

Date: 2015-03-26

Settings: clinics

Bibliography: Morelius 2009 (3,4)

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Sweet-tasting solutions (sucrose, glucose) before vaccine injections and non nutritive sucking during vaccine injections	Sweet-tasting solutions or non nutritive sucking alone	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
Distress Acute + Recovery ^{1,2} (measured with: validated tools (cry duration) by researcher; Better indicated by lower values)												
1	randomised trials ³	very serious ^{4,5}	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁶	none	29	45	-	SMD 0.32 lower (0.79 lower to 0.15 higher) ^{1,2}	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Distress Acute + Recovery (yes/no) ^{1,2} (assessed with: validated tool (cry, yes/no) by researcher)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ^{4,5}	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁶	none	23/29 (79.3%)	36/45 (80%)	RR 0.99 (0.78 to 1.26) ^{1,2}	8 fewer per 1000 (from 176 fewer to 208 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Parent Fear (Acute) ^{1,7} (measured with: validated tool (Visual Analog Scale 0-10) ; Better indicated by lower values)												
1	randomised trials ³	very serious ^{4,5}	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁶	none	29	45	-	MD 0.11 higher (0.36 lower to 0.58 higher) ^{1,7}	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT
Safety, Procedure Outcomes, Use of Intervention, Vaccine Compliance, Preference, Satisfaction (assessed with: no data were identified for these important outcomes)												

0	No evidence available					none	-	-	-	-		IMPORTANT
								0%		-		

¹ The sample size for the glucose and pacifier group was divided by 2.

² Treatment fidelity with non nutritive sucking was not assessed in included study

³ In study by Morelius (2009), analysis (3) compared glucose and pacifier to glucose and analysis (4) compared glucose and pacifier to pacifier. All of the infants were held.

⁴ In 1 study (Morelius 2009), randomization of infants to the groups was based on whether or not they used a pacifier

⁵ Immunizer not blinded; parent, researcher and outcome assessor not consistently blinded

⁶ Confidence intervals cross the line of nonsignificance and the sample size was below the recommended optimum information size (OIS) of 400 for an effect size of 0.2

⁷ Additional information and data provided by author (Morelius 2009)