and lidocaine-prilocaine group, and both interventions were effective in reducing vaccine-associated pain in this study.

- Does oral sucrose diminish vaccine-pain in infants?

- Hatfield, Gusic, Dyer, et al (2008) conducted a randomized-controlled trial comparing 24% oral sucrose to placebo for pain control in infants receiving 2- or 4-month routine immunizations. Eighty-three infants received either sucrose (n = 38) or placebo (n = 45) 2 minutes prior to injection of combined DTaP, IPV, and hepatitis B (HepB) vaccines, followed 1 minute later by a Hib vaccine and 3 minutes later by a PCV. The University of Wisconsin Children's Hospital Pain scale was used to measure pain response at baseline and 2, 5, 7, and 9 minutes after administration of sucrose/placebo. The oral sucrose infants had lowered pain scores at minutes 5, 7, and 9. Pain scores peaked in both groups of infants at 7 minutes, with an average pain score of 3.8 for sucrose infants and 4.8 for placebo infants. By minute 9, pain scores for infants in the sucrose group had returned to baseline, whereas infants in the placebo group had an average pain score of 2.91.

- A double-blind randomized-controlled trial was conducted by Kassab, Sheehy, King, et al (2012) to examine the effectiveness of 25% oral glucose in relieving pain for 120 infants receiving 2-month