


Lidocaine Hydrochloride

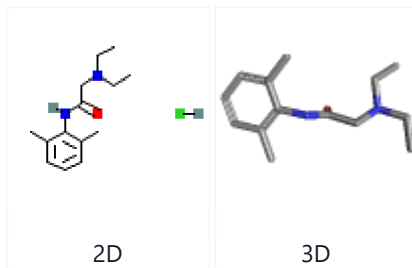
 Cite

 Download

PubChem CID

6314

Structure



Chemical Safety



[Laboratory Chemical Safety Summary \(LCSS\) Datasheet](#)

Molecular Formula

$C_{14}H_{23}ClN_2O$

Synonyms

Lidocaine hydrochloride
73-78-9
LIDOCAINE HCL
Xyloneural
Lidothesin

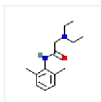
[View More...](#)

Molecular Weight

270.80 g/mol

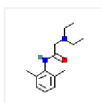
Computed by PubChem 2.2 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)

Parent Compound



[CID 3676 \(Lidocaine\)](#)

Component Compounds



[CID 3676 \(Lidocaine\)](#)



[CID 313 \(Hydrochloric Acid\)](#)

Dates	Create: 2005-06-24 Modify: 2024-11-16
Description	<p>Lidocaine Hydrochloride is the hydrochloride salt form of lidocaine, an aminoethylamide and a prototypical member of the amide class anesthetics. Lidocaine interacts with voltage-gated Na⁺ channels in the nerve cell membrane and blocks the transient increase in permeability of excitable membranes to Na⁺. This prevents the generation and conduction of nerve impulses and produces a reversible loss of sensation. Lidocaine hydrochloride also exhibits class IB antiarrhythmic effects. The agent decreases the flow of sodium ions into myocardial tissue, especially on the Purkinje network, during phase 0 of the action potential, thereby decreasing depolarization, automaticity and excitability.</p> <p>► NCI Thesaurus (NCIt)</p> <p>A local anesthetic and cardiac depressant used as an antiarrhythmia agent. Its actions are more intense and its effects more prolonged than those of PROCAINE but its duration of action is shorter than that of BUPIVACAINE or PRILOCAINE.</p> <p>► Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)</p>

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11 Safety and Hazards	▼
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14 Patents



15 Biological Test Results



16 Classification

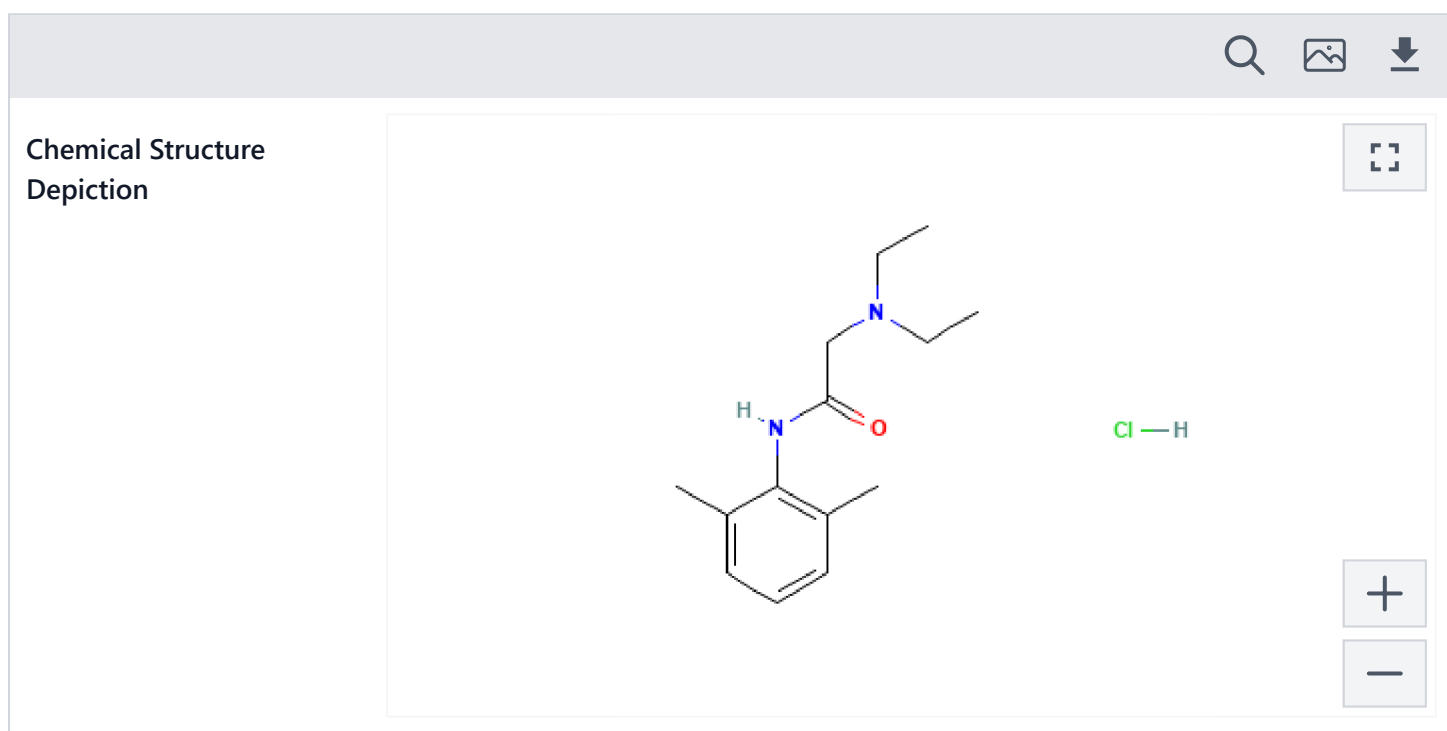


17 Information Sources

1 Structures



1.1 2D Structure



► PubChem

1.2 3D Conformer



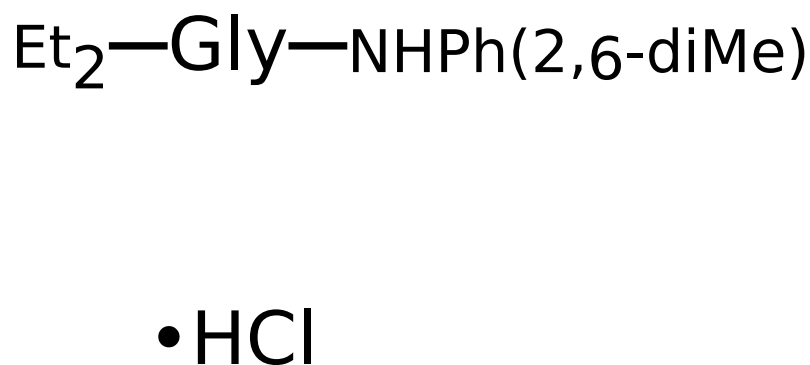
3D Conformer of Parent



2 Biologic Description



SVG Image



IUPAC Condensed	N(Et2)Gly-NHPh(2,6-diMe).HCl
-----------------	------------------------------

Sequence	G
----------	---

3 Names and Identifiers



3.1 Computed Descriptors



3.1.1 IUPAC Name



2-(diethylamino)-*N*-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)acetamide;hydrochloride

Computed by Lexichem TK 2.7.0 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)

3.1.2 InChI



InChI=1S/C14H22N2O.ClH/c1-5-16(6-2)10-13(17)15-14-11(3)8-7-9-12(14)4;/h7-9H,5-6,10H2,1-4H3,(H,15,17);1H

Computed by InChI 1.0.6 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)

3.1.3 InChIKey



IYBQHJMYDGVZRY-UHFFFAOYSA-N

Computed by InChI 1.0.6 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)

► [PubChem](#)

3.1.4 SMILES



CCN(CC)CC(=O)NC1=C(C=CC=C1C)C.Cl

Computed by OEChem 2.3.0 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)

► [PubChem](#)

3.2 Molecular Formula



C₁₄H₂₃ClN₂O

Computed by PubChem 2.2 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)

► [PubChem](#)

3.3 Other Identifiers



3.3.1 CAS



73-78-9

► [Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme \(AICIS\)](#); [CAS Common Chemistry](#); [ChemIDplus](#); [DTP/...](#)

6108-05-0

► [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#)

3.3.2 Related CAS



137-58-6 (Parent)

► [ChemIDplus](#)

3.3.3 European Community (EC) Number



200-803-8

► [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#)

612-079-4

- ▶ European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)

3.3.4 UNII



EC2CNF7XFP

- ▶ FDA Global Substance Registration System (GSRS)

3.3.5 ChEMBL ID



CHEMBL541521

- ▶ ChEMBL

3.3.6 DSSTox Substance ID



DTXSID4058782

- ▶ EPA DSSTox

3.3.7 KEGG ID



D02086

- ▶ KEGG

3.3.8 NCI Thesaurus Code



C48000

- ▶ NCI Thesaurus (NCIt)

C90650

- ▶ NCI Thesaurus (NCIt)

3.3.9 NSC Number



757420

- ▶ DTP/NCI

142440

▶ NLM RxNorm Terminology

1299236

▶ NLM RxNorm Terminology

3.3.11 Wikidata

Q27122094

▶ Wikidata

3.4 Synonyms

3.4.1 MeSH Entry Terms

2-(Diethylamino)-N-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)Acetamide	Lidocaine Sulfate (1:1)
2-2EtN-2MePhAcN	Lignocaine
Dalcaine	Octocaine
Lidocaine	Xylesthesin
Lidocaine Carbonate	Xylocaine
Lidocaine Carbonate (2:1)	Xylocitin
Lidocaine Hydrocarbonate	Xyloneural
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	
Lidocaine Monoacetate	
Lidocaine Monohydrochloride	
Lidocaine Monohydrochloride, Monohydrate	

▶ Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

3.4.2 Depositor-Supplied Synonyms

Lidocaine hydrochloride	Rucaina hydrochloride	Xylocitin hydrochloride	LIDOPEN
73-78-9	Xycaine hydrochloride	Lidothesin hydrochloride	Xylocard
LIDOCAINE HCL	Xylotox hydrochloride	Xylestesin hydrochloride	Zingo
Xyloneural	Duncaine hydrochloride	LIDOCAINE VISCOUS	Xylocaine hydro
Lidothesin	Isicaine hydrochloride	LTA II KIT	EC2CNF7XFP
Lignocaine hydrochloride	Lidocain hydrochloride	PEDIATRIC LTA KIT	UNII-EC2CNF7X
Xylocaine Viscous	Glydo	LARYNG-O-JET KIT	XYLOCAINE PRI
Laryng-O-jet	Anestacon hydrochloride	Lidocaine (hydrochloride)	EINECS 200-803

Xilina hydrochloride	Gravocain hydrochloride	Lidocaine hydrochloride anhydrous	LARYNGOTRAC
Anestacon	Leostesin hydrochloride	Lidocaton	XYLOCAINE 4%

► PubChem

4 Chemical and Physical Properties

4.1 Computed Properties

Property Name	Property Value	Reference
Molecular Weight	270.80 g/mol	Computed by PubChem 2.2 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Hydrogen Bond Donor Count	2	Computed by Cactvs 3.4.8.18 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Hydrogen Bond Acceptor Count	2	Computed by Cactvs 3.4.8.18 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Rotatable Bond Count	5	Computed by Cactvs 3.4.8.18 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Exact Mass	270.1498911 g/mol	Computed by PubChem 2.2 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Monoisotopic Mass	270.1498911 g/mol	Computed by PubChem 2.2 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Topological Polar Surface Area	32.3Å²	Computed by Cactvs 3.4.8.18 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Heavy Atom Count	18	Computed by PubChem
Formal Charge	0	Computed by PubChem
Complexity	228	Computed by Cactvs 3.4.8.18 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)
Isotope Atom Count	0	Computed by PubChem
Defined Atom Stereocenter Count	0	Computed by PubChem
Undefined Atom Stereocenter Count	0	Computed by PubChem
Defined Bond Stereocenter Count	0	Computed by PubChem
Undefined Bond Stereocenter Count	0	Computed by PubChem
Covalently-Bonded Unit Count	2	Computed by PubChem
Compound Is Canonicalized	Yes	Computed by PubChem (release 2021.10.14)

4.2 Experimental Properties



4.2.1 Physical Description



Dry Powder

► EPA Chemical Data Reporting (CDR)

4.2.2 Collision Cross Section



155.4 Å² [M+H]⁺ [CCS Type: TW; Method: calibrated with polyalanine and drug standards]

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.analchem.7b01709>

► CCSbase

4.3 Chemical Classes



4.3.1 Drugs



4.3.1.1 Human Drugs



Breast Feeding; Lactation; Milk, Human; Antiarrhythmics; Local Anesthetics

► Drugs and Lactation Database (LactMed)

Human drug -> Discontinued

► Drugs@FDA

Human drug -> Prescription

► Drugs@FDA

Human drug -> Prescription; Discontinued

► Drugs@FDA

Human drug -> Prescription; Discontinued; Active ingredient (LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE)

► Drugs@FDA

5 Spectral Information



5.1 1D NMR Spectra



5.1.1 1H NMR Spectra



Instrument Name	Varian CFT-20
Copyright	Copyright © 2009-2024 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Thumbnail	

► [SpectraBase](#)

5.1.2 13C NMR Spectra



Source of Sample	Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Copyright	Copyright © 1980, 1981-2024 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Thumbnail	

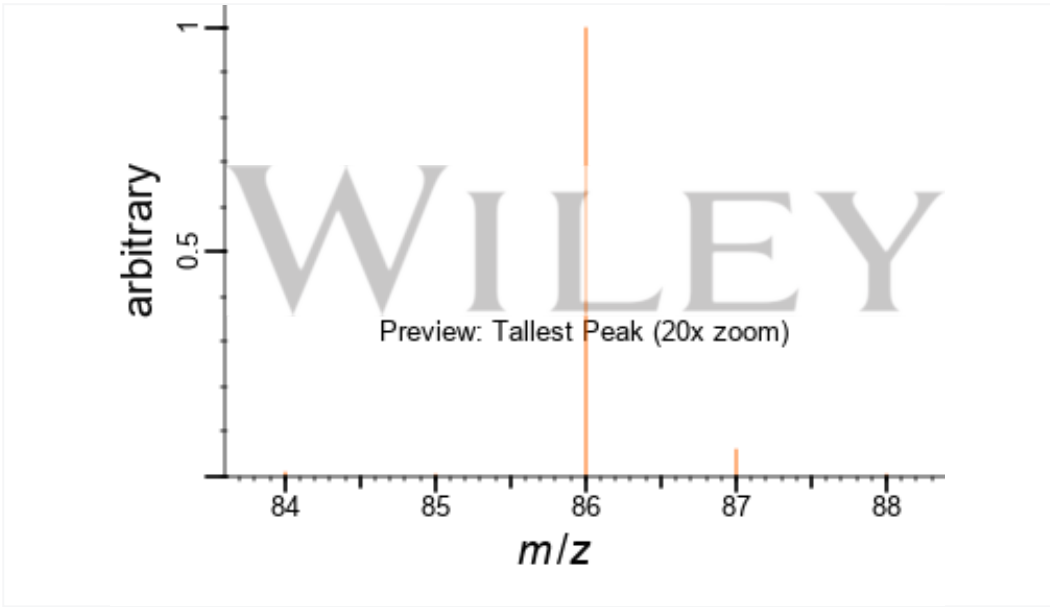
► [SpectraBase](#)

5.2 Mass Spectrometry



5.2.1 GC-MS



Source of Spectrum	Chemical Concepts, A Wiley Division, Weinheim, Germany
Copyright	Copyright © 2002-2024 Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA. All Rights Reserved.
Thumbnail	

► [SpectraBase](#)

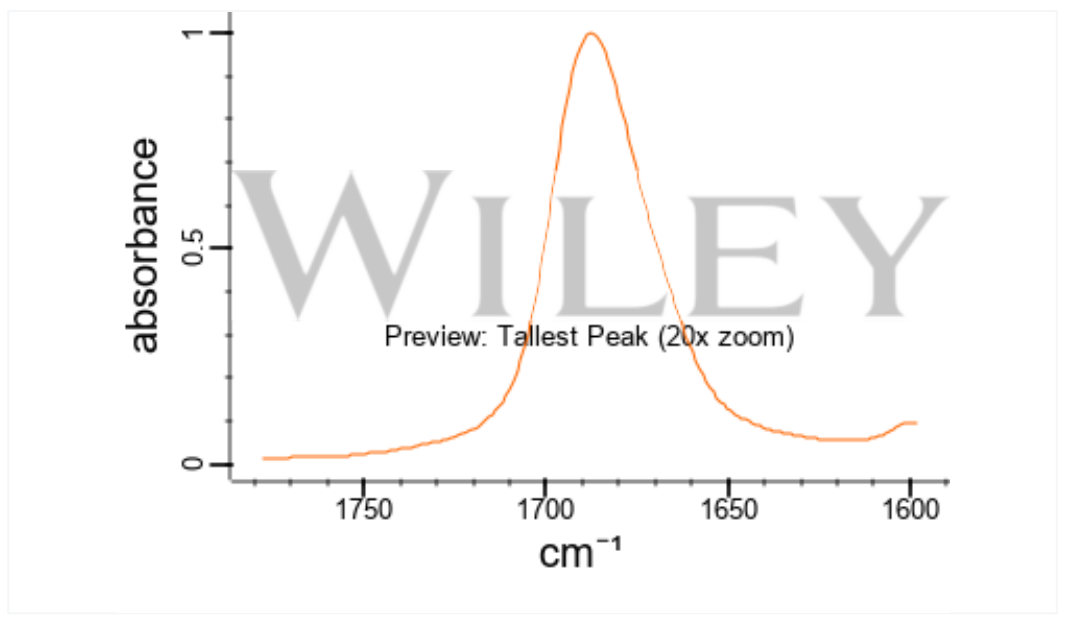
5.3 IR Spectra



5.3.1 FTIR Spectra



Technique	KBr WAFER
Source of Sample	Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Catalog Number	S56416
Copyright	Copyright © 1980, 1981-2024 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All Rights Reserved.



► SpectraBase

6 Related Records



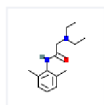
6.1 Related Compounds with Annotation



Follow these links to [do a live 2D search](#) or [do a live 3D search](#) for this compound, sorted by annotation score. This section is deprecated (see [here](#) for details), but these live search links provide equivalent functionality to the table that was previously shown here.

► PubChem

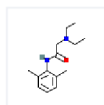
6.2 Parent Compound



CID 3676 (Lidocaine)

► PubChem

6.3 Component Compounds



CID 3676 (Lidocaine)



CID 313 (Hydrochloric Acid)

► PubChem

6.4 Related Compounds



Same Connectivity Count	4
Same Parent, Connectivity Count	58
Same Parent, Exact Count	46
Mixtures, Components, and Neutralized Forms Count	2
Similar Compounds (2D)	View in PubChem Search
Similar Conformers (3D)	View in PubChem Search

► [PubChem](#)

6.5 Substances



6.5.1 PubChem Reference Collection SID



481107287

► [PubChem](#)

6.5.2 Related Substances



Same Count	135
------------	-----

► [PubChem](#)

6.5.3 Substances by Category



6.6 Entrez Crosslinks



Gene Count	9
------------	---

7 Chemical Vendors



8 Drug and Medication Information



8.1 Drug Classes



Breast Feeding; Lactation; Milk, Human; Antiarrhythmics; Local Anesthetics

8.2 FDA Approved Drugs



► [Drugs@FDA](#)

8.3 FDA Orange Book



► [FDA Orange Book](#)

8.4 FDA National Drug Code Directory



► [National Drug Code \(NDC\) Directory](#)

8.5 Drug Labels



Drug and label



► [DailyMed](#)

Active ingredient and drug



► [DailyMed](#)

8.6 Clinical Trials



8.6.1 ClinicalTrials.gov



► [ClinicalTrials.gov](#)

8.6.2 EU Clinical Trials Register



► [EU Clinical Trials Register](#)

8.6.3 NIPH Clinical Trials Search of Japan



9 Pharmacology and Biochemistry



9.1 MeSH Pharmacological Classification



Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers

A class of drugs that inhibit the activation of VOLTAGE-GATED SODIUM CHANNELS. (See [all compounds classified as Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers](#).)

► [Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH\)](#)

Anti-Arrhythmia Agents

Agents used for the treatment or prevention of cardiac arrhythmias. They may affect the polarization-repolarization phase of the action potential, its excitability or refractoriness, or impulse conduction or membrane responsiveness within cardiac fibers. Anti-arrhythmia agents are often classed into four main groups according to their mechanism of action: sodium channel blockade, beta-adrenergic blockade, repolarization prolongation, or calcium channel blockade. (See [all compounds classified as Anti-Arrhythmia Agents](#).)

► [Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH\)](#)

Anesthetics, Local

Drugs that block nerve conduction when applied locally to nerve tissue in appropriate concentrations. They act on any part of the nervous system and on every type of nerve fiber. In contact with a nerve trunk, these anesthetics can cause both sensory and motor paralysis in the innervated area. Their action is completely reversible. (From Gilman AG, et. al., Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 8th ed) Nearly all local anesthetics act by reducing the tendency of voltage-dependent sodium channels to activate. (See [all compounds classified as Anesthetics, Local](#).)

► [Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH\)](#)

9.2 FDA Pharmacological Classification



1 of 3

Non-Proprietary Name	LIDOCAINE HCL
Pharmacological Classes	Amide Local Anesthetic [EPC]; Antiarrhythmic [EPC]; Local Anesthesia [PE]; Amides [CS]

► [National Drug Code \(NDC\) Directory](#)

2 of 3

Non-Proprietary Name	LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE
----------------------	-------------------------

Pharmacological Classes Amides [CS]; Local Anesthesia [PE]; Antiarrhythmic [EPC]; Amide Local Anesthetic [EPC]

► [National Drug Code \(NDC\) Directory](#)

3 of 3

Non-Proprietary Name LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE ANHYDROUS

Pharmacological Classes Antiarrhythmic [EPC]; Amide Local Anesthetic [EPC]; Amides [CS]; Local Anesthesia [PE]

► [National Drug Code \(NDC\) Directory](#)

10 Use and Manufacturing



10.1 Uses



EPA CPDat Chemical and Product Categories



The Chemical and Products Database, a resource for exposure-relevant data on chemicals in consumer products, Scientific Data, volume 5, Article number: 180125 (2018), [DOI:10.1038/sdata.2018.125](https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.125)

► [EPA Chemical and Products Database \(CPDat\)](#)

10.1.1 Use Classification



Human Drugs -> FDA Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (Orange Book) -> Active Ingredients

► [FDA Orange Book](#)

10.1.2 Household Products



Household & Commercial/Institutional Products

Information on 1 consumer products that contain Lidocaine hydrochloride in the following categories is provided:

- Pet Care
 - ▶ [Consumer Product Information Database \(CPID\)](#)

10.2 U.S. Production



Aggregated Product Volume

2018: 9,750 lb
2017: 28,500 lb
2016: 5,150 lb

<https://www.epa.gov/chemical-data-reporting>

- ▶ [EPA Chemical Data Reporting \(CDR\)](#)

10.3 General Manufacturing Information



EPA TSCA Commercial Activity Status

Acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-, hydrochloride (1:1): ACTIVE

- ▶ [EPA Chemicals under the TSCA](#)

11 Safety and Hazards







11.1 Hazards Identification



11.1.1 GHS Classification



1 of 2		View All 	
Pictogram(s)		<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Acute Toxic Irritant Health Hazard</div>	
Signal		<u>Danger</u>	
GHS Hazard Statements		<div>H301 (46.3%): Toxic if swallowed [<u>Danger</u> Acute toxicity, oral]</div> <div>H302 (53.7%): Harmful if swallowed [<u>Warning</u> Acute toxicity, oral]</div> <div>H315 (40.3%): Causes skin irritation [<u>Warning</u> Skin corrosion/irritation]</div> <div>H319 (40.3%): Causes serious eye irritation [<u>Warning</u> Serious eye damage/eye irritation]</div>	

H334 (37.3%): May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled [**Danger** Sensitization, respiratory]
H335 (40.3%): May cause respiratory irritation [**Warning** Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]
H412 (37.3%): Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

Precautionary Statement Codes P233, P260, P261, P264, P264+P265, P270, P271, P273, P280, P284, P301+P316, P301+P317, P302+P352, P304+P340, P305+P351+P338, P319, P321, P330, P332+P317, P337+P317, P342+P316, P362+P364, P403, P403+P233, P405, and P501
(The corresponding statement to each P-code can be found at the [GHS Classification](#) page.)

ECHA C&L Notifications Summary *Aggregated GHS information provided per 67 reports by companies from 5 notifications to the ECHA C&L Inventory. Each notification may be associated with multiple companies.*
Information may vary between notifications depending on impurities, additives, and other factors. The percentage value in parenthesis indicates the notified classification ratio from companies that provide hazard codes. Only hazard codes with percentage values above 10% are shown.

► [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#)

11.1.2 Hazard Classes and Categories



Acute Tox. 3 (46.3%)

Acute Tox. 4 (53.7%)

Skin Irrit. 2 (40.3%)

Eye Irrit. 2 (40.3%)

Resp. Sens. 1 (37.3%)

STOT SE 3 (40.3%)

Aquatic Chronic 3 (37.3%)

► [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#)

Acute Tox. 3 (82.5%)

Acute Tox. 4 (17.5%)

► [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#)

11.2 Regulatory Information



New Zealand EPA Inventory of Chemical Status

Lidocaine hydrochloride: Does not have an individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard

► [New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority \(EPA\)](#)

Chemical Assessment

IMAP assessments - [Acetamide](#), 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-, [monohydrochloride](#):
Environment tier I assessment

IMAP assessments - [Acetamide](#), 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-, [monohydrochloride](#):
Human health tier I assessment

► [Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme \(AICIS\)](#)

12 Toxicity

12.1 Toxicological Information

12.1.1 Effects During Pregnancy and Lactation

● Summary of Use during Lactation

[Lidocaine](#) concentrations in milk during continuous IV infusion, epidural administration and in high doses as a local anesthetic are low and the [lidocaine](#) is poorly absorbed by the infant. [Lidocaine](#) is not expected to cause any adverse effects in breastfed infants. No special precautions are required.

[Lidocaine](#) during labor and delivery with other anesthetics and analgesics has been reported by some to interfere with breastfeeding. However, this assessment is controversial and complex because of the many different combinations of drugs, dosages and patient populations studied as well as the variety of techniques used and deficient design of many of the studies. Overall it appears that with good breastfeeding support epidural [lidocaine](#) with or without [fentanyl](#) or one of its derivatives has little or no adverse effect on breastfeeding success. Labor pain medication may delay the onset of lactation.

● Effects in Breastfed Infants

[Lidocaine](#) in doses ranging from 60 to 500 mg administered to the mother by intrapleural or epidural routes during delivery had no effect on their 14 infants who were either breastfed or received their mother's breastmilk by bottle.

A neurology group reported using 1% [lidocaine](#) for peripheral nerve blocks in 14 nursing mothers with migraine. They reported no infant side effects and considered the procedure safe during breastfeeding.

● Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

A randomized study compared three groups of women undergoing elective cesarean section who received subcutaneous infusion of 20 mL of [lidocaine](#) 1% plus [epinephrine](#) 1:100:000 at the incision site. One group received the [lidocaine](#) before incision, one group received the [lidocaine](#) after the incision, and the third received 10 mL before the incision and 10 mL after. Women in the pre-and post-incision administration group initiated breastfeeding earlier than those in the pre-incision administration (3.4 vs 4.1 hours). There was no difference between the post-incision administration group and the other groups in time to breastfeeding initiation.

A national survey of women and their infants from late pregnancy through 12 months postpartum compared the time of lactogenesis II in mothers who did and did not receive pain medication during

labor. Categories of medication were spinal or epidural only, spinal or epidural plus another medication, and other pain medication only. Women who received medications from any of the categories had about twice the risk of having delayed lactogenesis II (>72 hours) compared to women who received no labor pain medication.

An Egyptian study compared [lidocaine](#) 2% (n = 75) to [lidocaine](#) 2% plus [epinephrine](#) 1:200,000 (n = 70) as a wound infiltration following cesarean section. Patients who received [epinephrine](#) in combination with [lidocaine](#) began breastfeeding at 89 minutes following surgery compared to 132 minutes for those receiving [lidocaine](#) alone. The difference was statistically significant.

► [Drugs and Lactation Database \(LactMed\)](#)

12.1.2 Acute Effects

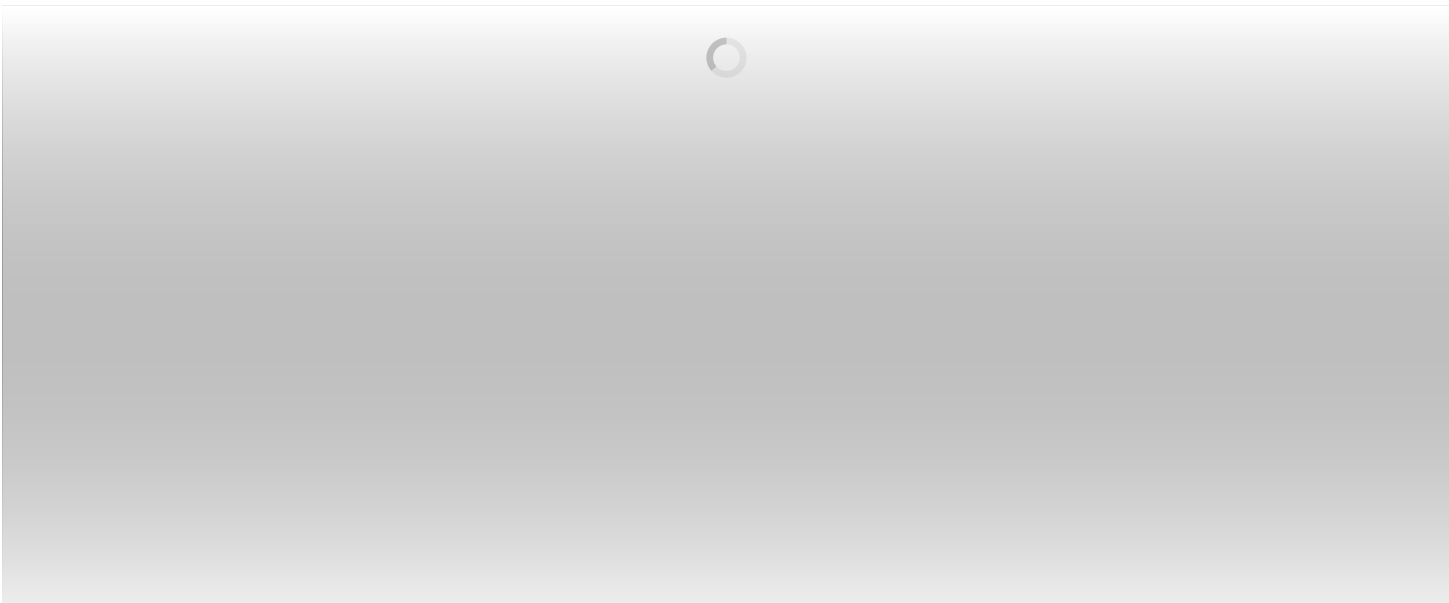


► [ChemIDplus](#)

13 Literature



13.1 Consolidated References



13.2 NLM Curated PubMed Citations



13.3 Springer Nature References



13.4 Chemical Co-Occurrences in Literature



► PubChem

13.5 Chemical-Gene Co-Occurrences in Literature



► PubChem

13.6 Chemical-Disease Co-Occurrences in Literature



14 Patents



14.1 Depositor-Supplied Patent Identifiers



► PubChem

[Link to all deposited patent identifiers](#)

► PubChem

14.2 WIPO PATENTSCOPE



Patents are available for this chemical structure:

<https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/result.jsf?inchikey=IYBQHJMYDGVZRY-UHFFFAOYSA-N>

► PATENTSCOPE (WIPO)

14.3 FDA Orange Book Patents



► [FDA Orange Book](#)

14.4 Chemical Co-Occurrences in Patents



► [PubChem](#)

14.5 Chemical-Disease Co-Occurrences in Patents



► [PubChem](#)

14.6 Chemical-Gene Co-Occurrences in Patents





► PubChem

15 Biological Test Results



15.1 BioAssay Results



► PubChem

16 Classification



16.1 MeSH Tree



► Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

16.2 NCI Thesaurus Tree



► NCI Thesaurus (NCIt)

16.3 KEGG: Drug



16.4 KEGG: USP



16.5 KEGG: ATC



16.6 KEGG: Target-based Classification of Drugs



▶ KEGG

16.7 KEGG: Risk Category of Japanese OTC Drugs



▶ KEGG

16.8 KEGG: OTC drugs



16.9 KEGG: Drug Groups



16.10 KEGG: Drug Classes



16.11 ChemIDplus



► ChemIDplus

16.12 ChEMBL Target Tree



► ChEMBL

16.13 UN GHS Classification



16.14 EPA CPDat Classification



► EPA Chemical and Products Database (CPDat)

16.15 NORMAN Suspect List Exchange Classification



► NORMAN Suspect List Exchange

16.16 CCSBase Classification



► CCSbase

16.17 EPA DSSTox Classification



► EPA DSSTox

16.18 Consumer Product Information Database Classification



16.19 EPA TSCA and CDR Classification



► EPA Chemicals under the TSCA

16.20 FDA Drug Type and Pharmacologic Classification



► National Drug Code (NDC) Directory

16.21 EPA Substance Registry Services Tree



17 Information Sources



FILTER BY SOURCE

ALL SOURCES



1. Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

LICENSE

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/copyright>

Acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-, monohydrochloride

<https://services.industrialchemicals.gov.au/search-assessments/>

2. CAS Common Chemistry

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Lidocaine hydrochloride

https://commonchemistry.cas.org/detail?cas_rn=73-78-9

3. ChemIDplus

LICENSE

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/copyright.html>

Lidocaine hydrochloride

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/substance/?source=chemidplus&sourceid=0000073789>

ChemIDplus Chemical Information Classification

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/source/ChemIDplus>

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<https://www.cancer.gov/policies/copyright-reuse>

Lidocaine hydrochloride

<https://dtp.cancer.gov/dtpstandard/servlet/dwindex?searchtype=NSC&outputformat=html&searchlist=757420>

5. EPA Chemical Data Reporting (CDR)

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Acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-, hydrochloride (1:1)

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EPA TSCA Classification

<https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory>

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Acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-, monohydrochloride

<https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/DTXSID4058782>

CompTox Chemicals Dashboard Chemical Lists

<https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/chemical-lists/>

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Lidocaine hydrochloride

<https://echa.europa.eu/substance-information/-/substanceinfo/100.000.731>

Lidocaine hydrochloride

<https://echa.europa.eu/substance-information/-/substanceinfo/100.130.870>

Lidocaine hydrochloride (EC: 200-803-8)

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/92016>

Lidocaine hydrochloride (EC: 612-079-4)

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/121871>

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LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE ANHYDROUS

<https://gsrs.ncats.nih.gov/ginas/app/beta/substances/EC2CNF7XFP>

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<https://www.epa.govt.nz/industry-areas/hazardous-substances/guidance-for-importers-and-manufacturers/hazardous-substances-databases/>

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CCSbase Classification

<https://ccsbase.net/>

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https://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/compound_report_card/CHEMBL541521/

ChEMBL Protein Target Tree

<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/g/#browse/targets>

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<https://www.whatsinproducts.com/contents/view/1/6>

Lidocaine hydrochloride

<https://www.whatsinproducts.com/chemicals/view/1/5034/000073-78-9>

Consumer Products Category Classification

<https://www.whatsinproducts.com/>

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LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE

<https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/search.cfm?labeltype=all&query=LIDOCAINE+HYDROCHLORIDE>

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EPA CPDat Classification

<https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/chemical-and-products-database-cpdat>

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<https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/approved-drug-products-therapeutic-equivalence-evaluations-orange-book>

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Therapeutic category of drugs in Japan

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08301.keg

USP drug classification

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08302.keg

Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08303.keg

Target-based classification of drugs

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08310.keg

Risk category of Japanese OTC drugs

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08312.keg

Classification of Japanese OTC drugs

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08313.keg

Drug Groups

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08330.keg

Drug Classes

http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/get_htext?br08332.keg

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NCI Thesaurus

<https://ncit.nci.nih.gov>

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<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/rxnorm/docs/termsofservice.html>

lidocaine hydrochloride

<https://rxnav.nlm.nih.gov/id/rxnorm/142440>

lidocaine hydrochloride anhydrous

<https://rxnav.nlm.nih.gov/id/rxnorm/1299236>

26. SpectraBase

2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-2',6'-ACETOXYLIDIDE, MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

<https://spectrabase.com/spectrum/MgecH6TZmH>

2-(diethylamino)-2',6'-acetoxylidide, monohydrochloride

<https://spectrabase.com/spectrum/BljhLAKocMg>

2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-2',6'-ACETOXYLIDIDE, MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

<https://spectrabase.com/spectrum/FjOWIo9miLe>

ACETAMIDE, 2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-N-(2,6-DIMETHYLPHENYL)-, MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

<https://spectrabase.com/spectrum/2TGLIm86sev>

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<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68008012>

MeSH Tree

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html>

Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68061567>

Anti-Arrhythmia Agents

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68000889>

Anesthetics, Local

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68000779>

30. PubChem

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

31. GHS Classification (UNECE)

GHS Classification Tree

http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html

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NORMAN Suspect List Exchange Classification

<https://www.norman-network.com/nds/SLE/>

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<https://www.epa.gov/privacy/privacy-act-laws-policies-and-resources>

EPA SRS List Classification

https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/LandingPage.do

34. PATENTSCOPE (WIPO)

SID 403383332

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/substance/403383332>

