MARCAINE®
Bupivacaine Hydrochloride Injection, USP

EN-0664

0.25% 415-30 37.5-75 moderate

Block Conc. (mL) (mg) Block 1
concurrently. Onset of action may be slower than with the 0.5% or 0.75% solutions.

Epidural 30.5% 2-3 10-15 –

Test Dose w/epi (10-15 micrograms

Peripheral 0.5% 45 to 25 to moderate

0.75%—produces complete motor block. Most useful for epidural block in abdominal operations requiring complete muscle

Maximum dosage limit must be individualized in each case after evaluating the size and physical status of the patient, as

Pediatric Use:

while undergoing anesthesia with MARCAINE. (See ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

peripheral vascular tone, and cardiac function.

and tone for the first day or two of life. This has not been reported with bupivacaine.

parturients. To do this, the patient must be maintained in the left lateral decubitus position or a blanket roll or sandbag may be

merging into unconsciousness and respiratory arrest. Other central nervous system effects may be nausea, vomiting, chills,

plasma protein binding, such as acidosis, systemic diseases which alter protein production, or competition of other drugs for

Central Nervous System Reactions:

ADVERSE REACTIONS

related depression of the myocardium, decreased cardiac output, heartblock, hypotension, bradycardia, ventricular

ingredients, such as the antimicrobial preservative methylparaben contained in multiple-dose vials or sulfites in epinephrine-

emphasize the importance of immediate and effective ventilation with oxygen which may avoid cardiac arrest.

airway and effective assisted or controlled ventilation with 100% oxygen with a delivery system capable of permitting

subarachnoid injection of drug solution, consists of immediate attention to the establishment and maintenance of a patent

parturient should be maintained in the left lateral decubitus position if possible, or manual displacement of the uterus off the

{others}

According to the provided information, the document discusses the different concentrations and uses of MARCAINE®, a bupivacaine hydrochloride injection. It highlights the onset of action, maximum dosage limits, and the need for careful consideration of patient size and physical status. It also mentions pediatric use, central nervous system reactions, and adverse reactions that may occur, such as depression of the myocardium, decreased cardiac output, heartblock, hypotension, bradycardia, ventricular, and others. The document underscores the importance of immediate and effective ventilation with oxygen to avoid cardiac arrest. The presence of other ingredients such as the antimicrobial preservative methylparaben or sulfites in epinephrine-containing injections is mentioned. The importance of preparing for immediate availability of equipment, drugs, and personnel to manage respiratory arrest or depression, convulsions, and other central nervous system effects is emphasized. The document also notes that the injection procedures require the utmost care, especially when diffusion of any local anesthetic along the intravascular injections of larger doses is involved. The risks of confusion, convulsions, respiratory, and others are highlighted. The document concludes with a focus on the importance of ensuring that the original dose and all subsequent doses are administered correctly to avoid intravascular or subarachnoid injection. The intended audience appears to be healthcare professionals involved in administering local anesthetics, likely in a clinical or hospital setting.