LC Determination of Lidocaine and Prilocaine Containing Potential Risky Impurities and Application to Pharmaceuticals

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Unfortunately, in Fig. 1 of the original article the assignments of peaks 4 and 5 should be exchanged. The correct figure is given below.

Fig. 1. Typical liquid chromatogram for a 20 μL injection of: **a** A synthetic quaternary mixture of **1** = TOL ($50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), **2** = DMA ($50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), **3** = PRL ($50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), **4** = LID ($50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) and **5** = BNZ (IS) ($20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). **b** An Emla sample solution containing **3** = PRL ($20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), **4** = LID ($20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), and **5** = BNZ (IS) ($20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). **c** An Ezanal sample solution containing **3** = PRL ($20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), **4** = LID ($20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), **5** = BNZ (IS) ($20 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)

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