



## **Question: What is the evidence to support the use of the Lidocaine in Lutrol™ preparation on wounds?**

**April 2017**

There is very little evidence available to support the use of Lidocaine in Lutrol® gel on wounds. Lidocaine 2% in Lutrol F127 24% Gel is an unlicensed product in Ireland. It is manufactured by Guys and St Thomas Hospital in the UK. Lidocaine is a local anaesthetic which, when applied to mucous membranes, produces a local analgesic effect.<sup>1</sup> Lutrol F127 is a thickening and gelling agent that has unusual properties. It is a clear colourless gel that becomes runny when cooled (i.e. in the fridge) but sets quickly at room temperature.<sup>1</sup>

Lidocaine in Lutrol® gel can be used to relieve pain in malignant wounds, especially on areas where dressing are difficult to apply and keep in place, such as the vaginal area and on sacral and other painful sores.<sup>1</sup> Each vial contains 5mls of Lidocaine 2% in Lutrol F127 24% gel. Guys and St Thomas recommend that the maximum daily recommended dose is five vials per day.<sup>1</sup> An information leaflet, prepared by Guys and St Thomas, is available to guide administration.

A study by Beynon et al outlines three cases where Lidocaine in Lutrol® gel appeared to reduce discomfort, improve functional ability and quality of life for patients with excoriated skin from malignant wounds.<sup>2</sup>

Palliative Meds Info: Terms and Conditions

The information outlined above is intended for healthcare professionals only. The information outlined above is believed to accurately reflect the medical literature at the time of writing. Healthcare professionals must use their own judgment to determine the accuracy and relevance of the information. See [www.olh.ie](http://www.olh.ie) for full terms and conditions.

## References

1. Lidocaine 2% and Lutrol F127 24% Gel. Guys and St Thomas Hospital Product Information Sheet, December 2007.
2. Beynon T, Lavery D, Baxter A, Forsey P and Grocott P. Lutrol gel: a potential role in wounds? Journal of Pain and Symptom Management 2003 Aug; 26(2):776-80.