

Does intrauterine tobacco exposure increase the pain perception of newborns?

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Background: This study aimed to assess whether there was a difference in the pain-perception levels of newborns born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy and newborns born to mothers who were not exposed to active or passive smoking during pregnancy.

Materials and methods: A total of 60 newborns born by normal spontaneous vaginal birth between June 2013 and June 2014 were included in the study: 30 born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy, and 30 born to mothers not exposed to smoking. Mothers or newborns who had taken analgesics or sedative medications in the previous 24 hours, newborns not born at term, and sick newborns were not included in the study. During the routine hepatitis B-vaccination injection given at postnatal 48 hours, the newborns' behavior was monitored and recorded by video camera. The data obtained from the recordings were evaluated according to the Neonatal Pain, Agitation, and Sedation Scale and analyzed with SPSS 20.

Results: The median pain score of the group exposed to tobacco smoke in utero was 8.5, while the median pain score of the unexposed group was 6 ($P<0.001$).

Conclusion: Exposure to tobacco smoke in utero may increase the pain-perception levels of newborns.

Keywords: intrauterine, newborn, pain perception, smoking, mother

Introduction

Though pain is subjective, it is a measurable concept.^{1,2} Perception of pain shows personal differences, and it is known that everybody's pain threshold is different. Painful stimuli cause a range of behavioral and physiological changes in the human body. These types of changes are used to score pain with the aid of various scales.^{3,4} Currently, pain management in clinics, especially intensive care units, is completed according to procedural administration of these scales.⁴ Neonatal pain management is also a very important issue.⁵ It is considered that neonatal pain has many unfavorable short- and long-term effects (eg, increased heart rate, decreased cognitive scores).⁶ Therefore, specific pain scales for preterm and term newborns are being developed. To decrease pain perception during invasive procedures, pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic methods are being considered.³

Scientific studies have attempted to determine the factors affecting the perception of pain. Smoking is one of these factors. While the increase in sensitivity to pain caused by smoking has not been fully explained pathophysiologically, it is thought that it affects the central nervous system, especially at the level of

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nicotinic acetylcholine receptors.⁷ Studies have shown that cigarette use increases the perception of pain in children and adults.^{8,9}

Globally, though maternal use of cigarettes has reduced in recent years, it has been shown to be common still in recent research (9%–46%).¹⁰ It is a known fact that intra-uterine exposure to cigarettes has many negative effects in the prenatal, natal, and postnatal periods.¹¹ However, there has been no study on the perception of pain by newborns born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy. Newborns are exposed to many painful procedures after birth, such as screening tests, vaccinations, and taking blood to check bilirubin levels. Each newborn may respond with different reactions based on their pain threshold when these types of interventions are carried out.¹²

In our study, we aimed to determine whether there was a difference in the pain-perception levels of newborns born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy and newborns born to mothers who were not exposed to active or passive smoking during pregnancy.

Materials and methods

After the study received permission from the ethics committee of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, it was completed with newborns born at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Medical Faculty Hospital between June 2013 and June 2014. Sixty consecutive newborns – 30 in the exposed group and 30 in the unexposed group – were included in the study after informed written and verbal consent was obtained from parents.

Study population

A total of 30 newborns, 17 females and 13 males, born to mothers who stated that they had smoked at least five cigarettes per day during pregnancy, including the last trimester, were included in the exposed group. Inclusion criteria for mothers were giving birth at full term (37–42 weeks) by normal spontaneous vaginal delivery. Exclusion criteria for mothers were known chronic disease and alcohol or other drug usage. Inclusion criteria for newborns were normal birth weight (2,500–4,000 g), gestational age between 37 and 42 weeks, healthy, and fed with breast milk. Newborns with 5-minute Apgar score of 7 or below, given sedative or analgesic medications, with illness found on routine physical examination after birth, not fed orally, requiring neonatal resuscitation during birth, or those with mothers given sedative or narcotic medication for pain in the first 24 hours after birth were excluded from the study. A total of 30 newborns, 16 females and 14 males, born to mothers not

exposed to active or passive smoking during pregnancy with same inclusion and exclusion criteria to the exposed group comprised the unexposed group.

Procedure

At 48 hours postdelivery and while prepping for discharge, newborns were breastfed for 30 minutes, then undressed and placed in supine position on a preheated radiant-heated open bed. For peripheral oxygen saturation (SpO₂) and heart-rate monitoring, a transcutaneous measurement probe was tied to the right ankle (Nellcor™ N-560 pulse oximeter). Video recording of the newborn began 1 minute before intervention by the same researcher. When the newborn was calm, a hepatitis B vaccination, routinely given after birth, in a 26 G (16 mm) injector was administered intramuscularly at 90° to the left lateral vastus muscle. Video recording continued for 2 minutes after the injection was finished. The injections were administered by the same experienced nurse, blind to the study group.

Pain-score evaluation

The camera recordings obtained were evaluated by the same researcher blind to the study at the end of the study. During the recording, the newborn's reactions before, during, and after injection were investigated. To evaluate these findings, the Neonatal Pain, Agitation, and Sedation Scale (N-PASS), which has adequate psychometric evidence for use in infants and children, was used. This scale is formed of five parameters: crying irritability, behavior, facial expression, tone of extremities, and vital signs (SpO₂, heart rate, respiration rate). Each parameter is rated with values of –2, –1, 0, 1, or 2.¹³ The responses were evaluated as –2 for least response and 2 as most response. The values given for each parameter are added together to determine the total pain score for the newborn.

Data analysis

The scores from the N-PASS for the groups, together with characteristics for each newborn, were uploaded to SPSS 20 for Windows (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Descriptive statistics were calculated to summarize sample characteristics. Normal distribution of data was assessed using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. Continuous variables are shown as mean ± standard deviation or median (range), where applicable. Mean differences between groups were compared with Student's *t*-test; otherwise, the Mann–Whitney *U* test was applied for comparisons of the median values. Categorical data were analyzed by Pearson's χ^2 or

Fisher's exact test, where appropriate. A *P*-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

The characteristics of the total of 60 newborns in the exposed and unexposed groups are given in Table 1. Pain-perception scores for newborns of mothers who smoked

Table 1 Sample characteristics of the groups

Characteristics	Group 1, n=30 n (%)	Group 2, n=30 n (%)	P
Sex			
Male	14 (46.7%)	13 (43.3%)	0.79
Female	16 (53.3%)	17 (56.7%)	
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
Birth weight, g	3,208±434	3,189±407	0.86*
Gestational age, weeks	39.8±1.1	39±1.2	0.91*
	Median (range)	Median (range)	
SpO₂ decrease	5 (0–25)	8.5 (1–21)	0.02**
HR variability (% rate of increase)	11 (1–28)	18 (4–50)	<0.001**
N-PASS score	6 (4–9)	8.5 (5–10)	<0.001**

Notes: *Student's *t*-test; **Mann–Whitney *U* test. Group 1, intrauterine smoke-unexposed group; group 2, intrauterine smoke-exposed group.

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; SpO₂, peripheral oxygen saturation; HR, heart rate; N-PASS, Neonatal Pain, Agitation, and Sedation Scale.

were significantly higher ($P<0.01$) than pain scores of newborns born to mothers who did not smoke or were not exposed to passive smoking (Table 1, Figure 1). There was a difference of 2.5 points between the median scores of groups. There was a significant increase in heart rate and decrease in SpO₂ of newborns of mothers who smoked (Table 1). The pain scores of the newborns were compared in terms of sex. There was no statistically significant difference in terms of pain scores of all the females and males in the exposed and unexposed groups ($P=0.97$). When the females and males in the exposed group were compared among themselves and the females and males in the unexposed group were compared among themselves, there was no statistically significant difference in terms of pain scores ($P=0.58$, $P=0.35$) (Table 2).

Table 2 N-PASS scores according to the sex of newborns

Groups	N-PASS of females, median (range)	N-PASS of males, median (range)	P*
Group 1	5.5 (4–7)	6 (4–9)	0.42
Group 2	9 (6–10)	8 (5–10)	0.65
Group 1 and group 2	7 (4–10)	7 (4–10)	0.97

Notes: *Mann–Whitney *U* test. Group 1, intrauterine smoke-unexposed group; group 2, intrauterine smoke-exposed group.

Abbreviation: N-PASS, Neonatal Pain, Agitation, and Sedation Scale.

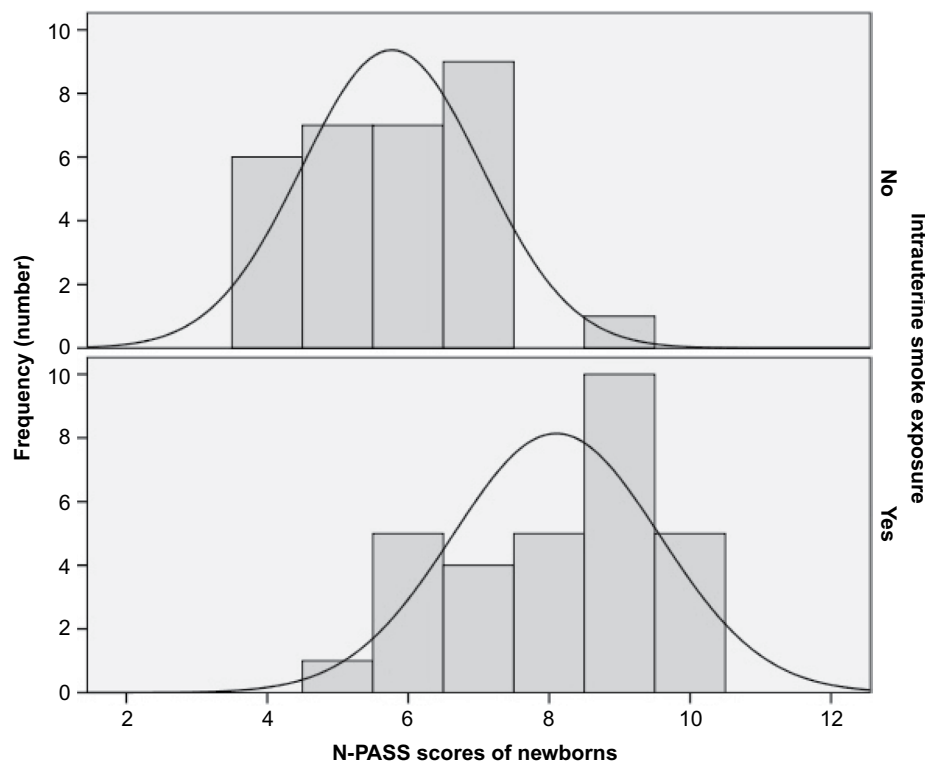


Figure 1 Neonatal Pain, Agitation, and Sedation Scale (N-PASS) scores of newborns.

Notes: N-PASS scores of the intrauterine smoke-unexposed group (top) – median 6; N-PASS scores of the intrauterine smoke-exposed group (bottom) – median 8.5. The difference between groups was statistically significant ($P<0.01$).

Discussion

We found the pain scores for newborns born to mothers who smoked were higher than those of newborns born to mothers who did not smoke or were not exposed to passive smoking. This difference in the scores means that newborns born to mothers that smoked cried more, experienced tachycardia, and had decreased SpO₂. This result adds another new effect to the list of negative effects that smoking during pregnancy has on the newborn.

There has been no study published on smoking during pregnancy and pain-perception levels of newborns; however, there have been two studies showing that pain perception increases in smoking adults and children exposed to passive smoking compared to other individuals.^{8,9} It is known that cigarettes may cause chronic-pain syndromes.¹⁴ Although the mechanism of how cigarette exposure affects pain perception has not been fully explained, it is thought to be linked to the effect of smoking on central and peripheral nicotinic acetylcholine receptors.⁷ Prenatal cigarette use is known to cause many negative effects on the fetus, such as intrauterine growth retardation, early fetal loss, early rupture of membranes, and anomalies of placental location.¹⁰ It has also been shown that intrauterine cigarette exposure may cause effects in the period after birth, such as sudden infant-death syndrome, asthma, obesity, behavior disorders, and learning difficulties.^{15–18} These negative effects of maternal cigarette use are important arguments in the struggle against cigarette use during pregnancy. Increased pain perception of newborns may be useful when evaluated in this context.

Preventing pain in newborns, the most sensitive individuals in society, is very important, both ethically and physiologically. In newborns, pain causes increased heart rate, a decrease in SpO₂ physiologically, and autonomic changes, such as sweaty palms, especially in term newborns.⁴ Additionally, greater exposure to procedural pain has been linked to decreased cognitive and motor scores, growth impairment, decreased white matter and subcortical gray matter, and maturation and alteration of the structure of the corticospinal tract.¹⁹ As a result, resolving pain or removing factors that increase pain perception when newborns are exposed to many necessary procedures involving invasive interventions (like vaccinations) in the infant period is important for the quality of life of both the baby and the family.

There may be a correlation between smoking mothers and infantile colic in newborns in the postnatal period. In one study, it was suggested that nicotine metabolites in cord blood or breast milk may affect motilin levels in newborns,

possibly causing colic pain.²⁰ The results found in our study, that newborns of mothers who have smoked have increased pain perception, may be related to the course of infantile colic in these infants.

Limitations

Our study has some limitations. First, it does not explain whether the increased pain perception of newborns after birth changes over time or not. Therefore, prospective controlled studies will be appropriate. Second, the pain perception of newborns born to mothers with certain passive-smoking exposure confirmed by measuring the nicotine metabolites in cord blood could be investigated. However, in the literature it has been shown that maternal reports on passive smoking of their infants were reliable and acceptable.²¹ Lastly, pain-assessment tools scoring pain expression do not exactly reflect nociception. However, while verbal children can describe the intensity of the pain, nonverbal infants express their pain as behavior response. Although it is proposed that the higher scores reflect the higher intensity of pain, there is not an exact consensus on this.^{22,23}

Conclusion

Intrauterine tobacco exposure may increase the pain perception of newborns. Precautions to prevent exposure to smoking, a preventable risk factor, should be an important public health target. Informing candidates for pregnancy who smoke about this topic may contribute to reducing the use of cigarettes in pregnancy.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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