

## Emla



**Emla** cream is a local anesthetic (numbing medication) containing lidocaine and prilocaine. It works by blocking nerve signals in your body. **Emla** cream is used to numb normal intact skin or the membrane surfaces of the penis or vagina. **Emla** is used to prepare you for minor surgery or medical procedures on these areas.

Active ingredient: [Lidocaine + Prilocaine](#)

**Disease(s):** Surgery On Genitals / Surgery On Vagina / Surgery On Penis / Minor Surgery

### Emla 5g

	Per tube	Per Pack	Order
1 cream	\$ 29.95	<b>\$ 29.95</b>	<a href="#">Add to cart</a>
2 cream	\$ 27.48	<b>\$ 54.95</b> <del>\$59.90</del>	<a href="#">Add to cart</a>
3 cream	\$ 24.98	<b>\$ 74.95</b> <del>\$89.85</del>	<a href="#">Add to cart</a>
4 cream	\$ 22.49	<b>\$ 89.95</b> <del>\$119.80</del>	<a href="#">Add to cart</a>
5 cream	\$ 19.99	<b>\$ 99.95</b> <del>\$149.75</del>	<a href="#">Add to cart</a>

## Lidocaine and Prilocaine topical

### What is this medicine?

LIDOCAINE and PRILOCAINE are local anesthetics (numbing medicines). They work by blocking nerve signals in your body. Lidocaine and prilocaine topical (for the skin) is a combination medicine used to numb the skin or surfaces of the penis or vagina. This medicine is used to prepare you for minor surgery or medical procedures on these areas. Lidocaine and prilocaine topical may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

### What should my health care professional know before I take this medicine?

You should not use lidocaine and prilocaine topical if you are allergic to any type of numbing medicine.

Fatal overdoses have occurred when numbing medicines were used without the advice of a medical doctor (such as during a cosmetic procedure like laser hair removal). However, overdose has also occurred in women treated with a numbing medicine before having a mammography.

Be aware that many cosmetic procedures are performed without a medical doctor present.

To make sure lidocaine and prilocaine topical is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have:

- a blood cell disorder called methemoglobinemia;
- liver disease;
- a genetic enzyme deficiency called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency; or
- a family history of methemoglobinemia, or any genetic enzyme deficiency.

