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Question: Should topical anaesthetics vs placebo/control be used for reducing vaccine injection pain in adolescents >12 years and adults? Settings: clinic, hospital Bibliography: Hansen 1993, Taddio 1992

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Topical anaesthetic	Placebo/control	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
Pain (measured with: validated tool (Visual Analog Scale 0-10); Better indicated by lower values)												
	randomised trials	_	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ²	none	29	31	-	SMD 0.85 lower (1.38 to 0.32 lower)	⊕⊕⊕O MODERATE	CRITICAL
Distress Acute (measured with: validated tool (Likert scale 0-3) by researcher; Better indicated by lower values)												
	randomised trials		no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ³	none	58	59	-	SMD 0.05 higher (0.31 lower to 0.41 higher)	⊕⊕⊕O MODERATE	IMPORTANT
Safety (s	kin reactions) ⁴ (assesso	ed with: observa	tion of site for	pallor, eryth	ema (yes/no) by	researcher)					
	randomised trials	serious	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ²	none	-	-	-	-	⊕⊕⊕O MODERATE	IMPORTANT
		risk of bias						0%		-		
Preference ^{5,6} (assessed with: questionnaire)												
	randomised trials	serious	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ²	none	-	-	-	-	⊕⊕⊕O MODERATE	IMPORTANT
		risk of bias						0%		-		

Distress, Fear, Procedure outcome, Safety (immunogenicity), Use of intervention, Vaccine Compliance, Memory, Satisfaction (assessed with: no data were identified for these important outcomes)												
-	No evidence					none	-	-	-	-		IMPORTANT
	available											
								0%		-		

In study by Taddio (1992), vaccine was administered intramuscularly; in study by Hansen (1993), vaccine was administered subcutaneously.

² Sample size was below the recommended optimum information size (OIS) of 400 for an effect size of 0.2

³ Confidence interval crosses the line of nonsignificance and sample size was below the recommended optimum information size (OIS) of 400 for an effect size of 0.2

⁴ Information for safety included in GRADE profile for child 0-12 years

⁵ In study by Taddio (1992), 52/60 (87%) of participants reported that they could fit the application of the cream in their schedules. All (100%) of participants reported that the cream was not difficult to apply.

⁶ In study by Hansen (1993), children were asked about whether they would like topical anaesthetics to be used in the future and 65/111 (59%) reported that they would.