routine vaccinations. Infants received either 2 ml of glucose (n = 60) or sterile water (n = 60) 2 minutes prior to consecutive administration of DTaP-HepB-IPV (right thigh) or Hib (left thigh) vaccines. Pain was measured with the MBPS, crying time, and duration of full-lung cry. Infants in the intervention group spent an average of 38 seconds crying compared to 77.9 seconds in the placebo group. MBPS during immunization and postimmunization was statistically lower in the intervention group (p = 0.005 and $p < 0.001$, respectively). Average full-lung crying time was 7.38 seconds in the sucrose infants compared to 13.84 seconds in the placebo infants ($p < 0.001$).

- One hundred ten 3-month-old infants were randomized to receive either 2 ml 30% glucose (n = 55) or water (n = 55) prior to routine immunization (Thyr, Sundholm, Teeland, et al, 2007). Infants were enrolled in the study and remained in their respective study branch for 3-, 5-, and 12-month vaccines. Pain was evaluated by measuring crying time in both groups. At 3 months old, infants in the glucose group cried for an average of 18 seconds compared to 23 seconds in the placebo group (p = 0.664). At 5 and 12 months old, the intervention infants cried for an average of 6 seconds and 14 seconds compared to 16 (p = 0.017) and 29 seconds (p = 0.031), respectively. In the water group, there was a significant correlation between infants who cried at 3 months old and subsequently cried at 5