PAEDIATRIC ANAESTHESIA

3-10 Local Anaesthetic Toxicity V.2

Signs of severe toxicity:

- Sudden alteration in mental status, severe agitation or loss of consciousness, with or without tonic-clonic convulsions.
- Cardiovascular collapse: sinus bradycardia, conduction blocks, asystole and ventricular tachyarrhythmias may all
 occur.
- Local anaesthetic toxicity may occur some time after an initial injection.

START

- STOP injecting the local anaesthetic (remember infusion pumps).
- 2 Call for help and inform immediate clinical team of problem.
- 3 Call for cardiac arrest trolley and LAST cart.
- Give 100% oxygen and ensure adequate lung ventilation:

Maintain the airway and if necessary secure it with a tracheal tube.

Avoid hypercarbia – consider mild hyperventilation.

Confirm or establish intravenous access.

6 If circulatory arrest:

- Start continuous CPR using standard protocols (→ 2-1) but:
- . Give intravenous lipid emulsion (see Box A).
- Use smaller adrenaline dose (≤ 1µg.kg⁻¹ instead of 1 mg)
- · Avoid vasopressin.
- Recovery may take >1 hour.
- · Consider the use of cardiopulmonary bypass if available.

If no circulatory arrest:

Conventional therapies to treat hypotension, brady- and tachyarrhythmia.
 Consider intravenous lipid emulsion (Box A).

Control seizures:

- Small incremental dose of benzodiazepine is drug of choice.
- Thiopental or propofol can be used, but beware negative inotropic effect.
 Consider neuromuscular blockade if seizures cannot be controlled.

Box A: LIPID EMULSION REGIME

Use 20% Intralipid® (propofol is not a suitable substitute) Immediately

- Give an initial IV bolus of lipid emulsion 1.5 ml.kg⁻¹ over 2-3 min (~100 ml for a 70 kg adult).
 See drug dosing guide.
- Start an IV infusion of lipid emulsion at 15 ml.kg⁻¹.h⁻¹ (17.5 ml.min⁻¹ for a 70 kg adult)

At 5 and 10 minutes:

- Give a repeat bolus (same dose) if:
- o cardiovascular stability has not been restored, or o an adequate circulation deteriorates

At any time after 5 minutes:

- Double the rate to 30 ml.kg⁻¹.h⁻¹ if:
- o cardiovascular stability has not been restored, or
- o an adequate circulation deteriorates
- Do NOT exceed maximum cumulative dose 12 ml.kg⁻¹ (70 kg: 840 ml)

Box B: CRITICAL CHANGES

Cardiac arrest \rightarrow Check already done \bigcirc to \bigcirc , then \rightarrow \bigcirc

Box C: AFTER THE EVENT

Arrange safe transfer to appropriate clinical area

Exclude pancreatitis: regular clinical review, daily amylase or lipase Report case as critical incident.

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