore, prolonged administration of lidocaine should be avoided in patients treated with strong inhibitors of CYP1A2, such as fluvoxamine. When co-administered with intravenous lidocaine, two strong inhibitors of CYP3A4, erythromycin and itraconazole, have each been shown to have a modest effect on the pharmacokinetics of intravenous lidocaine. Other drugs such as propranolol and cimetidine have been reported to reduce intravenous lidocaine clearance, probably through effects on hepatic blood flow and/or metabolism.

Clinically relevant pharmacodynamic drug interactions may occur with lidocaine and other local anesthetics or structurally related drugs, and Class I and Class III antiarrhythmic drugs due to additive effects.

Drug-Drug Interactions

Local anesthetics and agents structurally related to amide-type local anesthetics:

Lidocaine should be used with caution in patients receiving other local anesthetics or agents structurally related to amide-type local anesthetics (e.g., antiarrhythmics such as mexiletine), since the toxic effects are additive.

Antiarrhythmic Drugs

Class I Antiarrhythmic drugs

Class I antiarrhythmic drugs (such as mexiletine) should be used with caution since toxic effects are additive and potentially synergistic.

Class III Antiarrhythmic drugs

Caution is advised when using Class III antiarrhythmic drugs concomitantly with lidocaine due to potential pharmacodynamic or pharmacokinetic interactions with lidocaine, or both. A drug interaction study has shown that the plasma concentration of lidocaine may be increased following administration of a therapeutic dose of intravenous lidocaine to patients treated with amiodarone (n=6). Case reports have described toxicity in patients treated concomitantly with lidocaine and amiodarone. Patients treated with Class III antiarrhythmic drugs (e.g., amiodarone) should be kept under close surveillance and ECG monitoring should be considered, since cardiac effects of these drugs are additive.

Strong Inhibitors of CYP1A2 and CYP3A4

Cytochrome CYP1A2 and CYP3A4 are involved in the formation of the pharmacologically active lidocaine metabolite MEGX.

Fluvoxamine: Strong inhibitors of CYP1A2, such as fluvoxamine, given during prolonged administration of lidocaine to areas with a high extent of systemic absorption can cause a metabolic interaction leading to an increased lidocaine plasma concentration. The plasma clearance of a single intravenous dose of lidocaine was reduced by 41 to 60% during co-administration of fluvoxamine, a selective and potent CYP1A2 inhibitor, to healthy volunteers.

Erythromycin and itraconazole: Erythromycin and itraconazole, which are strong inhibitors of CYP3A4, have been shown to reduce clearance of lidocaine by 9 to 18%, following a single intravenous dose of lidocaine to healthy volunteers. During combined co-administration with fluvoxamine and erythromycin the plasma clearance of lidocaine was reduced by 53%.

β-blockers and cimetidine

Following a single intravenous dose of lidocaine, administered to healthy volunteers, the clearance of lidocaine has been reported to be reduced up to 47% when co-administered with propofol and up to 30% when co-administered with cimetidine. Reduced clearance of lidocaine when co-administered with these drugs is probably due to reduced liver blood flow and/or inhibition of microsomal liver enzymes. The potential for clinically significant interactions with these drugs should be considered during long-term treatment with high doses of lidocaine.

Non-cardioselective beta-blockers such as propranolol enhance the pressor effects of epinephrine, which may lead to severe hypertension and bradycardia.

Egg-Containing Drugs

XYLOCAINE with Epinephrine or other vasoconstrictors should not be used concomitantly with ergot-type cycloic drugs, because a severe persistent hypertension may occur and cerebrovascular and cardiac accidents are possible.

Monoamine Oxidase (MAO) Inhibitors

XYLOCAINE with Epinephrine or solutions containing XYLOCAINE and another vasoconstrictor should be used with extreme caution in patients receiving monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOI) because severe prolonged hypertension may result. In situations when concurrent therapy is necessary, careful patient monitoring is essential.

Antidepressants (tricyclics, imipramine)

XYLOCAINE with Epinephrine or solutions containing XYLOCAINE and another vasoconstrictor should be used with extreme caution in patients receiving antidepressants of the tricyclic or imipramine types because severe prolonged hypertension may result. In situations when concurrent therapy is necessary, careful patient monitoring is essential.

Antipsychotics (phenothiazines, butyrophenones)

XYLOCAINE with Epinephrine or solutions containing XYLOCAINE and another vasoconstrictor should be used with extreme caution in patients receiving phenothiazines and butyrophenones. Phenothiazines and butyrophenones may oppose the vasoconstrictor effects of epinephrine giving rise to hypotensive responses and tachycardia. In situations when concurrent therapy is necessary, careful patient monitoring is essential.

Sedatives

If sedatives are employed to reduce patient apprehension, they should be used in reduced doses, since local anesthetic agents, like sedatives, are central nervous system depressants which in combination may have an additive effect.

General Anesthetics - Inhalation agents (halothane, enflurane)

Solutions containing epinephrine should be used with caution in patients undergoing general anesthesia with inhalation agents such as halothane and enflurane, due to the risk of serious cardiac arrhythmias.

Drug-Food Interactions

Interactions of lidocaine with food have not been established.

Drug-Herb Interactions

Interactions of lidocaine with herbal products have not been established.

Drug-Laboratory Tests Interactions

The intramuscular injection of lidocaine may result in an increase in creatine phosphokinase levels. Thus, the use of this enzyme determination, without isoenzyme separation, as a diagnostic test for the presence of acute myocardial infarction may be compromised by the intramuscular injection of lidocaine.

Drug-Lifestyle Interactions

Interactions of lidocaine with lifestyle have not been established.

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION

Dosing Considerations

General

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions (lidocaine hydrochloride) should only be used by or under the supervision of clinicians experienced in regional anesthesia.

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. Solutions which are discoloured or which contain particulate matter should not be administered.

There have been adverse event reports of irreversible chondrolysis in patients receiving intra-articular infusions of local anesthetics following arthroscopic and other surgical procedures. XYLOCAINE is not approved for this use (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, General).

Recommended doses serve only as a guide to the amount of anesthetic required for most routine procedures. The actual volumes and concentrations to be used depend on a number of factors such as type and extent of surgical procedure, depth of anesthesia and degree of muscular relaxation required, duration of anesthesia required, and the physical condition of the patient (see Special Populations).

The lowest concentration of anesthetic and the lowest dosage needed to provide effective anesthesia should be administered. The rapid injection of a large volume of local anesthetic solution should be avoided and fractional doses should be used when feasible.

The use of lidocaine with epinephrine will prolong the anesthetic action.

When XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions are used concomitantly with other products containing lidocaine, the total dose contributed by all formulations must be kept in mind.

Preservative containing solutions (i.e. those supplied in multidose vials) should not be used for epidural or spinal anesthesia or for any route of administration that would introduce solution into the cerebrospinal fluid. Local anesthetic solutions containing antimicrobial preservatives should not be administered intra-ocularly or retro-ocularly. These solutions should not be used in doses greater than 15 mL for other types of blockades (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Special Populations

Lidocaine should be used with caution in patients with epilepsy, impaired cardiac conduction, bradycardia, impaired hepatic or renal function and in severe shock (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

Dehydrated patients, elderly patients, acutely ill patients, patients with epilepsy and children should be given reduced doses commensurate with their age, weight and physical condition (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment

Careful aspiration before and during injection is recommended to prevent intravascular injection. The main dose should be injected slowly or in incremental doses, while closely observing the patient's vital functions and maintaining verbal contact.

Adults: Table 2 (Recommended Doses) summarizes the recommended volumes and concentrations of XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions for various types of anesthetic procedures. The dosages suggested in this table are for normal healthy adults and refer to the use of epinephrine-free solutions. When larger volumes are required, only solutions containing epinephrine should be used except in those cases where vasoconstrictor drugs may be contraindicated.

Children: In children the dosage should be calculated on a weight basis up to 5 mg/kg. With the addition of epinephrine, up to 7 mg/kg can be used. Individual variations occur. In children with a high body weight a gradual reduction of the dosage is often necessary and should be based on the ideal body weight. Standard textbooks should be consulted for factors affecting specific block techniques and for individual patient requirements.

The onset of anesthesia, the duration of anesthesia and the degree of muscular relaxation are proportional to the volume and concentration (i.e. total dose) of local anesthetic used. Thus, an increase in volume and concentration of XYLOCAINE will decrease the onset of anesthesia, prolong the duration of anesthesia, provide a greater degree of muscular relaxation and increase the segmental spread of anesthesia. However, increasing the volume and concentration of XYLOCAINE may result in a more profound fall in blood pressure when used in epidural anesthesia.

Although the incidence of side effects with lidocaine is quite low, caution should be exercised when employing large volumes and concentrations since the incidence of side effects is directly proportional to the total dose of local anesthetic agent injected. The risk of reaching a toxic plasma concentration or inducing a local neural injury must be considered when prolonged blocks and/or repeated administration are employed.

In general, complete block of all nerve fibres in large nerves requires the higher concentrations of drug. In smaller nerves, or when a less intense block is required (e.g., in the relief of labour pain), the lower concentrations are indicated. The volume of drug used will affect the extent of spread of anesthesia.

The duration of effect can be increased by using solutions containing epinephrine (see Table 2). The risk of epinephrine systemic effects with solutions containing large volumes of epinephrine should be considered.

Epidural Anesthesia

The lowest dosage that will produce the desired effect should be given. The amount varies with the number of dermatomes to be anesthetized (generally 2-3 mL of the indicated concentration per dermatome). Solutions with preservatives (methylparaben) should not be used since their safety has not been established.

Caudal and Lumbar Epidural Block

Test Dose: As a precaution against the adverse experience sometimes observed following unintentional penetration of the subarachnoid space, a test dose such as 3-5 mL of 1.5% lidocaine should be administered at least 5 minutes prior to injecting the total volume required for a lumbar or caudal epidural block. During the administration of a test dose, it is recommended that constant electrocardiographic (ECG) monitoring occur. The test dose should be repeated if the patient is moved in a manner that may have displaced the catheter. Epinephrine, if contained in the test dose (10-15 µg have been suggested), may serve as a warning of unintentional intravascular injection.

If injected into a blood vessel, this amount of epinephrine is likely to produce a transient "epinephrine response" within 45 seconds, consisting of an increase in heart rate and systolic blood pressure, circumoral pallor, pallidation and nervousness in the unsedated patient. The sedated patient may exhibit only a pulse rate increase of 20 or more beats per minute for 15 or more seconds.

Patients on beta blockers may not manifest changes in heart rate, but blood pressure monitoring can detect an evanescent rise in systolic blood pressure. Adequate time should be allowed for onset of anesthesia after administration of each test dose. The rapid injection of a large volume of XYLOCAINE through the catheter should be avoided and when feasible, fractional doses should be administered.

The main dose should be injected slowly at a rate of 100-200 mg/min, or in incremental doses, while keeping in constant verbal contact with the patient. If toxic symptoms occur, the injection should be stopped immediately. In the event of the known injection of a large volume of local anesthetic solution into the subarachnoid space, after suitable resuscitation and if the catheter is in place, consider attempting the recovery of drug by draining a moderate amount of cerebrospinal fluid (such as 10 mL) through the epidural catheter.

Table 2 Dosage Recommendations in Adults.

Type of Block	Conc. (%)	Each Dose ¹		Onset (min)	Duration (h) Without Epinephrine	Indication
		mL	mg			
Local infiltration	0.5	≤ 80	≤ 400	1-2	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
		1	≤ 400	1-2	2-3	
Digital ²	1	1-5	10-50	2-5	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
		1	2-5	20-50	3-5	
Intercostal (per nerve)	1.5	2-4	30-60	3-5	2-3	Surgical operations, postoperative pain and fractured ribs.
		1	10	100	3-5	
Parsacervical ³ (each side)	1	10	100	3-5	1-1.5	Surgical operations and dilation of cervix. Obstetric pain relief.
		1	3-5	30-50	5-10	
Paravertebral (per segment)	2	3-5	60-100	5-10	1.5-2	Pain management, diagnostic.
		1	10	100	5-10	
Pudendal (each side)	1	10	100	5-10	1.5-2	Instrumental delivery.
Intra-articular block ⁴	0.5	≤ 60	≤ 300	5-10	0.5-1 after washout	Arthroscopy and surgical operations.
		1	≤ 400	5-10	1.5-2	
Retrobulbar ⁵	2	4	80	3-5	1.5-2	Ocular surgery.
Peribulbar ⁵	1	10-15	100-150	3-5	1.5-2	Ocular surgery.
Brachial plexus:						Surgical operations.
Axillary	1.5	40-50	400-500	15-30	1.5-2	
		30-50	450-600	15-30	1.5-3	
Suprascapular interscalene and subclavian plexus	1.5	30-40	300-400	15-30	1.5-3	
		15	20-30	300-450	15-30	
Sciatic	1.5	15-20	225-300	15-30	2-3	Surgical operations.
		2	15-20	300-400	15-30	
3-in-1 (Femoral, obturator and lateral cutaneous)	1	30-40	300-400	15-30	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
		1.5	30	450	15-30	
Epidural	1.5	3-5	45-75			Test dose.
		2	15-25	300-500	15-20	
Lumbar epidural	1.5	10-15	150-225	10-20	1-1.5	Surgical operations and pain relief.
		2	10-15	200-300	10-20	
Thoracic epidural	2	10-15	200-300	10-20	1-1.5	Surgical operations and pain relief.
		1	20-30	200-300	15-30	
Caudal epidural	2	15-25	300-500	15-30	1.5-2	Surgical operations.

¹ For epidural blocks, dose includes test dose. ² Without epinephrine. ³ See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

⁴ There have been post-marketing reports of irreversible chondrolysis in patients receiving post-operative intra-articular infusion of local anesthetics. XYLOCAINE is not approved for this indication (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

OVERDOSAGE

Acute systemic toxicity from local anesthetics is generally related to high plasma levels encountered during therapeutic use of local anesthetics and originates mainly in the central nervous and the cardiovascular systems (see ADVERSE REACTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS). It should be kept in mind that clinically relevant pharmacodynamic drug interactions (i.e., toxic effects) may occur with lidocaine and other local anesthetics or structurally related drugs, and Class I and Class III antiarrhythmic drugs due to additive effects (see DRUG INTERACTIONS).

Symptoms

With accidental intravascular injections, the toxic effect will be obvious within 1-3 min, while with overdosage, peak plasma concentrations may not be reached for 20-30 min depending on the site of injection, with signs of toxicity thus being delayed.

Central nervous system toxicity is a graded response, with symptoms and signs of escalating severity. The first symptoms are circumoral paresthesia, numbness of the tongue, lightheadedness, hyperacusis and tinnitus.

Visual disturbance and muscular tremors are more serious and precede the onset of generalized convulsions. Unconsciousness and grand mal convulsions may follow, which may last from a few seconds to several minutes.

Hypoxia and hypercarbia occur rapidly following convulsions due to the increased muscular activity, together with the interference with normal respiration. In severe cases apnea may occur. Acidosis, hyperkalemia, hypocalcaemia and hypoxia increase and extend the toxic effects of local anesthetics.

Recovery is due to redistribution and metabolism of the local anesthetic drug. Recovery may be rapid unless large amounts of the drug have been administered.

Cardiovascular effects may be seen in cases with high systemic concentrations. Severe hypotension, bradycardia, arrhythmia and cardiovascular collapse may be the result in such cases.

Cardiovascular toxic effects are generally preceded by signs of toxicity in the central nervous system, unless the patient is receiving a general anesthetic or is heavily sedated with drugs such as a benzodiazepine or barbiturate.

Treatment

The first consideration is prevention, best accomplished by careful and constant monitoring of cardiovascular and respiratory vital signs and the patient's state of consciousness after each local anesthetic administration. At the first sign of change, oxygen should be administered. If signs of acute systemic toxicity appear, injection of the local anesthetic should be immediately stopped.

The first step in the management of systemic toxic reactions, as well as underventilation or apnea due to unintentional subarachnoid injection consists of immediate attention to the establishment and maintenance of a patent airway and assisted or controlled ventilation with oxygen and a delivery system capable of permitting immediate positive airway pressure by mask. This may prevent convulsions if they have not already occurred.

If convulsions occur, the objective of the treatment is to maintain ventilation and oxygenation and support circulation. Oxygen must be given and ventilation assisted if necessary (mask and bag or tracheal intubation). Should convulsions not stop spontaneously after 15-20 seconds, an anticonvulsant should be given to facilitate adequate ventilation and oxygenation. Thiopental sodium 1-2 mg/kg is the first choice. Alternatively diazepam 0.1 mg/kg bw may be used, although its action will be slow. Prolonged convulsions may jeopardize the patient's ventilation and oxygenation. If so, injection of a muscle relaxant (e.g. succinylcholine 1 mg/kg bw) will facilitate ventilation, and oxygenation can be controlled. Early endotracheal intubation is required when succinylcholine is used to control motor seizure activity.

If cardiovascular depression is evident (hypotension, bradycardia), epinephrine 5-10 mg i.v. should be given and may be repeated, if necessary, after 2-3 minutes.

Should circulatory arrest occur, immediate cardiopulmonary resuscitation should be instituted. Continual oxygenation and ventilation and circulatory support as well as treatment of acidosis are of vital importance, since hypoxia and acidosis will increase the systemic toxicity of local anesthetics. Epinephrine (0.1 - 0.2 mg as intravenous or intracardiac injections) should be given as soon as possible and repeated, if necessary.

Children should be given doses of epinephrine commensurate with their age and weight.

ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

Lidocaine stabilizes the neuronal membrane by inhibiting the ionic fluxes required for the initiation and conduction of impulses, thereby effecting local anesthetic action. Local anesthetics of the amide type are thought to act within the sodium channels of the nerve membrane.

Onset of Action

The onset of action is 1-5 minutes following infiltration and 5-15 minutes following other types of administration. The onset of action depends on the concentration of lidocaine used, the dose, and the type of block.

The 2% solution will last 1½-2 h when given epidurally, and up to 5 hours with peripheral nerve blocks. With the 1% concentration, there is less effect on motor nerve fibres and the duration of action is shorter. The addition of epinephrine decreases the rate of absorption, reducing toxicity and increasing the duration of effect.

Hemodynamics

Lidocaine, like other local anesthetics, may also have effects on other excitable membranes (e.g. brain and myocardium). If excessive amounts of drug reach systemic circulation, symptoms and signs of toxicity may appear, emanating from the central nervous and cardiovascular systems.

Central nervous system toxicity (see OVERDOSAGE) usually precedes the cardiovascular effects since it occurs at lower plasma concentrations. Direct effects of local anesthetics on the heart include slow conduction, negative inotropic and eventually cardiac arrest.

Indirect cardiovascular effects (hypotension, bradycardia) may occur after epidural administration depending on the extent of the concomitant sympathetic block.

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption: Lidocaine is completely absorbed following parenteral administration. The rate of absorption depends on the route of administration and the vascularity of the injection site. The systemic peak plasma levels are obtained following intercostal nerve block (approximately 1.5 µg/mL per 100 mg injected) while abdominal subcutaneous injections give the lowest (approximately 0.5 µg/mL per 100 mg injected). Epidural and major nerve blocks are intermediate.

Absorption is considerably slowed by the addition of epinephrine, although it also depends on the site of injection. Peak plasma concentrations are reduced by 50% following subcutaneous injection, by 30% following epidural injection and by 20% following intercostal block if epinephrine 5 µg/mL is added.

Lidocaine shows complete and biphasic absorption from the epidural space with half lives of the two phases in the order of 0.3 min and 82 min respectively. The slow absorption is the rate limiting factor in the elimination of lidocaine, which explains why the apparent terminal half-life is longer after epidural administration. Absorption of lidocaine from the subarachnoid space is accompanied with an absorption half-life of 71 min.

Distribution: Lidocaine has a total plasma clearance of 0.95 L/min and a volume of distribution at steady state of 91 L. Lidocaine readily crosses the placenta, and equilibrium with regard to the unbound concentration is rapidly reached. The degree of plasma protein binding in the fetus is less than in the mother, which results in lower total plasma concentrations in the fetus.

The plasma half-life of lidocaine is dependent on drug concentration, and the fraction bound decreases with increasing concentration. At concentrations of 1 to 4 µg of free base per mL, 60 to 80 percent of lidocaine is protein bound. Binding is also dependent on the plasma concentration of the alpha-1-acid glycoprotein.

Metabolism: Lidocaine is metabolized rapidly by the liver, and metabolites and unchanged drug are excreted by the kidneys. The main metabolites formed from lidocaine are monoethylglycine xylidide (MEGX), glycinoxylidide (GX), 2,6-dimethylamine and 4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylamine. The hydrolysis to MEGX is considered to be mediated by both CYP2A2 and CYP3A4. The metabolite 2,6-dimethylamine is converted to 4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylamine by CYP2A6, and the latter is the major urinary metabolite in man. Only 3% of lidocaine is excreted unchanged. About 70% appears in the urine as 4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylamine.

Excretion: Lidocaine has a terminal half-life of 1.6 h and an estimated hepatic extraction ratio of 0.65. The clearance of lidocaine is almost entirely due to liver metabolism, and depends both on liver blood flow and the activity of metabolizing enzymes.

The pharmacological/toxicological actions of MEGX and GX are similar to, but less potent than those of lidocaine. GX has a longer half-life (about 10 h) than lidocaine and may accumulate during long-term administration.

The elimination half-life of lidocaine following intravenous bolus injection is typically 1.5 to 2.0 hours. The terminal half-life in neonates (2-11) is approximately twice that of adults, whereas clearance is similar (10.2 mL/min/kg). The half-life may be prolonged two-fold or more in patients with liver dysfunction. Renal dysfunction does not affect lidocaine kinetics but may increase the accumulation of metabolites.

Special Populations and Conditions

Acidosis increases the systemic toxicity of lidocaine while the use of CNS depressants may increase the levels of lidocaine required to produce overt CNS effects. Objective adverse manifestations become increasingly apparent with increasing venous plasma levels above 6.0 µg free base per mL.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions (lidocaine hydrochloride) should be stored at controlled room temperature (15-25°C). XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions containing epinephrine should be protected from light. Protect from freezing.

SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Sterilization and Technical Procedures. Adequate precautions should be taken to avoid prolonged contact between local anesthetic solutions containing epinephrine (low pH) and metal surfaces (e.g. needles or metal parts of syringes), since dissolved metal ions, particularly copper ions, may cause severe local irritation (swelling, edema) at the site of injection and accelerate the degradation of epinephrine.

When chemical disinfection of multidose vials is desired, either isopropyl alcohol (70%) or ethyl alcohol (70%) is recommended. Many commercially available brands of rubbing alcohol, as well as solutions of ethyl alcohol not of USP grade, contain denaturants which are injurious to rubber and therefore are not to be used.

The stability of lidocaine is limited at pH 5.5. This must be taken into consideration when alkaline solutions, i.e. carbonates, are added, since precipitation might occur. In the case of epinephrine-containing solutions, mixing with alkaline solutions may cause rapid degradation of epinephrine.

XYLOCAINE (lidocaine hydrochloride) plain solutions in some glass vial presentations may be autoclaved (refer to product label for confirmation) for 15-20 minutes at 121°C. Due to the nature of the Polyamp[®] system, the plastic ampoules must be autoclaved. Due to the heat sensitivity of epinephrine, products containing epinephrine should not be autoclaved.

Do not use if solution is coloured or if it contains a precipitate.

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions without preservative are for single use only. Discard unused portion. The multidose vials should not be used for more than three days after the container has been opened for the first time. There is a greater risk of microbial contamination with multidose vials than with single dose vials. Single dose vials should therefore be used whenever possible. If a multidose vial is used, appropriate control procedures to prevent contamination should be employed, including the following:

- use of single-use sterile injecting equipment;
- use of a sterile needle and syringe for each insertion into the vial;
- the rule of the introduction of contaminated material or fluid into a multidose vial.

DOSE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

Dosage Forms

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions (lidocaine hydrochloride) 0.5, 1, 1.5 and 2% contain lidocaine hydrochloride 5, 10, 15 and 20 mg/mL, respectively. Solutions with epinephrine contain 0.010 mg/mL (1:100,000) or 0.005 mg/mL (1:200,000) epinephrine.

Composition

Non-medical Ingredients

Plain Solutions: Sodium chloride (for isotonicity), water for injection, sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid to adjust pH 5.0-7.0.

Solutions with Epinephrine: sodium chloride (for isotonicity), sodium metabisulfite (as an antioxidant), water for injection, sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid to adjust pH 3.0-5.0 or pH 3.3-5.5. Certain vial presentations may contain citric acid which acts as a stabilizer for epinephrine. Please refer to the product label.

Multidose Vials: As above and methylparaben (as a preservative) 1 mg/mL.

Packaging

XYLOCAINE Parenteral Solutions are available in Polyamp[®] Duo[®] (plastic ampoules suitable for Luer fit and Luer lock syringes), single use and multidose glass vials, and glass ampoules (see Table 3).

Table 3 Availability

XYLOCAINE (lidocaine hydrochloride) Concentration	Epinephrine ¹ Dilution (if present)	Polyamp [®] Duo [®] (plastic ampoules) (mL)			Single Use ² Glass Vials (mL)			Multidose ³ Glass Vials (mL)	
		2	5	10	5	20	30	20	50
0.5%								✓	✓
	1%	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
1%	1:100,000 ⁴							✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵
	1:200,000 ⁴							✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵
1.5%	1:200,000 ⁴				✓ ^{4,5}		✓ ⁵		
	2%	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
2%	1:100,000 ⁴							✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵
	1:200,000 ⁴							✓	

¹ Without preservative

² Contains methylparaben as preservative

³ Contains sodium metabisulfite as an antioxidant

Bloquants et curioles

À la suite de l'administration d'une dose unique intraveineuse de lidocaïne à des volontaires sains, on a noté que la clairance de la lidocaïne était abaissée jusqu'à 47 % lors de l'administration concomitante de propranolol, et jusqu'à 30 % lors de l'administration concomitante de curiole. La liaison de la lidocaïne à l'albumine est administrée en concomitance avec ces médicaments, est probablement due à la réduction du débit sanguin hépatique et/ou à l'inhibition des enzymes hépatiques des microsomes. Il faut envisager la possibilité d'interactions d'importance clinique avec ces médicaments pendant un traitement prolongé avec des doses élevées de lidocaïne.

Des béta-bloquants non cardioselectifs, comme le propranolol, accentuent l'effet vasopresseur de l'épinéphrine, ce qui pourrait mener à une hypertension grave et à un bradycardie.

Médicaments de type anesthésique

On ne doit pas utiliser les solutions de XYLOCAINE contenant de l'épinéphrine ou d'autres vasopresseurs en association avec des médicaments cyclootiques de type ergot de seigle, car il peut survenir une hypertension grave et persistante ou des accidents vasculaires cérébraux et cardiaques.

Inhibiteurs de la monoamine-oxydase (MAO)

On doit faire preuve d'une très grande prudence si on administre des solutions de XYLOCAINE contenant de l'épinéphrine ou des solutions contenant XYLOCAINE et un autre vasoconstricteur à des patients prenant des inhibiteurs de la monoamine-oxydase (MAO), car une hypertension grave et prolongée peut en résulter. Dans les situations où le traitement concomitant est nécessaire, il est essentiel d'exercer une surveillance étroite du patient.

Antidépresseurs tricycliques (amitriptyline)

On doit faire preuve d'une très grande prudence si on administre des solutions de XYLOCAINE contenant de l'épinéphrine ou des solutions contenant XYLOCAINE et un autre vasoconstricteur à des patients prenant des antidépresseurs de type tricyclique ou imipramine, car une hypertension grave et prolongée peut en résulter. Dans les situations où un traitement concomitant est nécessaire, il est essentiel d'exercer une surveillance étroite du patient.

Anticholinergiques (atropine, hyoscine)

On doit faire preuve d'une très grande prudence si on administre des solutions de XYLOCAINE contenant de l'épinéphrine ou des solutions contenant XYLOCAINE et un autre vasoconstricteur à des patients prenant des anticholinergiques et des butyrophénes. Ces agents peuvent s'opposer aux effets vasoconstricteurs de l'épinéphrine et, par conséquent, entraîner des réactions hypotensives et de la tachycardie. Dans les situations où le traitement concomitant est nécessaire, il est essentiel d'exercer une surveillance étroite du patient.

Sédatifs

Si l'on utilise des sédatifs pour diminuer la crainte du patient, on doit lui administrer à doses réduites car les anesthésiques locaux, comme les sédatifs, sont des dépresseurs du système nerveux central et leur association peut avoir un effet additif.

Anesthésiques généraux - Gas anesthésiques (halothane, enfurane)

Il faut user de prudence lorsqu'on administre des solutions contenant de l'épinéphrine à des patients subissant une anesthésie générale par des agents administrés par inhalation, comme l'halothane et l'enfurane, en raison des risques d'arythmies cardiaques graves.

Interactions médicament-aliment

On n'a pas établi d'interaction entre la lidocaïne et les aliments.

Interactions médicament-plante médicamenteuse

On n'a pas établi d'interaction entre la lidocaïne et les produits à base de plantes médicinales.

Interactions médicament-test de laboratoire

L'injection intramusculaire de lidocaïne peut provoquer une hausse des taux de créatine-phosphokinase. Par conséquent, l'utilisation de cette détermination enzymatique, sans séparation de l'isoenzyme, comme test diagnostique pour déceler un infarctus aigu du myocarde, peut être compromise par une injection intramusculaire de lidocaïne.

Interactions médicament-mode de vie

On n'a pas établi d'interaction entre la lidocaïne et le mode de vie.

PHARMACOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION

Considérations pharmacologiques

Généralités
XYLOCAINE en solutions parentérales (chlorhydrate de lidocaïne) ne doit être utilisée que par des cliniciens expérimentés dans l'anesthésie régionale ou sous leur supervision.

Avant l'administration, les médicaments parentéraux doivent faire l'objet d'une inspection visuelle pour détecter la présence de matières particulaires et de coloration anormale, lorsque la solution et le contenant le permettent. Il ne faut pas administrer les solutions alcoolisées ou contenant des particules.

Dans les cas de chondrotype inversé on doit être signalés dans les rapports de manifestations indésirables chez des patients recevant des perfusions intra-articulaires d'anesthésiques locaux à la suite d'une chirurgie orthopédique et d'autres interventions chirurgicales.

XYLOCAINE n'est pas approuvée pour l'usage (voir MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS, Généralités).

Ces doses ne sont recommandées qu'à titre de référence en vue de déterminer la quantité d'anesthésique requis dans la plupart des interventions de routine. Les concentrations et le volume requis dépendent de nombreux facteurs dont le type de l'intervention, l'étendue de l'anesthésie, le degré du relâchement musculaire nécessaire, la durée d'anesthésie nécessaire et l'état physique du patient (voir Cas particuliers).

On ne doit administrer qu'à la concentration et à la dose des plus faibles capables de produire le résultat désiré. Il faut éviter l'injection d'un grand volume d'anesthésique local, dans la mesure du possible, utiliser des doses fractionnées.

Liquide administré XYLOCAINE en solutions parentérales en concomitance avec d'autres produits contenant de la lidocaïne, il faut tenir compte de la dose totale provenant de toutes les formes pharmacologiques utilisées.

On ne doit pas utiliser les solutions contenant des agents de conservation (c.-à.-d. en foies multiples) pour l'anesthésie péridurale ou rachidienne, ni administrer ces solutions par toute voie d'administration qui pourrait faire pénétrer la solution dans le quide ophthalmo-chimien. On ne doit pas utiliser les solutions anesthésiques locales contenant des agents de conservation antimicrobiens par voie intra-oculaire ou rétro-oculaire. Ces solutions ne doivent pas être administrées à des doses supérieures à 15 mL dans tous les autres types de blocs (voir CONTRE-INDICATIONS).

Cas particuliers

La lidocaïne doit être administrée avec circonspection en présence d'épilepsie, de troubles de la conduction cardiaque, de bradycardie, de dystonie hépatique ou rénale et/ou de débit de choc grave (voir MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS).

Chez les sujets affaiblis, présentant un sepsis, âgés ou gravement malades et chez les enfants, on recommande d'administrer des doses réduites en fonction de l'âge, du poids et de l'état physique du patient (voir MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS).

Posologie recommandée et ajustement posologique

Une aspiration soignée avant et pendant l'injection est recommandée pour prévenir toute injection intravasculaire. Pendant l'administration de la dose principale, que l'on donne lentement ou par doses fractionnées, on doit observer étroitement les fonctions vitales du patient et maintenir un contact verbal avec celui-ci.

Adultes : Le tableau 2 (Posologies recommandées) présente un résumé des volumes et des concentrations de XYLOCAINE en solutions parentérales recommandés dans diverses techniques d'anesthésie. Les posologies suggérées dans ce tableau ont été établies pour des adultes en bonne santé et elles se rapportent à l'utilisation de solutions sans conservateur. Si l'on administre des volumes importants, on ne doit utiliser que des solutions additionnées d'épinéphrine, sauf si les vasopresseurs sont contre-indiqués.

Enfants : Chez les enfants, on doit calculer la dose en fonction du poids jusqu'à concurrence de 5 mg/kg. Avec l'ajout d'épinéphrine, on peut utiliser jusqu'à 7 mg/kg. Il peut y avoir des variations individuelles. Chez les enfants ayant un poids corporel élevé, il faut souvent réduire graduellement la dose en se basant sur le poids corporel idéal. On doit consulter les manuels standards pour les facteurs touchant les techniques spécifiques de bloc pour et pour les besoins particuliers des patients.

Le début de l'anesthésie, sa durée et l'ampleur du relâchement musculaire sont proportionnels au volume et à la concentration (c.-à.-à. la dose totale) de l'anesthésique local utilisé. Ainsi, une augmentation du volume et de la concentration de XYLOCAINE accélérera le début de l'anesthésie, en prolongera sa durée, procurera un meilleur relâchement musculaire et accroîtra la propagation segmentaire de l'anesthésie. L'accroissement du volume et de la concentration de XYLOCAINE peut toutefois provoquer une chute plus importante de la tension artérielle au cours de l'anesthésie péridurale. Bien que la fréquence des effets secondaires liés à la lidocaïne soit plutôt faible, il faut être prudent quant on utilise des concentrations et des volumes importants, car la fréquence des effets secondaires est directement proportionnelle à la dose totale d'anesthésique local injecté. En cas d'anesthésie prolongée et/ou d'administration de doses répétées, on doit considérer le risque de produire des concentrations plasmatiques toxiques ou de causer une lésion neurale locale.

En général, on doit utiliser des concentrations plus élevées de médicament pour éliminer le bloc complet de toutes les fibres nerveuses de gros nerfs et des concentrations moins élevées dans des nerfs plus petits ou lorsqu'un bloc moins intense est nécessaire (p. ex. séquençage de la douleur liée au travail). Le volume de médicament utilisé modifie la fréquence de l'anesthésie. On peut prolonger la durée de l'effet en utilisant des solutions contenant de l'épinéphrine (voir le tableau 2). Il faut envisager le risque d'effets généraux dus à l'épinéphrine avec les solutions contenant des volumes élevés d'épinéphrine.

Anesthésie péridurale

Il faut administrer la dose la plus faible capable de produire l'effet désiré. La quantité varie selon le nombre de dermatomes à anesthésier (en général 2 à 3 mL de la concentration indiquée par dermatome). Les solutions contenant des agents de conservation (méthylparabène) ne doivent pas être utilisées puisque leur innocuité n'a pas été établie.

Anesthésie péridurale lombaire et caudale

Dose-test : À titre préventif contre les effets indésirables parfois observés après une pénétration accidentelle dans l'espace sous-arachnoïdien, on doit administrer une dose-test de 3 à 5 mL de lidocaïne à 1,5 % ou moins 5 minutes avant d'injecter le volume total nécessaire pour produire une anesthésie péridurale ou lombaire. Pendant l'administration d'une dose-test, on recommande d'effectuer une surveillance constante par électrocardiographie (ECG). Il faut administrer une autre dose-test si la position du patient a changé, au cas où il aurait eu déplacement du cathéter. Si la dose-test contient de l'épinéphrine (on a suggéré de 10 à 15 µg), on pourra déceler une injection intravasculaire accidentelle. L'injection d'une telle quantité d'épinéphrine dans un vaisseau sanguin mûdrait probablement une réaction passagère à l'épinéphrine dans les 45 secondes qui suivent cette réaction et entraînerait une accélération de la fréquence cardiaque et une hausse de la tension systolique, une pâleur péri-orale, des palpitations et de la nervosité chez le patient non sous sédation. Il se peut que le patient sous sédation ne présente qu'une accélération du pouls égale ou supérieure à 20 battements par minute pendant 15 secondes ou plus.

La fréquence cardiaque des patients qui prennent des béta-bloquants sera peut-être inchangée, mais la surveillance de la tension artérielle pourra révéler une hausse momentanée de la tension systolique. Il faut donner à l'anesthésique le temps d'agir après l'administration de chaque dose-test. On doit éviter l'injection rapide d'un volume important de XYLOCAINE dans le cathéter et, dans la mesure du possible, administrer des doses fractionnées.

On doit injecter la dose principale lentement, à un débit de 100 à 200 mg/min, ou des doses par paliers, tout en maintenant un contact verbal avec le patient. Si des symptômes de toxicité se manifestent, il faut arrêter immédiatement l'injection.

Devant la certitude de l'injection d'un volume important d'anesthésique local dans l'espace sous-arachnoïdien, après une réintroduction appropriée et la vérification que le cathéter est toujours en place, il faut envisager la possibilité de récupérer le médicament en drainant une certaine quantité de liquide céphalo-rachidien (p. ex. 10 mL) au moyen du cathéter péridural.

Tableau 2 Posologies recommandées chez les adultes

Type de bloc	Conc. (%)	Chaque dose ¹	Début d'action (min)	Durée (h)	Indication	
		mL mg	(min)	épinéphrine		
Infiltration locale	0,5	± 80	± 400	1-2	1,5-2	Interventions chirurgicales
Digital ²	1	± 40	± 400	1-2	2-3	Interventions chirurgicales
Intercostal (par nerf)	1	1-5	10-50	2-5	1,5-2	Interventions chirurgicales
	1	2-5	20-50	3-5	1-2	Interventions chirurgicales, douleur postopératoire et césariennes
	1,5	2-4	30-60	3-5	2-3	
Paracostale ³ (chaque côté)	1	10	100	3-5	1-1,5	Interventions chirurgicales et distension du col de l'utérus
						Soulagement des douleurs liées à l'accouchement
Paravertébral (par segment)	1	3-5	30-50	5-10	1-1,5	Traitement de la douleur, diagnostic
	2	3-5	60-100	5-10	1,5-2	
Volaires (chaque côté)	1	10	100	5-10	1,5-2	Accouchement dirigé
Intra-articulaire ⁴	0,5	± 60	± 300	5-10	0,5-1 après égaration	Arthroscopie et interventions chirurgicales
	1	± 40	± 400	5-10	1,5-2	
Rémbulbaire ⁵	2	4	80	3-5	1,5-2	Chirurgie oculaire
Péribulbaire ⁶	1	10-15	100-150	3-5	1,5-2	Chirurgie oculaire
Flexus brachial :						Interventions chirurgicales
Axillaire	1,0	40-50	400-500	15-30	1,5-2	
	1,5	30-50	450-600	15-30	1,5-3	
Supravolaire						Interventions chirurgicales et distension du col de l'utérus
Intercostale et péripleurale	1,0	30-40	300-400	15-30	1,5-2	
sous-clavier	1,5	20-30	300-450	15-30	1,5-3	
Scapulaire	1,5	15-20	225-300	15-30	2-3	Interventions chirurgicales
	2	15-20	300-400	15-30	2-3	
3-en-1 (cervical, obébrastral et lombo-cervical)	1	30-40	300-400	15-30	1,5-2	Interventions chirurgicales
	1,5	30	450	15-30	2-3	
Péridural	1,5	3-5	45-75			Dose-test
Péridural lombaire	2	15-25	300-500	15-30	1,5-2	Interventions chirurgicales
Péridural thoracique	1,5	10-15	150-225	10-20	1-1,5	Interventions chirurgicales et soulagement de la douleur
	2	10-15	200-300	10-20	1,5-2	
Péridural caudal	1	20-30	200-300	15-30	1-1,5	Interventions chirurgicales et soulagement de la douleur
	2	15-25	300-500	15-30	1,5-2	Interventions chirurgicales

¹ Pour un bloc péridural, la dose comprend la dose-test. ² Sans épinéphrine. ³ Voir MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS.

⁴ Cas de chondrotype inversé ont été signalés dans les rapports de pharmacovigilance chez des patients recevant une perfusion intra-articulaire postopératoire d'anesthésiques locaux. XYLOCAINE n'a pas approuvée pour cette indication (voir MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS).

SURDOSAGE
Les réactions toxiques générales aiguës dues aux anesthésiques locaux sont habituellement associées à des concentrations plasmatiques élevées observées lors de l'administration de ces agents à des fins thérapeutiques et proviennent surtout des systèmes nerveux central et cardiovasculaires (voir EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES et MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS). Il faut se rappeler que des interactions médicamenteuses pharmacodynamiques peuvent survenir avec des anesthésiques locaux (c.-à.-d. des effets toxiques) pendant la production de l'effet de l'anesthésique avec d'autres anesthésiques locaux ou agents ayant une structure moléculaire semblable, ainsi qu'avec les antiarythmiques de classes I et III, en raison des effets additifs de ces médicaments (voir INTERACTIONS MÉDICAMENTEUSES).

Symptômes

En cas d'injection intravasculaire accidentelle, l'effet toxique se manifeste en 1 à 3 minutes, alors que dans le cas d'un surdosage, les concentrations plasmatiques maximales ne seront peut-être pas atteintes avant 20 à 30 minutes, selon le point d'injection, les signes de toxicité seront donc retardés.

Les réactions toxiques touchent le système nerveux central se manifestent progressivement par des symptômes et des signes de gravité croissante. Les premiers symptômes sont la parésie périphérique, l'engourdissement de la langue, la sensation de tête légère, l'hyperopexie et l'acouphone. Les troubles de la vision et les tremblements musculaires sont des symptômes plus graves et précèdent le début de convulsions généralisées. Une perte de conscience et des convulsions de type grand mal peuvent s'en suivre et durer de quelques secondes à plusieurs minutes. L'hyposye et l'hyperopexie surviennent rapidement à la suite des convulsions, en raison d'une activité musculaire accrue combinée à l'interférence avec la respiration normale. Une apnée peut se produire dans les cas graves. L'acidose, l'hyperkaliémie, l'hypocalcémie et l'hypoxie intensifient et prolongent les effets toxiques des anesthésiques locaux.

Le rétablissement est dû à la redistribution et au métabolisme de l'anesthésique local. Il peut être rapide, à moins qu'on ait administré de grandes quantités de médicament.

On observe parfois des effets du système cardiovasculaire lorsque les concentrations sériques sont élevées; ces effets comprennent l'hypotension grave, la bradycardie, des arythmies et le collapsus cardiovasculaire.

Les effets toxiques cardiovasculaires sont généralement précédés de signes de toxicité au niveau du système nerveux central, à moins que le patient ne reçoive un anesthésique général ou soit en sédation profonde après l'administration d'un médicament, comme une benzodiazépine ou un barbiturique.

Traitement

Il faut d'abord penser à la prévention, surtout par une surveillance attentive et constante des signes vitaux cardiovasculaires et respiratoires et de l'état de conscience du patient après chaque administration d'anesthésique local. Au premier signe de changement, administrer de l'oxygène. On doit arrêter immédiatement l'administration de l'anesthésique local, si des signes de toxicité aiguë générale se manifestent.

La première étape de la prise en charge des réactions toxiques sévères est de maintenir la ventilation et l'oxygénation, et de soutenir la circulation. On doit donner de l'oxygène et assister la ventilation si nécessaire (masque et sac ou intubation trachéale). Si les convulsions ne cessent pas spontanément en 15 à 20 secondes, administrer un anticonvulsif par voie intraveineuse pour faciliter une ventilation et une oxygénation adéquates. Le thiopental sodique à raison de 1 à 3 mg/kg i.v. est la première option. Ou encore, on peut administrer 0,1 mg/kg de poids corporel de diazépam par voie i.v., bien que l'action de ce médicament soit lente.

Les convulsions peuvent mener à la ventilation et à l'oxygénation du patient. Le cas échéant, l'injection d'un myorelaxant (p. ex. succinylcholine à raison de 1 mg/kg de poids corporel) facilite la ventilation et l'oxygénation peut être maladroite. On doit envisager une intubation endotrachéale précoce au cas où la succinylcholine est utilisée pour maîtriser les convulsions.

Si une dépression cardiovasculaire se manifeste (hypotension, bradycardie), il faut administrer de 5 à 10 mg de diphradène par voie i.v. et attendre cette dose après 2 ou 3 minutes si nécessaire.

Si un arrêt circulatoire survient, on doit procéder immédiatement à la réanimation cardio-respiratoire. Il est essentiel d'assurer une oxygénation et une ventilation enzymatique, sans séparation de l'isoenzyme, comme test diagnostique pour déceler un infarctus aigu du myocarde, peut être compromise par une injection intramusculaire de lidocaïne.

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