Subcutaneous lidocaine (lignocaine) for refractory neuropathic pain in the palliative care setting SESLHDPR/694



Title	Subcutaneous lidocaine (lignocaine) for refractory neuropathic pain in the palliative care setting		
Area where Protocol/Guideline applicable	SESLHD Inpatient settings (including Calvary hospital)		
Authorised Prescribers	Specialist Palliative Care Services		
Indications for use	Must be used under the supervision of a Palliative Care Specialist.		
	Refractory neuropathic pain not responding to standard analgesic drugs, including optimal use of opioids and adjuvant therapies.		
	Refractory pruritis when the oral route is no longer available		
Place in Therapy	Lidocaine is a systemic local anaesthetic agent and known membrane stabiliser. It is used in the palliative care setting as a third or fourth line drug in the treatment of complex & refractory neuropathic pain.		
Contraindications	 Adams-Stokes syndrome, Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome Severe atrioventricular, sino-atrial or intraventricular heart block not managed with a pacemaker Sensitivity to amide-type local anaesthetics Patients on flecainide 		
Precautions & Relative Contraindications	Cardiac monitoring in the palliative care setting is not indicated due to doses not exceeding the threshold of 2 grams over 24 hours via CSCI. Caution in patients with known cardiac disease, cerebral palsy, and history of arrhythmia.		
Important Drug	Avoid in patients taking flecainide		
Interactions Known Adverse Effects	Monitor closely for the following initial signs of systemic toxicity: • Light-headedness, Dizziness • Perioral numbness or tingling (around lips) • Tinnitis • Metallic taste • Drowsiness and dysarthria If any of the above are observed, cease infusion immediately and inform Palliative Care Medical Officer. Lidocaine infusion may be restarted at a lower dose. Worsening toxicity is indicated by the progressive appearance of: • Visual changes		

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		e spasm			
	Seizures				
	Coma		d :		
	• Cardio	orespiratory o	depression	and arrest	
Preparations	Lidocaine (lig	Lidocaine (lignocaine) 2% 100mg/5 mL ampoules			
- ropulations	Lidocaine (lig	Lidocaine (lignocaine) 10% 500mg/5mL ampoules			
	DOSE of	DOSE of VOLUME &		Approx. Volume	
	lidocaine	recomme		of WFI to make	
		FORMUL		total volume *	
		of lidocair	ne		
		Lidocaine 2%	Lidocaine 10%	WFI	
	100mg	5mL	-	5mL	
	200mg	10mL	-	7mL	
	300mg	15mL	-	2mL	
	400mg	-	4mL	13mL	
	500mg	-	5mL	12mL	
	600mg	-	6mL	11mL	
	700mg	-	7mL	10mL	
	800mg	_	8mL	9mL	
Administration	900mg	_	9mL	8mL	
	1000mg	-	10mL	7mL	
	1100mg	-	11mL	6mL	
	1200mg	-	12mL	5mL	
	1300mg	-	13mL	4mL	
	1400mg	-	14mL	3mL	
	1500mg	-	15mL	2mL	
	1600mg		16mL	1mL	
	For doses where the calculated volume is less than 10mL, use a 10mL syringe.				
	For doses where the calculated volume is greater than 10mL, use a 20mL syringe.				
	For doses of >1700mg use a 30mL syringe				
Diluents	Water for Inje	Water for Injection (WFI)			
Drug Compatibility	Lidocaine should not be mixed in a syringe with any other medication due to lack of robust compatibility data. Lignocaine may be given in conjunction with ketamine but NOT in same syringe driver.				

Dosing	Lidocaine has a narrow therapeutic index and dose is determined by consultation with Palliative Care Specialist. Starting dose: Lidocaine 100mg - 400mg over 24 hours via continuous subcutaneous infusion (CSCI) Increase by 50-200mg every 24 hours as required; titrate to effect. Usual maximum dose is 1,800mg per 24 hours but higher doses have been used.	
Monitoring requirements	Monitor for signs of adverse effects (as above) and if any of the initial signs of toxicity occur cease the infusion and report to the Palliative Care consultant immediately. Perform 4-hourly subcut infusion site checks as per Subcutaneous Syringe Driver inpatient management form SES130.021	
Practice Points	Lidocaine is only given by continuous subcutaneous infusion via syringe driver. It is NOT to be given by intermittent bolus subcutaneous injections.	
Basis of Protocol/Guideline (including sources of evidence, references)	Palliative Care Formulary 7 th Ed, 2020 p77-80 Therapeutic Guidelines – Palliative Care eTG, July 2018 CHCK Policy 'Pain Management (Neuropathic – Lignocaine & Ketamine). September 2018 Dickman A, Schneider J. 2016 The syringe driver: continuous subcutaneous in palliative care. Oxford University Press; 2016 Macleod, R Macfarlane, S. 2018 The Palliative Care Handbook. 9 th Ed. Hammondcare Media.	
Consultation	St George Palliative Care Team SESLHD Palliative Care working party Dr Caitlin Sheehan, Staff Specialist St George & Calvary Hospital	

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GOVERNANCE			
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Chairperson, QUM Committee	Dr John Shephard		
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