

Prevalence and Parental Attitude Toward Nitrous-Oxide and Papoose-Board Use in Two Dental Referral Centers in Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Background: Parental preferences and attitudes strongly influence dentists' choices for managing children's behavior in clinics. This study aimed to assess parental attitudes toward two behavior management technique (BMTs)—nitrous oxide (N₂O) sedation and/or protective passive stabilization by papoose board (PB)—before and after their children received dental treatment at two referral centers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Methods: Participants were parents of healthy children who required dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB over an 18-month period. Before and after dental treatment, parents answered a questionnaire on their attitudes toward BMTs used on their children. Parents were divided into three groups: Group 1 (parents of children who received N₂O), Group 2 (parents of children who received PB), and Group 3 (parents of children who received both N₂O and PB).

Results: Out of the 132 parents who answered the questionnaire, 106 (80.3%) were in Group 1, 10 (7.6%) in Group 2, and 16 (12.1%) in Group 3. More children of parents with low monthly family incomes were in Group 3 than Group 1 compared to other family-incomes.

Conclusion: Parental attitudes toward N₂O and/or PB improved after their children experienced BMTs. The future use of PB alone with their child's sibling was parents' least preferred BMT ($p = 0.001$).

Keywords: attitude, nitrous oxide, papoose board, protective stabilization, sedation

Introduction

One of the most challenging aspects of being a pediatric dentist is managing anxious and fearful children.¹ Those children are usually uncooperative and sometimes require more advanced behavior management techniques (BMTs) to provide the proper treatment required and promote positive attitudes toward dental health care.²

The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) has classified BMTs into two main categories: basic and advanced techniques.² Basic BMTs include tell-show-do (TSD), distraction, positive reinforcement, voice control, nitrous oxide (N₂O), and parental presence/absence.² However, for some children, basic techniques may be inadequate for managing their behaviors, and more advanced techniques are required. Advanced BMTs include protective stabilization, sedation, and general anesthesia (GA).²

The AAPD defines protective stabilization as restraining a patient's freedom of movement by either involving others or by the use of a patient stabilization device, such as a papoose board (PB).² Parents' acceptance and understanding of BMTs

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play crucial roles in dentists' choices, and therefore in the success of the dental treatment provided.³ Nevertheless, different BMTs undergo annual reassessment by the pediatric dental organizations, where some are discouraged. One of the main reasons behind these changes is parental attitude and acceptance,⁴⁻⁷ which highlights the importance of understanding parental attitude to a behavior management technique.

Previous studies have investigated parental attitudes toward different BMTs in hypothetical situations in which parents were asked to rate their level of acceptance after watching videos^{3,8-10} or PowerPoint presentations¹¹ of different BMTs. Most previous studies reported that TSD was the most accepted BMT,^{3,8,9,11} while other pharmacological BMTs, including N₂O,^{8,9} GA,¹¹ and physical restraints, were among parents' least preferred BMTs.^{3,9} However, a study conducted by Patel et al reported that more parents preferred pharmacological management over protective stabilization,^{10,12} which indicated a shift in parental preferences among younger generations. Furthermore, a qualitative study that interviewed parents after their children were treated under PB reported different parental opinion that is related to the dentist's communication, explanation and involvement of parents in decision-making.¹³

Additionally, parents from different populations could have different attitude toward the BMTs that rely on their background and other surrounding factors that might affect their decision.¹⁴ A previous study conducted in 1991 and investigated parental attitudes toward PB after the technique was used with their children. The study reported a high level of maternal acceptance, reaching up to 90%.¹⁵ Moreover, Peretz et al,¹⁶ in 1999 reported that parental acceptance of certain BMTs, such as voice control and sedation, would increase after their children had been treated using those BMTs.¹⁶ In Saudi Arabia, Al-Shalan et al reported in 2003 that parental age, child gender, and number of siblings had an influence on parental acceptance of different BMTs used for their children. Further, they reported deficiencies in parental awareness regarding the importance of different BMTs.¹⁷

Therefore, assessing the use of different BMTs and parental attitude toward these BMTs are essential in different populations with different cultural background.

The aims of the study include: (Part-1) to assess the prevalence of two behavior management techniques

(BMTs) (nitrous oxide (N₂O) sedation and protective passive stabilization using a papoose board (PB)); and (Part-2) to compare parental attitudes toward those two BMTs before and after their children received dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB at two referral centers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Materials and Methods

Participants

This prospective cross-sectional study was conducted in the pediatric dental clinics at King Abdulaziz University Hospital (KAUH) and King Abdulaziz Medical City (KAMC), in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; which are the two main referral centers that provide dental treatment for their pediatric dental patients under N₂O and/or PB. The study was carried out between January 2018 and June 2019.

Sample size was calculated using OpenEpi online calculator with 80% power, 108 parents are required to analyze the proportions in a population of 800 with a 25% exposure.

All healthy two to-12-year-old children receiving dental treatment by a pediatric dentist during the study period in one of the included centers were eligible. Parents of children who received only N₂O "Group I"; received only PB "Group II"; and received both N₂O and PB "Group III" were identified (see Figure 1).

Inclusion criteria included parents of healthy two to-12-year-old children that required dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB because of their behavior. Parents of children with mental or physical disabilities were excluded from the study. Some additional inclusion for part-2 of the study were that the data collector needs to reach the patients' parents before their children starts their dental procedure and that parents were with no previous experience of N₂O or PB. If the data collector failed to reach the parents before their children started their dental treatment under the N₂O or/and PB, they were excluded from part-2 of the study.

Procedure

Ethical approval obtained from the Research Ethics Committee at KAUDH (086-10-17). Eligible subjects were approached by one of the trained dentists, and the aim and methodology of the study were presented. If they agreed, an Arabic consent form was signed by the participating parents.

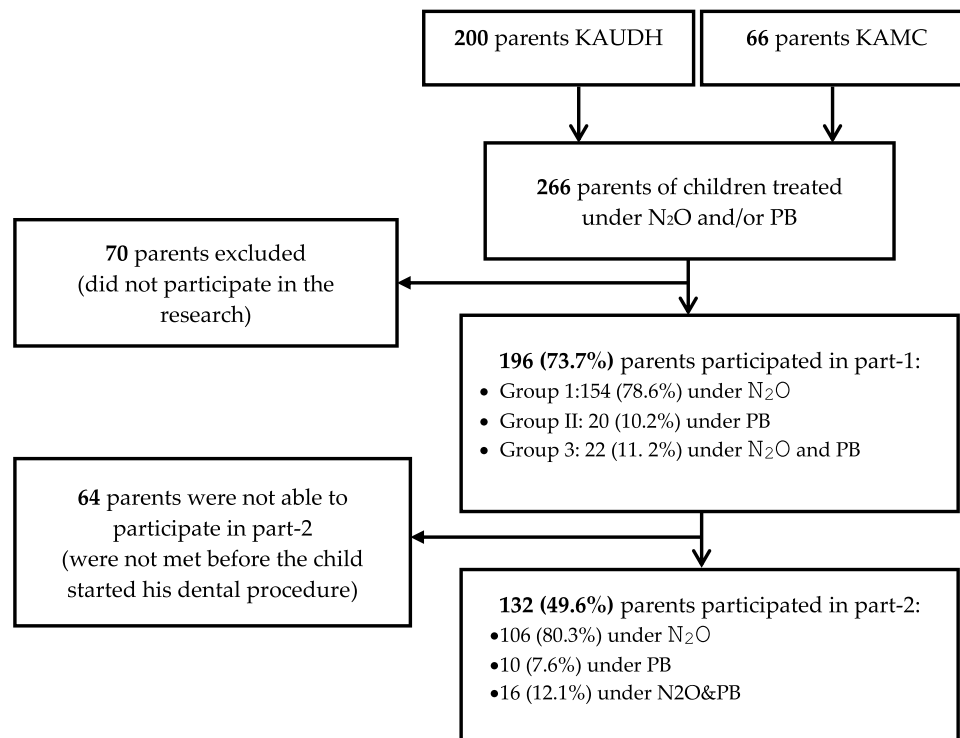


Figure 1 Sample flow chart.

Abbreviations: KAUDH, King Abdulaziz University Faculty of Dentistry; KAMC, King Abdulaziz Medical City; N₂O, nitrous oxide; PB, papoose board.

For part-1 of the study, healthy 2–12-years-old children who received dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB during the study period were compared to the total treated children in the same included centers to assess the prevalence.

The Validated Arabic questionnaire was constructed based on two previously published articles^{15,18} and was modified according to the evaluation of two experts in the field. Then, for face validity, 10 representative parents were interviewed and asked to report whether they faced any difficulty understanding or answering any of the asked questions, and the questions were modified accordingly. Cronbach's α was used to assess the reliability of the questionnaire and was calculated to be 0.769.

The questionnaire comprised two sections; Section-1: included child's sociodemographic data. The monthly family income was divided into four groups based on the overall monthly income, where a monthly income of less than 7000 Saudi Riyals (SR) was considered low; 7000 to 10,000 SR was middle; 10,000 to 16,000 SR was high, and more than 16,000 SR was very high. In addition, it included number of siblings and the reason for using the BMT. Section-2 of the questionnaire included three questions. The first two questions evaluated parental attitude toward the BMT/s before and after their children received dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB. The third question was regarding parents' future preferences for

using the experienced BMTs with the child's siblings, when needed. Parents answered the questions by selecting one of three choices of three levels Likert scale (Agree/Neutral/Disagree).

Section-1 of the questionnaire was answered by all the subjects, while Section-2 was answered by only parents who were reached before their children started their dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB. If the trained data collector failed to interview parents before their children's dental treatment under the selected BMT, or they had a previous experience, they were excluded from part-2 of the questionnaire. The questionnaire is presented in [Supplementary Material 1](#).

Dental treatment done during the use of N₂O and/or PB in this study were procedures that are considered painful, according to Ghanei et al.¹⁹ All of included children were injected with anesthesia that is considered the main cause of pain in pediatric dental patients; followed by restoration, extraction, pulp therapy, or stainless-steel crown.¹⁹

N₂O and PB Use Protocol at KAUDH and KAMC

The protocol for patient selection and techniques for using N₂O and/or PB at both KAUDH and KAMC were performed according to AAPD guidelines.⁵ This includes,

using N₂O when the child is fearful, or anxious, and using PB when the child has uncontrolled movement that might jeopardize the safety of the child or anyone surrounding him, if the child requires urgent treatment, if the child history of cooperation is rapidly changed from uncooperative to cooperative and uncooperative child who required minimal treatment and sedation or general anesthesia is not possible or contraindicated.

For KAMC, an additional Departmental Policy and Procedure is followed for dental treatment of children using N₂O sedation on a prescheduled sedation appointment. The child must be sent to the Pre-Anesthesia Clinic for medical assessment and clearance by an anesthesiologist. Once the child is fit for N₂O sedation, the pediatric dentist can pursue any planned dental procedure using N₂O technique. Furthermore, on the day of the appointment, fasting status or NPO (ie, nothing by mouth) must be confirmed by the treating pediatric dentist in addition to clearance from any recent upper respiratory tract infection.

The selected BMT/s is/are then introduced to the children and parents using a positive approach. Communication with parents and children was established, and the PB was described to children as a “colorful chair” that keeps you warm through rapping and tiding it around you, and as “a shield” that protects you from harming yourself during dental treatment. Additionally, a brief verbal explanation including the rationale and implementation method of the selected BMT/s was provided. The children were continuously monitored throughout the procedure. Finally, parents were asked to sign an Arabic consent form before their children received dental treatment under the selected BMT/s. Parents have the freewill to refuse or accept the proposed BMT/s. Moreover, they were allowed to be present in the clinic during their children’s dental treatment under the selected BMT/s.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics were displayed as frequencies and percentages for categorical variables or means and standard deviations (SD) for continuous variables. Chi-square tests were used with $p < 0.05$ and adjusted using post-hoc Bonferroni correction when assessing parental preference for N₂O and/or PB. Additionally, a binary regression analysis was performed to assess significant relationships between predictors (child age, gender and parental socioeconomic status [education and monthly family income]) and child treatment under N₂O alone (Group I) or PB with or without N₂O (Group II and group III) as a dependent variable.

Results

A total of 266 (200 from KAUH and 66 from KAMC) children were treated under N₂O and/or PB compared to 1903 children (850 from KAUH and 1053 from KAMC) visiting pediatric dental clinics for dental treatment during the study period (18-month). This gave an estimated frequency of 13.98% for using N₂O and/or PB at both centers together; 23.52% at KAUH and 6.27% at KAMC.

Out of the total number of children treated under N₂O and/or PB, 196 (73.7% response rate) agreed to participate in part-1 of the research: 154 (78.6%) were treated under N₂O (Group I); 20 (10.2%) were treated under PB (Group II); and 22 (11.2%) were treated under both N₂O and PB (Group III) (see [Figure 1](#)). The mean (\pm SD) age of the children was 8.35 ± 2.3 . Although there were more females in Group I (88 (57.1%)) and Group II (14 (70.0%)) compared to males (66 (42.9%) and 6 (30.0%) respectively), the difference was not statistically significant ($P=0.325$). The most common reason for using N₂O and/or PB was behavioral problems (85 (64.4%)), while multiple cavities were the reason for 41 (31.1%) children as presented in [Table 1](#).

Regarding socioeconomic status variables, 100 (65.4%) of the mothers and 98 (64.1%) of the fathers had received a bachelor’s degree or higher; 74 (69.8%) of the mothers were housewives and 53 (40.2%) of the families had a moderate family monthly income. None of the children in Group II were from families with high to very high family monthly incomes. Monthly family income and maternal education were statistically significantly related to the type of BMT used ($P=0.005$ and 0.036 respectively). When conducting Bonferroni corrections to adjust chi-square tests for family monthly income groups, there were statistically significantly more children of parents with a low family monthly income in Group II and III, compared to Group I. In addition, there were statistically significantly more children of mothers with primary/intermediate education treated with N₂O and PB compared to those treated with N₂O alone as presented in [Table 1](#).

When assessing factors related to children in Group I compared to those in Group II and III grouped together as a dependent factor in binary regression, those with middle and high family monthly income were statistically significantly more treated under N₂O compared to low family income ($P=0.005$, OR: 25.46 and 95% CI: 2.69 to 24.4 and $P=0.029$, OR: 10.197 and 95% CI: 1.26 to 82.34 respectively) (see [Table 2](#)).

Table I Distribution of the Sample According to Type of Behavior Management Techniques Used and Sociodemographic Variables (N=196)

*Variables		Behavior Management Technique			P value
		Group I n(%) (n=154)	Group II n(%) (n=20)	Group III n(%) (n=22)	
Child age	Mean (SD)	8.35 (2.3)	7.9 (2.36)	8.59 (2.28)	0.61
Child gender	Male	66 (42.9)	6 (30.0)	13 (59.1)	0.325
	Female	88 (57.1)	14 (70.0)	9 (40.9)	
Mother education level	Primary/intermediate	18 (11.2)	4 (20.0)	7 (31.8) (A)	0.036*
	High school	35 (22.9)	4 (20.0)	2 (9.1)	
	Graduate degree or higher	100 (65.4)	10 (50.0)	13 (59.1)	
Father education level	Primary/intermediate	17 (11.1)	6 (30.0)	4 (18.2)	0.141
	High school	38 (24.8)	6 (30.0)	6 (27.3)	
	Graduate degree or higher	98 (64.1)	8 (40.0)	12 (54.5)	
Mother profession	Housewife	104 (67.9)	16 (80.0)	11 (50.0)	0.074
	Private sector	10 (6.5)	2 (10.0)	4 (18.2)	
	Government sector	29 (19.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (22.7)	
	Teacher	10 (6.5)	2 (10.0)	2 (9.1)	
Father profession	Military	36 (23.5)	2 (10.0)	2 (9.1)	0.344
	Private sector	37 (24.2)	10 (50.0) (A)	8 (36.4)	
	Government sector	78 (45.2)	8 (40.0)	11 (50.0)	
	Teacher	6 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
	Retired	4 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.5)	
Family month income	Low	21 (13.8)	8 (40.0) (A)	8 (38.1) (A)	0.005*
	Moderate	66 (43.4)	12 (60.0)	6 (28.6)	
	High	33 (21.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (28.6)	
	Very high	32 (21.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.8)	
Number of children	1–2	28 (18.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0.15
	3–5	100 (65.8)	16 (80.0)	17 (77.3)	
	6 or more	24 (15.8)	4 (20.0)	5 (22.7)	
Reason for using this behavior management technique	Rampant caries	54 (49.5)	8 (40.0)	6 (42.9)	0.734
	Behavioral problem	49 (45.0)	12 (60.0)	6 (42.9)	
	Parental preference	6 (5.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (14.3)	

Notes: *Statistically significant at $P \leq 0.05$; For each significant pair, the key of the category with the smaller column proportion appears under the category with the larger column proportion. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

Out of the 196 children participating in Section-1 of the questionnaire, 64 parents were excluded from Section-2 (attitude questionnaire) because the trained data collector failed to interview parents before their children receive dental treatment under N_2O and/or PB. Therefore, a total of only 132 parents participated in part-2 of the study (response rate = 49.62%). The mean (\pm SD) age of the children was 8.3 ± 2.16 , and 79 (59.8%) were female.

Before children received dental treatment under N_2O and/or PB, 64 (60.4%) in Group I, 4 (40%) in Group II, and 12 (75%) in Group III of the parents reported no struggle and were more comfortable in selecting the BMTs, with no significant differences between the three groups ($p=0.205$).

However, after treatment, more parents were comfortable in selecting the BMTs (102 (96.2%) in Group I, 10 (100%) in Group II, and 13 (81.2%) in Group III) (see Table 3). Nevertheless, after conducting Bonferroni corrections to adjust chi-square tests for the three groups, there were statistically significantly more parents comfortable in selecting N_2O for their children (Group I), compared to N_2O with PB (Group III). Moreover, 83 (62.9%) of the parents reported they would prefer N_2O and/or PB for their other children, if they needed dental treatment. However, the use of PB alone with a sibling was statistically significantly less preferred by parents, compared to N_2O with or without PB ($P=0.001$; Table 4).

Table 2 Binary Regression Analysis Showing the Relationship Between Children Treated with N₂O or PB with or Without N₂O (Dependent Factor) and Child Age, Gender and Socioeconomic Status (Predictors)

Variables	P value	Exp (B)	95% CI
Age	0.631	0.958	0.8–1.143
Gender			
Male	0.359	0.695	0.319–1.513
Female			
Maternal Education			
Primary/intermediate	0.158		
High school	0.493	1.537	0.450–5.253
Graduate degree or higher	0.178	0.465	0.153–1.417
Paternal Education			
Primary/intermediate	0.91		
High school	0.77	1.19	0.36–3.94
Graduate degree or higher	0.88	0.92	0.33–2.6
Family Income			
Low	0.025*		
Moderate	0.005*	25.461	2.69–24.4
High	0.029*	10.197	1.26–82.34
Very high	0.099	6.298	0.707–56.08

Note: *Statistically significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

Abbreviations: OR, odd ratio; CI, confidence interval at 95%.

Discussion

This study was designed to understand the prevalence and parental attitudes toward two used BMTs for children. Previous studies reported limited parental acceptance toward the BMTs used in this study, especially PB.^{3,20} However, parents who participated in our study reported more positive attitudes toward these BMTs after their children experienced them during dental treatment.

The prevalence of children who were treated under N₂O and/or PB at KAUH (23.54%), and at KAMC (6.27%) is lower than what was reported in former studies^{21–23} (80%). Similarly, Baakdah et al reported that 3% of children 18 years or less treated in KAMC experienced N₂O sedation.²⁴

Although recent studies reported changes in parental acceptance of BMTs,^{3,25} no recent reports on the prevalence of children receiving dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB have been found in the literature.

Several factors contribute to the lower prevalence of children treated with N₂O at KAMC. Following the hospital Departmental Policy and Procedure by sending the children to Pre-Anesthesia Clinic for clearance is an extra step that is not present at KAUDH. This step requires that a pre-determined date for the N₂O should be scheduled according to availability of limited sedation slot, which constraint the use of N₂O as BMT for providing dental treatment to candidate children. Furthermore, on the day of the N₂O appointment, the child may present to the appointment with upper respiratory infection symptoms or not committed to the NPO requirement leading to more frequent cancellation rate.

Previous studies were conducted using various scales and methods to evaluate parental acceptance toward BMTs used in pediatric dentistry. In 2005, Eaton et al evaluated parental preferences for different BMTs, including N₂O and active restraints, by asking them to answer a questionnaire after watching a video.³ The most acceptable technique when used separately was found to be TSD, and then N₂O; while PB was the least acceptable. In 2019, Desai et al also evaluated parental preferences for different BMTs after showing them a video of different BMTs, and parents reported low acceptance of both N₂O&PB.²⁰ Nevertheless, one of the few studies that assessed parental attitudes toward PB after their first experience reported a high rate of parental acceptance, reaching over 90%.¹⁵ These findings are similar to our study that showed more positive parental attitudes toward N₂O and/or PB after their children experienced these BMTs during dental treatment.

The high parental acceptance rate reported in this study could also be attributed to the fact that all the participants in this study were parents of children who received dental treatment under N₂O and/or PB and had never experienced the selected BMTs before this study. In 1984, Fields et al

Table 3 Parental Agreement That They Were Comfortable in Using N₂O, and/or Papoose as a Behavior Management Method Without the Feeling of Guilt (n=106 for N₂O, n=10 for PB, n=16 for PB + N₂O)

Agree	Group I n (%) ^a	Group II n (%)	Group III n (%)
Before	64 (60.4)	4 (40)	12 (75.0)
After	102 (96.2)	10 (100)	13 (81.2)
P, OR (95% CI)		0.46, 1.57 (0.47–5.21)	0.37, 0.68 (0.29–1.58)

Note: ^aReference group.

Abbreviations: OR, odd ratio; CI, confidence interval at 95%.

Table 4 Comparison of Parental Attitudes Between N₂O and/or Papoose Board Use as Behavior Methods (n=106 for N₂O, n=10 for PB, n=16 for PB + N₂O)

Variables	Group I n (%) (A)	Group II n (%) (B)	Group III n (%) (C)	P-value
Before your child's dental experience, were you comfortable (did not struggle) with using N₂O and/or a PB during dental treatment?				
Agree	64 (60.4)	4 (40)	12 (75.0)	0.205
Disagree	42 (39.6)	6 (60)	4 (25)	
After your child's dental experience, are you comfortable (do not struggle) with using N₂O and/or a PB during dental treatment?				
Agree	102 (96.2) (C)**	10 (100)	13 (81.2)	0.056
Disagree	4 (3.8)	0	3 (18.6)** (A)	
If any of your other children needed dental treatment, would you be comfortable (do not struggle) with using N₂O and/or PB with them?				
Agree	70 (66)	5 (50)	8 (50)	0.001*
Neutral	25 (23.6)	0	7 (43.8)	
Disagree	11 (10.4)	5 (50) (A,C)**	1 (6.2)	

Notes: *Statistically significant at $P \leq 0.05$; Results are based on two-sided tests with a significance level 0.05, using Bonferroni correction. For significant pair, the key of the category (A, B, or C); **The frequency was significantly higher compared to the number under the category that appears next to it.

Abbreviations: PB, papoose Board; N₂O, nitrous oxide.

reported that parents usually tend to accept the use of physical restraints, N₂O and GA as BMTs on their children if it is for an emergency treatment, while they tend to disagree with their use during normal dental visits.²⁶

Another explanation could be that all participants received a brief verbal explanation including the rationale and implementation of the selected BMTs. A study was conducted to assess parents' knowledge of and attitudes toward the use of N₂O as a BMT for their children and reported that two-thirds of the parents would accept N₂O sedation if recommended by a dentist treating their children.²⁷ Additionally, in 1991, Lawrence et al reported an improvement in parental acceptance of BMTs after they received a complete explanation of all types of BMTs, compared to parents who did not receive any explanations.²⁸

As for factors that could influence parental acceptance of N₂O and/or PB, previous studies reported no relationship between BMTs and socioeconomic status or age.^{3,29} In comparison to our study, none of the children from families with high monthly incomes received dental treatment under PB alone. This is comparable to a study conducted by Havelka et al, in which they reported that parents with low socioeconomic status tended to accept PB more than parents with high socioeconomic status.³⁰ The authors explained this as an effect of other variables related to the study population; however, in the present study, dental treatment was provided for free at the

included centers. Therefore, financial factors might not have directly affected parental preference. A statistically significant relationship between monthly family income and both parenting styles and children's behaviors was reported by some previous studies, which might help to explain our findings.^{31–33}

There are some limitations to the present study. First, the number of subjects for the use of PB alone was limited, due to the availability of cases. As PB is rarely used alone and only with selected cases according to AAPD guidelines,² this could explain the 100% parental preference toward this BMT once their child experienced it. Although the data presented for PB should be considered a preliminary finding, it is important to report, as there is no recently published data that discusses parental attitudes and preferences toward PB, especially in Saudi Arabia.

Further, this study included two centers; however, these two centers are the main centers that provide N₂O and PB for their pediatric dental patients and serve different types of population categories. Accordingly, we claim that the prevalence and outcome of Section-1 of the questionnaire could be generalized on the included population. Nevertheless, the response rate of Section-2 of the questionnaire limits its generalization. However, when calculating the sample size according to our results, using OpenEpi online calculator with 80% power, 108 parents are required to analyze the proportions in a population of 800 with a 25% exposure. Fortunately, the number of parents included in this study was

“196” in part-1 and “132” in part-2, which exceeded the required calculated number. In addition, when looking at the sample distribution according to their socioeconomic status and gender, the sample of part-2 covers a similar distribution of included subgroups as part-1 of the study.

Future cohort studies with larger sample sizes are recommended to suggest the best methods for using these BMTs, with more definition and specification of the patient’s behavior, parental style and acceptance. In addition, the relationship between the type of dental treatment carried out to the patient and parental acceptance and preference to the BMTs used need to further analyzed.

This study’s clinical significance is that it helps directing the pediatric dentist on the selection of BMT by elaborating and assessing parental preference.

Conclusions

The frequency of N₂O and/or PB use at two referral centers in Saudi Arabia was 14.36%. Parental attitudes toward N₂O sedation and/or PB as BMTs improved after parents experienced BMTs with their children.

Data Sharing Statement

Data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

Written informed consent was obtained from all participants’ guardians, and ethical approval was obtained from the ethics committee of KAUFU (086-10-17).

Consent for Publication

Written informed consent for publication was obtained from the participant’s guardian and approved by the KAUFU ethical committee. A copy of the consent form is available for review by the Editor of this journal if requested from the corresponding author.

Acknowledgment

We would like to acknowledge Rawaa Abduljabbar who participated in data entry. We would also like to thank Editage (www.editage.com) for English language editing.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design,

execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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