PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

Lidocaine and Epinephrine

This information from UpToDate® Lexidrug™ explains what you need to know about this medication, including what it's used for, how to take it, its side effects, and when to call your healthcare provider.

Brand Names: US

Xylocaine-MPF/EPINEPHrine; Xylocaine/EPINEPHrine

Brand Names: Canada

Lignospan Forte; Lignospan Standard; Octocaine/Epinephrine; Xylocaine Dental Lidocaine/Epi; Xylocaine/EPINEPHrine; Xylocaine/Epinephrine

What is this drug used for?

- It is used to numb an area of the skin before a procedure.

What do I need to tell the doctor BEFORE my child takes this drug?

- If your child is allergic to this drug; any part of this drug; or any other drugs, foods, or substances. Tell the doctor about the allergy and what signs your child had.

This drug may interact with other drugs or health problems.

Tell the doctor and pharmacist about all of your child's drugs (prescription or OTC, natural products, vitamins) and health problems. You must check to make sure that it is safe to give this drug with all of your child's other drugs and health problems. Do not start, stop, or change the dose of any drug your child takes without checking with the doctor.

What are some things I need to know or do while my child takes this drug?

For all uses of this drug:

- Tell all of your child's health care providers that your child is taking this drug. This includes your child's doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists.
- Have your child avoid tasks or actions that call for alertness until the effects of this drug wear off and your child feels fully awake. These are things like riding a bike, playing sports, or using items such as scissors, lawnmowers, electric scooters, toy cars, or motorized vehicles.
- If you are going home before the numbness wears off, have your child protect the treated area from injury until your child can feel it again.
- If your child is allergic to sulfites, talk with your child's doctor. Some products have sulfites in them.
- This drug may affect certain lab tests. Tell all of your child's health care providers and lab workers that your child takes this drug.
- A severe blood problem called methemoglobinemia has happened with drugs like this one. The risk may be raised in people who have glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency, heart problems, or lung problems. The risk may also be raised while taking certain other drugs and in infants younger than 6 months of age. Tell your child's doctor if your child has ever had methemoglobinemia.
- If the patient is a child, use this drug with care. The risk of some side effects may be higher in children.

If your child is pregnant or breast-feeding a baby:

- Talk with the doctor if your child is pregnant, becomes pregnant, or is breast-feeding a baby. You will need to talk about the benefits and risks to your child and the baby.

Mouth:

- Do not let your child eat while their mouth feels numb. Biting of the tongue could happen.

Spinal:

- This drug may cause short-term loss of feeling and motor activity in the lower half of your child's body. Do not let your child try to get out of bed or do other tasks or actions until feeling and motor activity have returned to normal.

What are some side effects that I need to call my child's doctor about right away?

WARNING/CAUTION: Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your child's doctor or get medical help right away if your child has any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

For all uses of this drug:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like rash; hives; itching; red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without fever; wheezing; tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.
- Signs of methemoglobinemia like a blue or gray color of the lips, nails, or skin; a heartbeat that does not feel normal; seizures; severe dizziness or passing out; severe headache; feeling very sleepy; feeling tired or weak; or shortness of breath. This effect is rare but may be deadly if it happens.
- Signs of too much acid in the blood (acidosis) like confusion; fast breathing; fast heartbeat; a heartbeat that does not feel normal; very bad stomach pain, upset stomach, or throwing up; feeling very sleepy; shortness of breath; or feeling very tired or weak.
- Feeling lightheaded, sleepy, confused, or having blurred eyesight.
- Chest pain or pressure.

- Feeling hot or cold.
- Dizziness or passing out.
- Restlessness.
- Anxiety.
- Change in eyesight.
- Ringing in ears.
- Seizures.
- Trouble breathing, slow breathing, or shallow breathing.
- Shakiness.
- Twitching.
- A burning, numbness, or tingling feeling that is not normal.
- Feeling nervous and excitable.
- Very bad headache.
- Depression.
- Slow heartbeat.

Spinal:

- Trouble passing urine.
- Loss of bladder or bowel control.
- Long-lasting burning, numbness, tingling, or paralysis in the lower half of the body.
- Headache.
- Backache.
- Chills.
- Stiff neck.
- If bright lights bother your child's eyes.

If your child is or may be sexually active:

- Not able to get or keep an erection.

What are some other side effects of this drug?

All drugs may cause side effects. However, many people have no side effects or only have minor side effects. Call your child's doctor or get medical help if your child has any side effects that bother your child or do not go away.

These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your child's doctor. Call your child's doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to your national health agency.

How is this drug best given?

Give this drug as ordered by your child's doctor. Read all information given to you. Follow all instructions closely.

- It is given as a shot.

What do I do if my child misses a dose?

- This drug is given on an as needed basis.

How do I store and/or throw out this drug?

- If you need to store this drug at home, talk with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about how to store it.

General drug facts

- If your child's symptoms or health problems do not get better or if they become worse, call your child's doctor.
- Do not share your child's drug with others and do not give anyone else's drug to your child.
- Keep all drugs in a safe place. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children and

pets.

- Throw away unused or expired drugs. Do not flush down a toilet or pour down a drain unless you are told to do so. Check with your pharmacist if you have questions about the best way to throw out drugs. There may be drug take-back programs in your area.
- Some drugs may have another patient information leaflet. If you have any questions about this drug, please talk with your child's doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or other health care provider.
- If you think there has been an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much, and when it happened.

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If you have questions or concerns, contact your healthcare provider. A member of your care team will answer Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Outside those hours, you can leave a message or talk with another MSK provider. There is always a doctor or nurse on call. If you're not sure how to reach your healthcare provider, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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