Active ingredients (generic names)	LIDOCAINE (LIGNOCAINE) (li-do-cane) LIDOCAINE (LIGNOCAINE) + ADRENALINE (EPINEPHRINE) (li-do-cane + a-dren-a-lin [ep-in-ef-rin]) LIDOCAINE (LIGNOCAINE) + PRILOCAINE (li-do-cane + pril-o-cane) SubCut SubCut SubCut Other local anaesthetics Not included in this monograph — see individual monograph or <i>AMH</i> for information: Bupivacaine Cocaine Prilocaine Prilocaine . Levobupivacaine
What it is used for	 Local anaesthetic for closing a wound Acute heart arrythmias Insect in ear Lessen pain of IM injections Stop bleeding + adrenaline (epinephrine) — head injury, nose bleed Stop pain from Bite or sting — stonefish, stingray Episiotomy — cutting, repairing Ulcers (gel) — genital herpes (<i>CARPA STM, WBM</i>), mouth ulcers Wound management — cleaning Note: Can use cream or gel on skin or in mouth but won't work as well as injection.
How it works	Stops pain by blocking transfer of pain messages from skin to brain
Side effects	Rash

Warnings	 Allergic reaction to local anaesthetics (ask patient/carer) Do not use adrenaline (epinephrine) containing preparation in fingers, toes, nose, or ears — can cause ischaemic necrosis Medical consult if you need to give more than once
Tell the patient	 Injections may sting a little at first Apply patches to dry, non-irritated skin in the painful area If oral liquid or gel is used, avoid food and drink for 1 hour after application Rinse oral liquid or gel in the mouth
Check	 Lidocaine (lignocaine) + prilocaine applied as patch or cream Apply to intact and clean skin Cover cream with airtight (occlusive) dressing, leave on for 30 minutes before procedure Effect lasts up to 1–2 hours