Minimizing pain during childhood vaccination injections: improving adherence to vaccination schedules

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Abstract: Pain experienced in childhood can lead to long-term and psychologically detrimental effects. Unfortunately, the most common pain experienced in childhood is caused by vaccinations and may lead to non-adherence to the recommended vaccination schedule. As a result, it is the health care provider’s responsibility to take measures to reduce vaccination pain; however, there are a plethora of pain relieving interventions during immunizations and it is unclear which interventions are most cost efficient, timely, and effective. Studies have been conducted to investigate the efficacy of different pain management interventions during vaccinations. This review evaluates various pain relieving interventions and provide health care providers age appropriate guidance on pain relieving interventions during vaccinations. Employment of these strategies may successfully reduce vaccination-associated pain in infants, children, and adolescents, and may improve compliance with the vaccination schedule.

Keywords: immunization, intervention, effective, compliance

Introduction

Vaccinations are the safest and most effective way to prevent serious illness and death. In fact, vaccinations prevent approximately 2.5 million deaths every year. However, despite the success of vaccinations in preventing morbidity and mortality, some countries struggle to maintain high levels of vaccination uptake. For example, in 2011 only 69% of American children aged 19–35 months had fully completed a combined series of childhood vaccinations.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends vaccinations to prevent 17 life-threatening diseases; consequently, adherence to the recommended vaccination schedule means children will receive an average of 18–24 injections by the time they are 2 years old. Notwithstanding the protection vaccinations provide against so many diseases, some parents delay or refuse childhood vaccinations for a variety of reasons. A few of the common parental reasons for refusing childhood vaccinations include questioning vaccination safety, distrust of the government, concern about contraindications with a child’s underlying medical condition, as well as the pain and anxiety associated with needle puncture.

Unfortunately, vaccinations are the most common painful and anxiety producing procedures to take place in the outpatient health care clinic, although health care providers (HCPs) usually consider vaccinations to be a benign procedure requiring little intervention. Nevertheless, some children experience intense anxiety regarding vaccinations, a reaction that may result in non-adherence to the recommended vaccination schedule. Vaccination-related pain and anxiety is most often associated with a fear of...
needles, which continues into adulthood for about 25% of the population. Unfortunately, two out of every three adults with needle phobia are less likely to vaccinate their own children. Despite the fact that needle-associated pain during vaccinations is a surmountable barrier, it is still a main reason for noncompliance to the vaccination schedule. Thus, HCPs should be aware of these issues and employ techniques to reduce anxiety and pain during vaccinations, an act that may promote adherence to the vaccination schedule.

Pain assessment in children is unique due to factors such as the child’s age, developmental level, cognitive and communication skills, and past experiences with pain. Similarly, these variables make effective pain management difficult, requiring consideration of the child’s developmental stage. Pain management during vaccination should be individualized to incorporate strategies most effective for the patient’s age. Studies have been conducted to investigate the efficacy of different pain management strategies during vaccinations. There are numerous strategies for relieving vaccination pain, making it difficult for HCPs to decide which pain relieving strategy is the most effective. Consequently, the purpose of this literature review is to evaluate various pain management strategies regarding vaccinations and to make a recommendation on which intervention is the most appropriate according to the patient’s age.

Methods
An electronic search using CINAHL, MEDLINE, and the Cochrane Library was conducted to identify studies published between 1995 and 2014. The search terms included immune pain, vaccine pain, pain relief, pain strategies, and pain techniques. Additionally, the references found in Taddio et al were investigated for further research not found on the initial electronic search. Inclusion criteria consisted of studies investigating non-pharmacological pain-relieving strategies for vaccination-related pain in children aged 0–18 years. Articles not published in English were excluded, as well as studies investigating prescription pain relievers and injection techniques for pain relief, as well as articles including adult subjects. Of the 118 articles found, 29 met the inclusion criteria for this literature review.

Results
There were 29 studies that met the inclusion criteria. Vaccination pain relieving strategies can be grouped into four main categories: 1) topical anesthetics, 2) distraction, 3) positioning, and 4) pH of vaccination. Five studies investigated the effectiveness of topical anesthetics. Distraction techniques, namely video, music, tactile, blowing, and oral distraction (ie, breastfeeding or sucrose) were explored in 16 studies. Three studies examined the relationship between patient positioning and vaccination pain. Finally, four studies assessed a relationship between the pH of vaccinations and vaccination-related pain. The 29 studies were conducted in Canada, Sweden, France, United States, Iran, Jordan, and Turkey.

Topical anesthetics
Five randomized controlled studies examined the use of topical anesthetics to reduce pain during vaccinations (see Table 1). Vapocoolant and lidocaine-prilocaine cream (5% eutectic emulsion of lidocaine [25 mg/g] and prilocaine [25 mg/g]) are both topical anesthetics approved for pain reduction during pediatric procedures, such as vaccinations. The studies investigated the effectiveness of these topical anesthetics.

Two studies evaluated the lidocaine-prilocaine patch compared with a placebo patch. Cassidy et al used several pain measurement tools in this study, including 1) the visual analog scale (VAS) for pain and anxiety rated by parents and technicians, 2) the Faces Pain Scale (FPS) where children rated their own pain, and 3) the Child’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario Pain Scale (CHEOPS) and the Child Facial Coding System used by the research assistants. A significant reduction of pain ($P<0.001$) was reported with use of the lidocaine-prilocaine patch when compared with the placebo patch in children 4–6 years of age.

In a similar study, using the modified behavioral pain scale (MBPS) scored by blinded research assistants, lidocaine-prilocaine cream was found to be more effective compared with placebo ($P<0.042$) in reducing vaccination pain in infants 12 months old. In each of these studies, 1 g of lidocaine-prilocaine cream was applied to a patch in the treatment group, and 1 g of an inert oil was used in the placebo group. The intervention was applied 60–120 minutes prior to the vaccination and was not removed more than 10 minutes before the vaccination took place. Although lidocaine-prilocaine cream is proven to be effective in the reduction of vaccination pain, it is not feasible to apply a patch 60–120 minutes prior to injection.

In contrast, vapocoolant spray is an inexpensive topical anesthetic with an application recommendation of 1–2 minutes prior to procedure. Two studies compared the effectiveness of vapocoolant spray with a placebo in reducing vaccination pain.
| Study                        | Methods                                         | Demographics                                      | Control and treatment groups                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Results                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Conclusions                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reis and Holubkov<sup>19</sup> | Randomized controlled trial to investigate effectiveness of lidocaine-prilocaine cream and vapocoolant spray | Children aged 4–6 years receiving DTaP vaccine | N=21 received lidocaine-prilocaine cream and distraction. N=20 received vapocoolant spray and distraction. N=21 (control) received distraction only.                                                                                  | Pain measures and cry duration were similar for lidocaine-prilocaine cream and spray. Both lidocaine-prilocaine cream and spray were significantly better than control (P=0.05).                                                                 | When combined with distraction, vapocoolant spray was just as effective as lidocaine-prilocaine cream in reducing pain during immunization. |
| Abbot and Fowler-Kerry<sup>15</sup> | Double-blind, placebo controlled study evaluating effectiveness of refrigerant topical anesthetic spray | Children aged 4.0–5.5 years | N=30 received anesthetic spray. N=30 received placebo spray. N=30 received no spray (control).                                                                                                                                  | Children who received both the anesthetic spray and the placebo spray reported significantly less pain than the control group (P=0.01).                                                                                             | Refrigerant topical spray reduces immunization pain.                                            |
| Halperin et al<sup>18</sup>  | Randomized, double-blind, controlled trial of lidocaine-prilocaine patch or placebo before MMR immunization | 160 infants 12 months old undergoing first MMR immunization | N=80 lidocaine-prilocaine cream group. N=80 placebo group.                                                                                                             | Infants who received the lidocaine-prilocaine patch had significantly less pain (P<0.043).                                                                                                                                          | Lidocaine/prilocaine cream applied prior to immunizations reduces pain after the injection.    |
| Cassidy et al<sup>16</sup>   | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial evaluating effectiveness of lidocaine-prilocaine patch | Children aged 4–6 years receiving DPTP immunization | N=83 received lidocaine-prilocaine patch. N=78 received placebo patch (control group).                                                                                                                                         | Children who received the lidocaine-prilocaine patch reported significantly less pain than the control group (P<0.001).                                                                                         | The lidocaine-prilocaine patch was effective at reducing pain during needle injection.          |
| Cohen et al<sup>17</sup>     | Randomized controlled trial evaluating effectiveness of vapocoolant spray | Children aged 4–6 years receiving routine immunizations | N=31 received vapocoolant spray. N=26 received typical care.                                                                                                               | Children reported increased pain with the vapocoolant spray than with the control (P<0.001). Nurses and caregivers reported increased pain with the vapocoolant spray (P<0.001).                                        | The vapocoolant spray was not an effective way of managing pain during immunization.            |

**Abbreviations:** DTaP, diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis; DPTP, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio; MMR, measles, mumps, and rubella.
(CAMPIS), the FPS-Revised (FPS-R), and VAS scoring by the
caregiver and nurse. Interestingly, FPS-R results found vapoco-
coolant spray actually heightened the pain response \(P<0.001\)
during vaccination. The analysis of the CAMPIS and VAS
scoring did not find significant support for vapocoolant in
reducing vaccination pain. However, the sample size \(n=57\) was
insufficient to accurately identify any differences between the
treatment and placebo groups. Conversely, Abbott and Fowler-
Kerry\(^1\) found a significant reduction in pain with the use of
vapocoolant spray \(P<0.01\) using the VAS scale rated by the
child and the parent. However, a significant reduction in pain
was also reported with the placebo intervention when compared
with the control group who had no treatment \(P>0.01\).

Reis and Holubkov\(^1\) investigated topical anesthetics
combined with distraction, a non-pharmacological treat-
ment, as an intervention to relieve vaccination pain. Several
pain and distress scales were completed by the child, parent,
nurse, and blinded observer. Scores on VAS questionnaires
were assessed for prior pain experience, vaccination pain,
and parental distress. Additionally, the Global Mood Scale,
Observational Scale of Behavior Distress (OSBD), and cry
duration were used to measure findings. In the lidocaine-
prilocaine cream plus distraction and the vapocoolant plus
distraction groups, there was a significant decrease in vac-
cination pain scores; however, there was no significant dif-
fERENCE in pain reduction between the lidocaine-prilocaine
cream and vapocoolant groups. When compared with the
distraction only group, lidocaine-prilocaine cream plus
DISTRACTION and vapocoolant plus distraction were superior
in relieving vaccination pain \(P<0.05\).\(^2\)

**Distraction**

**Video distraction**

Video distraction, as with all non-pharmacologic pediatric
pain management, has few to no side-effects, is easily acces-
sible, and is inexpensive.\(^2\) In three studies, video was used
as the means for distraction during vaccinations.\(^23-25\) In all
three studies, the findings were insignificant (Luthy et al,\(^23\)
\(P<0.801\); Cohen et al,\(^24\) \(n(123)=1.49\); and Cohen,\(^25\) \(P<0.17\). The
children in the Luthy et al\(^23\) study ranged in age from 2
to 12 years. An evaluation tool assessed the parent’s percep-
tion of the child’s pain using the Wong-Baker FACES Pain
Rating Scale, a Likert scale rating anxiety, and a comparison
of the current vaccination experiences with the most recent
vaccination experience. The tools used to measure outcomes
were limited to parent response; results may have differed had
the child discussed their experience with video distraction
during the vaccination procedure.

Cohen et al\(^24\) and Cohen\(^25\) evaluated video distraction in
children 1 month to 3 years of age. Infant pain measurements
require rating behaviors such as crying, facial expressions,
flailing of arms and legs, and state of arousal, as well as
evaluating physiological factors such as heart rate, breathing
patterns and blood pressure.\(^24\) Cohen et al\(^24\) used the Mea-
sure of Adult and Infant Soothing and Distress (MAISD)
rating scale that evaluates the behaviors of infants, parents,
and nurses during painful medical procedures in infants.
Additionally, research assistants completed VAS scoring as
another evaluation tool. In a similar study, Cohen\(^25\) used
several evaluation tools including MBPS, the Children’s
Hospital of Eastern Ontario Pain Scale, parent and nurse
VAS scoring; and heart rate before, during, and after the
vaccination. The studies involving infants found stress was
significantly reduced prior to injection \(P<0.001\) and after
injection \(P<0.05\), but there was no improvement in pain
during the vaccination.\(^24,25\)

**Music distraction**

Two studies focused on music therapy and vaccination
pain (see Table 2).\(^7,26\) With so few studies examining music
therapy specific to vaccination pain, it is beneficial that
these two studies incorporate participants in a variety of
age groups. One study was completed on children 3–6 years
of age,\(^7\) and the other study was completed on adolescents
13–25 years old.\(^26\)

Megel et al\(^7\) included the OSBD scale and the Oucher
Pain Scale and measured heart rate and blood pressure in
children 3–6 years old during vaccinations. The results found
physiological indicators of stress or pain were not signifi-
cantly reduced with music distraction during vaccinations.
Interestingly, according to the adapted questionnaire from
the World Health Organization–Euro cross-nation study for
health-related behaviors in school children, adolescents were
found to have a statistically lower pain experience \(P<0.013\)
when using music distraction without headphones.\(^26\) Music is
a crucial part of adolescent culture, which may account for
why music distraction is more effective in relieving vaccine-
related pain in the adolescent age group.

**Tactile distraction**

Tactile distraction during vaccination is based upon the
Gate Control Theory of Pain.\(^27\) The theory is grounded in
the idea that there is a gate in the spinal cord’s dorsal horn
that can facilitate or inhibit pain transmission to the brain.
When the skin is touched, neuro-fibers are stimulated and
“close the gate,” preventing pain signals from reaching the
Table 2 Distraction techniques

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<td>Luthy et al23</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial to evaluate parent’s perception of child’s pain and anxiety using DVD distraction vs vapocoolant spray</td>
<td>68 parents with children aged 2–12 years in need of immunizations Mean age: 5.2 years</td>
<td>N=27 DVD distraction</td>
<td>No significant difference in pain and anxiety score found across the three groups (P=0.801).</td>
<td>No statistical significance; however, many parents expressed desire to have the same intervention or the opportunity to choose which intervention their child receives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohen et al24</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial to investigate effectiveness of movie distraction</td>
<td>136 infants aged 1–24 months presenting for routine immunizations</td>
<td>N=68 distraction group</td>
<td>Significant difference between distraction group and control group during anticipatory phase and recovery phase (P&lt;0.05). Significant difference during the procedure phase.</td>
<td>Distraction is effective in reduction of infants’ stress in the anticipatory and recovery phases of immunization procedures.</td>
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<td><strong>Music</strong></td>
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<td>Megel et al27</td>
<td>Randomized controlled experimental design to investigate the effectiveness of audiotaped lullabies</td>
<td>Convenience sample of 100 children aged 3–6 years scheduled for routine immunizations</td>
<td>N=50 listened to music during immunizations</td>
<td>No statistical significance for distress or pain in control vs experimental group.</td>
<td>The results indicate that listening to music is not effective in reducing stress or pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristjansdottir and Kristjansdottir28</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial to examine the effectiveness of musical distraction</td>
<td>118 adolescents 13–25 years old, scheduled for polio immunization</td>
<td>N=38 musical distraction with headphones</td>
<td>Pain reduction with: musical distraction via headphones (P=0.13) musical distraction without headphones (P=0.013).</td>
<td>Musical distraction without headphones is associated with reduction in immunization pain in adolescents.</td>
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<td><strong>Tactile</strong></td>
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<td>Berberich and Landman18</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial to evaluate the use of multifaceted distraction methods</td>
<td>41 children aged 4–6 years receiving routine Tdap-IPV and MMR</td>
<td>N=21 control group</td>
<td>The intervention group showed statistically significant reductions in pain compared with the control group. Patient self-report (P&lt;0.013); parent report (P&lt;0.02).</td>
<td>The interventions attended to both pain and anxiety and significantly reduced both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb and Cohen29</td>
<td>Randomized control trial to investigate the effectiveness of the ShotBlocker®</td>
<td>89 children 4–12 years old Mean age: 8.46 years</td>
<td>N=20 ShotBlocker®</td>
<td>No significant findings within the three groups (P&lt;0.30).</td>
<td>No improvement in pain. Nurses and parents may have been overly reliant on the ShotBlocker® and foregone other distractions and coaching.</td>
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<td>Hogan et al(^9)</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial to evaluate tactile stimulation (12–15 seconds of rubbing the leg) distal to injection site by the parent</td>
<td>120 infants aged 4–6 months receiving routine DTap-IPV-Hib and PCV</td>
<td>N=60 intervention</td>
<td>No statistical difference in MBPS scores between tactile stimulation group and control group (P&lt;0.057).</td>
<td>Parent-led tactile stimulation is not recommended. Pain scores were higher in both groups than in other studies. One variable being the infants legs were trapped between the parent's legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashaniania et al(^11)</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial to investigate the efficacy of Kangaroo Care (skin-to-skin)</td>
<td>100 healthy newborns between birth weight of 2,500–4,000 g; approximately 2 hours of age, unfed, estimated gestational age of at least 37 weeks</td>
<td>N=50 control group, left in crib in quiet room</td>
<td>NIPS scores were significant for pain; were greater in the control group then the intervention groups (P&lt;0.001).</td>
<td>Skin-to-skin contact is an effective and easily implemented intervention against pain in newborns.</td>
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<td>Blowing</td>
<td>Beran et al(^33)</td>
<td>57 children aged 4–9 years referred to clinic for flu vaccine</td>
<td>N=28 robot group</td>
<td>Ratings on pain and distress were significantly lower for the robot group (P&lt;0.05; P&lt;0.01).</td>
<td>The novelty of the robot's presence provides a strong and intense distraction stimulus initiating a greater impact for cognitive-behavioral strategies.</td>
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<td>Boivin et al(^35)</td>
<td>Prospective, open study, pseudo-randomization to examine multifactorial strategies (education and preparation of the parents, lidocaine-prilocaine patch, and child blowing bubbles)</td>
<td>239 children, 4–12 years old Mean age: 8.5 years</td>
<td>N=6 control group</td>
<td>The intervention group for ages 4–9 had significant decrease in pain (P=0.001–0.019). The intervention group for 10 years and above self-reports were not significant (P&lt;0.24–0.50).</td>
<td>Multifactorial strategies significantly decrease pain in 4–9-year-old children.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bowen and Dammeyer(^34)</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial to investigate distraction with a pinwheel, party blower, or control group</td>
<td>80 children 3–6 years of age</td>
<td>N=21 control group</td>
<td>Children (P&lt;0.01) and parents (P=0.02) rated the party-blower as a significant distractor compared with the pinwheel and control group.</td>
<td>This study had modest outcomes; however, distraction techniques are a simple intervention for immunization pain.</td>
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<td>Oral</td>
<td>Dilli et al(^41)</td>
<td>243 infants and children aged 0–48 months</td>
<td>Infant &lt;6 months: Infants &lt;0 months: N=77 breastfeeding N=85 control Children 6–48 months: N=34 sucrose N=24 lidocaine-prilocaine cream N=30 control</td>
<td>Breastfeeding significantly lowered crying time (P&lt;0.001). Sucrose and lidocaine significantly lowered crying time (P&lt;0.001). No significant difference between sucrose and lidocaine (P&lt;0.53).</td>
<td>Breastfeeding, lidocaine, and sucrose are more effective in reducing pain when compared with no intervention.</td>
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<td>Razek and El-Dein(^40)</td>
<td>120 infants, 1–12 months</td>
<td>N=60 breastfeeding during immunization N=60 control group</td>
<td>Crying duration significantly lower with breastfeeding (P&lt;0.005). Heart rate significantly lower with breastfeeding (P&lt;0.005).</td>
<td>Breastfeeding during immunizations is effective in lowering heart rate and crying during immunizations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minimizing vaccination pain

Blowing distraction

Pain-related stress behaviors have led to the investigation of cognitive interventions to decrease pain and distress in children. The cognitive-behavioral intervention must provide greater stimulus to the child than the needle (see Table 2). Beran et al examined a highly engaging and novel distraction through the use of a humanoid robot. The robot would speak to the child and ask him or her to blow a bubble as the nurse administered the vaccination. The robot-led blowing distraction significantly reduced distress and pain during the vaccination (P<0.01) according to results of VAS scoring from the child, parent, HCP, and researcher.

Bowen and Dammeyer also implemented a blowing distraction in their study, which encouraged the child to blow on a noisemaker or pinwheel. The tool was designed specifically for this study, yet was similar to tools used in studies investigating childhood injections, and included
input from the child, parent, and nurse. Parents reported significantly less distress and pain from their child when the noisemaker was the intervention (P<0.01).44

Similarly, Boivin et al35 (see Table 2) examined the effectiveness of blowing bubbles in addition to the application of an anesthetic patch prior to the vaccination. The results were significant for reducing pain in children 4–9 years of age (P<0.019) but were not significant in children older than 10 years of age (P<0.5). Tools used for evaluation included, FPS-R, CHEOPS, and VAS scores by the parent and HCP. However, it is difficult to determine whether the pain relief reported in younger children was attributed to the blowing distraction, the anesthetic patch, or the combination of the two interventions.

**Oral distraction**

Studies have shown that oral administration of sucrose or breast milk prior to and during painful procedures elicits an opioid-receptor-dependent analgesia with rapid onset that lasts for several minutes.36–38 As a result, several studies have examined the effectiveness of sucrose and breastfeeding in reducing vaccination pain.

Four studies found significant reduction in pain response and crying time with breastfeeding or administering sucrose39–42 (see Table 2). Dilli et al41 compared breastfeeding with no intervention in infants less than 6 months old in lowering vaccination pain. The authors also examined the effectiveness of lidocaine and sucrose administration in children 6 months to 2 years of age using crying time, NIPS, and CHEOPS as measurement tools. All three interventions significantly lowered crying time and pain response (P<0.001); however, there was not a significant difference between the lidocaine intervention and sucrose administration.41 Hatfield39 examined oral administration of sucrose prior to and after the injection using the University of Wisconsin Children’s Hospital pain scale. The control group was given sterile water. There was a significantly lower crying time in the infants given oral sucrose before and after the injection (P<0.0001).39

Breastfeeding was also examined by two groups of researchers as an intervention to reduce vaccination-related pain. The researchers compared breastfeeding with the child being restrained by a parent during the injection. In the breastfeeding group, there was a significant reduction in crying time and pain response with significance of P<0.005 using the NIPS and FPS pain scales40 and P<0.001 monitoring heart rate, oxygen saturations, and crying time; however, the positioning of the infant may have had a strong influence on the outcomes of these studies (see Table 2).

**Patient positioning**

Evidence suggests that a sitting position during painful procedures is accompanied by a greater sense of control. When forced to lie down during a painful procedure infants will commonly cry and struggle to sit up.43 Notwithstanding the benefit of sitting during a painful procedure, infants and children receiving vaccinations are traditionally positioned in a supine position for the injections.44

Three studies investigated the influence of positioning on vaccination pain (see Table 3). Kashaninia et al45 investigated a developmentally appropriate positioning known as Kangaroo-Care (KC) on vaccination related pain. KC requires the infant, wearing only a diaper, be placed on the bare skin of a parent. The authors reported that during and after the injection, there was a significant reduction in pain expressed as well as a decrease in crying time in the KC group (P<0.001) using the NIPS scale. In fact, 36/50 or 72% of the infants who had KC during the vaccination did not cry at all during the procedure.45

Ipp et al46 also investigated the mother holding her infant during the vaccination versus having the infant lie on the examination table during the vaccination. The participants in the study were 2–6 months old. The measuring tools included the neonatal Facial Coding System, VAS scale completed by the pediatrician, and crying time. There was not a significant difference in pain reduction in infants being held versus lying down (P<0.26).

One study evaluated the effect of positioning on fear and perception of pain in children 4–6 years of age using the Child Medical Fear Scale and the Wong-Baker FACES scale.47 Children were randomized into two groups, sitting up versus lying down during their vaccination. Crying time was significantly longer for the children lying down (P<0.097), and fear was significantly increased (P<0.01). However, there was not a significant difference in reduction of pain in either group.47

**Vaccination pH**

Another consideration in vaccine-related pain reduction is the order in which vaccinations are administered. When comparing diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (DTaP-Hib) and the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV),48 according to MBPS and VAS parent responses, infants experienced significantly less pain (P<0.001) when the DTaP-Hib is administered before the PCV vaccination. The increased pain with PCV is thought to be related to the pH of the vaccine. When administering the more painful vaccine first, anxiety and attention to the procedure is
Table 3 Positioning during immunization

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<tr>
<td>Ipp et al</td>
<td>A randomized controlled trial</td>
<td>106 healthy infants between 2–6 months of age seen</td>
<td>N=50 assigned to the supine group</td>
<td>No significant difference in facial activity ($P&lt;0.18$) and cry duration</td>
<td>There is no significant difference in pain response when infant is held versus laid supine. Two-month olds display more pain than 4–6-month olds.</td>
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<td>to investigate infants who are held versus</td>
<td>for routine well-child visit</td>
<td>N=56 assigned to the holding group</td>
<td>($P&lt;0.26$) for infants positioned supine versus held.</td>
<td>Children show less fear prior to immunization when sitting up compared with lying down. Crying time is less post-injection when the child is sitting up.</td>
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<td>laying supine on the examination table</td>
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<td>Skin-to-skin contact is an effective and easily implemented intervention to lower pain in newborns during immunization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lacey et al</td>
<td>A randomly assigned, two-group design to</td>
<td>108 healthy children aged 4–6 years old without</td>
<td>N=55 in the supine group</td>
<td>Patients laying down had more fear ($P&lt;0.097$) and more crying ($P&lt;0.01$).</td>
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<td>explore the child sitting up or laying down</td>
<td>chronic illness, cognitive disability, or physical</td>
<td>N=53 in the sitting-up group</td>
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<td>Randomized controlled trial</td>
<td>100 healthy newborns, estimated gestational age of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to investigate the efficacy of Kangaroo Care</td>
<td>at least 37 weeks</td>
<td>room 10 minutes prior to injection and during</td>
<td>immunizations ($P&lt;0.001$).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(skin-to-skin)</td>
<td></td>
<td>the injection</td>
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</table>

Discussion

Based on the available research findings, the results of the literature review, and the effectiveness of interventions, distraction techniques and topically administered anesthetics are more effective when combined with distraction techniques. As a result, the use of distraction techniques is recommended for children undergoing vaccination procedures.

Distraction Techniques

Music is a successful technique to reduce distress and pain during vaccinations in adolescents. As well as infants 12 months of age, the use of music during vaccination is more effective when combined with distraction techniques. Party blowers are inexpensive and easy to implement. Comparatively, the successful distraction of adolescents is more effective when combined with distraction techniques.

Topical Anesthetics

Lidocaine/prilocaine cream is proven to be effective in reducing pain in children 4–6 years of age as well as infants 12 months of age. However, topical anesthetics are less effective among infants and young children. Effective techniques may be recommended among outpatient pediatric clinics.

Effective measures

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Topic

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Table 4 Vaccine pH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Control and treatment groups</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Conclusions</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Wood et al<sup>10</sup> | A randomized controlled study comparing pain of Priorix versus RORVax    | 623 healthy children 4–6 years of age having received a previous MMR vaccine between 9 and 24 months or age | N=309 received the Priorix vaccine  
N=311 received the RORVax vaccine | Priorix caused significantly less pain than the RORVax immunization (P<0.001).                                                                                                                                         | There is less post-immunization pain with Priorix than RORVax.                                                                                                                                  |
| Ipp et al<sup>46</sup> | Single-center, double-blind, randomized clinical trial to determine order of administration of DPTaP-Hib and PCV | 120 infants 2–6 months of age | N=60 received DPTaP-Hib first  
N=60 received PCV first | Significantly less pain when DPTaP-Hib administered before PCV (P<0.001).                                                                                                                                 | DPTaP-Hib administered first causes less pain response than PCV administered first.                                                                                                               |
| Ipp et al<sup>47</sup> | Randomized double-blind study to determine pain response to MMR vaccine using Priorix or MMRii | 60 healthy children 4–6 years of age | N=30 assigned to receive the Priorix  
N=30 assigned to receive the MMRii | Significantly greater pain with MMRii injection (P<0.017).  
Cry duration was significantly longer with MMRii (P<0.018).  
Oucher scores significantly higher with MMRii (P<0.047). | Pain scores were higher immediately after administration of MMRii compared with Priorix.                                                                                                            |
| Ipp et al<sup>48</sup> | Double-blind clinical trial to investigate pain response to two MMR vaccine brands | 49 healthy infants 12 months old arriving for their first MMR vaccine according to national guidelines | N=26 randomized to receive Priorix  
N=23 to receive MMRii | Significantly lower pain scores for Priorix using parent VAS, pediatrician VAS, and MBPS.  
P scores respectively P<0.008,  
P<0.003, and P<0.03. | Priorix causes less pain during and after injection than MMRii. One explanation could be that Priorix has a close to neutral pH, whereas MMRii pH is more acidic.                              |
| Knutsson et al<sup>49</sup> | Double-blind study to investigate pain response to the MMR vaccine with Priorix vs MMRii | 295 infants aged 18–24 months  
Mean age: 19 months | N=143 received Priorix  
N=152 received MMRii | CHEOPS scores and parent VAS scores showed significantly less pain using Priorix (P<0.001).                                                                                                         | Priorix causes less injection pain than MMRii in the 12–18-month-old age group.                                                                                                               |

**Abbreviations:** CHEOPS, Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario Pain Scale; DPTaP, diphtheria, polio, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine; Hib, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine; MBPS, modified behavioral pain scale; MMR, measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine; MMRii, Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine; PCV, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; VAS, visual analog scale.
oral distraction with sucrose or breastfeeding is a successful distraction technique for infants.  

Positioning

Newborns should be held during vaccinations, whereas children have less distress in a sitting-up position. Additionally, KC is effective in reducing vaccination pain in newborns. Conclusively, age is an important variable when implementing pain interventions during vaccinations.

Vaccine pH

The PCV vaccine is more acidic than DTaP-Hib, thus more painful on injection. Therefore, DTaP-Hib should be given prior to PCV. Likewise, the brand of the vaccine can influence pain based on the pH of the contents. Vaccines that are less acidic are effective in lowering vaccination pain and can be easily combined with other interventions.

Ineffective measures

Distraction

Video distraction does not significantly reduce pain during the vaccination procedure. However, it does help relieve anxiety before and after vaccinations. Music is not an effective distraction technique for younger children.

Positioning

Positioning during vaccinations does not reduce pain or crying time in infants 2–6 months of age. The results in these studies provided adequate evidence to deem the interventions ineffective. Some of the research findings were not as clear on the efficacy of the intervention and require further investigation.

Unknown efficacy

Tactile distraction

The research on tactile distraction had varying results with a lack of control for variables. For example, the investigation of KC was compared with infants lying in a crib during vaccinations. In this study the variable of tactile distraction was not controlled, therefore effectiveness of KC may be inappropriately evaluated. Moreover, investigation of the ShotBlocker had varying results, with few studies investigating the instrument alone without combining other distraction techniques. As a result, the level of efficacy of tactile distraction is unclear.

Vapocoolant

The results from the vapocoolant studies are varied on the effectiveness in pain reduction and require further investigation. In the Luthy et al study, vapocoolant spray did not significantly reduce pain; however, the study was underpowered, there was random selection of variables, and the participants were of a wide range of ages.

Implications for practice

While a direct relationship between vaccination pain interventions and compliance with the vaccination schedule was not measured in any of the studies included in this review, other studies have evaluated the relationship between untreated pain and fear of needles with adherence to the vaccination schedule. Often, vaccine-related pain, crying, and anxiety of pediatric patients causes a high level of anxiety for the patients’ parents, thus promoting the parental procrastination of future vaccinations. In fact, one out of every 12 patients will delay vaccinations because of needle fear. Consequently, vaccination-related pain is a notable barrier to timely vaccination and should not be ignored.

Because there can be long-term sequelae from childhood painful procedures, HCPs should implement measures to reduce vaccination-related pain. Some HCPs may view pain from vaccinations as benign and unavoidable, thus thoughts of implementing measures to reduce pain during vaccinations may be cumbersome and time-consuming. However, the results of this literature review provide intervention recommendations based upon the significant findings of studies currently available in the literature.

Newborns

Newborns should be held in the parent’s arms during vaccinations. KC seems to be effective in lowering distress and pain as well as administration of sucrose or breastfeeding during vaccination administrations.

Infants

Infants who are breastfed or administered sucrose during vaccinations seem to have lower distress and pain. The positioning of infants 2–6 months of age does not seem to change the pain score or decrease crying time.

Young children

Multifaceted interventions seem to be effective in young children during vaccinations. They should be placed in a sitting position and offered a party blower. If time allows, lidocaine-prilocaine cream can be applied prior to injection.
Adolescents

Adolescents should be offered the opportunity to listen to their choice of music before, during, and after the vaccination procedure, as this seems to be effective in lowering pain and distress. Additionally, if time allows, lidocaine-prilocaine cream can be applied prior to injection.

Limitations

Research on methods of pain reduction during vaccination is lacking. While there are numerous interventions for reducing vaccination pain and various pain evaluation tools, there is a lack of continuity in the available research. Studies investigating different techniques for pain relief during vaccination use varied study designs, evaluation tools, and age ranges. Additionally, some studies incorporated several different intervention techniques, making it difficult to determine which intervention clearly reduced vaccination pain. Finally, many of the studies regarding vaccination pain have small sample sizes.

The lack of available literature makes it difficult to definitively determine which intervention techniques are most effective in reducing vaccination pain. The recommendations in this review are based on the available literature and the significant findings from the studies. More research in this limited area must be completed before definitive guidelines can be created.

Implications for further research

The research on reducing pain during invasive procedures is very broad. Most pain-relieving strategies have been studied with more invasive procedures such as venous catheterization and lumbar puncture. There is a need for further research on distress- and pain-reduction strategies that are age specific and vaccination related.

Many of the studies in this review included combined interventions as well as small sample sizes. When pain-relieving strategies are combined, it is difficult to determine which strategy is responsible for reducing the vaccination-related pain. Therefore, additional research is needed to repeat some of these studies with larger sample sizes to better accommodate generalization and the effectiveness of single and combined interventions.

There is a knowledge gap between what is known about vaccination pain management and what is actually practiced in the clinical setting. Further research is needed to identify specific barriers and HCP hesitancy to implement pain control with vaccinations in the outpatient setting. Discovering the gaps of implementing research into practice will assist with improved recommendations and provider education.

Conclusion

Pain experienced at a young age can have psychologically detrimental effects. Vaccinations are the most common painful procedure for infants and children and often result in decreased adherence to the vaccination schedule. The HCP has a responsibility to incorporate effective pain-relieving strategies with vaccinations. The information presented in this review provides HCPs with age appropriate guidance on pain-relieving interventions during vaccinations. Many of these strategies are cost-efficient, timely, and effective, making them successful pain-management techniques.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


