Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection, USP 1%
Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection USP 2%
2% Lidocaine and Epinephrine 1:100,000 Injection USP

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Nonmedicinal Ingredients
Parenteral	Sterile solution	10 and 20 mg/mL lidocaine hydrochloride 20 mg/mL lidocaine hydrochloride solutions with epinephrine contain 0.010 mg/mL (1:100,000) epinephrine	Multidose vials: All multidose vials of lidocaine hydrochloride and lidocaine hydrochloride with epinephrine contain methylparaben Solutions with Epinephrine: sodium metabisulfite and citric acid For a complete listing see Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section.

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

Adults (>18 years of age):

Lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions 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

Lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions 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 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.

Lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions packaged with antimicrobial preservatives (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 intravenously or retro-caudally.

Lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions containing antimicrobial preservatives 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 FOR PROPER MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC REACTIONS AND RELATED EMERGENCIES (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 FOR NERVE BLOCKS WHICH MAY RESULT IN HYPOTENSION OR BRADYCARDIA, OR WHERE ACUTE HYPOTENSION, TOXICITY MAY DEVELOP FOLLOWING INADVERTENT INTRAVASCULAR INJECTION.

THE LOWEST DOSAGE OF LOCAL ANESTHETIC THAT RESULTS IN EFFECTIVE ANAESTHESIA 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 Infusions of Local Anesthetics

Following Surgery: Intra-articular infusions of local anesthetics following arthroscopic and other surgical procedures is 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 48 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 procedures and some required arthroplasty or shoulder replacement. **Lidocaine hydrochloride 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 lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions 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. Debilitated, elderly patients, acutely ill patients and children should be given reduced doses commensurate with their age and physical condition (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-Special Populations).

Use of Parenteral Solutions Containing Epinephrine: Lidocaine hydrochloride 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 having a compromised blood supply (see also 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, it is not known that malignant hyperthermia crises could be avoided in all patients by the administration of malignant hyperthermia during surgery. It is also difficult to predict the need for supplemental general anesthetics. Therefore, a standard protocol for the management of malignant hyperthermia should be available.

Acute Porphyria: Lidocaine should be used with caution in patients known to be porphyrinogenic in animal models. Lidocaine 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 organic heart disease or heart failure 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 hypertension.

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 circulation with crystalloidal or colloidal 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.

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 an i.v. fluid 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.

Careful and constant monitoring of cardiovascular and respiratory (adequacy of ventilation) vital signs and the patient's state of consciousness should be performed after the administration of lidocaine. 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, tinnitus, 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 reactions 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, convulsions, 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 for 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 are negative. Patients on beta-blockers may not manifest changes in heart rate, but blood pressure monitoring can detect 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 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.

Renal

Lidocaine is metabolized primarily by the liver to monoethylglycinexylidide (MEGX, which has some CNS activity), and then further to metabolites glycinexylidine (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 lidocaine hydrochloride 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 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 hypersensitivity 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).

Lidocaine hydrochloride 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

Debilitated patients, acutely ill patients and patients with sepsis 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.

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

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 in 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 vasodilator by blocking sympathetic nerves. Elevating the patient's legs and positioning her on her left side will help prevent decreases in blood pressure. A vasopressor, such as ephedrine, 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 anesthesia has 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 anesthetic 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 premature, toxemia of pregnancy, and fetal distress. Careful adherence to recommended dosage is of the utmost importance in obstetrical paracervical block. The recommended maximum dose of each drug should not be exceeded. Injection should be made slowly and with frequent aspiration. Allow a 5-minute interval between sides. Failure to achieve adequate analgesia with recommended doses should arouse suspicion of intravascular or fetal intracranial injection. Cases compatible with unintended fetal intracranial injection of local anesthetic solution have been reported following intended 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 have 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 feed to 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-producing dose (14 mg/kg) used 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 heart block, 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 margin 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 or diminished tolerance on the part of the patient.

Table 1 Adverse Drug Reaction Frequencies

Common (≥ 1% and <1%)	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 (perioral numbness), loss of the tongue, hypoacusis, visual disturbances, tremor, tinnitus, 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, anesthesia 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, hypoacusis, tinnitus, blurred vision, vomiting, sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, respiratory depression and arrest. The excitatory manifestations (e.g., twitching, tremors, convulsions) may be very brief or may 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 instances, 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 practice 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 analysis of the legs, loss of consciousness, respiratory paralysis and bradycardia.

Reports of cauda equina syndrome 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, fecal 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, monoethylglycinexylidine (MEGX) and glycinexylidine (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 fraconazole, 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 drugs chemically 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 (e.g. antiarrhythmics such as mexiletine), since these agents may have additive or synergistic effects.

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 these agents may have additive or synergistic effects.

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

When lidocaine hydrochloride 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 anaesthesia or for any route of administration that would introduce solution into the cerebrospinal fluid. Local anesthetic solutions containing antimicrobial preservatives solutions should not be administered intravascularly or retro-caudally. These solutions should not be used in areas 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).

Debilitated patients, elderly patients, acutely ill patients, patients with sepsis 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 at a rate of 100-200 mg/min, or in incremental doses, while closely observing the patient's vital functions and maintaining verbal contact.

Adults: Table 2 (Recommended Dosages) summarizes the recommended volumes and concentrations of lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions for various types of anesthetic procedures. The dosages suggested in this table are for normally healthy adult patients 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 a rapid systemic effect is undesirable.

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 lidocaine hydrochloride 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 lidocaine hydrochloride 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 tissue 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. The amount of increase is likely to produce a transient "epinephrine response" within 45 seconds, consisting of an increase in heart rate and systolic blood pressure, circumoral pallor, palpitation and nervousness in the unsedated patient. The sedated patient may show only an increase in 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 dose should be allowed for onset of anesthesia after administration of each test dose. The rapid injection of a large volume of lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions 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.

Drug-Lifestyle Interactions

Interactions of lidocaine with lifestyle have not been established.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Dosing Considerations

General

Lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions 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 infusion of local anesthetics following arthroscopic and other surgical procedures. Lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions are not approved for this use (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

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 procedure, the area to be anesthetized and the vascularity of the tissues, individual tolerance, 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.

Table 2 Dosage Recommendations In Adults.

Type of Block	Conc. (%)	Each Dose†		Onset (min)	Duration (h) Without Epinephrine	Indication
		mL	mg			
Local infiltration	0.5	≤ 80	≤ 400	1-2	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
	1	≤ 40	≤ 400	1-2	2-3	
Digital[1]	1	1-5	10-50	2-5	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
	1.5	2-5	20-50	3-5	1-2	Surgical operations.
Intercostal (per nerve)	1.5	2-4	30-60	3-5	2-3	Surgical operations, post-operative pain and fractured ribs.
Paracervical[1] (each side)	1	10	100	3-5	1-1.5	Surgical operations and dilation of cervix, Obstetric pain relief.
Paravertebral (per segment)	1	3-5	30-50	5-10	1-1.5	Pain management, diagnostic.
	2	3-5	60-100	5-10	1.5-2	
Pudendal (each side)	1	10	100	5-10	1.5-2	Instrumental delivery.
Intra-articular block*	0.5	≤ 60	≤ 300	5-10	3-5	Arthroscopy and surgical operations.
	1	≤ 40	≤ 400	5-10	3-5	
Retrobulbar[2]	2	4	80	3-5	1.5-2	Ocular surgery.
Peribulbar[2]	1	10-15	100-150	3-5	1.5-2	Ocular surgery.
Brachial plexus:						
Axillary	1.0	40-50	400-500	15-30	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
	1.5	30-50	450-600	15-30	1.5-3	
Supraclavicular (interscalene and subclavian perivascular)	1.0	30-40	300-400	15-30	1.5-2	
	1.5	20-30	300-450	15-30	1.5-3	
Sciatic	1.5	15-20	225-300	15-30	2-3	Surgical operations.
	2	15-20	300-400	15-30	2-3	
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	2-3	
Epidural	1.5	3-5	45-75			Test dose.
Lumbar epidural	2	15-25	300-500	15-20	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
Thoracic epidural	1.5	10-15	150-225	10-20	1-1.5	Surgical operations and pain relief.
	2	10-15	200-300	10-20	1.5-2	Surgical operations.
Caudal epidural	1	20-30	200-300	15-30	1-1.5	Surgical operations and pain relief.
	2	15-25	300-500	15-30	1.5-2	Surgical operations.

For epidural blocks, dose includes test dose. †Without epinephrine, †see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS ‡ There have been post-marketing reports of irreversible chondrolysis in patients receiving post-operative intra-articular infusion of local anesthetics. Lidocaine hydrochloride parenteral solutions are not approved for this indication (See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

OVERDOSAGE

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Centre.

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 WARNINGS 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, hypoacusis 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, hyperkalaemia, 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 signs of change, **oxygen and other resuscitative measures for 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

Chlorhydrate de lidocaïne injectable, USP, à 1 % Chlorhydrate de lidocaïne injectable, USP, à 2 % Solution injectable de lidocaïne à 2 % avec épinéphrine à 1:100 000, USP

PARTIE I : RENSEIGNEMENTS DESTINÉS AUX PROFESSIONNELS DE LA SANTÉ

RENSEIGNEMENTS SOMMAIRES SUR LE PRODUIT

Voie d'administration	Forme pharmaceutique et teneur	Ingrédients non médicinaux
Parentérale	Solution stérile 10 et 20 mg/mL de chlorhydrate de lidocaïne La solution de 20 mg/mL de chlorhydrate de lidocaïne avec épinéphrine contient 0,010 mg/mL (1:100 000) d'épinéphrine.	Fioles multidoses : Toutes les concentrations : chlorhydrate de lidocaïne et de chlorhydrate de lidocaïne avec épinéphrine, eau pour injection et métabisulfite de sodium Solutions avec épinéphrine : métabisulfite de sodium et acide citrique *Voir la section Formes pharmaceutiques, composition et conditionnement pour la liste complète des ingrédients.*

INDICATIONS ET USAGE CLINIQUE

Adultes (≥ 18 ans) :

Le chlorhydrate de lidocaïne en solutions parentérales est indiqué dans la production d'une anesthésie régionale par infiltration de :

- techniques d'infiltration comme l'injection percutanée,
- techniques de blocages nerveux périphériques comme le bloc du plexus brachial et le bloc des nerfs intercostaux,
- techniques d'anesthésie nerveuse centrale comme les blocs péridural et caudal, quand ces techniques sont exécutées conformément aux descriptions dans les manuels standards.

Personnes âgées (≥ 65 ans) :

Chez les personnes âgées, on recommande d'administrer des doses réduites en fonction de l'âge et de l'état physique du patient (voir POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION – Cas particuliers).

Enfants (≤ 18 ans) :

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 POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION – Cas particuliers).

Il faut utiliser la lidocaïne avec prudence chez les enfants en raison de la plus grande susceptibilité qu'il n'y a pas suffisamment de données à l'heure actuelle pour apposer l'innocuité et l'efficacité de ce produit chez ces patients.

CONTRE-INDICATIONS

Le chlorhydrate de lidocaïne en solutions parentérales est contre-indiqué chez :

- les patients ayant des antécédents connus d'hypersensibilité aux anesthésiques locaux de type amide ou aux autres composants de la solution (voir FORMES PHARMACEUTIQUES, COMPOSITION ET CONDITIONNEMENT);
- les patients ayant des antécédents connus d'hypersensibilité au méthylparaben et/ou au propylparaben (agents de conservation dans les solutions multidoses), ou encore à leur métabolite, l'acide para-aminobenzoïque (PABA).

On doit aussi tenir compte de l'innocuité et de l'efficacité connues des parabens aux patients ayant des antécédents de réactions allergiques aux anesthésiques estérifiés locaux, qui sont métabolisés en PABA.

On ne doit pas utiliser les solutions parentérales de chlorhydrate de lidocaïne, qui contiennent des agents de conservation antimicrobiens (p. ex. méthylparaben), pour l'anesthésie péridurale ou rachidienne, ou encore pour toute administration qui serait pénétrée la cavité crânienne (espace rachidien, car l'innocuité de ces agents n'a pas été établie en ce qui a trait à l'injection intrathécale volontaire ou accidentelle. On ne doit pas administrer ces solutions par voie intra-oculaire ni rétro-oculaire.

On ne doit pas utiliser les solutions parentérales de chlorhydrate de lidocaïne, qui contiennent des agents de conservation antimicrobiens, à des doses supérieures à 15 mL pour d'autres types de blocs.

MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS

Généralités

LES ANESTHÉSIQUES LOCAUX NE DOIVENT ÊTRE UTILISÉS QUE PAR DES CLINICIENS EXPÉRIMENTÉS DANS LE DIAGNOSTIC ET L'ACTE THÉRAPEUTIQUE TOXIQUES RELIÉES À LA DOSE ET D'AUTRES URGENCES AIGUËS QUI POURRAIENT RÉSULTER DU BLOC CHOISI. IL FAUT S'ASSURER DAVOIR IMMÉDIATEMENT À SA DISPOSITION DE L'OXYGÈNE, D'AUTRES MÉDICAMENTS DE RÉANIMATION, UN ÉQUIPEMENT DE RÉANIMATION CARDIO-RESPIRATOIRE ET LE PERSONNEL NÉCESSAIRE POUR TOUT ÉTABLISSEMENT LES RÉACTIONS TOXIQUES ET LES URGENCES QUI S'ENSUIVENT (voir aussi EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES et SURDOSAGE). LE TRAITEMENT APPROPRIÉ ET LA CONNAISSANCE DE LA MANIFESTATION TOXIQUE RELIÉE À LA DOSE, UNE VENTILATION INADÉQUATE, QUELLE QUEN SOIT LA CAUSE, ET/OU UNE ALTÉRATION DE LA SENSIBILITÉ DU PATIENT, DOIVENT PARLER LACIDOSE, LARRÊT CARDIAQUE ET, POSSIBLEMENT, LA MORT.

L'INSERTION D'UNE CANULE INTRAVEINEUSE EST NÉCESSAIRE AVANT D'INJECTER LANESTHÉSIQUE LOCAL POUR UN BLOC NERVEUX POUVANT ENTRAÎNER DE LHYPOTENSION OU UNE BRADICARDIE (OU LA DU) SOUTENUE, IL FAUT AVOIR TOUJOURS RECOURS AUSSI À UNE D'UNE INJECTION INTRAVASCULAIRE ACCIDENTELLE.

ON DOIT UTILISER LA DOSE LA PLUS FAIBLE DANESTHÉSIQUE LOCAL POUVANT PROCURER UNE ANESTHÉSIE EFFICACE, AFIN D'ÉVITER DES CONCENTRATIONS PLASMATIQUES ÉLEVÉES ET DES EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES GRAVES. ON DOIT PROCÉDER LENTEMENT ET PAR PALIERS, AVEC DES ASPIRATIONS FRÉQUENTES AVANT ET PENDANT LINJECTION, AFIN D'ÉVITER UNE INJECTION INTRAVASCULAIRE.

Ces risques de complications systémiques liés à la perfusion intra-articulaires d'anesthésiques locaux après une chirurgie : Le recours à des perfusions intra-articulaires d'anesthésiques locaux suivant une chirurgie arthroscopique ou ouverte n'est pas approuvé par Santé Canada. Le recours à une telle pratique, non approuvé, d'ailleurs, des rapports de pharmacovigilance ont signalé des cas de chondrolyse intra-articulaire chez les patients recevant de telles perfusions. La plupart des cas rapportés de chondrolyse irréversible concernaient l'articulation de l'épaule; des cas de chondrolyse irréversible au niveau de l'articulation gléno-humérale ont été recensés chez des patients adultes et des enfants à la suite de perfusions intra-articulaires d'anesthésiques locaux avec et sans épinéphrine, administrées sur une période de 48 à 72 heures. L'apparition de symptômes tels que douleur, raideur et perte de mobilité au niveau des articulations peut varier, mais de tels symptômes pourraient survenir dès le 2e mois après la chirurgie. A l'heure actuelle, il n'existe aucun traitement efficace pour la chondrolyse irréversible. Les patients présentant une chondrolyse irréversible ont dû subir des interventions diagnostiques et thérapeutiques additionnelles, dont la chirurgie et une arthroplastie ou un remplacement de l'épaule. **Le chlorhydrate de lidocaïne ne doit pas être utilisé pour la perfusion intra-articulaire postopératoire** (voir POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION).

Blocs des nerfs majeurs périphériques : Les blocs des nerfs majeurs périphériques peuvent nécessiter l'administration d'un grand volume d'anesthésique local dans des régions très vascularisées, souvent à proximité de gros vaisseaux où il y a un risque accru d'injection intravasculaire et/ou d'absorption générale rapide pouvant mener à de fortes concentrations plasmatiques.

Doses répétées : L'injection de doses répétées de chlorhydrate de lidocaïne en solutions parentérales (chlorhydrate de lidocaïne) peut provoquer un accroissement significatif des concentrations sanguines après chaque administration, en raison d'une lente accumulation du médicament ou de ses métabolites. La tolérance aux concentrations sanguines élevées varie selon l'état du patient. On recommande d'administrer des doses réduites aux sujets affaiblis, âgés ou gravement malades ainsi qu'aux enfants, proportionnellement à leur âge et à leur état physique (voir POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION – Cas particuliers).

Utilisation de solutions parentérales avec épinéphrine : le chlorhydrate de lidocaïne en solutions parentérales avec épinéphrine doit être utilisé avec prudence dans les zones irriguées par les artères terminales, comme les doigts, le nez, les oreilles ou le pénis, ou dans toute autre zone où l'irrigation sanguine est compromise (voir aussi CONTRE-INDICATIONS et POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION).

Inflammation et sepsis : On ne doit pas procéder à des techniques d'anesthésie locale quand il y a inflammation et/ou sepsis dans la région ou l'on se propose de faire l'injection.

Hyperthermie maligne : Un grand nombre de médicaments utilisés au cours de l'anesthésie peuvent déclencher une hyperthermie maligne chez des familles. Il a été démontré que l'emploi d'anesthésiques locaux de type amide dans l'hyperthermie maligne est sûr. Cependant, la blocage nerveux ne préviendra pas nécessairement l'apparition d'une hyperthermie maligne ou encore de son développement d'une intervention chirurgicale. Il est aussi difficile de prévoir la nécessité d'une anesthésie générale additionnelle. Par conséquent, on doit avoir établi un protocole de traitement de l'hyperthermie maligne.

Porphyrie aiguë : Dans les modèles animaux, le chlorhydrate de lidocaïne a démontré des propriétés porphyrinogènes. Le chlorhydrate de lidocaïne en solutions parentérales ne doit être prescrit aux patients atteints de porphyrie aiguë que s'il n'existe aucun autre traitement plus sûr. Il faut prendre les précautions appropriées pour tous les patients porphyriques.

Troubles cardiovasculaires

La lidocaïne doit aussi être utilisée avec prudence chez les patients atteints d'une bradycardie ou d'une dysfonction cardiovasculaires, car la durabilité des mois après à compenser les variations fonctionnelles associées à la prolongation de la conduction auriculo-ventriculaire produite par les anesthésiques locaux de type amide.

Les patients qui subissent un bloc cardiaque partiel ou complet doivent faire l'objet d'une attention particulière avant de recourir à des techniques qui pourraient provoquer une obstruction de la conduction myocardique. Pour réduire le risque d'effets indésirables potentiellement graves, il faut éviter d'injecter de grandes doses de lidocaïne chez les patients dont la conduction est altérée. La posologie doit être ajustée en conséquence.

On doit utiliser la lidocaïne avec prudence en cas d'état de choc grave.

Il faut faire preuve de très grande prudence lorsqu'on effectue une anesthésie péridurale lombaire ou caudale chez des personnes atteintes d'hypertension grave.

Les blocs des nerfs sympathiques peuvent diminuer de façon transitoire la fonction cardiovasculaire, en particulier en présence d'une hypovolémie. L'anesthésie péridurale doit être utilisée avec prudence chez les patients dont la fonction cardiovasculaire est altérée.

Une anesthésie péridurale peut mener à l'hypotension et à la bradycardie. On peut diminuer ce risque en augmentant le volume circulatoire par l'administration de solutions cristalloïdes ou colloïdales. On doit traiter promptement l'hypotension avec, par exemple, de 5 à 10 mg d'éphédrine par voie intraveineuse, au besoin (voir aussi SURDOSAGE).

On doit utiliser avec prudence les solutions contenant de l'épinéphrine chez les patients dont les anesthésiques médicaux et thérapeutiques peuvent entraîner une dépression