Marcain Heavy is a local anaesthetic used for surgery (operations).

It is always administered by a doctor or nurse, who will be prepared for any adverse effects that might occur.

If you have been told that you have decreased volumes of blood (hypovolaemia), you have anaemia, or you have received too much Marcain Heavy, tell your doctor or nurse.

Marcain Heavy spreads to the T7-T10 segments. With the patient receiving the injection in the sitting position, 3 minutes after the injection, the anaesthesia achieved with any local anaesthetic drug is considered present if the patient's physical status are of importance for the operation.

If you have a severe allergic reaction, tell your doctor or nurse.

The duration of the motor blockade does not exceed the dose range needed. Standard textbooks should be immediately available and the anaesthetist will be duly consulted for factors affecting specific block guidelines for use in paediatric patients. Individual dose/kg to produce the same level of block as adults is usually normal for infants and neonates, requiring a relatively larger dose.

If you are allergic to bupivacaine hydrochloride anhydrous. For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1. Use in the elderly, use in pregnancy and breast-feeding, use in children, use in liver disease, use in renal dysfunction require special attention, complete heart conduction block, advanced liver disease of the central nervous system, and cardiovascular and respiratory systems, if utilised for local anaesthesia.

In the elderly, special emphasis is given to the need for slower onset, particularly in the presence of possible risks for the patient.

Paralysis and patients with pleural effusions may appear, injection of the local anaesthetic should be immediately available and the anaesthetist will be duly consulted for factors affecting specific block guidelines for use in neonates, infants and children up to 40 kg.

Marcain Heavy spreads to the T7-T10 segments. With the patient receiving the injection in the sitting position, 3 minutes after the injection, the anaesthesia achieved with any local anaesthetic drug is considered present if the patient's physical status are of importance for the operation.
Marcain Heavy is a local anaesthetic used for regional anaesthesia in adults and children, and for intrathecal anaesthesia. It is supplied as a sterile solution of lignocaine hydrochloride (lidocaine) with epinephrine (adrenaline) and sodium bicarbonate, and is available in glass ampoules. The active ingredient is lignocaine hydrochloride (lidocaine). Marcain is a trade mark of the AstraZeneca group.

**What Marcain Heavy looks like and contents**

Marcain Heavy is a sterile solution of lignocaine hydrochloride (lidocaine), epinephrine (adrenaline), and sodium bicarbonate. It is supplied in glass ampoules.

**What Marcain Heavy is used for and how it works**

Marcain Heavy is used for regional anaesthesia in adults and children. It works by blocking the conduction of nerve impulses, thus preventing pain.

**How to use Marcain Heavy**

Marcain Heavy is administered by injection under the skin (subcutaneous), intravenous, or intramuscular. It may also be used for intrathecal anaesthesia in adults.

**Common and less common side effects**

Common side effects of Marcain Heavy include:

- Dizziness or light-headedness
- Numbness (anaesthetised)
- Paralysis, including facial paralysis
- Pain

Less common side effects include:

- Bradycardia
- Hypotension, including hypotension associated with spinal block
- Back pain
- Light-headedness, dizziness and tremors

**What to do if you get side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. Some symptoms can happen if the injection was given in the wrong way by mistake, or if you have too much Marcain Heavy.

**Precautions and warnings**

Marcain Heavy is not recommended for use in women who are pregnant or breastfeeding. It is important to ensure adequate oxygenation and perfusion before initiating local anaesthesia. Treatment of acute systemic toxicity includes increasing the airway, giving oxygen, handling the patient to decrease circulation of the anaesthetic, and ensuring adequate oxygenation and perfusion. The clinician may consider the use of a mixture of drugs in the syringe or by the intravenous route.

**Further information**

Marcain Heavy is not recommended for use in women who are pregnant or breastfeeding. It is important to ensure adequate oxygenation and perfusion before initiating local anaesthesia. Treatment of acute systemic toxicity includes increasing the airway, giving oxygen, handling the patient to decrease circulation of the anaesthetic, and ensuring adequate oxygenation and perfusion. The clinician may consider the use of a mixture of drugs in the syringe or by the intravenous route.

**Additional side effects in children**

Side effects in children are similar to those in adults. However, children may be more sensitive to the effects of local anaesthetics. It is important to ensure adequate oxygenation and perfusion before initiating local anaesthesia. Treatment of acute systemic toxicity includes increasing the airway, giving oxygen, handling the patient to decrease circulation of the anaesthetic, and ensuring adequate oxygenation and perfusion. The clinician may consider the use of a mixture of drugs in the syringe or by the intravenous route.

**Side effects of Marcain Heavy**

Marcain Heavy includes:

- Dizziness or light-headedness
- Numbness (anaesthetised)
- Paralysis, including facial paralysis
- Pain

**What to do if you get side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. Some symptoms can happen if the injection was given in the wrong way by mistake, or if you have too much Marcain Heavy.

**Further information**

Marcain Heavy is not recommended for use in women who are pregnant or breastfeeding. It is important to ensure adequate oxygenation and perfusion before initiating local anaesthesia. Treatment of acute systemic toxicity includes increasing the airway, giving oxygen, handling the patient to decrease circulation of the anaesthetic, and ensuring adequate oxygenation and perfusion. The clinician may consider the use of a mixture of drugs in the syringe or by the intravenous route.