

scored lower on parent-rated VASs during the recovery phase.

- [Cohen, Bernard, McClellan, et al \(2006\)](#) conducted a second randomized-controlled trial where 84 12-month-old children were randomized to routine care, topical anesthetic, or nurse-led distraction (movie and a toy with redirection to the distraction). Children in the distraction group had lower observer-rated distress scores (MBPS), particularly in the period immediately following the injection (the “recovery phase” 10 seconds after needle is withdrawn for an additional 10 seconds).
- Verbal reassurance and soothing
- Racine, [Pillai Riddell, Flora, et al \(2012\)](#) conducted a cross-sectional analysis of infant distress and parent soothing (combination of verbal reassurance and rocking or picking up the infant) among 606 infants between 2 and 12 months old. At 2 months old, caregiver soothing did not impact infant distress. However, among infants 4, 6, and 12 months old, infant distress increased caregiver soothing and produced further increases in infant distress.
- Campbell, [Pillai Riddell, Garfield, et al \(2013\)](#) conducted a cross-sectional study examining the relationship between caregiver soothing and infant distress among 760 infants between 2 and 12 months old. Infants who were soothed did not have lower observer-rated distress scores compared to