Author(s): VS/AT **Date:** 2015-02-24

Question: Should vapocoolants before vaccine injections vs placebo be used for reducing vaccine injection pain in adults?
Settings: travel clinic
Bibliography: Mawhorter 2004

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect	Quality	/ Importance	
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Vapocoolant be applied before vaccine injections	Placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		•
Pain (Acu	ute)¹ (measure	d with: va	lidated tool (McG	Gill Present Pair	n Intensity of	0-5); Better indic	ated by lower values)	•				
1	randomised trials		no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁴	none	93	92	-	SMD 0.78 lower (1.08 to 0.48 lower) ⁵	⊕⊕OO LOW	CRITICAL
Pain (Red	covery)¹ (meas	sured with	: validated tool (McGill Present	Pain Intensit	y 0-5); Better indi	cated by lower values)				
	randomised trials		no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁴	none	93	92	-	SMD .10 lower (0.39 lower to 0.19 higher) ⁵	⊕⊕OO LOW	CRITICAL
Safety ¹ (r	neasured with	: validate	l d tool (Likert sca	le describing d	iscomfort wi	th administration	1-5) ; Better indicated	by lower	r values)			
1	randomised trials		no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁶	none	93	92	-	SMD 0.15 lower (0.44 lower to 0.14 higher)	⊕⊕OO LOW	IMPORTANT
Preference	ce ¹ (measured	with: vali	dated tool (likert	scale 1-5); Bett	ter indicated	by higher values)				ļ	
-	randomised trials		no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁴	none	93	92	-	SMD 0.15 higher (0.14 lower to 0.44 higher)	⊕⊕OO LOW	IMPORTANT
Fear, Dis	tress, Procedu	ire Outco	mes, Vaccine Co	mpliance, Mem	ory, Satisfac	tion (assessed w	ith: no data were ident	ified for	these imp	oortant outcomes	5)	
0	No evidence					none	-	-	-	-		IMPORTANT

available				00/		
				0%	-	

¹ Intervention (vapocoolant) administered with a cotton ball

² Immunizer not blinded

³ Insufficient information regarding vaccines given (e.g., type, route), intervention administration details (e.g., duration of application) and limb being vaccinated relative to limb being treated with intervention (e.g., arm treated with intervention injected first)

⁴ Sample size was below the recommended optimum information size (OIS) of 400 for an effect size of 0.2

⁵ In a recent systematic review of venipuncture pain (Hogan 2014), effectiveness was demonstrated for vapocoolant vs. no treatment control only (not compared to placebo). Moreover, discomfort from application offset the benefit.

⁶ 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