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Birnie KA, Noel M, Chambers CT, Uman LS, Parker JA

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[Intervention Review]

Psychological interventions for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Background

This is the second update of a Cochrane Review (Issue 4, 2006). Pain and distress from needle-related procedures are common during childhood and can be reduced through use of psychological interventions (cognitive or behavioral strategies, or both). Our first review update (Issue 10, 2013) showed efficacy of distraction and hypnosis for needle-related pain and distress in children and adolescents.

Objectives

To assess the efficacy of psychological interventions for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents.

Search methods

We searched six electronic databases for relevant trials: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL); MEDLINE; PsycINFO; Embase; Web of Science (ISI Web of Knowledge); and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL). We sent requests for additional studies to pediatric pain and child health electronic listservs. We also searched registries for relevant completed trials: clinicaltrials.gov; and World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (www.who.int/trialsearch). We conducted searches up to September 2017 to identify records published since the last review update in 2013.

Selection criteria

We included peer-reviewed published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) with at least five participants per study arm, comparing a psychological intervention with a control or comparison group. Trials involved children aged two to 19 years undergoing any needle-related medical procedure.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors extracted data and assessed risks of bias using the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool. We examined pain and distress assessed by child self-report, observer global report, and behavioral measurement (primary outcomes). We also examined any reported physiological outcomes and adverse events (secondary outcomes). We used meta-analysis to assess the efficacy of identified psychological interventions relative to a comparator (i.e. no treatment, other active treatment, treatment as usual, or waitlist) for each outcome separately. We used Review Manager 5 software to compute standardized mean differences (SMDs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs), and GRADE to assess the quality of the evidence.

Main results

We included 59 trials (20 new for this update) with 5550 participants. Needle procedures primarily included venipuncture, intravenous insertion, and vaccine injections. Studies included children aged two to 19 years, with few trials focused on adolescents. The most common psychological interventions were distraction ($n = 32$), combined cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT; $n = 18$), and hypnosis ($n = 8$). Preparation/information ($n = 4$), breathing ($n = 4$), suggestion ($n = 3$), and memory alteration ($n = 1$) were also included. Control groups were often 'standard care', which varied across studies. Across all studies, 'Risk of bias' scores indicated several domains at high or unclear risk, most notably allocation concealment, blinding of participants and outcome assessment, and selective reporting. We downgraded the quality of evidence largely due to serious study limitations, inconsistency, and imprecision.

Very low- to low-quality evidence supported the efficacy of distraction for self-reported pain ($n = 30$, 2802 participants; SMD -0.56 , 95% CI -0.78 to -0.33) and distress ($n = 4$, 426 participants; SMD -0.82 , 95% CI -1.45 to -0.18), observer-reported pain ($n = 11$, 1512 participants; SMD -0.62 , 95% CI -1.00 to -0.23) and distress ($n = 5$, 1067 participants; SMD -0.72 , 95% CI -1.41 to -0.03), and behavioral distress ($n = 7$, 500 participants; SMD -0.44 , 95% CI -0.84 to -0.04). Distraction was not efficacious for behavioral pain ($n = 4$, 309 participants; SMD -0.33 , 95% CI -0.69 to 0.03). Very low-quality evidence indicated hypnosis was efficacious for reducing self-reported pain ($n = 5$, 176 participants; SMD -1.40 , 95% CI -2.32 to -0.48) and distress ($n = 5$, 176 participants; SMD -2.53 , 95% CI -3.93 to -1.12), and behavioral distress ($n = 6$, 193 participants; SMD -1.15 , 95% CI -1.76 to -0.53), but not behavioral pain ($n = 2$, 69 participants; SMD -0.38 , 95% CI -1.57 to 0.81). No studies assessed hypnosis for observer-reported pain and only one study assessed observer-reported distress. Very low- to low-quality evidence supported the efficacy of combined CBT for observer-reported pain ($n = 4$, 385 participants; SMD -0.52 , 95% CI -0.73 to -0.30) and behavioral distress ($n = 11$, 1105 participants; SMD -0.40 , 95% CI -0.67 to -0.14), but not self-reported pain ($n = 14$, 1359 participants; SMD -0.27 , 95% CI -0.58 to 0.03), self-reported distress ($n = 6$, 234 participants; SMD -0.26 , 95% CI -0.56 to 0.04), observer-reported distress ($n = 6$, 765 participants; SMD 0.08 , 95% CI -0.34 to 0.50), or behavioral pain ($n = 2$, 95 participants; SMD -0.65 , 95% CI -2.36 to 1.06). Very low-quality evidence showed efficacy of breathing interventions for self-reported pain ($n = 4$, 298 participants; SMD -1.04 , 95% CI -1.86 to -0.22), but there were too few studies for meta-analysis of other outcomes. Very low-quality evidence revealed no effect for preparation/information ($n = 4$, 313 participants) or suggestion ($n = 3$, 218 participants) for any pain or distress outcome. Given only a single trial, we could draw no conclusions about memory alteration. Adverse events of respiratory difficulties were only reported in one breathing intervention.

Authors' conclusions

We identified evidence supporting the efficacy of distraction, hypnosis, combined CBT, and breathing interventions for reducing children's needle-related pain or distress, or both. Support for the efficacy of combined CBT and breathing interventions is new from our last review update due to the availability of new evidence. The quality of trials and overall evidence remains low to very low, underscoring the need for improved methodological rigor and trial reporting. Despite low-quality evidence, the potential benefits of reduced pain or distress or both support the evidence in favor of using these interventions in clinical practice.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Psychological strategies to reduce pain and distress for children and adolescents getting needles

Bottom line

Psychological strategies help reduce children's pain, distress, and fear of needles. Distraction and hypnosis are helpful, although specific breathing (such as inflating a balloon), and combining multiple psychological strategies can also help.

Background

Psychological strategies affect how children think or what they do before, during, or after a needle. They can be used by children or with support from parents or medical staff, like nurses, psychologists, or child life specialists. The information applies to children aged from two to 19 years who are healthy or ill, undergoing all types of needle procedures at the hospital, in a clinic, or at school.

Key results

For this update, in September 2017, we searched for clinical trials looking at psychological strategies for reducing pain and distress of children and teens getting a needle. We found 59 trials including 5550 children and teens. Twenty of these trials were new for this update. We found six psychological strategies, four of which help reduce children's pain and distress during needles. These include distraction, hypnosis, specific breathing, and combining multiple strategies ('combined cognitive behavioral'). Ways to distract children and teens during needles include reading, watching a movie, listening to music, playing video games, or virtual reality. Hypnosis involves deep relaxation and imagery, and is usually taught to a child by a trained professional. Examples of strategies that can be combined include distraction, breathing, relaxation, positive thoughts, having the child learn or practice the steps of the needle procedure, and coaching parents about ways to support their child. Other psychological strategies have been tested but do not seem helpful on their own. For example, children do not have less pain or distress when they are only told what is going to happen before or during the needle ('providing information or preparation or both) or when someone merely suggests to the child that something is being done to help them. One other strategy is helping children to remember their previous needles more positively. There is not enough information yet to know if this is helpful.

Quality of evidence

We rated the quality of the evidence from studies using four levels: very low, low, moderate, or high. The quality of the evidence from this review is very low to low, as results may be biased by including only small numbers of children or by children knowing what psychological intervention they received. This means that we are uncertain about the results.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings 1. Distraction compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Distraction compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Patient or population: children aged 2-19 years with mixed medical (acute or chronic illness) or generally healthy undergoing venipuncture, immunization, intravenous insertion, lumbar puncture, bone marrow aspiration, routine injection, allergy testing injections, or laceration repair

Setting: hospital (inpatient/outpatient/emergency department), community clinic, or school

Intervention: distraction

Comparison: control (varied across studies)

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Nº of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments**
	Risk with control	Risk with distraction			
Self-reported pain	The mean level of self-reported pain in the control group ranged from 0.65 to 8.32 (adjusted to a 0 to 10 scale).	The mean level of self-reported pain with distraction was 0.56 standard deviations lower (0.78 to 0.33 lower).	2802 (30 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW a,b	This result equates to a moderate difference in favor of distraction
Self-reported distress	See comment	The mean level of self-reported distress with distraction was 0.82 standard deviations lower (1.45 to 0.18 lower)	426 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,b,c	This result equates to a large difference in favor of distraction
Observer-reported pain	See comment	The mean level of observer-reported pain with distraction was 0.62 standard deviations lower (1 to 0.23 lower)	1512 (11 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,d	This result equates to a moderate to large difference in favor of distraction
Observer-reported distress	See comment	The mean level of observer-reported distress with distraction was 0.72 standard deviations lower (1.41 to 0.03 lower)	1067 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,d	This result equates to a moderate to large difference in favor of distraction
Behavioral measures- pain	See comment	The mean level of behavioral pain with distraction was 0.33 standard deviations lower (0.69 lower to 0.03 higher)	309 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW a,c	There is no evidence of an effect of distraction

Behavioral measures- distress	See comment	The mean level of behavioral distress with distraction was 0.44 standard deviations lower (0.84 to 0.04 lower)	500 (7 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,b,c	This result equates to a small to moderate difference in favor of distraction
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***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

One 'rule of thumb' for **interpreting the relative effect is that 0.2 represents a small difference, 0.5 a moderate difference and 0.8 a large difference.

CI: confidence interval; **SMD:** standardized mean difference; **RCT:** randomized controlled trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^a Downgraded once for serious study limitations: most trials had unclear/high risk of bias in blinding, allocation concealment and/or selective reporting of outcomes.

^b Downgraded once for inconsistency due to moderate heterogeneity (I^2) > 45%.

^c Downgraded once for imprecision: analysis based on < 400 participants per group.

^d Downgraded twice for inconsistency due to considerable heterogeneity (I^2) > 90%.

Summary of findings 2. CBT-combined compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

CBT-combined compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Patient or population: children aged 3-18 years with mixed medical (acute or chronic illness) or generally healthy undergoing immunization, intravenous insertion, venipuncture, bone marrow aspiration, insulin injection, or dental local anesthetic

Setting: hospital (inpatient/outpatient/emergency department), community clinic, or school

Intervention: CBT-combined

Comparison: control

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Nº of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments**
	Risk with control	Risk with CBT-combined				
Self-reported pain	The mean level of self-reported pain in the control group ranged from 0.84 to 8.4 (ad-	The mean level of self-reported pain with combined CBT was 0.27 standard deviations lower (0.58 lower to 0.03 higher)		1359 (14 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW a,b	There is no evidence of an effect of combined CBT

	justed to a 0 to 10 scale).				
Self-reported distress	See comment	The mean level of self-reported distress with combined CBT was 0.26 standard deviations lower (0.56 lower to 0.04 higher)	234 (6 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW a,c	There is no evidence of an effect of combined CBT
Observer-reported pain	See comment	The mean level of observer-reported pain with combined CBT was 0.52 standard deviations lower (0.73 to 0.30 lower)	385 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW a,c	This result equates to a moderate difference in favor of combined CBT
Observer-reported distress	See comment	The mean level of observer-reported distress with combined CBT was 0.08 standard deviations higher (0.34 lower to 0.50 higher)	765 (6 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW a,b	There is no evidence of an effect of combined CBT
Behavioral measures- pain	See comment	The mean level of behavioral pain with combined CBT was 0.65 standard deviations lower (2.36 lower to 1.06 higher)	95 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,b,d	There is no evidence of an effect of combined CBT
Behavioral measures- distress	See comment	The mean level of behavioral distress with combined CBT was 0.40 standard deviations lower (0.67 to 0.14 lower)	1105 (11 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW a,b	This result equates to a small to moderate difference in favor of combined CBT

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

One 'rule of thumb' for **interpreting the relative effect is that 0.2 represents a small difference, 0.5 a moderate difference and 0.8 a large difference.

CI: Confidence interval; **SMD:** standardized mean difference; **RCT:** randomized controlled trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^a Downgraded once for serious study limitations: most trials had unclear/high risk of bias in blinding, allocation concealment and/or selective reporting of outcomes.

^b Downgraded once for inconsistency due to moderate heterogeneity ($I^2 > 45\%$).

^c Downgraded once for imprecision: analysis based on < 400 participants per group.

^d Downgraded twice for imprecision: analysis based on < 100 participants per group.

Summary of findings 3. Hypnosis compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Hypnosis compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Patient or population: children aged 3-16 years with chronic illness (cancer) or generally healthy undergoing bone marrow aspirations, lumbar punctures, venipuncture, or local dental anesthetic
Setting: hospital (inpatient/outpatient), community clinic
Intervention: hypnosis
Comparison: control

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		N° of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments**
	Risk with control	Risk with hypnosis			
Self-reported pain	The mean level of self-reported pain in the control group ranged from 4.17 to 8.6 (adjusted to a 0 to 10 scale)	The mean level of self-reported pain with hypnosis was 1.40 standard deviations lower (2.32 to 0.48 lower)	176 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,b,c,d	This result equates to a large difference in favor of hypnosis
Self-reported distress	See comment	The mean level of self-reported distress with hypnosis was 2.53 standard deviations lower (3.93 to 1.12 lower)	176 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,c,d,e	This result equates to a large difference in favor of hypnosis
Observer-reported pain	See comment	See comment	See comment	.-	This outcome was not assessed in any study
Observer-reported distress	See comment	See comment.	36 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Behavioral measures- pain	See comment	The mean level of behavioral pain with hypnosis was 0.38 standard deviations lower (1.57 lower to 0.81 higher)	69 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,b,c	There is no evidence of an effect of hypnosis
Behavioral measures- distress	See comment	The mean level of behavioral distress with hypnosis was 1.15 standard deviations lower (1.76 to 0.53 lower)	193 (6 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW a,b,c,d	This result equates to a large difference in favor of hypnosis

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

One 'rule of thumb' for **interpreting the relative effect is that 0.2 represents a small difference, 0.5 a moderate difference and 0.8 a large difference.
CI: Confidence interval; **SMD:** standardized mean difference; **RCT:** randomized controlled trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^a Downgraded once for serious study limitations: most trials had unclear/high risk of bias in blinding, allocation concealment and/or selective reporting of outcomes.

^b Downgraded once for inconsistency due to moderate heterogeneity ($I^2 > 45\%$).

^c Downgraded twice for imprecision: analysis based on < 100 participants per group.

^d Downgraded once for possibility of publication bias given that almost all trials are from one expert group.

^e Downgraded twice for inconsistency due to considerable heterogeneity ($I^2 > 90\%$).

Summary of findings 4. Preparation/information compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Preparation/information compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Patient or population: children aged 3-12 years with mixed medical (acute or chronic illness) or unclear diagnoses undergoing venipuncture or intravenous insertion

Setting: hospital (outpatient/emergency department) or community clinic

Intervention: preparation/information

Comparison: control

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		N° of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments**
	Risk with control	Risk with preparation/information			
Self-reported pain	The mean level of self-reported pain in the control group ranged from 2.6 to 6.12 (adjusted to a 0 to 10 scale)	The mean level of self-reported pain with preparation/information was 0.18 standard deviations lower (0.60 lower to 0.23 higher)	313 (4 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW a,b,c	There is no evidence of an effect of preparation/information
Self-reported distress	See comment	See comment	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study
Observer-reported pain	See comment	The mean level of observer-reported pain with preparation/information was 0.40 standard deviations lower (0.98 lower to 0.18 higher)	259 (3 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW a,b,c	There is no evidence of an effect of preparation/information

Observer-reported distress	See comment	See comment	100 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Behavioral measures- pain	See comment	See comment	39 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Behavioral measures- distress	See comment	See comment	54 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

One 'rule of thumb' for **interpreting the relative effect is that 0.2 represents a small difference, 0.5 a moderate difference and 0.8 a large difference.

CI: Confidence interval; **SMD:** standardized mean difference; **RCT:** randomized controlled trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^a Downgraded once for serious study limitations: most trials had unclear/high risk of bias in blinding, allocation concealment and/or selective reporting of outcomes.

^b Downgraded once for inconsistency due to moderate heterogeneity ($I^2 > 45\%$).

^c Downgraded once for imprecision: analysis based on < 400 participants per group.

Summary of findings 5. Breathing compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Breathing compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Patient or population: children aged 6-15 years who are generally healthy, undergoing surgery, or have leukemia undergoing venipuncture or lumbar puncture

Setting: hospital (outpatient/inpatient)

Intervention: breathing

Comparison: control

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Nº of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments**
	Risk with control	Risk with breathing			
Self-reported pain	The mean level of self-reported pain in the control group ranged from 4 to	The mean level of self-reported pain with breathing was 1.04 standard deviations lower	298 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{a,b,c}	This result equates to a large difference in favor of breathing

	7.6 (adjusted to a 0 to 10 scale)	(1.86 to 0.22 lower)			
Self-reported distress	See comment	See comment	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study
Observer-reported pain	See comment	See comment	120 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Observer-reported distress	See comment	See comment	120 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Behavioral measures- pain	See comment	-	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study
Behavioral measures- distress	See comment	See comment	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

One 'rule of thumb' for **interpreting the relative effect is that 0.2 represents a small difference, 0.5 a moderate difference and 0.8 a large difference.

CI: Confidence interval; **SMD:** standardized mean difference; **RCT:** randomized controlled trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^a Downgraded once for serious study limitations: most trials had unclear/high risk of bias in blinding, allocation concealment and/or selective reporting of outcomes.

^b Downgraded twice for inconsistency due to considerable heterogeneity ($I^2 > 90\%$).

^c Downgraded once for imprecision: analysis based on < 400 participants per group.

Summary of findings 6. Suggestion compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Suggestion compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Patient or population: children aged 3-17 years who are generally healthy or have chronic illness undergoing intramuscular injection, immunization, or venipuncture

Setting: hospital (outpatient) or community clinics

Intervention: suggestion

Comparison: control

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Nº of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments**
	Risk with control	Risk with suggestion			
Self-reported pain	The mean level of self-reported pain in the control group ranged from 1.83 to 9.33 (adjusted to a 0 to 10 scale).	The mean level of self-reported pain with suggestion was 0.13 standard deviations lower (0.40 lower to 0.15 higher)	218 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{a,b}	There is no evidence of an effect of suggestion
Self-reported distress	See comment	See comment	78 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Observer-reported pain	See comment	See comment	78 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Observer-reported distress	See comment	See comment	20 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Behavioral measures- pain	See comment	See comment	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study
Behavioral measures- distress	See comment	See comment	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

One 'rule of thumb' for **interpreting the relative effect is that 0.2 represents a small difference, 0.5 a moderate difference and 0.8 a large difference.

CI: Confidence interval; **SMD:** standardized mean difference; **RCT:** randomized controlled trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^a Downgraded once for serious study limitations: most trials had unclear/high risk of bias in blinding, allocation concealment and/or selective reporting of outcomes.

^b Downgraded twice for imprecision: analysis based on < 100 participants per group.

Summary of findings 7. Memory alteration compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Memory alteration compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Patient or population: children aged 3-18 years with chronic illness (leukemia) undergoing lumbar puncture

Setting: hospital (inpatient)

Intervention: memory alteration

Comparison: control

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		N° of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments**
	Risk with control	Risk with memory alteration			
Self-reported pain	See comment	See comment	24 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Self-reported distress	See comment	See comment	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study
Observer-reported pain	See comment	See comment	42 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Observer-reported distress	See comment	See comment	50 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only
Behavioral measures- pain	See comment	See comment	See comment	-	This outcome was not assessed in any study
Behavioral measures- distress	See comment	See comment	50 (1 RCT)	-	This outcome was assessed in one study only

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

One 'rule of thumb' for **interpreting the relative effect is that 0.2 represents a small difference, 0.5 a moderate difference and 0.8 a large difference.

CI: Confidence interval; **SMD:** standardized mean difference; **RCT:** randomized controlled trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

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Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

BACKGROUND

This review is an update of two previous iterations published in the Cochrane Library (2006, Issue 4 and 2013, Issue 10).

Description of the condition

Pain and distress due to medical procedures are common during childhood. Needles are routinely given from the first year of life, particularly for vaccine injections. Current recommendations state that healthy children receive 20 to 30 immunizations before the age of 18 years (CDC 2018; NACI 2018; WHO 2018). Among children with acute or chronic illness, needle procedures are even more frequent for the assessment and management of their conditions (Stevens 2011; Stevens 2012), and are reported as the most distressing part of treatment (Ljungman 1999). Unfortunately, pain and distress associated with medical procedures are often poorly managed in routine care (Berberich 2012; Stevens 2011; Taddio 2009). As well as negatively impacting the child, significant child pain and distress during needle procedures are reported as highly distressing and challenging for parents and healthcare providers (Kennedy 2008).

Failure to adequately manage pain and distress during needle procedures can lead to the development of significant needle fears, which often begin in early to middle childhood and persist into adulthood (McMurtry 2015b). Moreover, fear of needles contributes to vaccine hesitancy (Taddio 2012), and medical non-adherence (Pate 1996). Thus, needle pain and distress are critical and timely to address, given the growing concern for increasing outbreaks of preventable and infectious diseases and the potential loss of herd immunity (Smith 2014).

In recent years, there has been increasing recognition of the need to adequately manage needle-related pain and distress. Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines have been developed for the management of pain and fear during vaccine injections, and include recommended pharmacological, physical, and psychological strategies (McMurtry 2016; Taddio 2015). For psychological interventions, existing guidelines recommend using a variety of cognitive and behavioral interventions that have been deemed efficacious in reducing pain during needle procedures (e.g. blowing bubbles, distraction). Moreover, guidelines recommend *not* using strategies that have been deemed ineffective in reducing pain (e.g. making reassuring statements like “don’t worry”). Many of these strategies have been recommended by the World Health Organization’s Strategic Advisory Group of Experts for the management of immunizations worldwide (WHO 2015). Additional efforts include hospital certifications (ChildKind International; www.childkindinternational.org; Schechter 2010a) and hospital-wide policies (Schechter 2008), as well as recommended standards of care for the management of medical procedures, including needles, for youth with cancer (Flowers 2015), and social media efforts targeting parents (#itdoesnthavetohurt; www.itdoesnthavetohurt.ca).

Description of the intervention

Consistent with previous iterations of this review (Uman 2006; Uman 2013), we include only non-pharmacological psychological interventions for pain that are cognitive-behavioral in this update. We do not include non-pharmacological physical interventions such as acupuncture, heat, or cold.

Cognitive interventions include techniques that target negative or unrealistic thoughts to help replace them with more positive beliefs and attitudes. Behavioral interventions include techniques that target negative or maladaptive behaviors to help replace them with more positive and adaptive behaviors. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) uses a combination or variation of strategies targeting cognitions (thoughts) or behaviors, or both (Barlow 1999). CBT for pain management aims to help individuals develop and use coping skills to manage their pain and distress, and often includes a combination of various techniques, such as distraction, relaxation training, deep breathing, hypnosis, preparing for and rehearsing the procedure in advance, using positive reinforcement for adaptive behaviors, making positive coping statements, and receiving coaching to use adaptive strategies (Chen 2000a; Christophersen 2001; Keefe 1992). Engagement and developmental appropriateness are thought to contribute to the efficacy of each intervention (Birnie 2017).

Many of the psychological interventions described in this review do not require highly specialized training and can be administered by non-psychologists, such as other healthcare providers (e.g. child life specialists, nurses) and parents. However, some trials describe brief training and education in order to maximize the effectiveness of interventions. Furthermore, psychological interventions often have natural appeal, given their tendency to draw on children’s coping tendencies, potential use of minimal or widely available resources, and feasible implementation across clinical care settings.

How the intervention might work

There are several proposed mechanisms through which psychological interventions might work. Cognitive interventions target thoughts whereas behavioral interventions target individual behaviors. CBT uses a combination or variation of both cognitive or behavioral strategies, or both (Barlow 1999). Cognitive, behavioral, and combined cognitive-behavioral strategies are believed to influence pain and distress through cognitive (e.g. attention, motivation, expectations, suggestibility), learning processes, physiological, or neurobiological or both mechanisms (Accardi 2009; Birnie 2017; Jafari 2017; Noel 2018). As in our previous reviews, all of the cognitive, behavioral, and cognitive-behavioral strategies described above fall under the overarching category of ‘psychological’ interventions. Psychological interventions for pain management aim to help individuals to develop and use coping skills to manage their pain and distress, and can include various techniques such as distraction, relaxation training, deep breathing, hypnosis, preparing for and rehearsing the procedure in advance, using positive reinforcement for adaptive behaviors, making positive coping statements, and receiving coaching to use adaptive strategies (Chen 2000a; Christophersen 2001; Keefe 1992).

For this second review update, we revised the previous intervention categories that focused on methodological similarities to now reflect theorized or proposed mechanisms of treatment effect versus methodological similarities (e.g. virtual reality interventions are now encompassed within distraction interventions) (Accardi 2009; Birnie 2017; Jafari 2017; Noel 2018). We hoped this would lead to more meaningful conclusions and would also minimize the number of intervention categories that had small numbers of trials.

Why it is important to do this review

Previous narrative, non-systematic reviews and book chapters on this topic have been published (Alvarez 1997; Blount 2003; Chen 2000a; Christophersen 2001; Kazak 2001; Powers 1999; Young 2005); however, more rigorous systematic reviews examining a variety of psychological interventions for needle pain and distress are essential to draw firmer conclusions about intervention efficacy and guide clinical decision-making.

Our original Cochrane Review (Uman 2006; Uman 2008) included 28 RCTs, supported the efficacy of several interventions (distraction, hypnosis, and CBT), and led to recommendations about improving the quality of trials in this area (Uman 2010). Our first review update (Uman 2013) expanded this original review, and included 39 RCTs (18 new) and coded each trial for risks of bias. We found evidence for the efficacy of distraction and hypnosis. Overall, we rated the risks of bias of trials as high or unclear, suggesting the need for improvements in methodological rigor and reporting.

In the five years since the publication of our first update, several new trials have been published, examining psychological interventions for needle-related pain and distress in children and adolescents. Advances and expansion of technology have been made (e.g. humanoid robots, smartphone apps), and peer-reviewed journals have continued to raise standards for trial reporting and quality. The aim of this second review update was therefore to identify new trials, to synthesize the results of new trials with those previously reviewed, and to extend assessment of trial quality. This enables us to make firmer, more refined conclusions about the existing evidence on the efficacy of these interventions and to strengthen the evidence base for future research and clinical practice.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the efficacy of psychological interventions for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) with at least five participants in each study arm. The original version of this review (Uman 2006) included quasi-randomized trials (e.g. alternating assignment) and unpublished trials (e.g. dissertations). We excluded these from the first review update (Uman 2013) and from this current update, to focus only on the highest-quality evidence available. We applied no language restrictions during the search, and obtained translations when necessary.

Types of participants

We included RCTs involving children and adolescents aged two to 19 years, undergoing any needle-related medical procedure. Participants included healthy children and children with chronic or transitory illnesses from both inpatient and outpatient settings. We excluded children under two years old, due to developmental differences either precluding the appropriateness of reviewed psychological interventions in infancy or the qualitatively different application of these interventions in that age group. Furthermore, the efficacy of psychological interventions for

procedural pain and distress in infants is thoroughly addressed in another review (Pillai-Riddell 2011; Pillai-Riddell 2015). We selected a maximum age of 19 years to be consistent with the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of adolescence that extends to 19 years of age (http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section13/Section1245_4980.htm). The efficacy of psychological interventions for needle-related procedural pain in adults is reviewed elsewhere (Boerner 2015). We preferred a broad age range to minimize exclusion of any relevant studies. We excluded studies including any participants beyond two- to 19-year olds unless we could obtain data from authors for the relevant eligible subsample, while also continuing to meet the minimum criterion of five participants per group.

This review focuses on needle-related procedures performed for medical purposes, which are the most commonly occurring and feared procedures for both healthy and chronically-ill children (Broome 1990; Ljungman 1999; McMurtry 2015a). A list of common included needle-related procedures and their definitions can be found in Table 1. We excluded needle procedures performed for non-medical purposes (e.g. body piercings or tattoos).

We also excluded studies if they specifically included participants with known needle phobias (i.e. diagnosed by a qualified professional such as a psychologist and warranting specific clinical assessment, diagnoses, and targeted intervention). Other reviews address specific evidenced-based psychological interventions for high levels of needle fears/phobias that are different from those indicated for procedural pain management (e.g. exposure-based treatment) (McMurtry 2015a; McMurtry 2016).

We excluded children undergoing surgery, given the numerous factors specific to surgery or intensive care units that complicate or interfere with self-report of pain and distress (e.g. sedation, intubation, more intensive pharmacological interventions, long-term hospitalization, inability or difficulty attributing pain or distress to a specific medical procedure) (Puntillo 2004). We made an exception for studies evaluating a psychological intervention for a pre-surgical needle procedure (e.g. intravenous insertion) only when outcomes of interest were completed prior to surgery or sedation.

Types of interventions

Studies had to include at least one trial arm that assessed a primarily psychological intervention. Trials had to include at least one comparator arm (i.e. no treatment, other active treatment, treatment as usual, or waitlist). We placed no restrictions on duration, intensity, or frequency of psychological interventions. Interventions had to occur at some point prior to the needle procedure and the assessment of outcomes of interest. We excluded studies in which psychological intervention(s) were combined with a non-psychological intervention (e.g. pharmacological, physical), so that the unique effects of the psychological intervention could not be isolated and evaluated.

As specified in the review protocol and original version of this review (Uman 2005; Uman 2006), psychological interventions were broadly defined as those using cognitive, behavioral, or combined cognitive-behavioral strategies. In brief, cognitive interventions are those primarily targeting thoughts and feelings, whereas behavioral interventions are those primarily targeting overt behaviors (Barlow 1999). Combined cognitive-behavioral

interventions are defined as those including at least one cognitive strategy combined with at least one behavioral strategy. For this update, intervention categories were generally based on key theorized mechanisms of effect or specific distinct strategies, or both (Accardi 2009; Birnie 2017; Jafari 2017; Noel 2018), with similar interventions grouped together based on conceptualizations or intervention descriptions or both, included in published papers. Emphasizing mechanisms of effect in defining intervention categories resulted in some intervention categories from previous iterations of this review being subsumed under other broader categories. We did this to allow more meaningful meta-analyses, and to avoid intervention categories with very small numbers of studies or single trials only. Specifically, we now include virtual reality interventions as one type of distraction, given their conceptualized application in this context for pain reduction (Kenney 2016). We now include the following interventions from the previous review as combined CBT, as they include at least one cognitive and one behavioral strategy as described in the original review protocol (Uman 2005): parenting coaching plus child distraction, parent positioning plus child distraction, and distraction plus suggestion. As stated in our original review protocol (Uman 2005), the division of psychological interventions into mutually exclusive categories is difficult, given a lack of consistent operational definitions. We feel our emphasis on treatment mechanisms in this second update reflects emerging empirical evidence and contemporary thinking in our understanding of psychological interventions for acute pain and distress.

Studies in this second update fall under one of the following psychological intervention categories:

- Distraction;
- Combined CBT;
- Hypnosis;
- Preparation/information;
- Breathing;
- Suggestion;
- Memory alteration.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

Primary outcomes of interest were pain intensity and distress. These are two core outcome domains recommended for clinical trials in pediatric acute pain (PedIMMPACT; McGrath 2008). Distress is broadly defined as any type of negative affect associated with the needle procedure (e.g. anxiety, fear, stress). We extracted pain and distress outcomes separately, as assessed by child self-report, observer global report (e.g. parents, nurses, researchers, etc. report using single-item scales), and/or behavioral measurement (e.g. validated rating scales assessing observed pain or distress behaviors or both, displayed by the child).

Secondary outcomes

Secondary outcomes include any physiological measurement that has been associated with pain and distress and that it is practical to quantify in a clinical setting. Examples include heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation, cortisol levels, transcutaneous oxygen tension (tcPO₂), and transcutaneous carbon dioxide tension (tcPCO₂) (Jafari 2017; Sweet 1998). We also assessed adverse events.

Timing of outcome assessment

Where possible, we extracted outcomes assessed during the needle procedure. If outcomes during the needle procedure were not evaluated, we selected the next time point occurring closest to the completion of the procedure. If outcomes were assessed both during and following the needle-related procedure, we included only outcomes assessed during the needle procedure. We did not include outcomes assessed at other times (e.g. pre-needle outcomes).

Search methods for identification of studies

We identified published studies through electronic database searches, postings to various electronic listservs, and clinical trial registries.

Electronic searches

We developed detailed search strategies through consultation with a reference librarian and assistance from the Cochrane Pain, Palliative and Supportive Care (PaPaS) Group. Definitions for included medical procedures (MedLine 2004) are described in Table 1.

We searched the following six electronic databases for relevant trials:

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), the Cochrane Library Issue 8 of 12, 2017;
- MEDLINE and MEDLINE in Process (OVID), March 2013 to 12 September 2017;
- Embase (OVID), March 2013 to 2016, week 37;
- PsycINFO (OVID), 2013 to September week 1, 2017;
- Web of Science (ISI Web of Knowledge), 2013 to 12 September 2017;
- Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), March 2013 to September 2017.

Database search terms were consistent with previous versions of this review (Uman 2006; Uman 2013). We conducted updated searches in September 2016 and September 2017 to identify any records published since the last review update in 2013. See appendices for search strategies, keywords, and MeSH terms as appropriate for each database: MEDLINE (Appendix 1), PsycINFO (Appendix 2), CENTRAL (Appendix 3), Embase (Appendix 4), IBI Web of Knowledge (Appendix 5), and CINAHL (Appendix 6).

Searching other resources

We also solicited relevant studies through professional listservs, including:

1. Pain in Child Health (PICH);
2. Pediatric Pain;
3. American Psychological Association's Society of Pediatric Psychology Division 54;
4. American Psychological Association's Health Psychology Division 38.

For this update, we also searched clinical trial registries for any relevant completed trials, including clinicaltrials.gov and the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (www.who.int/trialsearch). We also included any other relevant

studies identified and included in the original review and the previous update.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Two review authors considered titles and abstracts retrieved from database searches for review inclusion (LU and CC for original review; KB and MN for first and second review updates). Two review authors checked full-text articles when relevance and eligibility for the current review were unclear from the abstract alone (LU and CC for original review; KB and MN for review updates). We resolved discrepancies through discussion with a third review author.

Included studies had to use true random assignment. We determined this based on the description of participant assignment available in each study's peer-reviewed publication. We retrieved and included 28 RCTs in the original review (Uman 2006), although we later excluded seven of these studies from subsequent review updates, including this one, as they were unpublished dissertations or reported quasi-randomized methods (e.g. alternating assignment). Updated database searches (conducted March 2012 and March 2013) for the last review update (Uman 2013) identified an additional 18 RCTs meeting our inclusion criteria and providing necessary data. Searches for the current (second) update (conducted September 2016 and September 2017) identified an additional 20 RCTs, for a total of 59 RCTs included in this review. We coded all included RCTs in full. References for included studies are provided below in the 'Description of studies' section.

Data extraction and management

Two review authors extracted data (LU and CC original review; KB and MN for review updates), using a data extraction form designed for the original review. A researcher outside the review team who was fluent in Farsi reviewed one non-English study in the previous review update, to confirm inclusion eligibility and conduct data extraction. Extracted data included study design, participant demographics, diagnosis (when applicable), type of needle procedure, type of intervention and control conditions, outcomes, as well as other related variables. A third review author was available to resolve coding discrepancies, if needed. If studies reported incomplete data necessary for meta-analysis, we contacted study authors. We excluded RCTs if the data necessary for data pooling were not available in the published study, could not be identified through contact with the study authors, or could not be calculated based on other data provided. A trained research assistant or another study author, or both, reviewed the extracted data for errors. We analyzed all data suitable for pooling using Review Manager 5 software (RevMan) (RevMan 2014).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (KB and MN) independently assessed risks of bias for all included studies, using the criteria outlined in the Cochrane Handbook (Higgins 2017), with any disagreements resolved by discussion. We completed a 'Risk of bias' table for each included study using the 'Risk of bias' tool in RevMan.

We assessed the following for each study.

- Random sequence generation (checking for possible selection bias). We assessed the method used to generate the allocation

sequence as: low risk of bias (any truly random process, e.g. random-number table; computer random-number generator); unclear risk of bias (method used to generate sequence not clearly stated). We excluded studies using a non-random process (e.g. odd or even date of birth; hospital or clinic record number).

- Allocation concealment (checking for possible selection bias). The method used to conceal allocation to interventions prior to assignment determines whether intervention allocation could have been foreseen in advance of or during recruitment, or changed after assignment. We assessed the methods as: low risk of bias (e.g. telephone or central randomization; consecutively-numbered sealed opaque envelopes); unclear risk of bias (method not clearly stated). We considered studies that did not conceal allocation (e.g. open list) to have high risk of bias.
- Blinding of participants and personnel (checking for possible performance bias). We assessed the methods used to blind study participants and personnel from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. We assessed methods as: low risk of bias (study states that it was blinded and describes the method used to achieve blinding); unclear risk of bias (study states that it was blinded but does not provide an adequate description of how this was achieved). We considered studies that were not blinded or when the nature of the psychological intervention precluded participants and personnel from being blinded (e.g. obvious intervention such as watching television or a medical clown in the room) to have high risk of bias.
- Blinding of outcome assessment (checking for possible detection bias). We assessed the methods used to blind study participants and outcome assessors from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. We assessed the methods as: low risk of bias (study has a clear statement that outcome assessors were unaware of treatment allocation, and ideally describes how this was achieved); unclear risk of bias (study states that outcome assessors were blind to treatment allocation but lacks a clear statement on how this was achieved). We considered studies where outcome assessment was not blinded or when the nature of the psychological intervention precluded outcome assessors from being blinded to have a high risk of bias.
- Incomplete outcome data (checking for possible attrition bias due to the amount, nature and handling of incomplete outcome data). We assessed the methods used to deal with incomplete data as: low risk (no missing data, reasons for missing data unlikely to be related to true outcome or balanced with similar reasons across groups); unclear risk of bias (insufficient information to permit judgment of risk); high risk of bias (reasons for missing data judged likely to be related to true outcome, with either imbalance in numbers or reasons across groups).
- Selective reporting (checking for reporting bias). We assessed whether primary and secondary outcome measures were prespecified and whether these were consistent with those reported: low risk of bias (study protocol is available, or is not available but it is clear that the report specified and reported on all expected outcomes); unclear risk of bias (insufficient information to permit judgment of risk); high risk of bias (study did not prespecify and/or report all primary outcomes, one or more outcomes is reported incompletely so that it cannot be entered in meta-analysis).
- Other bias (checking for possible biases not covered elsewhere). We assessed other bias in studies as: low risk of bias (study

appears to be free of other sources of bias); unclear risk of bias (insufficient information to permit judgment of risk); high risk of bias (at least one important risk of bias likely to impact study findings, such as baseline group differences reported and not accounted for, using unvalidated/unreliable measurement tool, inadequate sample size/study underpowered).

Measures of treatment effect

Given the nature of the outcome measures in this review, all outcome data were continuous (e.g. rating scales). We calculated standardized mean differences (SMDs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs), which allowed the combination of results across different measurement scales assessing the same outcome (e.g. pain). We applied the following rule of thumb for interpreting SMDs as effect sizes, as suggested by Cochrane (Higgins 2017): 0.2 represents a small effect, 0.5 represents a medium effect, and 0.8 represents a large effect (Cohen 1988). We assessed each category of psychological intervention separately in a meta-analysis. Within each intervention category, we assessed outcomes and measurement type separately. We pooled all comparators together. We only conducted meta-analysis when data from more than a single RCT were available. Thus, for each psychological intervention we assessed possible treatment effects for the following seven outcomes:

- Pain: self-report;
- Pain: observer global report;
- Pain: behavioral measure;
- Distress: self-report;
- Distress: observer global report;
- Distress: behavioral measure;
- Physiological measures: each physiological outcome was assessed separately.

Unit of analysis issues

We included parallel two-group RCTs as well as cluster-randomized trials (i.e. groups of individuals randomized together to the same intervention). We included cross-over trials only when data were available separately for each group following the first treatment arm (i.e. prior to cross-over). We did this because once psychological interventions have been introduced, it can be difficult to prevent participants from using these strategies themselves at subsequent needle procedures (e.g. distraction). We included studies with multiple treatment groups so long as each treatment group separately met the review inclusion criteria.

Dealing with missing data

We tried to contact study authors in all situations when data necessary for data pooling were not reported in published RCTs (e.g. means, standard deviations (SDs), group sizes). If this was not possible, we used statistical methods for calculating missing data from other reported measures of variation as recommended (e.g. calculating standard deviations from standard errors, confidence intervals, t values, and P values) (Higgins 2017). We excluded studies or outcomes or both from this review when we could not contact the authors or they did not respond, did not have data available, or when we could not calculate data necessary for pooling from available data. We included the number of participants in each group identified in published study results sections. When not otherwise specified by the authors, we assumed

there were no study dropouts and used the reported group sizes in the meta-analyses.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed heterogeneity using both the Chi² test and the I² statistic. Given that Chi² tests often have low statistical power, we used a Type 1 error level of 0.10 for rejecting the null hypothesis of homogeneity. While Chi² tests are useful for identifying whether heterogeneity is present, it has been argued that there will always be some level of heterogeneity in meta-analyses, given the clinical and methodological diversity (Higgins 2017). The I² statistic provides a measure of inconsistency across studies to assess the impact of heterogeneity on the meta-analysis (Higgins 2017). I² is expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100%, and we used the following rough interpretation guide: 0% to 40%, might not be important; 30% to 60%, may represent moderate heterogeneity; 50% to 90%, may represent substantial heterogeneity; and 75% to 100% represents considerable heterogeneity (Higgins 2017). Ranges overlap, as the importance of I² depends on several other factors such as the magnitude and direction of effects, as well as the strength of evidence for the heterogeneity (for example, the P value for the Chi² test or the confidence interval for the I² statistic). In cases where we found statistically significant heterogeneity, data were still pooled but should be interpreted with caution. Given significant heterogeneity for several analyses, we analyzed results using a random-effects model.

Assessment of reporting biases

We used several strategies to overcome publication, language, and outcome reporting bias in this update and previous iterations (Uman 2006; Uman 2013). We imposed no language barriers in database searches, we searched clinical trial registries, we posted requests to listservs in pediatric health and pain regarding any published, unpublished, or in-progress studies, and tried to obtain any and all missing data from included studies through repeated email requests to study authors or co-authors. We included any studies in the meta-analysis that provided completed results (i.e. means, SDs, and cell sizes for both treatment and control groups) for at least one outcome measure of interest. Information related to reporting biases is also captured in the 'Risk of bias' tool. Fourteen of the studies included in this review had authors who responded to requests for missing data (Balan 2009; Bisignano 2006; Caprilli 2007; Cavender 2004; Crevatin 2016; Gupta 2006; Kleiber 2001; Lioffi 1999; McCarthy 2010; Meiri 2016; Miguez-Navarro 2016; Nilsson 2015; Sinha 2006; Sander Wint 2002).

Data synthesis

We calculated SMDs using a random-effects model separately for all outcomes for each intervention category when necessary data were available. We considered interventions to be efficacious when the SMD and corresponding CIs were negative. The reported P values reflect the strength of the evidence against the null hypothesis.

We combined intervention groups that included variations of the same psychological intervention category (e.g. two types of distraction) to create a single pair-wise comparison, as recommended by Cochrane (Higgins 2017). When multiple control conditions were available, we selected the condition that could most clearly isolate the active ingredient of the intervention condition. For example, comparing eutectic mixture of local

anesthetics (EMLA) + distraction (intervention group) to EMLA only (selected control group) instead of no-EMLA standard care (not-selected control group). Another example includes comparing music with headphones (intervention group) to headphones only without music (selected control group) instead of no headphones or music (not-selected control group).

Many control conditions are defined as standard or routine care groups. Some include cognitive or behavioral techniques, or both. We made an a priori decision to consider these as control groups as conceptualized by the authors themselves, and it is ethical for the conduct of clinical trials not to offer below current standard of care. Less common are studies that report the use of pharmacological strategies, such as topical anesthetics, in standard care. In such cases, we also considered these as a control condition as long as it was offered similarly to the intervention condition, in addition to psychological strategies.

We combined outcomes in cases when multiple observers rated children's pain or distress or both (e.g. nurses, parents, researchers) or when multiple behavioral measures assessed pain or distress or both (e.g. both the child-adult medical procedure inventory scale (CAMPIS) and observation scale of behavioral distress (OSBD) for distress). We pooled data using statistical formulae recommended by Cochrane for combining means and SDs: pooled mean = $[(\text{mean}_1 \times N_1) + (\text{mean}_2 \times N_2) / (N_1 + N_2)]$ and pooled SD = square root of $[(SD_1^2 (N_1 - 1) + SD_2^2 (N_2 - 1)) / (N_1 + N_2 - 2)]$.

Quality of the evidence

Two review authors (KB and MN) independently rated the quality of the outcomes. We used the GRADE system as applied to continuous outcomes (Guyatt 2013) to rate the quality of evidence separately for all intervention categories and all outcomes with data from more than one RCT. We used the GRADE profiler Guideline Development Tool software (GRADEpro GDT 2015), GRADE recommendations (Guyatt 2011) and the guidelines provided by Cochrane (Higgins 2017).

The GRADE system uses the following criteria for assigning a quality level to a body of evidence (Higgins 2017):

- High: randomized trials; or double-upgraded observational studies
- Moderate: downgraded randomized trials; or upgraded observational studies
- Low: double-downgraded randomized trials; or observational studies
- Very low: triple-downgraded randomized trials; or downgraded observational studies; or case series/case reports

Factors that may decrease the quality level of a body of evidence are:

- Limitations in the design and implementation of available studies suggesting a high likelihood of bias;
- Indirectness of evidence (indirect population, intervention, control, outcomes);
- Unexplained heterogeneity or inconsistency of results (including problems with subgroup analyses);
- Imprecision of results (wide confidence intervals);
- High probability of publication bias.

Factors that may increase the quality level of a body of evidence are:

- Large magnitude of effect;
- All plausible confounding would reduce a demonstrated effect or suggest a spurious effect when results show no effect;
- Dose-response gradient.

We decreased the GRADE rating by one (-1) or two (-2) if we identified:

- Serious (-1) or very serious (-2) limitation to study quality;
- Important inconsistency: I^2 statistic moderate > 45% (-1) or I^2 statistic considerable > 90% (-2);
- Some (-1) or major (-2) uncertainty about directness;
- Imprecise or sparse data: sample size < 400 (-1) or sample size < 100 (-2);
- High probability of reporting bias (-1).

For transparency, we documented all reasons for downgrading the GRADE quality of evidence rating. Decreases of 3 or more ratings dropped the GRADE quality levels to 'very low'.

GRADE quality levels are interpreted as follows:

- High: we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect;
- Moderate: we are moderately confident in the effect estimate; the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different;
- Low: our confidence in the effect estimate is limited; the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect; and
- Very low: we have very little confidence in the effect estimate; the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect.

'Summary of findings' tables

We include seven 'Summary of findings' tables to present the main findings in a transparent and simple tabular format. In particular, we included key information about the quality of evidence, the magnitude of effect of the interventions examined, and the sum of available data on all primary outcomes:

- Pain: self-report;
- Pain: observer global report;
- Pain: behavioral measure;
- Distress: self-report;
- Distress: observer global report;
- Distress: behavioral measure

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We assessed each category of psychological intervention separately (i.e. distraction, hypnosis, etc.) as consistent with previous versions of this review. For each intervention, we conducted analyses separately by type of outcome (pain and distress) and measurement (self-report, observer-report, behavioral, physiological). We assessed different physiological outcomes separately (e.g. heart rate versus blood pressure). As described above, we calculated the Chi^2 test and I^2 statistic for all outcomes to assess heterogeneity.

Sensitivity analysis

We were unable to conduct all of the sensitivity analyses that we had proposed in our original review, due to insufficient data reported within and across studies, as well as the small number of studies within each intervention category. The main sensitivity analyses conducted in the original review involved comparing the study results when quasi-randomized trials were added to the analyses. However, in order to strengthen the methodological quality of the findings in subsequent updates, we have limited the included trials to only true RCTs. We have therefore not conducted additional sensitivity analyses.

RESULTS

Description of studies

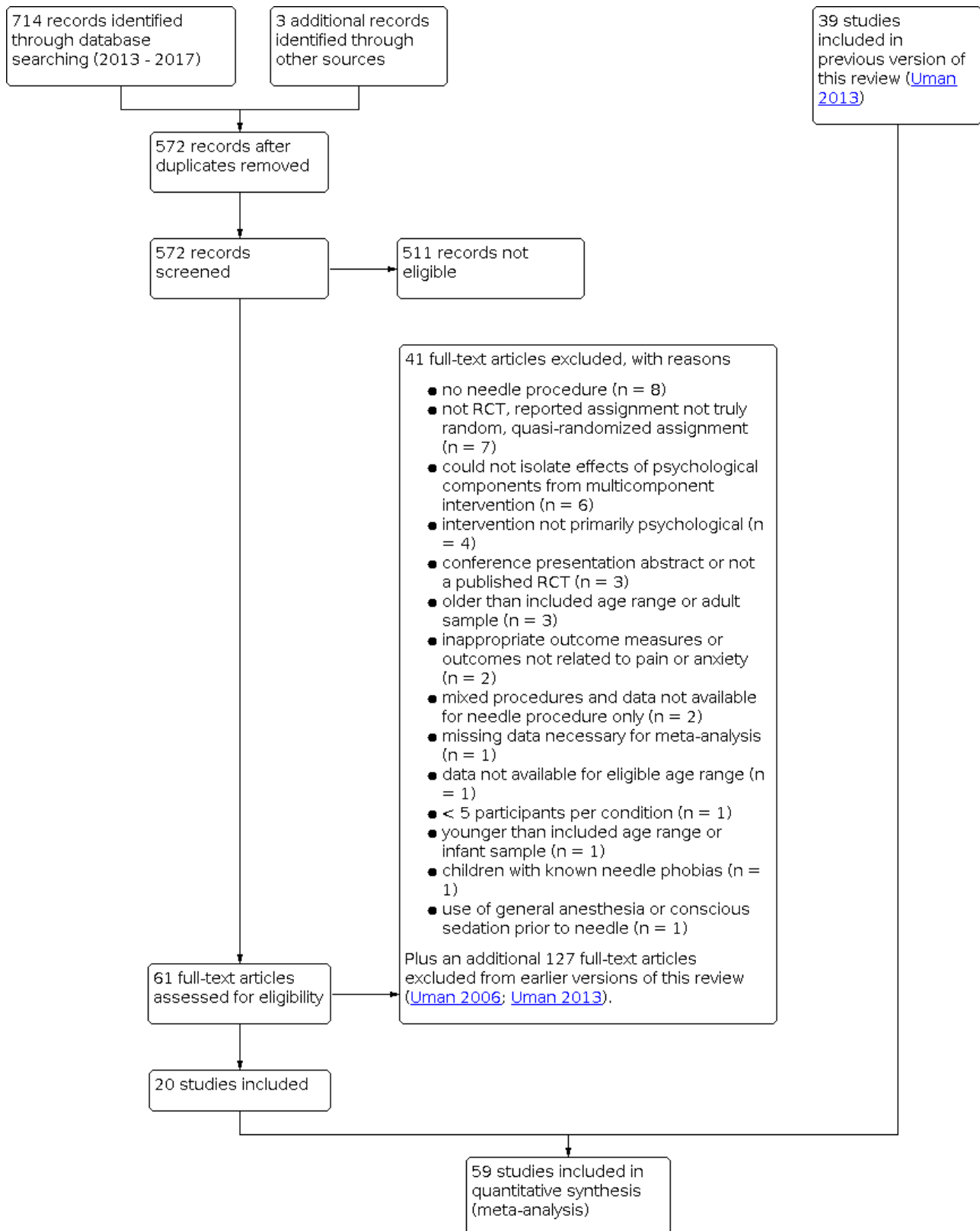
See [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

Results of the search

We conducted six electronic database searches in total: one for the original review (February 2005) ([Uman 2006](#)); three for the first review update (December 2010, March 2012, March 2013) ([Uman 2013](#)); and two for the current review update (September 2016, September 2017).

Database searches conducted in September 2017 for this review update identified 714 records, and our searches of other resources (i.e. professional listservs and trials registries) identified an additional three studies that appeared to meet the inclusion criteria. After duplicate records had been removed, there remained 572 unique abstracts for review. Of these, 511 records were deemed not eligible. We reviewed 61 manuscripts in full, of which 20 met our inclusion criteria and provided the data necessary for data pooling. We included 39 trials in the previous review update ([Uman 2013](#)). This incorporated 21 studies from the original review published prior to 2005 ([Uman 2006](#)), plus 18 additional studies published between 2005 and 2013. Although the original review included 28 studies ([Uman 2006](#)), we excluded seven of these (reported in eight publications) from subsequent review updates, including this one, due to lack of adequate randomization procedures ([Cohen 1997](#); [Cohen 1999](#); [Cohen 2002](#); [French 1994](#)) and being unpublished dissertation theses ([Krauss 1996](#); [Posner 1998](#); [Zabin 1982](#)). We found no non-English studies in the database searches for this review update. Previous review searches identified studies in Portuguese ([Santos 2000](#)), German ([Hoffman 2011](#); [Kammerbauer 2011](#)), Italian ([Bufalini 2009](#); [Lessi 2011](#)), and Farsi ([Alavi 2005](#); [Shahabi 2007](#); [Vosoghi 2010](#)) which were either translated or assessed and coded in full by a native language speaker. Thus, 59 studies meet the inclusion criteria for this review update. For a further description of our screening process, see the study PRISMA flow diagram ([Figure 1](#)).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Included studies

This review and meta-analysis includes 59 studies (n = 5550 participants). Of these, 21 studies were identified in the original review (Blount 1992; Cassidy 2002; Cavender 2004; Chen 1999; Eland 1981; Fanurik 2000; Fowler-Kerry 1987; Gonzalez 1993; Goodenough 1997; Harrison 1991; Katz 1987; Kleiber 2001; Kuttner 1987; Lioffi 1999; Lioffi 2003; Lioffi 2006; Press 2003; Tak 2006; Tyc 1997; Vessey 1994; Sander Wint 2002), 18 studies from the first review update (Balan 2009; Bellieni 2006; Bisignano 2006; Caprilli 2007; Gold 2006; Gupta 2006; Huet 2011; Inal 2012; Jeffs 2007; Kristjansdottir 2010; Lioffi 2009; McCarthy 2010; Nguyen 2010; Noguchi 2006; Sinha 2006; Vosoghi 2010; Wang 2008; Windich-Biermeier 2007), and 20 studies from the most recent searches conducted in September 2017 (Aydin 2017; Beran 2013; Cohen 2015; Crevatin 2016; Ebrahimpour 2015; Kamath 2013; Luthy 2013; Meiri 2016; Miguez-Navarro 2016; Miller 2016; Minute 2012; Mutlu 2015a; Nilsson 2015; Oliveira 2017; Pourmovahed 2013; Ramirez-Carrasco 2017; Rimon 2016; Sahiner 2016; Yinger 2016; Zieger 2013). Included trials had two to six study arms. Two studies used cross-over designs (Nilsson 2015; Oliveira 2017), and there were no cluster-RCTs.

Of the 59 included studies, nine assessed multiple psychological interventions (Cohen 2015; Fowler-Kerry 1987; Gupta 2006; Kuttner 1987; Lioffi 1999; Miller 2016; Sahiner 2016; Tak 2006; Wang 2008). In one study (Mutlu 2015a), we deemed only one of two interventions eligible for inclusion in the review (i.e. balloon inflation). Four studies assessed multiple types of distraction interventions (Aydin 2017; Bellieni 2006; Miller 2016; Sahiner 2016). Assessed interventions included distraction (n = 32), followed by combined CBT (n = 18), hypnosis (n = 8), preparation and information (n = 4), breathing (n = 4), suggestion (n = 3), and memory alteration (n = 1).

Needle procedures varied, and included venipuncture or blood draw only (n = 20), immunization or injection (n = 11), intravenous insertion (n = 8), lumbar puncture (n = 6), intravenous cannulation or venipuncture (n = 4), bone marrow aspiration (n = 3), local dental anesthetic injection (n = 3), and intramuscular injection, laceration repair, allergy testing involving injection, and insulin injection (n = 1 each). Ages of participating children and adolescents ranged from two to 19 years old. Most studies (n = 34) focused exclusively on children in early childhood (two to five years old) or middle childhood (i.e. six to 12 years old). Only one study focused exclusively on adolescents (i.e. 13 to 15 years old). All remaining studies (n = 24) included children ranging from early childhood to late adolescence (up to 19 years olds). Most studies (n = 33) provided no specific health diagnoses for participating children and adolescents. The remaining studies included children with mixed chronic illness (n = 13), children with cancer (n = 12), or children with diabetes (n = 1). Trials were conducted in a variety of settings, including hospital inpatients, hospital outpatient clinics, emergency departments, community clinics, and schools.

See the 'Characteristics of included studies' tables for more detail by study and the seven 'Summary of findings' tables for more details by type of intervention.

Excluded studies

Overall, across all three iterations of this review, we excluded 168 studies after reviewing full-text articles. Of these 168 excluded studies, 51 were excluded from the original review (Uman 2006),

69 from the previous review update (Uman 2013), 41 from the current review update, plus an additional seven included in the original review that we excluded from subsequent review updates, due to studies lacking true randomization or being unpublished dissertation theses. Additionally, we excluded one intervention arm for an otherwise included study (Mutlu 2015b).

Primary reasons for exclusion were:

- Not a randomized controlled trial, reported assignment not truly random, quasi-randomized assignment, randomization failed (n = 53) (Agarwal 2017; Alhani 2010; Ashkenzai 2006; Atkinson 2009; Bagnasco 2012; Ben-Pazi 2017; Boivin 2008; Bowen 1999; Cline 2006; Cohen 1997; Cohen 1999; Cohen 2002; Cohen 2010; Crowley 2011; Davit 2011; Dufresne 2010; Forsner 2014; French 1994; Heckler-Medina 2006; Hedén 2009; Hoffman 2011; Howe 2011; Jimeno 2014; Kammerbauer 2011; Kearl 2015; Lawes 2008; Lessi 2011; Lioffi 2007; MacLaren 2005; MacLaren 2007; Manimala 2000; Manne 1990; Manne 1994; McCarthy 1998; McCarthy 2014; McNally 2005; Nilsson 2009; Powers 1993; Ramponi 2009; Rogovik 2007; Schechter 2010b; Sikorova 2011; Singh 2016; Slifer 2011; Sparks 2001; Stefano 2005; Sury 2010; Thurgate 2005; Tüfekci 2009; Vohra 2011; Wood 2002; Yoo 2011; Zahr 1998);
- Missing data necessary for pooling, such as means, SDs, and cell sizes (n = 24) (Arts 1994; Bengston 2002; Carlson 2000; Chen 2000b; Dahlquist 2002; Fassler 1985; Gilbert 1982; Goymour 2000; Inal 2010; Hartling 2013; Jay 1987; Kazak 1996; Kazak 1998; Klingman 1985; Kuttner 1988; Malone 1996; Megel 1998; O'Laughlin 1995; Peretz 1999; Reeb 1997; Santos 2000; Vernon 1974; Young 1988; Zeltzer 1982);
- Older than included age range or adult sample (n = 14) (Agarwal 2008; Anson 2010; Drahota 2008; Hudson 2015; Jacobson 2006; Kwekkeboom 2003; McWhorter 2014; Salih 2010; Schneider 2011; Shabanloei 2010; Shimizu 2005; Slack 2009; Tokunaga 2017; Vika 2009);
- No needle procedure (n = 11) (Chow 2017; Cumino 2017; Franzoi 2016; Isong 2014; Kettwich 2007; Marechal 2017; Quan 2016; Seiden 2014; Suresh 2015; Weber 2010; Weinstein 2003);
- Intervention not primarily psychological (n = 9) (Angheliescu 2013; Demir 2012; Garret-Bernardin 2017; Marec-Bérard 2009; Mutlu 2015b; Park 2008; Shemesh 2017; Ujaoney 2013; Wallace 2010);
- Unpublished dissertation (n = 9) (Christiano 1996; Krauss 1996; Lustman 1983; Myrvik 2009; Olsen 1991; Posner 1998; Schur 1986; Winborn 1989; Zabin 1982);
- No control or comparison group or inappropriate control group (n = 8) (Broome 1998; Hawkins 1998; Jay 1995; Kolk 2000; Slifer 2009; Smith 1989; Smith 1996; Wall 1989);
- Inappropriate intervention or could not isolate effects of psychological components from multi-component intervention (n = 8) (Baxter 2011; Benjamin 2016; Franck 2014; Jay 1991; Lee 2013; Moadad 2016; Schreiber 2016; Stevenson 2005);
- Conference presentation abstract or not a published RCT (n = 6) (Bufalini 2012; Fancourt 2016; Firoozi 2014; Inal 2010; Russell 2012; Skinner 2015);
- Inappropriate outcome measures or outcomes not related to pain or anxiety (n = 5) (Alderfer 2010; Bruck 1995; Chan 2013; Jay 1990; Oberoi 2016);

- Surgical procedure (n = 3) ([Hatava 2000](#); [Klorman 1980](#); [Melamed 1974](#));
- Cross-over design with data not available pre-cross-over (n = 3) ([Alavi 2005](#); [El-Sharkawi 2012](#); [Shahabi 2007](#));
- Younger than included age range or infant sample (n = 3) ([Cramer-Berness 2005](#); [Hillgrove-Stuart 2013](#); [Ozdemir 2012](#));
- Use of general anesthesia or conscious sedation prior to needle procedure (n = 3) ([Bufalini 2009](#); [Kain 2006](#); [Rajan 2017](#));
- Variable medical procedures or causes of pain, and data not available for needle procedure only (n = 3) ([Jibb 2017](#); [Mohan 2015](#); [Tyson 2014](#)).
- Fewer than five participants per condition (n = 2) ([Felluga 2016](#); [Pederson 1996](#));
- Data not available for eligible age range (n = 1) ([Shanmugam 2016](#));
- Inclusion of children with known needle phobias (n = 1) ([Berge 2017](#));
- Only one group received an adjunctive pharmacological intervention (n = 1) ([Berberich 2009](#));
- Secondary data analysis and original study not included in review (n = 1) ([Dahlquist 2005](#)).

See 'Characteristics of excluded studies' table for reasons of exclusion.

Risk of bias in included studies

See [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#) for a summary of 'Risk of bias' assessments for all included studies. More detail on the 'Risk of bias' judgments can be found in the 'Characteristics of included studies' section.

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

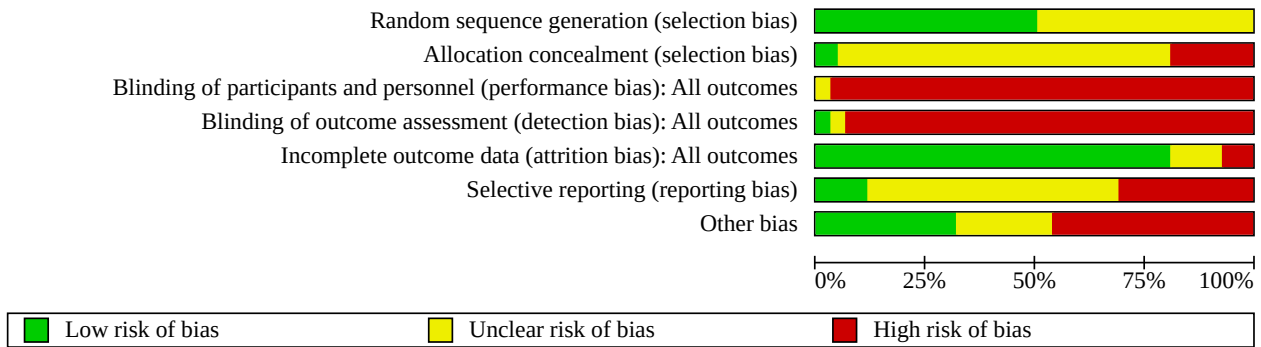


Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias): All outcomes	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): All outcomes	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias): All outcomes	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Aydin 2017	+	?	-	-	+	?	+
Balan 2009	+	-	-	-	?	-	+
Belliemi 2006	+	?	-	-	+	?	?
Beran 2013	+	?	-	-	+	+	+
Bisignano 2006	?	?	-	-	-	?	-
Blount 1992	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
Caprilli 2007	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
Cassidy 2002	+	-	-	-	?	?	-
Cavender 2004	+	-	-	-	+	-	?
Chen 1999	?	?	-	-	+	-	+
Cohen 2015	+	-	-	-	+	?	+
Crevatin 2016	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Ebrahimpour 2015	?	?	-	-	+	?	-
Eland 1981	?	?	-	+	+	?	-
Fanurik 2000	?	?	-	-	-	-	?
Fowler-Kerry 1987	?	?	-	-	+	?	?
Gold 2006	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
Gonzalez 1993	?	?	?	?	+	?	?
Goodenough 1997	?	?	?	?	+	?	+
Gupta 2006	+	?	-	-	+	-	?
Harrison 1991	?	?	-	-	?	?	-
Huet 2011	+	?	-	-	+	-	-
Inal 2012	+	-	-	-	+	?	?

Figure 3. (Continued)

Huet 2011	+	?	-	-	+	-	-
Inal 2012	+	-	-	-	+	?	?
Jeffs 2007	+	?	-	-	+	?	-
Kamath 2013	+	?	-	-	+	?	+
Katz 1987	?	?	-	-	+	?	-
Kleiber 2001	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
Kristjansdottir 2010	+	-	-	-	+	?	?
Kuttner 1987	?	?	-	-	?	-	-
Lioffi 1999	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
Lioffi 2003	?	?	-	-	+	?	+
Lioffi 2006	+	-	-	-	+	?	+
Lioffi 2009	+	-	-	-	+	?	+
Luthy 2013	+	-	-	-	+	?	-
McCarthy 2010	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
Meiri 2016	?	?	-	-	?	+	-
Miguez-Navarro 2016	+	?	-	-	+	-	-
Miller 2016	?	+	-	-	+	?	+
Minute 2012	+	+	-	-	+	?	-
Mutlu 2015a	+	?	-	-	-	?	+
Nguyen 2010	?	?	-	-	+	?	-
Nilsson 2015	+	?	-	-	+	?	+
Noguchi 2006	+	?	-	-	+	?	-
Oliveira 2017	+	?	-	-	+	?	+
Pourmovahed 2013	+	?	-	-	+	?	+
Press 2003	?	?	-	-	+	?	-
Ramírez-Carrasco 2017	?	?	-	+	+	-	?
Rimon 2016	+	?	-	-	+	?	+
Sahiner 2016	+	?	-	-	+	+	+
Sander Wint 2002	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
Sinha 2006	?	?	-	-	+	+	-
Tak 2006	?	?	-	-	?	?	?
Tyc 1997	?	?	-	-	+	?	-
Vessey 1994	+	-	-	-	+	?	?
Vosoghi 2010	?	?	-	-	?	-	?
Wang 2008	+	?	-	-	+	?	-
Windich-Biermeier 2007	+	?	-	-	+	-	?
Yinger 2016	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
Zieger 2013	?	?	-	-	+	+	-

Allocation

Random sequence generation

We rated 33 studies (55.9%) as being at unclear risk of bias, as the process for sequence generation was not clearly reported. We rated the other 26 studies (44.1%) as being at low risk of bias, as they reported clear strategies for generating random sequences (e.g. computer-generated random-number table). We rated no studies at high risk of bias for this domain.

Allocation concealment

We rated 46 studies (78.0%) as being at unclear risk of bias, as they did not report any detail about allocation concealment strategies. We rated only three studies (5.1%) as being at low risk of bias for clearly reporting use of sequentially-numbered, opaque, sealed envelopes. We rated the remaining 10 studies (16.9%) at high risk of bias for reporting open allocation strategies.

Blinding

We rated 57 studies (96.6%) at high risk of bias and two (3.4%) at unclear risk of bias for blinding of participants and personnel; we rated no studies at low risk of bias for this domain. This was largely due to the nature of psychological interventions that are often obvious to children and nurses, or they are involved in delivery of the intervention itself. We rated one study (Gonzalez 1993) at unclear risk of bias in circumstances where parents delivered the intervention, making it possible for the child or nurse administering the needle, or both, to be blind to study group, although that was unclearly reported. We rated a second study (Goodenough 1997) at unclear risk of bias, as the intervention was a minor alteration to wording (i.e. suggestion), unlikely to be detected by the child.

We rated 56 studies (94.9%) at high risk of bias, two studies (3.4%) at unclear risk, and one study (1.7%) at low risk for blinding of outcome assessment. Similarly, most studies at high risk of bias were attributable to the obvious nature of psychological interventions. The few instances with unclear or low risk of bias occurred when the psychological intervention was not overtly apparent or when outcome raters were unaware of the group assignment (e.g. blinded observational assessment).

Incomplete outcome data

We rated 48 studies (81.4%) at low risk of bias, seven studies (11.9%) at unclear risk, and four (6.8%) at high risk for incomplete reporting of outcome data. We gave low ratings in circumstances where all outcomes were reported in full and with sufficient detail to be included in meta-analysis, or where missing data were balanced across groups, or likely not to be related to study outcomes. We gave high risk of bias ratings when reasons for missing data were likely related to study outcomes, or an imbalance in missing data or dropouts between groups. We gave unclear ratings where insufficient information was provided.

Selective reporting

We rated 36 studies (61.0%) at unclear risk of bias, 17 studies (28.8%) at high risk, and six studies (10.2%) at low risk for selective reporting of outcomes. Most studies were given unclear risk of bias ratings when primary and secondary outcomes of interest were not clearly outlined, making it difficult to determine whether study outcomes were fully reported. We gave high risk of bias ratings when one or more outcomes of interest were incompletely reported. We gave low risk of bias ratings in circumstances where primary and secondary outcomes were identified a priori and reported in full.

Other potential sources of bias

We rated 32 studies (54.2%) at high risk of bias, 15 studies (25.4%) at low risk, and 12 studies (20.3%) at unclear risk for other potential sources of bias. Common areas of concern contributing to high risk of bias ratings included studies with small sample sizes or that were underpowered to detect treatment effects, contamination of intervention strategies between groups, use of unreliable or unvalidated outcome measures, or significant group differences that were not controlled for in analyses (e.g. variable number of injections, parental presence).

Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings 1** Distraction compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents; **Summary of findings 2** CBT-combined compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents; **Summary of findings 3** Hypnosis compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents; **Summary of findings 4** Preparation/information compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents; **Summary of findings 5** Breathing compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents; **Summary of findings 6** Suggestion compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents; **Summary of findings 7** Memory alteration compared to control for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents

Distraction

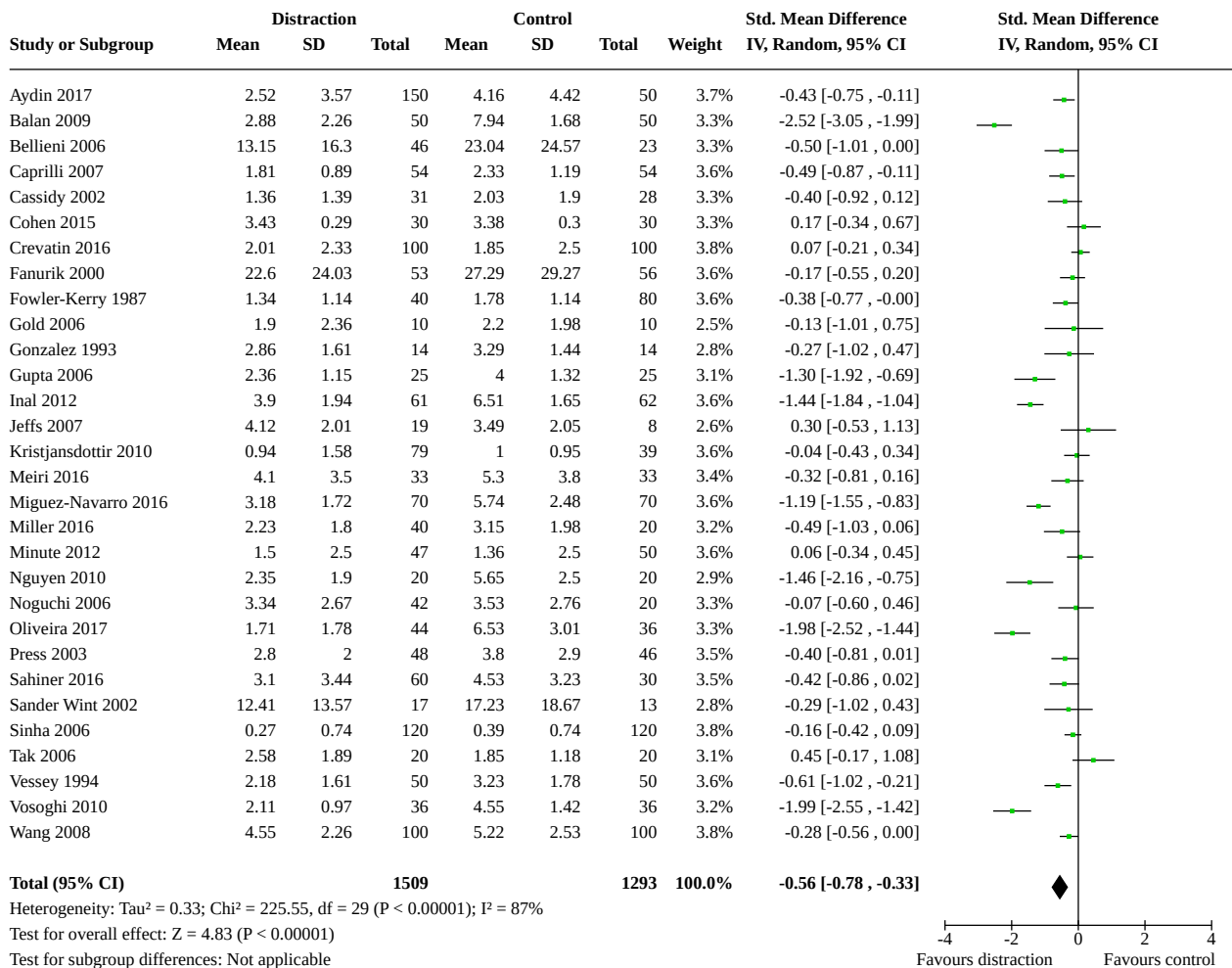
Thirty-two studies assessed the efficacy of distraction for reducing children's needle-related pain and distress, of which four studies evaluated two types of distraction each (Aydin 2017; Bellieni 2006; Miller 2016; Sahiner 2016). Distraction interventions were varied and included watching cartoons or a movie (n = 9) (Bellieni 2006; Cassidy 2002; Cohen 2015; Luthy 2013; Miguez-Navarro 2016 Oliveira 2017; Sahiner 2016; Tak 2006; Wang 2008), listening to music or a spoken story (n = 8) (Aydin 2017; Balan 2009; Caprilli 2007; Fowler-Kerry 1987; Kristjansdottir 2010; Nguyen 2010; Noguchi 2006; Press 2003), interactive handheld computer or video games (n = 3) (Crevatin 2016; Miller 2016; Minute 2012), distraction cards (n = 3) (Aydin 2017; Inal 2012; Sahiner 2016), virtual reality (n = 2) (Gold 2006; Sander Wint 2002), playing with a toy (n = 2) (Vessey 1994; Vosoghi 2010), parent distraction (n = 2) (Bellieni 2006; Gonzalez 1993), medical clown (n = 1) (Meiri 2016), squeezing a rubber ball (n = 1) (Gupta 2006), or a combination or selection of various distractors such as toys, books, cartoons, games, or music (n = 5) (Aydin 2017; Fanurik 2000; Jeffs 2007; Kuttner 1987; Sinha 2006).

Of these 32 studies assessing distraction, needle procedures included venipuncture or blood draws only (n = 14) (Aydin 2017; Balan 2009; Bellieni 2006; Caprilli 2007; Crevatin 2016; Gupta 2006; Inal 2012; Miguez-Navarro 2016; Oliveira 2017; Press 2003; Sahiner 2016; Tak 2006; Vessey 1994; Wang 2008), immunization or injection (n = 7) (Cassidy 2002; Cohen 2015; Fowler-Kerry 1987; Gonzalez 1993; Luthy 2013; Kristjansdottir 2010; Noguchi 2006), intravenous insertion (n = 4) (Fanurik 2000; Gold 2006; Miller 2016; Vosoghi 2010), intravenous cannulation or venipuncture (n = 2) (Meiri 2016; Minute 2012), lumbar puncture (n = 2) (Nguyen 2010; Sander Wint 2002), laceration repair (n = 1) (Sinha 2006), allergy testing involving injection (n = 1) (Jeffs 2007), and bone marrow aspiration (n = 1) (Kuttner 1987). Across the 32 studies, distraction efficacy was assessed in two- to 19-year-olds. Twenty-three studies included children 12 years old or younger, of which seven studies exclusively included children aged seven or younger (Cassidy 2002; Cohen 2015; Fowler-Kerry 1987; Gonzalez 1993; Kuttner 1987; Noguchi 2006; Vosoghi 2010). Seven more studies included samples ranging from early childhood to late adolescence (up to 19 years old) (Caprilli 2007; Crevatin 2016; Fanurik 2000; Jeffs 2007; Press 2003; Sinha 2006; Sander Wint 2002). Only one study exclusively included adolescents (Kristjansdottir 2010).

Thirty studies including 2802 participants (intervention group = 1509) revealed a moderate effect of distraction for self-reported pain: standardized mean difference (SMD) -0.56, 95% confidence interval (CI) -0.78 to -0.33, $Z = 4.83$, $P < 0.001$, $I^2 = 87%$ (Analysis 1.1; Figure 4). We found a large effect of distraction relative to control groups in meta-analysis of four studies including 426 participants (intervention group = 214) for self-reported distress: SMD -0.82, 95% CI -1.45 to -0.18, $Z = 2.52$, $P = 0.01$, $I^2 = 89%$ (Analysis 1.2). We also found a moderate effect of distraction in meta-analysis of 11 studies including 1512 participants (intervention group = 921) for observer-reported pain: SMD -0.62, 95% CI -1.00 to -0.23, $Z = 3.14$, $P = 0.002$, $I^2 = 91%$ (Analysis 1.3), and a moderate-to-large effect in meta-analysis of five studies including 1067 participants (intervention group = 635) for observer-reported distress: SMD -0.72, 95% CI -1.41 to -0.03, $Z = 2.05$, $P = 0.04$, $I^2 = 96%$ (Analysis 1.4). Analyses reported no evidence of effect for distraction relative to control groups for behavioral pain in four studies including

309 participants (intervention group = 164): SMD -0.33, 95% CI -0.69 to 0.03, $Z = 1.80$, $P = 0.07$, $I^2 = 57%$ (Analysis 1.5). Analyses revealed a moderate effect of distraction for behavioral distress in seven studies including 500 participants (intervention group = 261): SMD -0.44, 95% CI -0.84 to -0.04, $Z = 2.16$, $P = 0.03$, $I^2 = 75%$ (Analysis 1.6), and for the physiological measure of heart rate in three studies including 252 participants (intervention group = 126): SMD -0.64, 95% CI -0.89 to -0.38, $Z = 4.93$, $P < 0.001$, $I^2 = 0%$ (Analysis 1.7). Analysis of two studies including 112 participants (intervention group = 56) revealed a moderate effect of lowered oxygen saturation in control groups relative to distraction: SMD 0.60, 95% CI 0.22 to 0.98, $Z = 3.10$, $P = 0.002$, $I^2 = 0%$ (Analysis 1.8). Only one study (Nguyen 2010) assessed the efficacy of distraction for physiological outcomes (i.e. respiratory rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure); we can therefore draw no conclusions about its efficacy for these outcomes. Sample size, means, and SDs for these outcomes are available in Table 2. No adverse events were reported.

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Distraction, outcome: 1.1 Self-reported pain.



Quality of Evidence

The quality of evidence was low for self-reported pain and behavioral measures of pain; further research is therefore likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate

of these effects, and is likely to change the estimates for these outcomes. The quality of evidence was very low for all other outcomes, including self-reported distress, observer-reported pain and distress, and behavioral measures of distress. Given this, we

are very uncertain of the estimates of effects for these outcomes. See [Summary of findings 1](#). Primary reasons for downgrading the quality of the evidence were serious study limitations (most trials had unclear or high risk of bias), inconsistency (analyses demonstrated moderate to considerable heterogeneity), and imprecision of results due to small numbers of participants.

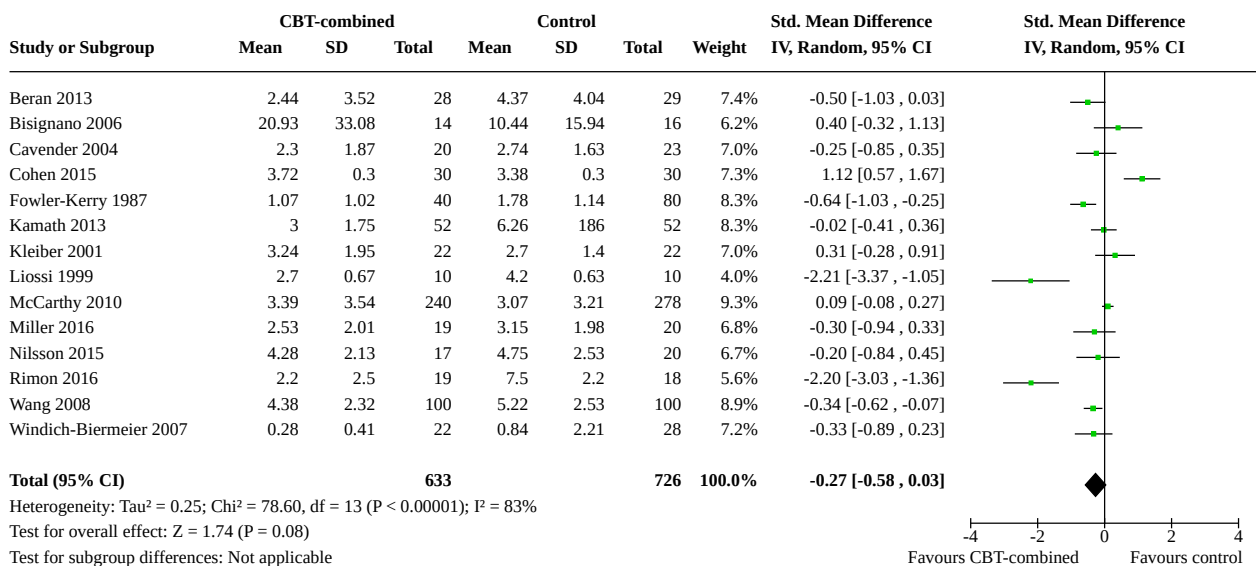
Combined CBT

Eighteen studies assessed the efficacy of combined cognitive behavioral interventions for reducing children’s needle-related pain and distress. The interventions involved different combinations of two or more cognitive and behavioral strategies, including distraction, preparation/information, modeling and rehearsal, breathing, suggestion, relaxation, guided imagery, positive coping statements, cognitive restructuring, positioning, and parent coaching. Interventions were delivered to the child by a music therapist, a medical clown, humanoid robot, electronic device, parent, or healthcare provider. Needle procedures included immunization (n=6) (Beran 2013; Blount 1992; Cohen 2015; Fowler-Kerry 1987; Nilsson 2015; Yinger 2016), intravenous insertion (n = 5) (Bisignano 2006; Kleiber 2001; McCarthy 2010; Miller 2016; Tyc 1997), venipuncture (n = 3) (Rimon 2016 Wang 2008; Windich-Biermeier 2007), intravenous insertion or venipuncture (n = 1) (Cavender 2004), bone marrow aspiration (n = 1) (Liozzi 1999), insulin injection (n = 1) (Ebrahimpour 2015), or local dental anesthetic injection (n = 1) (Kamath 2013). Across the 18 studies, combined cognitive behavioral strategies were assessed in three- to 18-year-olds. Fourteen studies included children aged 12 or younger, of which five studies exclusively included children aged seven or younger (Blount 1992; Cohen 2015; Fowler-Kerry 1987; Kleiber 2001; Yinger 2016). Four more studies included participants

ranging from early childhood to late adolescence (up to 18 years old) (Liozzi 1999; Rimon 2016; Tyc 1997; Windich-Biermeier 2007).

Analysis of 14 studies examining combined cognitive-behavioral strategies with 1359 participants (intervention group = 633) revealed no evidence of an effect for self-reported pain: SMD -0.27, 95% CI -0.58 to 0.03, Z = 1.74, P = 0.08, I² = 83% (Analysis 2.1; Figure 5). Six studies examining combined cognitive-behavioral strategies for self-reported distress with 234 participants (intervention group = 110) also showed no evidence of an effect: SMD -0.26, 95% CI -0.56 to 0.04, Z = 1.69, P = 0.09, I² = 24% (Analysis 2.2). A moderate effect of combined cognitive-behavioral strategies compared to control groups was shown for reduced observer-reported pain across four studies including 385 participants (intervention group = 191) SMD -0.52, 95% CI -0.73 to -0.30, Z = 4.68, P < 0.001, I² = 8% (Analysis 2.3), but no effect was shown across six studies including 765 participants (intervention group = 358) examining observer-reported distress: SMD 0.08, 95% CI -0.34 to 0.50, Z = 0.39, P = 0.70, I² = 78% (Analysis 2.4). Analysis of two studies including 95 participants (intervention group = 47) showed no evidence of an effect for behavioral pain: SMD -0.65, 95% CI -2.36 to 1.06, Z = 0.74, P = 0.46, I² = 94% (Analysis 2.5); however, analysis of 11 studies including 1105 participants (intervention group = 529) revealed a moderate effect of combined cognitive-behavioral strategies for behavioral distress: SMD -0.40, 95% CI -0.67 to -0.14, Z = 3.00, P = 0.003, I² = 70% (Analysis 2.6). Analysis of three studies including 310 participants examining the physiological outcome of cortisol (intervention group = 150) showed no evidence of an effect: SMD -1.16, 95 CI -3.37 to 1.06, Z = 1.02, P = 0.31, I² = 98% (Analysis 2.7). No adverse events were reported.

Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 2 CBT-combined, outcome: 2.1 Self-reported pain.



Quality of Evidence

The quality of evidence was low for outcomes of self-reported pain and distress, observer-reported pain and distress, and behavioral measures of distress. Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of these effects and is

likely to change the estimates for these four outcomes. The quality of evidence was very low for behavioral measures of pain. We are therefore very uncertain of the estimate of effects for this outcome. See [Summary of findings 2](#). Primary reasons for downgrading the quality of the evidence were serious study limitations (most trials had unclear or high risk of bias), inconsistency (analyses

demonstrated moderate heterogeneity), and imprecision of results due to small numbers of participants.

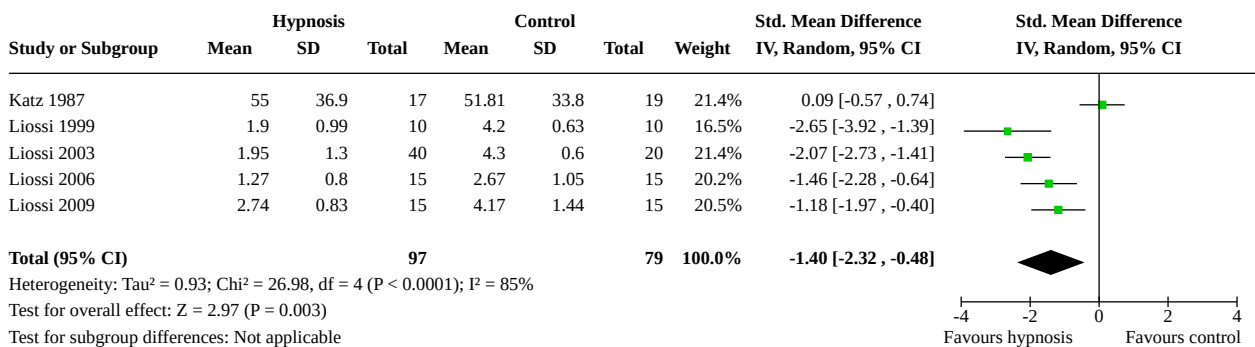
Hypnosis

Eight studies assessed the efficacy of hypnosis interventions for reducing children’s needle-related pain and distress. Interventions included both direct (i.e. analgesic) and indirect hypnotic suggestion, led by a therapist or taught to the child (i.e. self-hypnosis). Needle procedures included bone marrow aspirations (n = 3) (Katz 1987; Kuttner 1987; Liozzi 1999), lumbar puncture (n = 2) (Liozzi 2003; Liozzi 2006), local dental anesthetic injections (n = 2) (Huet 2011; Ramírez-Carrasco 2017), or venipuncture (n = 1) (Liozzi 2009). Across studies, hypnosis was assessed in two- to 16 year-olds.

Five studies including 176 participants (intervention group = 97) revealed a large effect of hypnosis for self-reported pain: SMD

-1.40, 95% CI -2.32 to -0.48, Z = 2.97, P = 0.003, I² = 85% (Analysis 3.1; Figure 6), and self-reported distress: SMD -2.53, 95% CI -3.93 to -1.12, Z = 3.53, P < 0.001, I² = 91% (Analysis 3.2). Two studies including 69 participants (intervention group = 34) were not significant for behavioral pain: SMD -0.38, 95% CI -1.57 to 0.81, Z = 0.62, P = 0.53, I² = 83% (Analysis 3.3). Six studies including 193 participants (intervention group = 106) revealed a large effect of hypnosis for behavioral distress: SMD -1.15, 95% CI -1.76 to -0.53, Z = 3.66, P < 0.001, I² = 71% (Analysis 3.4). Single trials only reported the effects of hypnosis for observer-reported distress (Katz 1987) and physiological outcomes of skin conductance and heart rate variability (Ramírez-Carrasco 2017). Sample size, means, and SDs for these outcomes are available in Table 2. No adverse events were reported.

Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: 3 Hypnosis, outcome: 3.1 Self-reported pain.



Quality of Evidence

The quality of evidence was very low for all meta-analyzed outcomes, including self-reported pain, self-reported distress, and behavioral measures of pain and distress. We are therefore very uncertain of the estimate of effects for these outcomes. See Summary of findings 3. Primary reasons for downgrading the quality of the evidence were serious study limitations (most trials had unclear or high risk of bias), inconsistency (analyses demonstrated moderate to considerable heterogeneity), imprecision of results due to small numbers of participants, and the possibility of publication bias with most studies from one expert group.

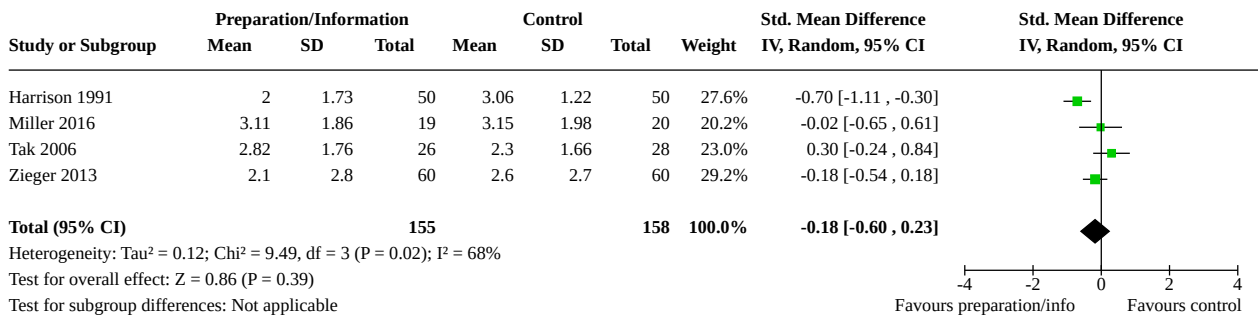
Preparation and information

Four studies assessed the efficacy of preparation/information interventions for reducing children’s needle-related pain and distress. Preparatory information was provided through picture/photo storybook before venipuncture (Harrison 1991; Tak 2006;

Zieger 2013) or through an interactive handheld electronic device before an intravenous cannulation (Miller 2016). All studies included children under 12 years old.

Analysis of four studies examining the effects of preparation/information for self-reported pain including 313 participants (intervention group = 155) showed no evidence of an effect: SMD -0.18, 95% CI -0.60 to 0.23, Z = 0.86, P = 0.39, I² = 68% (Analysis 4.1; Figure 7). Similarly, three studies examining observer-reported pain including 259 participants (intervention group = 129) showed no evidence of an effect of preparation/information compared to control groups: SMD -0.40, 95% CI -0.98 to 0.18, Z = 1.35, P = 0.18, I² = 80% (Analysis 4.2). Due to the availability of single trials only, we could reach no conclusions about the efficacy of preparation/information for observer-reported distress (Harrison 1991), behavioral pain (Miller 2016), behavioral distress (Tak 2006), or physiological outcomes (pulse rate; Harrison 1991). No adverse events were reported.

Figure 7. Forest plot of comparison: 4 Preparation/Information, outcome: 4.1 Self-reported pain.



Quality of Evidence

The quality of evidence was very low for all meta-analyzed outcomes, including self-reported and observer-reported pain. We are therefore very uncertain about the estimate of effects for these outcomes. See Summary of findings 4. Primary reasons for downgrading the quality of the evidence were serious study limitations (most trials had unclear or high risk of bias), inconsistency (analyses demonstrated moderate heterogeneity), and imprecision of results due to small numbers of participants.

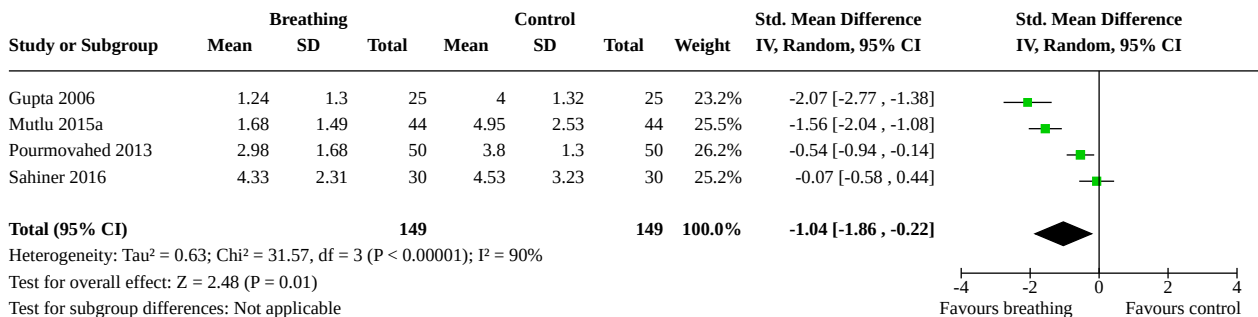
Breathing

Four studies assessed the efficacy of breathing interventions for reducing children’s needle-related pain and distress. Interventions included asking children to inflate a balloon during venipunctures

(n = 3) (Gupta 2006; Mutlu 2015a; Sahiner 2016) and deep breathing during lumbar puncture (n = 1) (Pourmovahed 2013). These studies included children aged from six to 15 years.

Four studies including 298 participants (intervention group = 149) revealed a large effect of breathing interventions for self-reported pain: SMD -1.04, 95% CI -1.86 to -0.22, Z = 2.48, P = 0.01, I² = 90% (Analysis 5.1; Figure 8). Only one study assessed the effects of breathing for observer-reported pain and distress (Sahiner 2016); we could therefore draw no conclusions about treatment efficacy for these outcomes. Sample size, means, and SDs for these outcomes are available in Table 2. Adverse events were reported in one study (Pourmovahed 2013), where three children discontinued a deep-breathing intervention due to respiratory difficulties.

Figure 8. Forest plot of comparison: 5 Breathing, outcome: 5.1 Self-reported pain.



Quality of Evidence

The quality of evidence was very low for the one meta-analyzed outcome of self-reported pain. We are very uncertain of the estimate of effects for this outcome. See Summary of findings 5. Primary reasons for downgrading the quality of the evidence were serious study limitations (most trials had unclear or high risk of bias), inconsistency (analyses demonstrated considerable heterogeneity), and imprecision of results due to small numbers of participants.

Suggestion

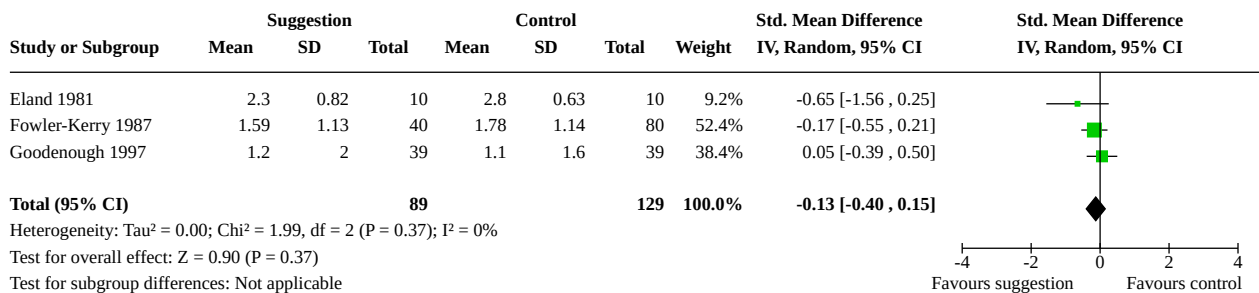
No new studies of suggestion were identified since the previous review update (Uman 2013); there is therefore no change in results for suggestion interventions for reducing children’s needle-related pain and distress. Three studies assessed the efficacy of

suggestion. Interventions included positive suggestions to the child that something was being done to make the needle easier or less painful. Studies were conducted mostly with children aged under seven during intramuscular injection (Eland 1981) or immunization (Fowler-Kerry 1987). One study included three- to 17-year-olds undergoing venipunctures (Goodenough 1997).

Analysis of three studies showed no effect of suggestion for self-reported pain including 218 participants (intervention group = 89): SMD -0.13, 95% CI -0.40 to 0.15, Z = 0.90, P = 0.37, I² = 0% (Analysis 6.1; Figure 9). Only one study assessed the effects of suggestion for observer-reported pain and self-reported distress (Goodenough 1997), and only one study for observer-reported distress (Eland 1981); we are therefore unable to draw any conclusions about treatment efficacy for these outcomes. Sample size, means, and

SDs for these outcomes are available in [Table 2](#). No adverse events were reported.

Figure 9. Forest plot of comparison: 6 Suggestion, outcome: 6.1 Self-reported pain.



Quality of Evidence

The quality of evidence was very low for the one meta-analyzed outcome of self-reported pain. We are very uncertain of the estimate of effects for this outcome. See [Summary of findings 6](#). Primary reasons for downgrading the quality of the evidence were serious study limitations (most trials had unclear or high risk of bias) and imprecision of results due to small numbers of participants.

Memory alteration

No new studies were identified since the previous review update ([Uman 2013](#)); there is therefore no change in results for memory alteration interventions. Only one study assessed the effects of memory alteration in children aged three to 18, undergoing lumbar punctures ([Chen 1999](#)). This study included outcomes of self- and observer-reported pain, observer-reported and behavioral distress, and physiological measures (heart rate, cortisol, systolic and diastolic blood pressure). Given only this single study, we can draw no conclusions about treatment efficacy. Sample size, means, and SDs for these outcomes are available in [Table 2](#). No adverse events were reported.

Quality of Evidence

Given this single study, we drew no conclusions about the quality of evidence in this area. See [Summary of findings 7](#).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

This review synthesizes the results of 59 RCTs; 39 identified from previous versions of this review ([Uman 2006](#); [Uman 2013](#)) and an additional 20 identified for this second review update. By including only truly randomized controlled trials published in peer-reviewed journals, we offer a rigorous systematic examination of the efficacy of psychological interventions for reducing needle-related pain and distress in children and adolescents. Consistent with our first update ([Uman 2013](#)), results from this update continue to demonstrate the efficacy of distraction for pain and hypnosis for pain and distress based on very low to low-quality evidence; however, very low-quality evidence now also demonstrates the efficacy of distraction for distress outcomes. Other interventions now identified as efficacious for at least one primary outcome include combined CBT for pain and distress, and breathing for pain.

No evidence was available to support the efficacy of preparation and information or suggestion interventions for reducing children’s pain and distress. Furthermore, we could draw no conclusions about the efficacy of memory alteration, as only a single trial addressed this intervention. No new trials have assessed the efficacy of suggestion or memory alteration since our first review update ([Uman 2013](#)).

Trials support the use of a variety of distraction interventions for reducing self-reported pain and distress, observer-reported pain and distress, behavioral measures of distress, and heart rate. This second review update now offers evidence supporting the efficacy of distraction for all distress outcomes. The efficacy of distraction for distress outcomes was not demonstrated in our first update ([Uman 2013](#)). This change toward supportive evidence underscores the very low GRADE quality of evidence ratings for these outcomes. Very low ratings reflect very little confidence in these effect estimates, suggesting that subsequent research may contribute to different findings. As we stated in our previous update, we continue to note significant variability in the distraction methods used across the included trials. A growing number of trials included head-to-head comparisons of distraction interventions ([Aydin 2017](#); [Bellieni 2006](#) [Miller 2016](#); [Sahiner 2016](#)), although it remains unclear whether the type of distraction influences its efficacy across child development, or with different needle procedures. Nevertheless, data are available to support the efficacy of distraction interventions from studies including children from two to 19 years old in a wide variety of settings and needle procedures.

Trials continue to support the use of hypnosis for the reduction of self-reported pain, as well as self-reported and behavioral measures of distress. We found only one new trial of hypnosis for inclusion since our first update ([Ramírez-Carrasco 2017](#)), enabling additional meta-analysis of behavioral measures of pain that did not find a significant effect of hypnosis for this outcome. No new trials contributed to any other primary outcomes. Comments we made about hypnosis in our previous update continue to be relevant ([Uman 2013](#)). Specifically, although hypnosis continues to demonstrate the largest effect sizes for reducing pain and distress during needle-related procedures, most of these trials are published by a single research group, predominantly in children with cancer. This raises some concern about generalizability to other contexts, populations, and healthcare providers. Furthermore, higher hypnotizability appears to be

related to greater treatment benefit (Liozzi 2003), suggesting that hypnosis may not be equally effective for all children. The only two studies assessing hypnosis for behavioral measures of pain, and not demonstrating an effect, were local dental anesthetic injections in otherwise generally healthy children. We restate the need for additional research assessing the efficacy of hypnosis administered by different providers in different pediatric settings. Rigorous assessment of hypnosis interventions delivered remotely by a smartphone applications would be particularly valuable (Sucala 2013).

Low-quality evidence supports the efficacy of combined CBT interventions for reductions in observer reports of child pain and behavioral measures of child distress. Combined CBT was identified as efficacious in our original review in this area (Uman 2006), but not in our most recent update (Uman 2013). This may have been due to our removal of less rigorously designed studies at that time. It is worth noting that no evidence was available to support the efficacy of combined CBT for children's self-reported pain and distress. This is relevant, given the inherently subjective nature of children's pain experience (IASP 2004), and the many factors contributing bias to the rating of children's pain and distress by others, such as their parents or nurses (Craig 2010). Given this, children's self-reported outcomes have previously been prioritized in the development of clinical practice guidelines for the management of immunization pain and distress (Taddio 2015).

Since our first update (Uman 2013), a number of new trials contribute very low-quality evidence for the efficacy of breathing interventions for reducing children's self-reported pain during needle procedures. We could draw no conclusions about other primary pain or distress outcomes, due to an insufficient number of trials assessing those outcomes. Notably, this was the only type of intervention in this review to report adverse events, in which three of 50 children reported respiratory difficulties when asked to engage in a specialized form of deep breathing (Pourmovahed 2013). It may therefore be prudent to weigh the potential benefits against possible harms of this type of intervention, based on the medical status of each child.

When comparing the findings from this update to those of our first update (Uman 2013), it is important to reiterate changes to the categorization of psychological interventions. As described earlier in this review ([How the intervention might work](#)), we grouped the interventions according to key theorized mechanisms of treatment effect, to reflect contemporary thinking in the field (Accardi 2009; Birnie 2017; Jafari 2017; Noel 2018). Several intervention categories that we separately identified in our first update were subsumed under broader intervention categories for this second update (e.g. virtual reality as distraction; parent coaching and child distraction as combined CBT). An additional benefit of this focus on treatment mechanisms was to allow for more meaningful meta-analyses, while reducing the number of intervention categories from which we could draw no conclusions because of too few trials. Specifically, we could draw no conclusions in our first update about parent positioning plus distraction or about distraction plus suggestion interventions, because of single RCTs (Uman 2013). These are now subsumed under combined CBT interventions, as they include both cognitive and behavioral strategies. Inclusion of these additional studies within the combined CBT category does not account for new findings supporting its efficacy for observer-reported pain and behavioral measures of distress. Only new studies published

since the first update contributed findings to the meta-analysis for observer-reported pain. Furthermore, findings for behavioral measures of distress remained significant when studies from these previously separate intervention categories were removed from the meta-analysis. Findings for distraction did not change, even with the inclusion of virtual-reality interventions.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The evidence presented in this review is directly relevant to the efficacy of psychological interventions for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents. Included trials reported on a variety of psychological interventions for an array of needle procedures, settings, children's ages, and medical diagnoses. Findings from this review are therefore directly applicable to the clinical context and populations in whom they are studied.

We note that many interventions have much less or limited outcome data beyond self-report of pain. Distraction and combined CBT are the only interventions for which we could meta-analyze all six primary pain and distress outcomes; self-report of pain was the only outcome that we could meta-analyze for breathing and suggestion. Of the 59 studies in this review, only 35 (59%) include at least one outcome of distress (self-report, observer report, or behavioral measure). As well as pain, assessment of emotional response, such as negative affect or distress, is a recommended core outcome in pediatric acute pain clinical trials (PedIMPACT; McGrath 2008). The evidence therefore speaks most directly to experienced or observed pain intensity and, to a lesser extent, to procedure-related distress. This is notable, as needle-related distress is associated with a decreased efficacy of psychological interventions typically helpful for reducing pain, as well as increases in fear behaviors that interfere with completion of medical procedures (e.g. flailing, attempts to escape) or avoidance of medical procedures altogether (McMurtry 2015a). As we have described in our previous update, outcomes beyond child pain and distress may be relevant and may influence treatment efficacy. Examples include child preference or choice of intervention (Birnie 2014a), child pain-related fear (Birnie 2017; Verhoeven 2012), parent distress and parent behaviors (Campbell 2017; Dahlquist 2005).

This review included trials of children aged between two and 19. Most of the evidence is available for children aged 12 or younger, with 34 of 59 trials (58%) focused exclusively on this age group. While several trials (24 of 59; 41%) included samples crossing early childhood to late adolescence, only one trial focused exclusively on adolescents (Kristjansdottir 2010). Furthermore, this trial reported a significant effect of music distraction without headphones, but not with headphones, for adolescents' self-report of pain, compared with standard care. The direct applicability of the evidence reviewed here to adolescents is therefore more limited, compared with needle procedures in younger children. Considerations of differences in coping tendencies and preferences across normative development during childhood and adolescence may be relevant (Skinner 2007). It is worth noting that the evidence of psychological interventions for adults undergoing needle procedures is based on a small number of studies with mixed findings. Specifically, meta-analysis supports the efficacy of breathing interventions for pain in adults, but not for music or visual distraction (Boerner 2015).

Although included trials assessed the efficacy of psychological interventions for needle procedures in a variety of hospital and community settings, there are a few settings for which there is less evidence. Only two studies were conducted within the context of school-based immunization clinics; one study assessed music distraction in 14-year-olds as already noted above (Kristjansdottir 2010), and a second study assessed a combined CBT intervention of relaxation and guided imagery in 11- to 12-year-olds (Nilsson 2015). This environment is distinct from other settings in which children undergo needle procedures, with additional potential barriers to implementation of psychological interventions. For example, additional factors may include the absence of parents, the presence of teachers or peers or both, possible observational learning of fear (i.e. 'fear contagion'), and limited education about pain management by public health immunizers (Boerner 2014). School-based immunization programs are a promising strategy promoted by the World Health Organization for offering equitable benefits of immunization to all children, thereby reducing the prevalence of infectious diseases worldwide (WHO 2017). This review identifies gaps in the availability of direct evidence to inform implementation and efficacy of psychological interventions for such programs.

Included RCTs assessed the efficacy of psychological interventions for an array of needle procedures, predominantly venipuncture or blood draws, immunizations, and intravenous insertions. These seem to reflect the most common needle procedures experienced by hospitalized children (Stevens 2011) or generally healthy children (with respect to immunizations only) (CDC 2018; NACI 2018; WHO 2018). This review also includes other needle procedures experienced less frequently in hospital, outpatient, and community settings, such as lumbar punctures, intramuscular injections, and injections for local dental anesthetic and insulin.

Over half of the included trials (32 of 59) examined the efficacy of distraction. There remains a clear need for more research examining the efficacy of other types of psychological interventions in RCTs, particularly interventions for which there is limited evidence (e.g. breathing, memory alteration). Despite this, the array of cognitive and behavioral psychological strategies reflected in the included trials is vast. While this review provides valuable knowledge supporting the use of psychological interventions, studies investigating the use of pain management strategies for needle procedures suggest that such interventions are highly underused in clinical practice (Birnie 2014b; Stevens 2011). Furthermore, most studies in this review with 'standard care' control groups did not include any psychological pain management strategies, and in many cases did not include any specific pain management strategies whatsoever. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of immunization pain and distress across the lifespan promote a multimodal approach, with recommendations to integrate pharmacological, physiological, procedural, and psychological strategies for optimal pain management (Taddio 2015). While it is recognized that current practice may vary internationally and is, in part, impacted by the cost and availability of interventions, the use of low-cost and effective psychological interventions for needle procedures in children is supported by this review.

Quality of the evidence

To our knowledge, this review represents the largest, most rigorous and up-to-date review of psychological interventions for needle-related pain and distress in children and adolescents. We include

59 peer-reviewed published RCTs, covering 5550 children and adolescents aged two to 19 years old. This can be considered the most comprehensive and well-reported review in the field.

We assessed the quality of the evidence in this review using the GRADE system as applied to continuous outcomes (Guyatt 2013). GRADE considers the quality of evidence pertaining to limitations in the design and implementation, indirectness of evidence, unexplained heterogeneity or inconsistency of results, imprecision of results, and high probability of publication bias. To inform these quality ratings, we also considered ratings from the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool for each trial (Higgins 2017). Across all types of psychological interventions and all outcomes, we rated the quality of evidence as very low or low. No interventions or outcomes obtained quality ratings of 'moderate' or 'high', despite the inclusion of only the highest-quality evidence (i.e. RCTs). This suggests that overall we have very little to limited confidence in the reported effect estimates in this review, suggesting that the true effects may be substantially different.

In large part, the quality of evidence was consistently downgraded from high to low or very low due to serious limitations in study design or implementation (as evidenced by the lack of blinding of participants or study personnel or of assessment of study outcomes, poor allocation concealment, and selective reporting), serious concerns with unexplained heterogeneity, or inconsistency of results (as evidenced by moderate to considerable heterogeneity in many meta-analyses), and imprecision (as evidenced by low numbers of participants for several group comparisons). It is important to recognize that it may be difficult, if not impossible, for RCTs of psychological interventions to obtain the highest quality of evidence ratings due to the inherent challenges in blinding of study participants and personnel, and to the assessment of self-report and observer report of child pain or distress. Many psychological interventions are obvious and, by their very nature, preclude the achievement of true blinding. Despite that, the quality of evidence can be improved through better design, implementation, and reporting of trials. In particular, future trials should strive for use of appropriate sequence generation and allocation concealment, provide clear a priori identification of primary and secondary outcomes, include larger sample sizes, and make available registered clinical trial protocols. Exaggerated treatment effects have previously been shown in trials with inadequate or unclear random sequence generation, allocation concealment, or selective reporting (Savovic 2012); however, exploration of such potential bias in RCTs of distraction for needle procedures in children and adolescents has not been replicated (Birnie 2014a).

Potential biases in the review process

Strengths of this review include comprehensive and updated literature searches, focus on the highest quality of evidence, inclusion of non-English publications, and contacting authors when relevant data were missing from published reports. An identified concern in previous versions (Uman 2006; Uman 2013) was the number of studies excluded for not providing sufficient data in published reports or through correspondence to allow for data pooling in meta-analysis (n = 24 trials in the current review). Any associated bias in review findings appears less concerning over time, as we omitted only one study in this second update for not providing necessary data. This improvement may be due to the availability of published guidelines for the reporting of RCTs (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials; CONSORT;

www.consort-statement.org), which recommend that findings for each primary and secondary outcome be reported separately for each study group. Many higher-impact peer-reviewed journals are also requiring published RCTs to follow CONSORT. Nevertheless, to minimize any potential bias, we continue to encourage authors to include all summary statistics (i.e. means, SDs, cell sizes) separately for all groups and for all assessed outcomes, regardless of study results. Specifically, authors should provide all summary statistics even when there are no significant differences between groups. It is possible that some bias is introduced through the exclusion of unpublished trials. This represents a small number of studies overall, and available information suggests their probable exclusion for other reasons. Unpublished dissertation studies were included in our original review (Uman 2006), with no new dissertations excluded in this review update. While we accept that peer review and subsequent publication are not consistent measures of quality, we have standardized the included studies based on the common factor of peer review and publication status. Furthermore, systematic identification of unpublished trials remains difficult at this time, given the general lack of registration of trial protocols. We also encourage journals to publish RCTs with non-significant findings, to minimize this potential bias.

As we identified in our previous update, we combined assessments of reported pain or distress at varying times during or following the needle procedure available in included trials. Specifically, some of the included studies assessed outcomes during the needle procedure while others assessed outcomes following the needle procedure. This may introduce bias, as the timing of assessment of pain and distress varied across trials. Individual studies and reviews have also included assessment of pre-procedural anxiety and distress (Birnie 2015), although we excluded those assessments from our review due to the inconsistent timing of psychological intervention delivery. For example, while implementation of some psychological interventions began prior to the needle procedure, this was not consistent across intervention strategies. Not all pre-procedural measures of anxiety or distress would be expected to be influenced by psychological interventions delivered only during and after the needle procedure itself. We have previously recommended that, at minimum, the standard assessment of post-needle pain or distress should be conducted immediately following the procedure (i.e. as soon as the needle is removed). We acknowledge that it is possible that we have introduced potential bias by excluding such studies. Potential bias is also introduced by the pooling of studies with various sources of clinical heterogeneity, such as variability in types of distractors, child age, child diagnosis, and healthcare setting. This is a limitation of psychological interventions that are inevitably more heterogeneous than medication interventions. Previous preliminary work suggests factors such as type of distractor and child age may have some influence on treatment efficacy (Birnie 2014a), and should be considered in future work.

It is possible that bias was introduced through the exclusion of trials in which the effects of particular psychological interventions could not be isolated. Practically, this leads to the exclusion of trials using multimodal interventions or with head-to-head comparisons of differing psychological interventions without a standard-care comparison group. We excluded an increasing number of trials from this second update, as we could not isolate the effects of psychological components from a multicomponent intervention ($n = 8$). Half of these studies included interventions combining

vibration with distraction (e.g. Buzzy device or vibrating wand) (Baxter 2011; Benjamin 2016; Moadad 2016; Schreiber 2016). While the intervention was described by several trial authors as distraction, we have chosen to exclude these interventions as the reported mechanisms of treatment effect are varied (likely also physical) and have not been adequately studied. Furthermore, there is clearly a physical component with a physiological mechanism proposed to impact pain processing. To address these concerns, we underscore the need for future research focused on delineating the mechanisms of treatment effect to clearly identify any additional benefit of psychological strategies (e.g. distraction) to a multimodal intervention.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

To our knowledge, this is the most comprehensive review of this topic. However, other systematic reviews in related areas are available, which also support the efficacy of various psychological interventions for pediatric pain management. These include, and are not limited to, systematic reviews of psychological interventions for reducing pain and distress during immunizations in children and adults (Birnie 2015; Boerner 2015; Chambers 2009) and medical procedures in children with cancer (Bukola 2017; Flowers 2015), hypnosis for painful procedures in children and adolescents (Accardi 2009; Richardson 2006), memory alteration interventions for pediatric needle procedures (Noel 2018), as well as music (Klassen 2008) and virtual reality interventions (Kenney 2016) for acute and chronic pain in children and adults.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

The findings of this review support the efficacy of distraction, hypnosis, combined CBT, and breathing interventions for reducing children's needle-related pain and distress. Despite very low-to low-quality evidence across psychological interventions, the potentially desirable outcomes and value of reduced pain or distress or both provide justification for their use in clinical practice (Andrews 2013a; Andrews 2013b; Higgins 2017).

Clinically, distraction interventions can be used during a variety of routine and more invasive needle procedures across a range of outpatient, inpatient, community, and emergency-care settings. Findings suggest that a variety of distractors are efficacious; thus, the type of distraction intervention (e.g. books, verbal distraction, virtual reality) does not seem to matter. The evidence supports clinicians using distraction interventions as appropriate for their setting, availability, resources, and expertise. These are particularly useful psychological interventions for even low-resourced areas and can be feasibly delivered by any healthcare provider. Although parents could potentially deliver distraction interventions, their efficacy is questionable among parents with higher levels of anxiety (Dahlquist 2005). We also assert that these interventions may not be useful for children with significant needle fears who require more intensive, exposure-based psychological interventions (McMurtry 2016).

Findings also continue to support the use of hypnosis for the management of children's pain and distress during needle procedures. Hypnosis is particularly applicable in the context of more invasive needle-related procedures for children with cancer

(e.g. bone marrow aspirations, lumbar punctures). Practically speaking, hypnosis requires clinician training for professionals or parents or training in self-hypnosis for children, and probably greater resources (e.g. time) to implement, which may limit the feasibility of these interventions in some clinical settings.

While we found preliminary support for the use of some basic breathing interventions (e.g. balloon inflation, deep breathing), three adverse events were reported in one of these trials, with children discontinuing intervention due to respiratory difficulties (Pourmovahed 2013). Indeed, the appropriateness of each intervention may differ across settings and clinical populations.

Although we found combined CBT interventions to be efficacious in reducing observer-reported pain and behavioral distress, findings did *not* support the use of combined CBT for other outcomes, most notably self-report. This suggests that increased efforts (time, resources) towards combining elements of CBT in multi-pronged interventions may not be worthwhile or grounded in evidence. Single-strategy interventions, i.e. hypnosis, distraction, and breathing, were the only interventions found to be efficacious in reducing child self-report of pain in this setting. Providing preparatory information alone or merely suggesting something was being done to reduce pain or distress was not effective for any outcomes.

Although the findings here are drawn from studies including children from two to 19 years old, most studies focused on children aged 12 and younger. It is therefore difficult to ascertain the efficacy of interventions for children of particular ages, particularly adolescents. Overall, the implications for practice described here are most directly applicable to children aged 12 and under.

Research knowledge of the efficacy of psychological interventions to reduce needle pain and distress is of little value unless that knowledge is disseminated and taken up into clinical practice. Researchers, clinicians, policy-makers, parents, and other knowledge users are strongly encouraged to use the evidence reviewed here to inform dissemination and implementation of efficacious psychological strategies to needle procedure and pain management practice. Examples include clinical practice guidelines (Taddio 2015; McMurtry 2016), standards of care (Flowers 2015), institutional policies (ChildKind International; www.childkindinternational.org; Schechter 2008; Schechter 2010a; WHO 2015), and videos and pamphlets targeting healthcare providers and parents (Chambers 2013; www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgBwVSYqfps; Chambers 2016; www.parentscanada.com/health/expert-advice-to-help-make-vaccinations-easier). It is critical to ensure that research evidence reaches those who need it and will use it.

Implications for research

1. General Implications

Examining psychological interventions to reduce needle-related pain and distress experienced by children and adolescents is a large and very active area of research. For those interventions that are shown to be efficacious, it is time to turn our research attention to ensuring that dissemination of such knowledge is timely, meaningful, and effective. We are referring to the need for empirical evaluation of factors that increase the uptake of intervention strategies into clinical practice, a field known as implementation science (Bauer 2015; Curran 2012; Wittmeier 2015).

This is a critical and worthy research endeavor. Several new studies included in this updated review continue to include standard care for needle procedures with children that exclude evidence-based pain management strategies identified in our original review (Uman 2006). This reflects a lag of more than 11 years to move research evidence into practice, and highlights the need for concerted efforts to reduce this evidence-to-practice gap (Morris 2011).

We continue to assert that future studies comparing distraction interventions to standard care are of little value, given continued support for their efficacy. To advance treatment research in this area, studies should include head-to-head comparisons of different types of distraction interventions (Birnie 2014a). This has seldom been done, with some exception (Aydin 2017; Bellieni 2006; Miller 2016; Sahiner 2016). We also note a clear lack of evidence and need for future trials of interventions that are frequently used in clinical practice, widely accessible, and potentially deliverable through e-health or m-health platforms (e.g. smartphones, tablets). More trials are needed for those interventions covered only by single trials (e.g. memory alteration) and for those where there has been little new evidence in the past several years (e.g. hypnosis). Given the integral role of parents in children's experience of needle-related pain and fear, and their presence during these procedures, additional trials involving parents are needed.

2. Design

At this point in time, strong emphasis should be placed on clinical equipoise when designing clinical trials in this area. Robust evidence exists for the efficacy of particular psychological interventions (distraction, hypnosis) in reducing children's needle-related distress and pain; there should therefore not be any new trials in which a comparison group receives less than standard care (i.e. some form of evidence-based pain relief, such as topical anesthetic). The use of placebo or no-analgesia control groups has been strongly condemned in clinical trials of analgesic treatments for procedural pain in infants, with calls for ethics committees and journals not to approve or publish such trials (Bellieni 2016). Given the evidence in this review, it is reasonable to apply the same expectations that trials stop implementing no-treatment comparison groups to children and adolescents. Although some trials have moved to including pain management interventions in their standard-care control groups (distraction, Crevatin 2016; topical anesthetics, Miller 2016), we continue to note inconsistencies in this regard across the evidence base.

Researchers should carefully follow the CONSORT guidelines (Moher 2010; www.consort-statement.org) when reporting randomized trials to ensure that details relevant to randomization, allocation, and blinding are adequately addressed. We continue to strongly encourage researchers to draw from available standards and guidelines for designing pediatric trials (StAR Child Health) informing recruitment, consent (Caldwell 2012), sample size estimation (Van der Tweel 2012), minimizing risk of bias (Hartling 2012), considering developmental stage (Williams 2012), and outcome selection, assessment, and reporting (Sinha 2012; PedIMMPACT McGrath 2008; CONSORT, Altman 2001). All trials should be registered (clinicaltrials.gov or www.who.int.trialsearch).

3. Measurement

Trial reporting should include all outcomes necessary for meta-analysis (e.g. means, SDs, participant cell sizes). Manuscripts should also clearly report the types and characteristics of all

interventions used in sufficient detail to be understood and replicated by another clinician or researcher (Birnie 2014a). Findings from this second review update suggest that treatment efficacy differs across different outcomes; trials should therefore include a variety of primary outcomes beyond self-report of pain, such as emotional response (e.g. distress, anxiety, fear, unhappiness), satisfaction with treatment, physical recovery, economic factors (e.g. costs), and adverse events and symptoms (PedIMMPACT; McGrath 2008). We suggest that self-report be included among children who can provide valid and reliable self-report (e.g. children aged four to five years and upwards; Von Baeyer 2017); however, researchers should also strive to include reports of child pain and distress by others (e.g. parents, behavioral scales). We continue to encourage researchers to take all efforts to blind outcomes wherever possible (e.g. behavioral ratings coded from video).

4. Other

Future research efforts should focus on examining and confirming treatment mechanisms. This includes integration with other types of experimental designs and methods (e.g. neuroimaging, Birnie 2017). This research is particularly important for interventions where the mechanism of effect is unclear or where multiple potential mechanisms are involved. This is critical, as it directly informs the determination and design of most effective treatments, which are now difficult to determine given the significant heterogeneity within intervention categories such as distraction. Further research in this area may also inform more accurate categorization of psychological interventions. For example, breathing interventions in which children are instructed to inflate a balloon may evoke a physiological mechanism, expectancy, or distraction (Gupta 2006; Sahiner 2016).

We encourage researchers to conduct studies informing how to tailor the right intervention to the right child at the right time. Interventions should ideally be matched to child, setting, and context. Individual differences will invariably influence responsiveness to psychological interventions. For example, children with high versus low fear of pain or tendencies to catastrophize about pain may benefit less from distraction (Birnie 2017; Campbell 2017; Verhoeven 2012) and more from hypnosis that involves more intensive training, attentional engagement, and suggestion. The influence of participant preference and choice on treatment efficacy should also be considered (Birnie 2014a). Particularly in the context of vaccination, there is a notable dearth of interventions delivered in the school setting. Given that school-aged children and adolescents often receive vaccine injections in this setting, research in this unique context would be valuable (Boerner 2014).

Once again, we argue it is imperative that future trials take into account the child's age and developmental stage when developing, implementing, and evaluating interventions. There was a notable lack of trials specifically targeting adolescents, and participant samples included a wide range of children spanning several developmental periods. Age can influence treatment efficacy in these interventions (Birnie 2014a). We suggest that studies including a wide age range of children used age-based analyses and report outcomes by recommended age groups for pediatric clinical trials (Williams 2012). Previous experience with and associated memories of needle procedures also invariably influence the child's pain experience and treatment responsiveness (Noel 2012). Comparison of intervention efficacy for single (vaccine injection) versus repeated needle procedures (bone marrow aspirations for cancer treatment regimens) is warranted. Relatedly, trials examining intervention implementation and efficacy among youth with developmental disabilities are notably absent from the literature and are needed (Boerner 2014).

Finally, wide dissemination of efficacious interventions is critically important and can be threatened by real-world concerns about time, resources, and feasibility in busy clinical settings. Given that our findings suggest a variety of distraction interventions are efficacious regardless of cost and level of technology, cost effectiveness should be assessed and considered. This is highly relevant for uptake of evidence-based pain management in less resourced areas.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES
Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Aydin 2017
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 4 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 50 control, 150 treatment (50 per treatment group) Sex of children: 116 M, 84 F Age range of children: 7 - 12 years Mean age of children: 9.01 ± 2.35 years Needle procedure: blood draw Diagnosis of child: none stated Inclusion criteria: children aged 7 - 12 years and requiring blood tests Exclusion criteria: neuro-developmentally delayed, had verbal difficulties, hearing or visual impairments, used analgesics within the last 6 hours, or a history of syncope due to blood sampling Setting: phlebotomy station of the Bandirma State Hospital, Turkey
Interventions	1. Distraction cards: Children were shown Flippits distraction cards (MMJ Labs, Atlanta, Georgia, USA). Children were given the opportunity to examine the cards, and then the researcher asked the children about what they could see on the cards. Distraction with the cards began immediately prior to phlebotomy and continued until the procedure had been complete. 2. Music: During phlebotomy process, the children and were asked to choose one of 20 Turkish pop fast songs stored in a tablet pc, which was then played throughout the phlebotomy process. 3. Distraction cards plus music: Distraction cards + music were applied together during phlebotomy. 4. Control: Children in this group were allowed to keep their family nearby. The routine blood-taking procedure was conducted.
Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES Scale

Aydin 2017 (Continued)

- Parent report: Wong Baker FACES Scale
- Nurse report: Wong Baker FACES Scale

Distress measure:

- Parent-report: Children's Fear Scale (CFS)
- Nurse-report: Children's Fear Scale (CFS)

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Study dates: July 1 to September 20, 2015

Funding source: none stated

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...randomly distributed...using a computer program" (p.165)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Balan 2009
Study characteristics

Methods RCT. 3 arms.

Participants

Number of children: 50 control, 50 treatment

Sex of children: 55 M, 45 F

Age range of children: 5 - 12 years

Mean age of children: 7.96 ± 2.18 years

Balan 2009 (Continued)

Needle procedure: venepuncture for blood collection

Diagnosis of child: heterogeneous (see exclusion criteria).

Inclusion criteria: 5 - 12 years old, requiring venepuncture for blood collection

Exclusion criteria: history of hypersensitivity to local anesthetics of the amide type or to 1 or more of the constituents of EMLA, history of congenital or idiopathic methaemoglobinaemia, glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency or sever hepatic disease, children with altered sensorium, children whose clinical condition warranted the urgent administration of drugs

Setting: inpatient department at a hospital in Mumbai, India

Interventions

1. Music therapy: Indian classical instrumental music using headphones
2. No intervention control: placebo cream and headphones with no music
3. EMLA cream

Outcomes

Pain measures (all ratings at minute 0):

- Child self-report: 0 - 10 VAS
- Caregiver/parent report of child pain: 0 - 10 VAS
- Nurse/health professional report of child pain: 0 - 10 VAS
- Independent observer report of child pain: 0 - 10 VAS

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

We used a total N of 100 for this study (instead of 150) because we only assessed 2 of 3 interventions (music therapy versus no intervention control group).

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding source: none stated

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomized...using random number table" p.470 Par 1
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of an open random allocation schedule (e.g. random-number table)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment and researcher provided intervention and outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "Whenever possible this child was also told to indicate his or her score on the VAS." p. 470 Par 2

Balan 2009 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes reported incompletely for inclusion in meta-analysis
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Belliemi 2006
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 23 control, 46 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 33 M, 36 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 7 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: not reported (Median = 9 years for intervention; 8 years for control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: venepuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: "outpatients"</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 7 - 12 years old, last meal 3 hours before venepuncture</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: neurodevelopmental delay, frequent venepunctures (> 1/year)</p> <p>Setting: Italy, no other details provided</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Cartoon TV distraction: Cartoon played on a TV, started 120 seconds before venepuncture</p> <p>2. Mother-directed distraction: Active distraction by mothers during the venepuncture by speaking, caressing, and soothing</p> <p>3. No distraction control: Mothers present and asked not to distract children</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Oucher Pain Rating Scale Parent report of child pain: Oucher Pain Rating Scale <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding source: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "using a random numbers from a computer generated sequence" p.1015 Par 2
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Belliemi 2006 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists (e.g. parenting pain rating... "ignoring the score given by the child" p.1015)

Beran 2013
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 29 control, 28 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 30 M, 27 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 9 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 6.87 ± 1.34 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: flu vaccination</p> <p>Diagnoses of child: 40.4% had a chronic medical condition (e.g. asthma, cystic fibrosis)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 9 years, referred for flu vaccination by their physicians or signed up for the vaccination through posters</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: infectious disease outpatient clinic at tertiary care children's hospital in Canada</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Robot: Children sat in front of a robot that was pre-programmed for distraction before, during, and after the procedure. During the injection, the robot asked the child to blow on a dusty toy. The nurses and parents were given no specific instructions about how to act.</p> <p>2. Comparison: Children were seated beside a table with several toy objects. The nurse administered the vaccine using current immunization guidelines. This included minimal distraction. The nurses and parents were given no specific instructions about how to act.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: FPS-R • Parent report of child pain: FPS-R • Nurse report of child pain: FPS-R • Researcher report of child pain: FPS-R

Beran 2013 (Continued)

Distress measures:

- Behavioral approach - avoidance and distress scale

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes	Cinical Trial Registration: NCT01529021 Study dates: October 2011 Funding source: none stated Conflicts of interest: none declared
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Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "computer generated random number sequence" p.2773
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Objectives clearly stated and reported fully.
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes.

Bisignano 2006
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 16 control, 14 treatment Sex of children: 15 M, 15 F Age range of children: 6 - 18 years Mean age range of children: 11.4 years Needle procedure: IV procedures

Bisignano 2006 (Continued)

Diagnosis of child: cancer (acute lymphoblastic leukemia, sickle cell anemia, lymphoma, acute myeloid leukemia, osteosarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, Glanzmann's thrombasthemia, aplastic anemia, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia)

Inclusion criteria: English-speaking, 7 - 18 years, scheduled for IV procedures, history of at least 2 previous IVs

Exclusion: none given

Setting: Hematology/Oncology clinic at large urban medical center (Harbor–University of California Los Angeles Medical Center) in the United States

Interventions	<p>1. CD-ROM: Children had approximately 20 minutes to interact with 2 CD-ROMs 1 to 2 hours prior to the procedure. The first CD helped children learn about the procedure using education/information, pre-procedural preparation (video modeling), breathing exercises, and distracting imagery. The CD allowed children to ask questions (e.g. what is an IV?), educated children on IV procedural terms, and taught children simple breathing exercises and an imagery technique. Children were also given a choice of viewing 2 videos on the IV procedure. The second CD focused on particular IV procedures used with some of the children (i.e. Hickman, Broviac, Port-a-cath).</p> <p>2. Standard medical care: Children received the routine hospital preparation for the procedure. This preparation included an explanation of the IV procedure and application of a topical anesthetic cream approximately 1 hour prior to the procedure. Children in both groups received this preparation.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Children's Pain Self-Report (Pain-SR) <p>Distress measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report of fear: Children's Fear Self-Report (Fear-SR) post-procedure • Experimenter report of anxiety: VAS (1 - 5) • Procedural Behavioral Rating Scale (PBRS) during procedure <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Stratified randomization process was used. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment

Bisignano 2006 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	No reason provided for missing data and imbalance in missing data across groups
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems

Blount 1992
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 30 control, 30 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 32 M, 28 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 3 - 7 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 5 years \pm 10 months</p> <p>Needle procedure: routine immunization</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: children attending a local county health department</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: local county health department in Georgia, United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Distraction + coping skills training: Parent instruction on how to coach their child to blow a party blower immediately prior to and during the injections, using modeling and role play with a pretend needle, followed by feedback and praise (10 - 12 minutes)</p> <p>2. Standard care control: waited until called for their immunization</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: 5-faces scale • Parent report of child pain: 10 cm VAS <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observational scale of behavioral distress • Behavioral approach-avoidance and distress scale • Child self-report of fear: 5-faces scale • Parent report of child distress: 10 cm VAS • Parent report of child fear: 10 cm VAS • Nurse report of child distress: 10 cm VAS <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: NIMH grant R29 MH44301 and support from The Institute for Behavioral Research at The University of Georgia</p>

Blount 1992 (Continued)

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	High risk	Potential source of bias related to validity of measurement tool with participant young age

Caprilli 2007
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 54 control, 54 treatment Sex of children: 52 M, 56 F Age range of children: 4 - 13 years Mean age range of children: 6.67 ± 3.19 (intervention); 7.07 ± 3.47 (control) Needle procedure: venepuncture Diagnosis of child: none given Inclusion criteria: native-born, Italian-speaking children Exclusion criteria: significant hearing or visual impairments, cognitive disorders, previous experience of hospitalization Setting: Anna Meyer Pediatric Hospital, Florence, Italy
Interventions	1. Music distraction: Live musicians played and sang music before, during, and after blood sampling. Parents were present and the child was invited to join in the music. Approximately 20 minutes.

Caprilli 2007 (Continued)

2. Standard medical care control: Children in this group received standard medical care. The doctor and nurse who performed the procedure were the same for the control and the music groups, and they were instructed to maintain their normal modes of consolation and/or distraction.

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Wong Baker Faces Scale Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended form of Observational Scale of Behavioral Distress (OSBD-A) (Phase 2 used in analyses) Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: November 2003 to February 2004 Funding: Anna Meyer Foundation Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "children were randomly assigned to one of two groups". Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	High risk	Had a potential source of bias related to the specific study design (e.g. timing of parent ratings)

Cassidy 2002
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 33 control, 29 treatment Sex of children: 28 M, 34 F

Cassidy 2002 (Continued)

Age range of children: 5 years

Mean age range of children: not reported

Needle procedure: DPTP immunization

Diagnosis of child: none

Inclusion criteria: 5 years old, due to receive standard DPTP preschool immunization, in good health, developmentally normal, parent/guardian agreement to participate after initial recruitment contact

Exclusion criteria: previously immunized with DPTP vaccine, previously hospitalized, the presence of any acute or chronic medical condition

Setting: 2 urban pediatric practices in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Interventions	1. Audio-visual distraction: Age-appropriate TV musical cartoon 2. Blank screen standard care control: TV was present but off
Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Faces Pain Scale (FPS) • Experimenter rating of child pain: Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Pain Scale (CHEOPS), from videotaped procedures • Experimenter rating of child pain: Child Facial Coding System (CFCS) Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent rating of child anxiety: 10 cm VAS Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: study dates not reported Funding: Dalhousie Medical School Research Foundation Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "subjects were randomly assigned...using a standard randomization table" p.110 Par 2
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of an open random allocation schedule (e.g. random-number table)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No reasons for missing data provided and unclear of potential impact on outcomes

Cassidy 2002 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems (e.g. non-neutral control stimulus)

Cavender 2004
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 23 control, 20 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 19 M, 24 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 11years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 7.88 ± 1.74 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: venepuncture or IV insertion</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: surgical (n = 11), trauma (n = 7), vomiting (n = 9), other (n = 16)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 11 years old, English-speaking, has medical order for venepuncture or IV insertion</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: children with chronic illness, children presenting with possible child abuse</p> <p>Setting: emergency department of private 322-bed, pediatric medical center in the Southwestern USA</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Distraction + parental positioning: Standard care with the addition of instructions from child life specialists on positioning and distraction. Parents engaged their child with the distraction by asking questions and reminding them to concentrate</p> <p>2. Standard care control</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report during procedure: Wong Baker FACES Pain Rating <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report during procedure: Glasses Fear Scale Parent and Child Life Specialist report of child fear (during procedure, post-procedure): Glasses Fear Scale Child Life Specialist report of child distress: Procedural Behavior Checklist (PBCL) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: Les Femmes du Monde of Dallas, Texas</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
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Cavender 2004 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomly assigned...by a table of random numbers" p.36 Par 2
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of an open random allocation schedule (e.g. random-number table)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists (e.g. reliability of fear scale)

Chen 1999
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 25 control, 25 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 67% M, 33% F</p> <p>Age range of children: 3 - 18 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 7.3 ± 3.7 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: 3 lumbar punctures (LPs; baseline, post-intervention, follow-up)</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: acute lymphoblastic leukemia</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: diagnosis of acute lymphoblastic leukemia, 3 to 18 years, English- or Spanish-speaking</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: Outpatient Children's Center for Cancer and Blood Diseases at the Children's Hospital Los Angeles, USA</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Brief alteration of memory: Treatment was conducted at 2 time points: after the first LP and before the second LP. The therapist conducted a memory interview with the child and encouraged the child to re-evaluate their reactions to the LP through enhancing their beliefs about the efficacy of their coping strategies, realistically appraise their responses to the LP, and increase the accuracy of their subjective memory. The therapist and child discussed differences between the child's memories and observed behaviors/self-reports. Children were encouraged to remember successful coping attempts. Children</p>

Chen 1999 (Continued)

wrote down memories discussed on a fluorescent card with a cartoon child thinking about his or her LP experience. Children took the card to the second LP.

2. Attentional control: Children spent the same amount of time with the therapist as the treatment group, but were engaged in non-procedure-related activities (e.g. drawing). Children in both groups received support, encouragement, and preparation from staff, including information and demonstration with dolls.

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: VAS (10 cm) post-procedure • Parent rating of child pain: VAS (10 cm) post-procedure Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report of anxiety: VAS (10 cm) post-procedure • Parent rating of child anxiety: VAS (10 cm) post-procedure • Physician assistant rating of child's procedural distress: VAS (10 cm) • Procedure Behavior Check List (PBCL) Physiological measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systolic and diastolic blood pressure ratings post-procedure • Heart rate post-procedure • Salivary cortisol post-procedure Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: study dates not reported Funding: Grant F31MH11365 from the National Institute of Mental Health and by Grant 3796 from the American Cancer Society, California Division. Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Reasons for missing data unlikely to be related to true outcome
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely (i.e. number of participants per group)

Chen 1999 (Continued)

Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes.
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Cohen 2015
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 30 control, 30 parenting training plus distraction, 30 distraction</p> <p>Sex of children: 44 M, 46 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 6½ years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 4.8 years ± 9.7 months</p> <p>Needle procedure: routine vaccinations</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 6 years, presenting for preschool immunizations</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: non-English speakers unable to complete measures, child having significant medical or developmental issues</p> <p>Setting: outpatient pediatric practice in the United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Bear Essentials parent training plus distraction: Parents received a laptop loaded with the “Bear Essentials” program to complete while in the waiting room. This is an interactive computer program with a narrator that explains parent behaviors that positively or negatively impact child distress during an immunization. In the treatment room, the nurse provided a portable DVD player and a selection of movies to the family to use during the procedure.</p> <p>2. Distraction only: Parents were provided with a laptop installed with parent-led computer games to use while in the waiting room. In the treatment room, the nurse made available a portable DVD player and a selection of movies to watch during the procedure. No direct training about optimal behavior was provided to the parents.</p> <p>3. Standard care control: Parents were provided treatment as usual. No training, movies, or other systematic distractions were provided.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Faces Pain Scale-Revised (FPS-R) • Parent report of child pain: VAS (100 mm) • Nurse report of child pain: VAS (100 mm) <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child procedural behaviors of crying, screaming, and negative emoting <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: Study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development at the National Institutes of Health (1R21HD047263-01)</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Cohen 2015 (Continued)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "computer generated random number table" p.3
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Quote: "condition assignment remained concealed in a binder"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes.

Crevatin 2016
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 100 control, 100 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 98 M, 102 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 13 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 8.6 years (treatment); 8.9 years (control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: venipuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: 12% (treatment) and 19% (control) with mixed chronic disease</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 13 years, at blood drawing center to have blood sample collected by venipuncture</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: patient history of epilepsy, use of topical, enteral or parenteral analgesics up to 8 hours before blood drawing, inability to have venipuncture performed on their hand or arm, presence of cognitive impairment or inability to report pain verbally</p> <p>Setting: blood-drawing center of tertiary-level children's hospital in Italy</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Hand-held computer distraction: Children played Angry Birds, a game in which they had to shoot birds into the pig's fortresses, on a hand-held computer. Children started to play the game 3 minutes before the procedure and then continued for a maximum of 3 minutes after the procedure.</p>

Crevatin 2016 (Continued)

2. Nurse-led low-tech distraction ('Standard care'): Children received various kinds of conventional distractions from a nurse (nurse singing a song, reading a book, blowing bubbles, performing a puppet show) starting 3 minutes before the procedure. The technique that most engaged the child was continued during the procedure.

Outcomes	Pain measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report (4 - 7 year-olds): FPS-R Child self-report (8 - 13 year-olds): Numerical rating scale (0 - 10) Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: March to June 2013 Funding: none stated Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "generated using a computer-based method" p.931
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "guaranteed using sealed consecutively numbered opaque envelopes" p.931
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Primary and secondary outcomes clearly stated and reported
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Ebrahimipour 2015
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 15 control, 15 treatment Sex of children: 15 M, 15 F Age range of children: 3 - 12 years

Ebrahimpour 2015 (Continued)

Mean age range of children: 7 ± 1.7 years (treatment), 7.5 ± 2.7 years (control)

Needle procedure: injection of insulin by syringe or insulin pen

Diagnosis of child: type I diabetes

Inclusion criteria: 3 - 12 years, have type 1 diabetes, mother administering insulin by syringe or insulin pen, observed/mother's report of child's behavioral distress during insulin injection, willing to participate in the study, home availability of computer

Exclusion criteria: morbidity of specific mental and physical disorders, uncooperative mothers or children in follow-up, acute recent problems (acute illnesses, hospitalization, death of close family members)

Setting: Isfahan Endocrine and Metabolism Research Center, Iran

Interventions

1. Interactive computer game: Children received an interactive computer game designed to teach them about diabetes and insulin injections. Children were asked to play the game at home at least once a week.

2. Control: No intervention

Outcomes

Distress measure:

- Observational Scale of Behavioral Distress-Revised (OSBD-R)

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Study dates: 2013

Funding: Isfahan Endocrine and Metabolism Research Center and deputy of research in Isfahan Medical Sciences University

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "allocated randomly". Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Ebrahimpour 2015 (Continued)

Other bias	High risk	Had potential source of bias likely to influence outcome (i.e. parents coded OSBD-R)
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Eland 1981
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 4 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 40 (10 in each group)</p> <p>Sex of children: 20 M, 20 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4.9 - 5.9 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: not reported</p> <p>Needle procedure: intramuscular injection</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none given</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: scheduled for pre-kindergarten physical examinations</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: private pediatrician's office in a Midwestern city in the United States with a population of 60,000</p>
Interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frigiderm coolant with cognitive information: Children were told by the nurse that they would have something sprayed on their leg that would not hurt, would make their leg feel cool, and would make the shot hurt less than other shots they have had. Children had a skin coolant sprayed on the injection site immediately prior to the injection. 2. Frigiderm coolant with no cognitive information: Children were told by the nurse that they would have something sprayed on their leg. Children had a skin coolant sprayed on the injection site immediately prior to the injection. 3. Control aerosol spray with cognitive information: Children were told by the nurse that they would have something sprayed on their leg that would not hurt, would make their leg feel cool, and would make the shot hurt less than other shots they have had. Children had aerosol air sprayed on their leg immediately prior to the injection. 4. Control aerosol spray with no cognitive information: Children were told by the nurse that they would have something sprayed on their leg. Children had aerosol air sprayed on their leg immediately prior to the injection.
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: color scale comprising 8 x 1½ inch color squares placed across the bottom of a white felt board representing different events related to varying levels of pain (0 - 3) post-procedure <p>Distress measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent verbal report: not anxious, somewhat anxious, very anxious • Nurse verbal report: not anxious, somewhat anxious, very anxious <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	We used a total N of 20 for this study (instead of 40) because we only assessed 2/4 conditions (control aerosol spray with cognitive information versus control aerosol spray with no cognitive information).

Eland 1981 (Continued)

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding: United States Public Health Service, Predoctoral Fellow, 3 F 31-NU-05153-01

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Unclear if participant blinding, but judged not likely to influence outcome measurement
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Potential source of bias related to outcome measurement (e.g. modified measure with "limited reliability" p.370 Par 4)

Fanurik 2000
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 80 control, 80 treatment Sex of children: not reported Age range of children: 2 - 16 years (mean age not reported) Needle procedure: IV insertion Diagnosis of child: none (undergoing elective outpatient gastrointestinal endoscopy) Inclusion criteria: 2 - 16 years old, generally healthy, would have EMLA applied for at least 60 min prior to their IV insertion Exclusion criteria: children with chart-documented, parent-reported, or suspected developmental delay or cognitive impairment Setting: pediatric outpatients in the Gastroenterology Division of the Arkansas Children's Hospital, USA

Fanurik 2000 (Continued)

Interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Age-appropriate distraction: Depending on child age different distracters were offered by nurse (e.g. bubbles, books, music) Typical intervention control: Parents and children were asked to use whatever coping strategies they would typically do (age-appropriate book was available in the room with no instruction)
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: 100 mm VAS <p>Distress measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioral distress (post-procedure): 6-point numerical scale Child self-report of anticipatory anxiety: 100 mm VAS Parental prediction of child anxiety: 100 mm VAS <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Children were assigned to one of four stratified age groups (2- 4 years, 5-8 years, 9-12 years, 13-16 years) and then randomized to the treatment or control group - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Imbalance in numbers for missing data across intervention groups
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Fowler-Kerry 1987
Study characteristics
Psychological interventions for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents (Review)

Fowler-Kerry 1987 (Continued)

Methods	RCT. 5 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 80 control, 120 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 100 M, 100 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4.5 - 6.5 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 5.5 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: immunization</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4.5 - 7 years old, healthy children</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: patients attending 1 of 3 community health clinics located near a large metropolitan area in Canada</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Music distraction through headphones: Age-appropriate music using headphones, played immediately prior to and during the injection.</p> <p>2. Suggestion: Children were told that the experimenter was going to help them when they had their injection. They wore headphones but no music was played.</p> <p>3. Music distraction and suggestion: Children were told that the experimenter was going to help them when they had their injection. They wore headphones and music was played.</p> <p>4. Control condition with headphones: Children did not receive distraction or suggestion, but did wear headphones.</p> <p>5. Control condition without headphones: Children did not receive distraction or suggestion, and did not wear headphones.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: 4-point VAS <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>We used a total N of 160 for this study (instead of 200), because we only included 4 of 5 interventions (Distraction versus Combined 2 Control Conditions and Suggestion versus Combined 2 Control Conditions).</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: grant from the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - randomly assigned with the restriction that there be equal numbers of boys and girls in each group - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Fowler-Kerry 1987 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Although authors report blinding of participants and personnel, the nature of psychological intervention precludes this
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment (see previous comment)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists (e.g., "failure of suggestion may be attributed to an ineffective suggestion statement" p.174 Par 2)

Gold 2006
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 10 control, 10 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 12 M, 8 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 8 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 10.2 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: IV</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: heterogeneous, 12/20 had "medical conditions"</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: awaiting MRI or CT scans, required IV placement</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: children with known or reported cognitive disabilities, taking pain medication, did not pass the cognitive and physical screening</p> <p>Setting: Department of Radiology at Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Virtual reality distraction: Standard care and VR game presented through a head-mounted display, which began 5 minutes before IV placement and continued for 5 minutes afterwards</p> <p>2. Standard care control: Topical anesthesia spray prior to IV placement</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child-self report: FPS-R, Wong Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale, VAS (IV pain intensity) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: donation</p>

Gold 2006 (Continued)

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Stratified according to age (7-9, 10-12), then randomized to condition - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely (i.e. nurse and parent report)
Other bias	High risk	Small sample size potential source of bias affecting outcomes

Gonzalez 1993
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 14 control, 14 treatment Sex of children: 21 M, 21 F Age range of children: 3 - 7 years Mean age of children: 4.9 ± 1.2 years (intervention); 4.6 ± 0.8 years (control) Needle procedure: Immunization Diagnosis of child: none Inclusion criteria: none given Exclusion criteria: none given Setting: primary care clinic at a large, urban public hospital in the United States
Interventions	1. Distraction: Prior to the procedure, mothers were instructed how to verbally distract their child during the medical procedure with modeling (through recording) and practice of example distractions. During the procedure, a large sign with distraction examples and a research assistant were available to cue parents.

Gonzalez 1993 (Continued)

2. No treatment control: Mothers listened to a short lecture and discussed transportation to the hospital.

3. Reassurance: Mothers taught and practised reassuring their child verbally during the medical procedure.

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Oucher Pain Rating Scale Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSBD-R • Modified Frankl Behavior Rating Scale Adverse events: None mentioned
Notes	We used a total N of 28 for this study (instead of 42) because we only included 2 of 3 intervention (Distraction versus Control). This is because there is already considerable existing research to suggest that reassurance is a distress-promoting strategy, and was therefore not included as one of the interventions assessed in this review. <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - using a block randomization procedure that took age into account - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk (e.g. research assistant ratings)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Goodenough 1997
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 117 (39 in each group)</p> <p>Sex of children: 73 M, 44 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 3.5 - 17.7 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: not reported</p> <p>Needle procedure: venipuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none given (19.7% receiving investigation for chronic illness, 30.8% receiving routine investigation prior to hospital admission, 9.4% undergoing assessment of blood medication levels, 40% being treated for a variety of complaints)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 3 - 17 years, consecutively scheduled to undergo venipuncture</p> <p>Exclusion: a major mental handicap</p> <p>Setting: Sydney Children's Hospital, Australia</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Placebo cream plus suggestion: Children were given a placebo cream from a brightly-wrapped container as the nurse said: "We are trying out a new special cream. I am going to put some cream on your arm that might make the needle hurt less."</p> <p>2. Placebo cream alone: Children were given a placebo cream from a plain white wrapped container as the nurse said: "I am going to put some cream on your arm."</p> <p>3. No cream control: No cream was applied and the nurse did not say anything beyond standard procedural instruction</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: FPS post-procedure Behavioral: Observer rating of child behavioral reaction to pain during procedure <p>Distress measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Children's Anxiety and Pain Scale (CAPS) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>We used a total N of 78 for this study (instead of 117) because we only included 2 of 3 interventions (placebo cream + Suggestion versus placebo cream alone).</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: Big Brother Movement, Brambles, Boots Co. (Australia), and private donations. Placebo cream was kindly supplied by the Pharmacy Department, Prince of Wales Hospital, Australia</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - stratified by age - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Goodenough 1997 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Reasons for missing data unlikely to be related to true outcome
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Gupta 2006
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 75 (25 in each group)</p> <p>Sex of children: 44 M, 31 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 8.9 ± 2.1 years (distraction); 8.6 ± 2.4 years (balloon inflation); 8.8 ± 2.1 years (control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: venepuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: ASA physical status I - II, undergoing elective surgery</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: ASA physical status I - II, undergoing elective surgery</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: children with delayed milestones, cardiac or neurological impairment, or failure to cannulate on the first attempt</p> <p>Setting: Not specified, India</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Distraction group: Children compressed and released a rubber ball in the palm of their hand which was not to be cannulated.</p> <p>2. Balloon group: Children were asked to inflate a balloon at least for 20 seconds before initiation of the venipuncture. The cannula insertion was performed during the act of forceful expiration.</p> <p>3. Control group: No rubber ball or balloon inflation</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: VAS 10 cm

Gupta 2006 (Continued)

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Study dates: January 1, 2005 to July 31, 2005

Funding: none stated

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "consecutive pediatric patients were randomized with a computer generated table of random numbers" p.1372 Par 3
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes reported incompletely for inclusion in meta-analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Harrison 1991
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 50 control, 50 treatment Sex of children: 51 M, 49 F Age range of children: 6 - 12 years Mean age range of children: 8.4 years Needle Procedure: venous blood sampling Diagnosis of child: none given Inclusion criteria: 6 - 12 years Exclusion criteria: none given

Harrison 1991 (Continued)

Setting: 4 hospital laboratories in Kuwait

Interventions	<p>1. Preparation: Children were read a picture book just prior to the procedure that described the venous blood sampling procedure, why it is carried out, and what happens to the blood after it has been collected. The story stressed that pain is noticeable during the procedure but not unbearable, and that the procedure is less painful if you relax your arm and cooperate with the technician. Children were encouraged to ask questions.</p> <p>2. No preparation control: No specific description was mentioned in the study. However, it was noted that initial observations revealed that laboratory technicians generally made no attempt to prepare children or to talk to them through the procedure. If children protested and struggled, their strategy was to physically restrain the child and complete the procedure. Often, parents were recruited to help.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: VAS (0 - 5) • Parent observer-report of child pain: VAS (0 - 5) <p>Distress measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent observer report of child's fear: VAS (0 - 5) <p>Physiological measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radial pulse rate post-procedure <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: Kuwait University Project MU072</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of exclusions to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk (e.g. some parent report missing)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Harrison 1991 (Continued)

Other bias	High risk	Had a potential source of bias related to the specific study design (e.g. potential impact of group setting)
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Huet 2011
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 15 control, 14 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 16 M, 13 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 5 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: not reported (median = 8 years and 9 years)</p> <p>Needle procedure: local dental anesthetic</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: not reported</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: not reported</p> <p>Setting: Department of Pediatric Dentistry at Rennes University Hospital, France</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Hypnosis: Hypnosis followed the 3-step Ericksonian procedure and was directed by a trained hypnotherapist. Hypnotic induction began in the dentist's chair and focused on images, suggestions, and stories of interest to the child identified during an initial interview. The hypnotherapist spoke throughout the dental anesthesia and treatment, incorporating aspects of the intervention.</p> <p>2. Standard care control: Children underwent the same procedures without hypnosis. The initial interview included reassuring explanations about the usual protocol.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: VAS 0 - 10 Modified Objective Pain Score (MOPS) (0 - 10) <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modified Yale preoperative anxiety scale (mYAPS) at time of dental anesthesia <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: over a 3-month period with year not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomly assigned by lottery" (p.426)

Huet 2011 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data minimal and unlikely to be related to true outcome
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems

Inal 2012
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 62 control, 61 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 62 M, 61 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 9.36 ± 1.96 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: venepuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: heterogeneous</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 12 years old, required blood tests</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: neurodevelopmentally delayed, verbal difficulties, hearing or vision impairments, had taken an analgesic within last 6 hours, had a history of syncope due to blood draws.</p> <p>Setting: Pediatric Clinic of Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul University</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Distraction: Children looked at “Flippits®” distraction cards while a nurse asked the child questions about the cards.</p> <p>2. Standard care control: Children received no intervention.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: FPS-R • Caregiver/Parent report: FPS-R • Nurse report: FPS-R <p>Distress measure:</p>

Inal 2012 (Continued)

- Caregiver/Parent report: Anxiety set of CAPS
- Scales (CAPS)
- Nurse report: CAPS

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Study dates: January 14 to February 20, 2010

Funding: none stated

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomized with a computer-generated table of random numbers" (p. 212 Par 6)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of an open random allocation schedule (e.g. random-number table)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Jefferies 2007
Study characteristics

Methods RCT. 3 arms.

Participants

Number of children: 8 control, 19 distraction (10 = investigator-selected and 9 = self-selected)

Sex of children: 17 M, 15 F

Age range of children: 11 - 17 years

Mean age of children: 14.06 ± 2.31 years

Needle procedure: phase II of allergy testing involving injection

Diagnosis of child: none reported

Jefferies 2007 (Continued)

Inclusion criteria: 11 - 17 years old, required environmental or food allergen testing, parental presence, ability to read and write in English

Exclusion criteria: bee venom allergy testing, cognitive and developmental disability

Setting: outpatient allergy testing clinic within large medical centre located in a moderate-size metropolitan area of the northeastern United States

Interventions

1. Distraction (investigator-selected): Children watched a nursing recruitment video targeting an adolescent audience prior to and during allergy testing.
2. Distraction (self-selected): Children selected 1 distracter from collection of music, audio books, or videos.
3. Usual care control: Received no intervention and consisted of typical communication between children and the nurse

Outcomes

Pain measure:

- Child self-report: Adolescent Pediatric Pain Tool (APPT)
- Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES scale (0 - 10)

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Phase I allergy testing was used to determine the presence of non-reactive allergens. Distraction was resumed during Phase 2 testing, so only Phase II testing was used in the analyses for this review. Phase 1 involved an N of 32, while Phase 2 involved an N of 27; therefore, the total N reported for this study is 27.

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding: grant funding was provided by the Foundation of the New York State Nurses Association and the Delta Pi chapter of Sigma Theta Tau International

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Participants randomly assigned "using a computer-generated random numbers table" (p. 175 Par 2)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear if all appropriate safeguards taken with assignment envelopes (i.e. sequentially numbered or opaque)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "unblinded experimental design" (p. 172 Par 7)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "unblinded experimental design" and no blinding of self-report of outcome assessment (p. 172 Par 7)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data for phase included in current review

Jefferies 2007 (Continued)

Selective reporting (re-reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems (e.g. low statistical power)

Kamath 2013
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 80 control, 80 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 85 M, 75 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 10 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 7.6 ± 3.5 years (treatment girls), 7.8 ± 3.2 years (treatment boys), 7.2 ± 3.0 years (control girls), 7.6 ± 3.4 years (control boys)</p> <p>Needle procedure: local anesthetic dental injection</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none specified</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 10 years, undergoing dental treatment, requiring the administration of nerve blocks, had experienced the administration of local anesthesia previously and, based on a pre-operative behavioral assessment using the Frankl scale, demonstrated negative behavior during pretreatment evaluation</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: dental clinics in India</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Write In The Air Using Leg Intervention: Children had a topical anesthetic gel applied to the injection site and were made to relax and breathe deeply to a count of 10. Children were then told to raise their right leg and write their name in the air continuously and slowly throughout the procedure. The technique was also demonstrated to them. The children were told that writing slowly and neatly would help decrease any discomfort anticipated during the procedure. Reframing techniques (euphemistic phrases) were used to describe the injection.</p> <p>2. Control: Children had a topical anesthetic gel applied to the injection site and were made to relax and breathe deeply to a count of 10. Children were told to continue with deep breathing. Reframing techniques (euphemistic phrases) were used to describe the injection.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report (6 - 10 year-olds): FPS-R Behavioural (4 - 5 year-olds): Modified Toddler-Preschooler Postoperative Pain Scale (TPPPS) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias
Psychological interventions for needle-related procedural pain and distress in children and adolescents (Review)

Kamath 2013 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "flipping a coin" (p. 45)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes.

Katz 1987
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms
Participants	<p>Number of children: 18 control, 18 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 24 M, 12 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 11 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 8.3 ± 1.68 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: BMA</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: baseline self-reported pain score > 50 (0 - 100), baseline self-reported fear score > 4 (1 - 7), PBRS-R > 4 (0 - 33), nurse rating of child anxiety > 3 (1 - 5)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none reported.</p> <p>Setting: Hematology-Oncology clinic at Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, USA</p>
Interventions	<p>1.Hypnosis: Children received training in hypnosis and self-hypnosis from trained psychologist prior to needle procedure. Hypnotic induction used eye fixation with or without eye closure, active imagery tailored to child's interests, deep muscle relaxation, and suggestions. Children were cued to use hypnosis during actual procedure.</p>

Katz 1987 (Continued)

2. Non-directed play control: Children engaged in play sessions designed to match the amount of time and attention from a psychologist prior to the needle procedure. No discussions about the child's illness or treatment were initiated.

Outcomes

Pain measure:

- Child self-report: 0 - 100 thermometer

Distress measure:

- Child self-report: fear self-report
- Nurse report of child anxiety: 1 - 5 Likert Scale
- Behavioural child anxiety: PBRs-R

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

We only used data from the first BMA procedure (i.e. post-treatment 1)

Study dates: September 1979 to July 1982

Funding: grant #R01-6292 from the National Cancer Institute

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - stratified by sex - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-reported outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Potential source of bias related to timing of outcome measurement (e.g. sometimes after multiple procedures)

Kleiber 2001

Study characteristics

Kleiber 2001 (Continued)

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 22 control, 22 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 11 M, 33 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 7 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 62.8 ± 16.7 months (intervention); 59.4 ± 11.7 months (control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: IV Insertion</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: being treated or evaluated for non-life-threatening conditions such as chronic urinary tract infections, urinary incontinence, chronic constipation, growth failure, reactive airway disease</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: no neurological or sensory impairment at IV site, child able to distinguish between biggest and smallest in order to complete Oucher Pain scale, parent with legal custody agreed to be with child during procedure, parent able to speak and read English</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none reported</p> <p>Setting: large Midwestern tertiary care hospital in the United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Parent coaching and distraction: Parents viewed an educational video on distraction that provided rationale, suggestions, and modeling of effective distraction with children. Children remained with their parents during the video and were involved in selecting a distracter with their parents.</p> <p>2. Standard care control: Individual practitioners determined use of EMLA and parents were allowed to accompany their child during the procedure.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Oucher Pain Rating Scale <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent report: Perception of Procedures Questionnaire-Revised (PPQ-R) Behavioral: OSBD-R <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Although not stated in the paper, personal communication with the author confirmed randomization was achieved via a random table of numbers.</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: NIH-NINR predoctoral award #F31 NR07107-01, and National Research Service Award #T32-NR07082-02</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - permuted block randomization used to assure that a balanced number of children with histories of high distress were randomized to the control and experimental groups. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Kleiber 2001 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report and parent-report of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Reasons for missing data unlikely to be related to true outcome and balanced across intervention groups
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems (e.g. low reliability of parent outcome measure)

Kristjansdottir 2010
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 39 control, 79 treatment Sex of children: 63 M, 55 F Age range of children: 13 - 15 years Mean age of children: 14 ± 0.18 years Needle procedure: polio immunization Diagnosis of child: none (community sample) Inclusion criteria: Icelandic-speaking adolescents for a ninth grade immunization Exclusion criteria: none reported Setting: school in Iceland
Interventions	1. Music distraction (with headphones): Adolescents listened to music using headphones. 2. Music distraction (without headphones): Adolescents listened to music from loudspeakers. 3. Standard care control: Nurses maintained their normal modes of caring, which were to comfort and guide the adolescents verbally.
Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: 0 - 10 VAS Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: study dates not reported Funding: none stated

Kristjansdottir 2010 (Continued)

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "table of random numbers was used to randomize into groups" (p. 20 Par 11)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of an open random allocation schedule (e.g. random-number table)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Kuttner 1987
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 8 control, 17 treatment Sex of children: not reported Age range of children: 3 - 6 years Mean age of children: not reported Needle procedure: BMA Diagnosis of child: leukemia Inclusion criteria: leukemia patients who had expressed difficulty in coping with recurrent BMAs and LPs that constituted an essential part of their treatment for cancer Exclusion criteria: none reported Setting: treatment/surgery room at children's hospital in Canada
Interventions	1. Hypnosis: Hypnotic techniques included using the child's favorite story for hypnotic suggestion and reframing of the experience. Children practised the therapist-led technique prior to the procedure. Procedural and sensory information was interwoven into the storyline.

Kuttner 1987 (Continued)

2. Distraction: Distracters included books, bubbles, and toys.
3. Standard care control: Standard medical practice included information, reassurance, and support.

Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: interval picture 5–point scale • Observer report: interval picture 5–point scale • Physician report: interval picture 5–point scale • Parent report: interval picture 5–point scale • Nurse report: interval picture 5–point scale <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: interval picture 5–point scale • Physician report: interval picture 5–point scale • Parent report: interval picture 5–point scale • Nurse report: interval picture 5–point scale • Behavioral: PBRs-R <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Data necessary for the meta-analysis pooling (i.e. means and SDs) was reported for the PBRs-R only. Also, because there were 2 treatment sessions, data were reported for 3 time points (i.e. baseline, 1st intervention, 2nd intervention). For the analyses in this review, we used data for the 1st intervention only.</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: BC Health Care Research Foundation Grant #54-82-2.</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of exclusions to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk. One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely.

Kuttner 1987 (Continued)

Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design (e.g. small sample size)
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Liossi 1999
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 10 control, 20 treatment (10 = hypnosis)</p> <p>Sex of children: 17 M, 13 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 5 - 15 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 8 ± 2.5 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: BMA</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: leukemia</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 5 - 15 years old, leukemia diagnosis whose medical protocol required at least 2 BMAs within 2½ months</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: previous therapy with hypnosis or cognitive behavioral (CB) coping, or both, concurrent treatment during the project with analgesic or psychotropic medication, a major affective disorder or other psychiatric diagnosis</p> <p>Setting: treatment room of hospital clinic in Greece</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Cognitive behavioral (CB) Intervention: This condition involved relaxation training, breathing exercises, and cognitive restructuring.</p> <p>2. Hypnosis: Hypnosis was induced by visual imagery (favorite place, activity, or television program) and analgesic suggestion was given after several minutes (numbness, topical/local/glove anesthesia). Relaxation techniques were also taught in sessions. As in standard care, children also received a lidocaine injection.</p> <p>3. Standard care control: Children received a standard lidocaine injection.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES Scale <p>Distress (anxiety) measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES Scale • PBCL <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Although it is not stated in the paper, personal communication with author confirmed that randomization was achieved by a random table of numbers.</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Liossi 1999 (Continued)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	High risk	Quote: "the small number of subjects in this study seriously compromise power and may yield spuriously high correlations" (p. 112 Par 3)

Liossi 2003
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 4 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 20 control, 40 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: Not reported</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 16 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 8.73 ± 2.86 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: LP</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 16 years old, with leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, undergoing regular LPs over a 4-year period</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: previous hypnosis treatment, concurrent treatment during the project with analgesic or psychotropic medication, major affective disorder or other psychiatric diagnosis</p> <p>Setting: Hematology/Oncology Department of the Children's Hospital Aglaia Kyriakou, Athens, Greece</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Hypnosis (direct): Prior to the procedure, children practised analgesic hypnotic suggestions (request for numbness, topical/local/glove anesthesia, and switchbox). This was repeated during the procedure with the help of the therapist.</p>

Liossi 2003 (Continued)

2. Hypnosis (indirect): Prior to the procedure, children practised hypnotic suggestion to experience immediate relaxation and adaptation to discomfort. This was repeated during the procedure with the help of the therapist.

3. Standard care with attention control: Included elements such as development of rapport, non-medical play, and non-medical verbal interactions (e.g. discussing school, activities, sports, etc). New coping skills were not introduced.

4. Standard care control: Children received no therapist contact or treatment intervention, but, like all patients, received standard interventions provided by the hospital staff for pain control during LPs (i.e. medical and nursing staff offered information, support, and reassurance).

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES Scale Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES Scale • Behavioral: PBCL Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	We used a total N of 60 for this study (instead of 80) because we only included 3 of 4 conditions (Direct + indirect hypnosis versus attentional control with standard medical treatment). Outcomes were assessed at various time points; however, for this review we only used the 'intervention' time point. Study dates: over a 4-year period (study years not reported) Funding: none stated Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Liossi 2006

Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 30 control (15 = with attention), 15 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 23 M, 22 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6-16 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 8.84 ± 2.86 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: LP</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 16 years old, Greek-speaking patients with leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: Previous therapy with hypnosis, concurrent treatment during the project with analgesia or psychotropic medication, major affective disorder or other psychiatric diagnosis</p> <p>Setting: Hematology/Oncology Department of the Children's Hospital Algaia Kriakou, Athens, Greece</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Hypnosis (and EMLA): Prior to the procedure, hypnosis was practiced and involved visual imagery (favorite place, activity, or television program) and analgesic suggestion was given after several minutes (numbness, topical/local/glove anesthesia, and switchbox). EMLA was applied 60 minutes prior to the procedure and children were cued by a therapist to use the hypnosis during the procedure.</p> <p>2. Attention control (and EMLA): Prior to the procedure, children met with a therapist and engaged in non-medical play and non-medical verbal interactions. Children also had EMLA applied 60 minutes prior to the procedure.</p> <p>3. EMLA only: : All patients received standard interventions provided by the hospital staff for pain control during LPs (i.e., medical and nursing staff offered information, support, and reassurance, and EMLA cream was applied approximately 60 min before the procedure).</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES Scale <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES Scale Behavioral: Procedure Behavior Checklist (PBCL) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>We used a total N of 30 for this study (instead of 45) because we only included 2 of 3 conditions (EMLA + Hypnosis versus EMLA + Attention). Outcomes were assessed at various time points; however, for this review we only used the outcomes assessed closest to the procedure (i.e., during the procedure or after the procedure if a during procedure outcome was not available).</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Liossi 2006 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"randomly allocated...with the use of a table of random numbers" p.308 Par 9
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of an open random allocation schedule (e.g., random number table)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Liossi 2009
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 15 control, 15 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 14 M, 16 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 16 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 8.5 ± 2.21 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: venepuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis: pediatric outpatients</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 7 - 16 years old, Greek-speaking patients with cancer, off active treatment and undergoing regular venepuncture as part of disease status monitoring, had 1 parent in attendance</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: major affective psychiatric disorders within last 5 years, concurrent treatment during project with analgesic or psychotropic medication, no clearly visible veins as judged by nurse performing procedure, diagnosis of anxiety or mood disorder or other psychiatric diagnosis in past 5 years</p> <p>Setting: Hematology/Oncology Department, Athens, Greece</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Hypnosis (and EMLA): Prior to the procedure, hypnosis was practised and involved visual imagery (favorite place, activity, or television program) and analgesic suggestion was given after several minutes (numbness, topical/local/glove anesthesia, and switchbox). Children were then taught self-hypnosis following an abbreviated version of Gardner's model. EMLA was applied 60 minutes prior to the procedure and children were cued by their parent to use the hypnosis during the procedure.</p>

Liossi 2009 (Continued)

2. Attention control (and EMLA): Prior to the procedure, children met with a therapist and engaged in non-medical play and non-medical verbal interactions. Children also had EMLA applied 60 minutes prior to the procedure

3. EMLA only: Treated only with EMLA cream applied to the intact skin for approximately 60 minutes before the procedure. The other 2 groups also received the same EMLA application.

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: 100 mm VAS Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: 100 mm VAS (procedure-related) • Behavioral measure: PBCL Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	The study involved 3 time points (Time 1, Time 2, and Time 3) but we only included Time 1 which occurred during the venepuncture and closest to the intervention. Times 2 and 3 were 3 and 6 months after the initial session and did not involve therapist-led intervention; therefore, we did not include them in this review. Also, we used a total N of 30 for this study (instead of 45) because we only included 2 of 3 conditions (EMLA + hypnosis versus EMLA + attention). <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomly allocated using computer-generated random positive integers (p. 256 Par 4)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Used an open random allocation schedule (p. 256 par 11)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Luthy 2013

Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 27 control, 27 treatment (distraction)</p> <p>Sex of children: 32 M, 36 F (across all 3 arms)</p> <p>Age range of children: 2 - 12.5 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 5.2 ± 3.4 years (across all 3 arms)</p> <p>Needle procedure: vaccinations</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 2 - 12 years, child in need of routine vaccinations, parent must have been present for at least 1 of the child's previous vaccinations</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: children who were diabetic, had poor extremity circulation, had previous allergic reaction to any topical anesthetic, parents with more than 1 child in need of vaccinations</p> <p>Setting: pediatric office located in the second largest county in Utah, United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1.DVD Distraction: Children watched a movie on a small portable DVD player before, during, and after the vaccination.</p> <p>2.Vapocoolant Spray: A vapocoolant spray was administered to the child for 3 to 7 seconds immediately before the vaccination.</p> <p>3.Control: Children received no intervention but were given the vaccination as usual.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent report of child pain: Wong Baker FACES Pain Scale <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent report of child anxiety: single-item scale (0 - 5) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>We did not include the vapocoolant spray condition in this review.</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: Brigham Young University College of Nursing Research and Scholarship Council</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "computer randomized" (p. 353)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of envelopes without appropriate safeguards stated

Luthy 2013 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design (e.g. underpowered, unclear if other interventions delivered by parents beforehand, use of restraint)

McCarthy 2010

Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 293 control, 249 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 280 M, 262 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 10 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 6.95 ± 1.90 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: IV needle insertion</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: gastroenterology clinic (45%), nephrology (17%), endocrinology (12%), pulmonary (8%), cardiology (3%), other clinics (15%, primarily radiology)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 10 years old, undergoing a scheduled IV needle insertion for a diagnostic medical procedure</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: developmental disabilities, limited English language skills to answer study questions, children with cancer</p> <p>Setting: 3 Midwestern children's hospitals in the United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Parent distraction coaching training: Parent received information using educational materials, video, and discussion with research assistant on providing distraction to their child. The parent and child then selected distracters such as books, toys, and video games.</p> <p>2. Routine care control: Parents were told to interact normally with their child.</p> <p>Distraction items were available in the treatment room with no direction to use them.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Oucher Pain Rating Scale

McCarthy 2010 (Continued)

Distress measures:

- Parent report: single item ("How stressed was your child today during the IV procedure?")
- Behavioral: OSBD-R

Physiological measure:

- Salivary cortisol, "measured by % change in cortisol levels between the matched clinic and baseline cortisol levels"

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding: R01 Grant No. NR05269-01A2 from the National Institute for Nursing Research

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "randomly assigned" - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Although authors report blinding of personnel, parents aware of group assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of parent-reported outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Considerable variation in numbers of missing data across outcomes; reasons not provided
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	High risk	Had a potential source of bias likely to influence outcome (e.g. "control group contamination" p. 137)

Meiri 2016
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 20 control, 40 treatment (medical clown) Sex of children: 53 M, 47 F (across all 3 arms) Age range of children: 2 - 10 years

Meiri 2016 (Continued)

Mean age range of children: 5.3 ± 2.5 years (across all 3 arms)

Needle procedure: IV cannulation or blood draw

Diagnosis of child: none reported

Inclusion criteria: 2 - 10 years, required blood sampling/line insertion for clinical reasons

Exclusion criteria: acutely ill and unstable, or potentially acutely ill and unstable

Setting: emergency department and inpatient ward at pediatric hospital in Israel

Interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical clown: A trained medical clown entertained and distracted the child with funny actions (inflating a comical balloon, humorous noises of animals, playing an accordion, singing funny songs) starting 10 minutes before the procedure and ending when the child left the room after the procedure. 2. Local anesthesia by EMLA (active control group): Local anesthesia was applied on the skin surface of the injection site. After 50 minutes, the procedure was performed in the routine way. 3. Standard clinical method (control group): Standard procedure was practised. The child lay on the bed while the parent was holding and talking to the child. A nurse held the hand of the child as the physician took the blood sample.
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Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: scale of 10 faces (0 - 10) • Parent report of child pain: VAS (10 cm) • Pediatrician report of child pain: VAS (10 cm) <p>Distress measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent report of child anxiety: VAS (10 cm) • Pediatric report of child anxiety: VAS (10 cm) • Duration of child crying (minutes) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
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Notes	<p>We did not include the EMLA-only group in this review.</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: non-restrictive grant from MAGI foundation.</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>
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Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "by order of arrival". Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment

Meiri 2016 (Continued)

All outcomes

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear as number of participants per group not clearly reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Primary and secondary outcomes clearly stated and reported
Other bias	High risk	Potential source of bias related to measurement of outcomes

Miguez-Navarro 2016
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 70 control, 70 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 81 M, 59 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 3 - 11 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 6.82 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: venipuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 3 - 11 years, required venipuncture</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: psychomotor retardation, chronic pathologies, any consciousness disorder, classified as Priority 1 or 2 (in a system of 5 levels of triage), parents or guardians did not sign the informed consent</p> <p>Setting: emergency department in Madrid, Spain</p>
Interventions	<p>1.Video distraction: From the beginning of the procedure, children were shown short videos of cartoons frequently watched by Spanish children using a portable DVD player. The videos were chosen by each child. Parents were not allowed in the procedure room.</p> <p>2. Control: Standard venipuncture procedures were followed.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report (3 - 7 year olds): Wong Baker FACES scale • Child self-report (8 - 11 year olds): Numerical rating scale (0 - 10) <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Groninger Distress Scale <p>Physiological measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart rate: beats per minute <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	Study dates: July to December 2011.

Miguez-Navarro 2016 (Continued)

Funding: none stated

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "generated by Research Randomizer" (p. 2)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely (i.e. heart rate)
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design (e.g. parents not allowed in intervention group only)

Miller 2016
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 5 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 20 control, 19 or 20 per treatment arm Sex of children: 48 M, 50 F Age range of children: 3 - 12 years Mean age range of children: 6.73 ± 2.71 years Needle procedure: IV cannulation Diagnosis of child: mixed (34% trauma, 27% gastrointestinal, 39% generic medical conditions) Inclusion criteria: 3 - 12 years, required an IV cannulation procedure Exclusion criteria: unconscious or required high-level medical care, had cognitive difficulties impacting use of self-reported outcome measures, had uncorrected visual impairment impacting the effective use of interventions, were non-English-speaking Setting: emergency department at the Royal Children's Hospital, Brisbane, Australia

Miller 2016 (Continued)

Interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ditto distraction: Children had access to interactive games and stories on a Ditto device during the procedure. The distraction stories and games use multisensory stimuli including animated visual content, sound, and vibration to divert a child's attention away from painful and distressing medical procedures. 2. Ditto procedural preparation: Children had access to an interactive procedural preparation story on a Ditto device before the procedure. The story informs the child about the steps in the upcoming procedure and what the child can do to help staff during the procedure. 3. Ditto combined procedural preparation and distraction: Children had access to a Ditto device for both the procedural preparation story before the procedure and interactive stories and games as distraction during the procedure. 4. PlayStation portable: Children had access to a Sony handheld PlayStation Portable and interactive games during the procedure. 5. Standard distraction ('Usual Care'): Children had access to toys, nursing, and caregiver interaction as in standard protocol.
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES scale (during procedure) • Caregiver/parent report of child pain: VAS (during procedure) • Faces, Legs, Activity, Crying, Consolability (FLACC): (during procedure) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: March 2011 to July 2012</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "block randomization". Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "use of consecutively-numbered sealed opaque envelopes" (p. 446)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Miller 2016 (Continued)

Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes
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Minute 2012
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 50 control, 47 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 49 M, 48 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 10 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 7 years (median)</p> <p>Needle procedure: IV cannulation and venipuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 10 years, needed to undergo IV cannulation and venipuncture</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: positive history for epilepsy, known hypersensitivity to amide anesthetics, impossibility for the personnel to execute the procedure on the hand or elbow, impossibility for the child to cooperate and play with the video game</p> <p>Setting: pediatric clinic, gastroenterology service, and day hospital of pediatric hospital in Trieste, Italy</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Active distraction: Children had EMLA cream applied to the injection site at least 60 minutes before the procedure. The procedure was explained step by step to the child and parent, with the child routinely sitting on the parent's legs. During the procedure, children were shown a simple interactive video game in which they had to aim at different targets using a single-handed remote as a pointer. Children were instructed to aim at the target and try to concentrate on the video.</p> <p>2. Conventional care: Standard protocol was followed. Children had EMLA cream applied to the injection site at least 60 minutes before the procedure. The procedure was explained step by step to the child and parent, with the child routinely sitting on the parent's legs.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: FPS-R • FLACC <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: April to December 2009</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomization procedure managed by an independent statistician...using a computer program" (p. 79)

Minute 2012 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "guaranteed through use of closed opaque envelopes numbered sequentially" (p. 79)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	ITT analysis and no missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design (e.g. application of other interventions between groups)

Mutlu 2015a
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 44 control, 44 treatment (balloon inflation)</p> <p>Sex of children: 48 M, 40 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 9 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 10.39 ± 1.08 years (treatment balloon inflation), 10.36 ± 1.12 years (control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: venipuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 9 - 12 years, presented at the blood testing room</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: taken analgesic drugs within 24 hours prior to the blood sampling procedure, had fever, mental or neurological disorders, a medical history of fainting, chronic diseases that necessitated frequent blood sampling procedures, previously undergone surgery</p> <p>Setting: blood testing room of pediatric department of large research hospital in Istanbul, Turkey</p>
Interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balloon Inflation: Before the procedure, children were asked to choose a balloon of the color of their choice and inflate it. The balloon was then deflated. During the procedure, the child inflated the balloon again. 2. Cough Trick: [k1] Before the procedure, children were told that they would be asked to cough while their blood was being taken. As a preliminary exercise, the children were asked before the procedure to take a deep breath and then cough actively. During the procedure, the child was asked to cough. 3. Control: The usual procedure of the blood testing room was followed. Parents were allowed to accompany their children but no pain reducing intervention of any kind was applied.

Mutlu 2015a (Continued)

Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: FPS-R <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>We did not include the cough trick group in this review, as we do not consider the intervention to be a psychological mechanism.</p> <p>Study dates: April to July 2011</p> <p>Funding: Research Fund of Istanbul University, Turkey</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"using a computer program" p.179
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Reasons for missing data likely to be related to true outcome.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes.

Nguyen 2010

Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 20 control, 20 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 25 M, 15 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 7 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 8.8 ± 1.59 years (intervention); 9.4 ± 1.93 years (control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: LP</p>

Nguyen 2010 (Continued)

Diagnosis: leukemia

Inclusion criteria: 7 - 12 year olds, with leukemia, due to undergo a LP

Exclusion criteria: significant hearing or visual impairment, cognitive disorder

Setting: hospital oncology ward at NHP, Hanoi, Vietnam

Interventions	1. Music distraction: Children listened to music using earphones beginning 10 minutes prior to the procedure. 2. Control: Children wore earphones without music beginning 10 minutes prior to the procedure.
Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: NRS 0 - 100 (during procedure) Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-Short Form, range 6 - 24) (post-procedure) Physiological measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart rate • Blood pressure (systolic and diastolic) • Oxygen saturation • Respiratory rate Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: November 2007 to July 2008. Funding: none stated Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear if all appropriate safeguards taken with assignment envelopes (i.e. sequentially-numbered or sealed)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Nguyen 2010 (Continued)

Other bias	High risk	Potential source of bias related to measurement of outcomes
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Nilsson 2015
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT (randomized cross-over trial). 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 20 control first, 17 treatment first</p> <p>Sex of children: 0 M, 37 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 11 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: not reported</p> <p>Needle procedure: vaccination</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 11 - 12 years, receiving 3 HPV vaccinations</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: three schools in western Sweden</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Relaxation and guided imagery: Nurses provided relaxation and guided imagery during the procedure. Children were encouraged to progressively relax their muscles and think about something positive. The nurse encouraged them to engage in the fantasy by asking detailed questions about it.</p> <p>2. Standard care: Standard care was performed according to regulations. The nurses were instructed to talk as they normally do during vaccinations without any systematic relaxation or other non-pharmacological or pharmacological intervention.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Color Analogue Scale (CAS) <p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: verbal rating scale for stress (0 - 10) <p>Physiological measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salivary cortisol (nmol/L) <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Outcomes included from time 1 only (before the cross-over to other condition)</p> <p>Study dates: September 2012 to September 2013.</p> <p>Funding: grants from the Ebba Danelius Foundation, Swedish Association of Paediatric Nurses, the Gertrud Östlinder Foundation and the Jerring Foundation.</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
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Nilsson 2015 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "using a computer program (randomizer.org)" (p. 726)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Some missing data but likely not related to outcomes of interest
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Noguchi 2006
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 20 control, 42 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 37 M, 25 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 6 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 4.55 ± .65 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: immunization</p> <p>Diagnosis: pediatric outpatients</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 4 - 6 years old, would be receiving 1 or more injections, were able to comprehend English well enough to understand and complete the focus of the attention task</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none reported</p> <p>Setting: 3 medical clinics in the USA</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Musical story distraction: Children listened to a recording of a children's story that was sung with instrumental accompaniment using headphones. Visual aids depicting story events and characters were presented to children. An experimenter was present to redirect the child if needed.</p> <p>2. Spoken story distraction: Children listened to a spoken recording of the same children's story using headphones. Visual aids depicting story events and characters were presented to children. An experimenter was present to redirect the child if needed.</p> <p>3. Standard care control: No intervention</p>

Noguchi 2006 (Continued)

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: FPS • Experimenter report: FPS Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioral: OSBD Adverse events: none mentioned
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Notes	The distraction conditions included reassurance which has been shown in other studies to be distress-promoting. Study dates: study dates not reported Funding: none stated Conflicts of interest: none declared
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Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote:"randomly assigned...based on a randomly-generated sequence of numbers" (p. 19 Par 1)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems

Oliveira 2017
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT (randomized cross-over trial). 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 18 control, 22 treatment Sex of children: 16 M, 24 F

Oliveira 2017 (Continued)

Age range of children: 6 - 12 years

Mean age of children: 8.72 ± 1.80 years

Needle procedure: venepuncture or arterial puncture

Diagnosis: onco-hematology (42.5%), endocrinology (15%), pulmonology (15%), nephrology (10%), rheumatology (7.5%), gastroenterology (2.5%), cardiology (2.5%), and immunology (2.5%)

Inclusion criteria: children aged 6 – 12 years, sufficient language skills to communicate, in a hospital setting with different diagnoses, prescribed venipuncture or arterial puncture based on clinical demand, hospitalized for at least 1 day and had a time interval of not more than 7 days between the puncture procedures

Exclusion criteria: children with neurological impairments or communication problems and children under sedation

Setting: pediatric inpatient units in hospital in Brazil

Interventions	<p>1. Audiovisual distraction: Children watched short films on a portable DVD player before and throughout the procedure. A researcher directed the child's attention to the video by making comments about the scenes and characters. The parents of the children were present during the intervention, but they were instructed not to interfere with the procedure.</p> <p>2. Usual care: Procedure conducted as in routine hospital care. At the time of the study, no non-pharmacological or pharmacological protocols were adopted by the hospital in routine puncture procedures.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: VAS • Child self-report: FPS-R <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>We included only outcomes from Time 1, prior to the cross-over.</p> <p>Study dates: March to November 2013</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomizer.org" (p. 179)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment

Oliveira 2017 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes.

Pourmovahed 2013
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 50 control, 50 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 58 M, 42 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 15 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 9.45 ± 2.80 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: LP</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: leukemia</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 15 years, coming to oncology ward suffering from leukemia and hospitalized in the pediatric ward, alertness, verbal, subjective, visual and hearing ability, absence of pain and physiological needs (thirst, need for excretion) before injection</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: patients who received a second injection, had respiratory difficulties</p> <p>Setting: pediatric ward at Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Hey-Hu regular breathing: The Hey-Hu technique was demonstrated to the children before injection. In this method, the child takes a deep breath, exhales while whispering hey, then inhales deeply again and exhales whispering hu. This was practiced with the child before the procedure and was then performed 1 minute before until the end of the procedure.</p> <p>2. Control: No specific description was mentioned in the study.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES pain scale <p>Adverse events: 3 children discontinued intervention due to respiratory difficulties.</p>
Notes	<p>Registered in Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials (Code IRCT2012102311230N1)</p> <p>Study dates: 2011</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
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Pourmovahed 2013 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "sampling method was random (using random allocation software)" (p. 565)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data balanced across groups and unlikely to be related to true outcome
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Press 2003
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 46 control, 48 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 57 M, 37 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 16 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 11.5 ± 2.5 years (intervention); 9.9 ± 2.3 years (control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: venepuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 16 years old, undergoing venepuncture, conscious, Hebrew -speaking, no hearing problems</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none reported</p> <p>Setting: pediatric emergency department of the Saroka University Medical Centre, Israel</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Active distraction: Children listened to music using headphones and were asked a question about the song's content.</p> <p>2. Standard care control: Nurses provided usual care.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: 10 cm VAS combined with a Faces Pain Scale • Parent report: 10 cm VAS combined with a Faces Pain Scale

Press 2003 (Continued)

- Nurse report: 10 cm VAS combined with a Faces Pain Scale

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding: none stated

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Had a potential source of bias related to the specific study design (e.g. modified pain measure)

Ramírez-Carrasco 2017
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 20 control, 20 treatment Sex of children: 16 M, 24 F Age range of children: 5 - 9 years Mean age range of children: 90 ± 17.15 months Needle procedure: dental anesthetic Diagnosis of child: healthy children

Ramírez-Carrasco 2017 (Continued)

Inclusion criteria: participants must have never received dental care, seeking attention at the Pediatric Dentistry Clinic at the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi for the first time and their dental treatment had to include a local anesthetic

Exclusion criteria: none stated

Setting: pediatric dentistry clinic at the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi, Mexico

Interventions	<p>1. Hypnosis: Children listened to a classic directive hypnosis intervention through headphones. The hypnosis intervention included a standard 3-minute progressive muscle relaxation induction followed by a 5-minute deepening procedure aimed at increasing the person's focus, absorption, and concentration. In the intervention phase the hypnotic suggestions were aimed at modifying their perception of pain. Participants were asked to visualize a safe and special garden with a fountain in the middle. They were told the fountain water would make their mouth numb and relaxed, so they would feel completely comfortable and relaxed while the dentist "made their tooth feel better". Standard conventional behavior management techniques were also used.</p> <p>2. Control: Children were asked to wear headphones to block out the sound of the dental drill. Standard conventional behavior management techniques were used.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural: FLACC <p>Physiological measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart rate • Skin conductance <p>Adverse events: None mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "evaluators blind to the patients' group membership" (p. 2)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data

Ramírez-Carrasco 2017 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Outcomes insufficiently reported for inclusion in meta-analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Rimon 2016
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 24 control, 29 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 21 M, 32 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 2 - 15 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 6.9 ± 3.4 years (control); 5.6 ± 2.8 years (treatment)</p> <p>Needle procedure: blood draw or IV access</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: accompanied by a parent</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: if they needed urgent IV cannulation, had developmental disabilities, were critically ill or needed IV cannulation for the treatment of a severe bacterial infection, or if they had received glucocorticoids during the preceding 6 weeks</p> <p>Setting: pediatric emergency department in Israel</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Medical clown: Children spent 15 minutes with the medical clown before the procedure, followed by blood collection in the presence of the medical clown. The medical clown used CBT, including distraction through humour (magic tricks, puppets, jokes) and imagery (imagining a pleasant object).</p> <p>2. No medical clown: Parents were not given any instructions in how to help their child, nor did emergency department nurses use any guided imagery or distraction techniques, even though many were knowledgeable about distraction techniques.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report (4 - 7 year olds): FPS-R Child self-report (7+ years): ViAS (100 mm VAS) <p>Physiological measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum cortisol plasma levels <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: 1-year period ending in September 2015.</p> <p>Funding: The Magi Foundation and The Adelis Foundation</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
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Rimon 2016 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomly assigned...by a patient allocation scheme implementing a stratified block design. Block size varied randomly from four to eight" (p. 681)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear if all appropriate safeguards taken with assignment envelopes (i.e. opaque)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data minor and deemed unlikely to influence study outcomes
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting of pain outcomes for 2 - 3-year-olds.
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Sahiner 2016
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 4 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 30 control, 30 per treatment group (90)</p> <p>Sex of children: 63 M, 57 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 12 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 9.1 ± 1.6 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: venipuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 12 years, requested blood tests</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none given</p> <p>Setting: Phlebotomy Unit of the Karaman Maternity and Children Hospital in Turkey</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Distraction cards: Children received visual cards covered with pictures and shapes just before the procedure. The child carefully examined the cards and then the researcher asked questions about the cards (e.g. Can you see the comet?) until the procedure was complete.</p> <p>2. Listening to cartoon music: Music from 15 cartoons watched by children aged 6 to 12 years was played and the child was asked to identify which cartoon the music belonged to. A new song was played when the child recognized the music until the procedure was complete.</p> <p>3. Balloon Inflation: Children were given a balloon of their color choice. They were asked to inflate the balloon before the procedure and keep on inflating until the procedure was complete. Children were given the balloons to keep.</p>

Sahiner 2016 (Continued)

4. Control: The routine blood-taking procedure was followed.

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Wong Baker FACES scale • Parent report of child pain: Wong Baker FACES scale • Researcher report of child pain: Wong Baker FACES scale Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent report of child anxiety: CFS • Researcher report of child anxiety: CFS Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: study dates not reported Funding: none stated Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "computer generated table of random numbers" (p. 4)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Objectives clearly stated and fully reported
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Sander Wint 2002
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 13 control, 17 treatment

Sander Wint 2002 (Continued)

Sex of children: 16 M, 14 F

Age range of children: 10 - 19 years

Mean age of children: not reported (median = 13.6 years)

Needle procedure: LP

Diagnosis: acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), or lymphoma

Inclusion criteria: 10 - 19 years old, being treated for cancer, receiving LPs as part of therapy and undergoing at least a second LP, able to understand and communicate in English, able to hear and see

Exclusion criteria: none reported

Setting: clinic treatment room at pediatric teaching hospital in the South West, USA

Interventions	<p>1.Virtual reality distraction: In addition to standard care, adolescents wore virtual reality glasses that provided 3D viewing and music in stereo sound. Nurses explained the purpose of the virtual reality glasses and the need for adolescents to focus their attention on what they were hearing and seeing.</p> <p>2. Standard care control: Adolescents received standard nursing care including conscious sedation, topical anesthetic, explanation of the procedure, and parental presence.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: 100 mm VAS <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: Oncology Nursing Foundation Novice Researcher and Mentorship Grant</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely

Sander Wint 2002 *(Continued)*

Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems (e.g., small and unequal sample size)
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Sinha 2006
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 120 control, 120 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 120 M, 120 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6 - 18 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 10.73 ± 3.5 years (intervention); 10.81 ± 3.9 years (control)</p> <p>Needle procedure: sutures for laceration repair</p> <p>Diagnosis: uncomplicated laceration repair involving only the skin and subcutaneous tissue, < 5 cm in length</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 18 years old, visiting ED for laceration repair between noon and midnight</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: children presenting with multiple lacerations greater than or equal to 1 complex laceration, or a laceration with other injuries</p> <p>Setting: hospital emergency department in a 253-bed tertiary care children's hospital serving a population of 2.5 million in a 17-county service region in the United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Distraction: Children were given a choice of distracters including music, video games, or cartoon video. For children who did not show interest in any of these, a child life specialist read a book or blew bubbles during the procedure. Procedure was explained to the child.</p> <p>2. Standard care control: Procedure was explained to the child.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: 7-point FPS <p>Anxiety/Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: State scale of State Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAIC) Caregiver/parent report: 100 mm VAS <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>SDs were not reported in the paper and we calculated them from available data. The STAIC outcome was only used with children 10 years and older.</p> <p>Study dates: October 2003 to August 2004</p> <p>Funding: Ken Graff Young Investigator Grant award by the Section on Emergency Medicine, American Academy of Pediatrics</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Sinha 2006 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomly assigned by a patient allocation scheme implementing a stratified block design to ensure equal gender. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear if all appropriate safeguards taken with assignment envelopes (i.e. opaque)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report and parent-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Reported missing data did not impact outcomes
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems (e.g. "heightened awareness of distraction techniques amongst ED personnel" p. 1167)

Tak 2006
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 6 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 20 control, 20 treatment Sex of children: 25 M, 15 F Age range of children: 3 - 12 years Mean age of children: 6.6 ± 2.9 years (intervention); 6.6 ± 2.7 years (control) Needle procedure: venepuncture Diagnosis: none reported Inclusion criteria: Dutch children receiving a venepuncture Exclusion criteria: children of non-Dutch parentage Setting: outpatient centre of the St Antonius Ziekenhuis in Nieuwegein (the Netherlands)
Interventions	Definitions for the following condition components are provided below. 1. Placebo, distraction, information 2. EMLA, distraction, information 3. Placebo, information

Tak 2006 (Continued)

4. EMLA, information
5. Information
6. Non-treatment control

Distraction: During the venepuncture, a funny 6-minute fragment of a video cartoon (Walk Disney's 'Beauty and the Beast') was shown. Sound could be heard through a headphone.

Procedural Information: All children except those in the control groups received information on the venepuncture by means of a photo book. The supervising research assistant asked the child to read the book with his/her parent(s) while in the waiting room. The 24 photos, each accompanied by a short and simple text, showed step-by-step what was to come from entrance to departure from the hospital. A boy 8 years old acted as the model.

EMLA: EMLA cream was applied by the laboratory personnel on duty who did not know whether the cream was EMLA or a placebo cream. These were not necessarily the same persons as those who did the pricking.

Placebo: A placebo cream was applied by the laboratory personnel on duty who did not know whether the cream was EMLA or a placebo cream. These were not necessarily the same persons as those who did the pricking.

*Because EMLA requires 1 hour to produce its effect, the children in the 4 'cream conditions' passed that time in the waiting room in the presence of their parent(s).

Non-treatment control: no treatment provided

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: Oucher scale (for children < 6 years) • Child self-report: VAS (for children > 6 years) Distress measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioral: Groningen Distress Scale (GDS) Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	We used a total N of 94 for this study (instead of 136) because we only included 4 of 6 conditions (i.e. placebo, distraction, information versus placebo, information and information versus non-treatment control). Although GDS ratings were calculated at 3 time points in this study (child entering the room, just before venepuncture, and during venepuncture), we only used the 'during venepuncture' scores in the analyses for this review. <p>Study dates: September 1993 to February 1995</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Participants and personnel were not blinded

Tak 2006 (Continued)

All outcomes

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No reasons for missing data provided
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Tyc 1997
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 28 treatment, 27 control</p> <p>Sex of children: 50.9% M, 49.1% F</p> <p>Age range of children: 6.3 - 18.6 years</p> <p>Mean age range of children: 12.5 years</p> <p>Needle procedure: IV insertion prior to MRI</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: CNS cancer (27% medulloblastoma, 24% CNS glioma, 49% variety of malignant CNS neoplasms)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 6 - 18 years, English-speaking, scheduled to receive an MRI procedure of the brain or spine, received at least 1 previous MRI procedure at hospital within the last 12 months, in remission or had stable disease, or both</p> <p>Exclusion: children who had relapsed or had evidence of progressive disease or had severe cognitive deficits, or both</p> <p>Setting: St Jude's Children's Hospital, Tennessee, United States</p>
Interventions	<p>1. CBT: Children received the CBT 1 to 2 hours prior to the procedure. The intervention consisted of filmed modeling (a 15-minute film depicted the steps involved in preparing for the MRI), breathing exercises (both passive and active exercises), emotive imagery/distraction (focus on emotive or pleasant mental images), behavioral rehearsal (involved practice for starting an IV and lying still inside the MRI), and positive incentive (showing the child a small trophy and saying he/she could win the trophy by "doing the best they could do").</p> <p>2. Standard care control (SCC): Children received the standard preparation for the MRI exam at this institution. Prior to their procedure, they had the opportunity to discuss details about the MRI procedure with the technologist and view the magnet.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Distress measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report of anxiety: State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAI-C) Child self-report of IV distress: 10-point scale (post-procedure) Parent report of child IV distress: 10-point scale (post-procedure) Staff report of child IV distress: 10-point scale

Tyc 1997 (Continued)

- Behavioral: MRI Behavior Checklist

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Parent and staff IV distress ratings were pooled together to create one overall 'observer-reported distress' outcome. Only outcomes related to the IV (not the MRI) were used in the analyses for this review. The STAI-C scores were used in this study to assess background variables, therefore they were not included in the analyses for this review.

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding: American Lebanese Syrian Associated Charities (ALSAC) and the National Cancer Institute, Cancer Center Support (CORE) Grants CA 21765 and CA 23099

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Multiple potential sources of bias related to study design and other problems

Vessey 1994
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 50 control, 50 treatment Sex of children: 62 M, 38 F Age range of children: 3.6 - 12.11 years Mean age of children: 7 years 4 months ± 3.3 months

Vessey 1994 (Continued)

Needle procedure: routine blood draw

Diagnosis: none

Inclusion criteria: must have had 2 or fewer blood draws in the 6 months preceding the procedure, free of chronic conditions, fluent in English

Exclusion criteria: none given

Setting: ambulatory care clinic of a children's hospital in the South Centre USA

Interventions

1. Distraction: Children were distracted using the Illusion Kaleidoscope. They were encouraged to concentrate on what they were seeing.
2. Standard care control: Children received standard procedure preparation.

Outcomes

Pain measure:

- Child self-report: Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale
- Behavioral: CHEOP scale

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

The authors found that age was a significant covariate, whereby younger children reported perceiving greater intensities of pain and demonstrated more active observable behavioral distress to the venepuncture than the older children. They provided adjusted means (but not adjusted SDs). Since the adjusted means were only slightly different from the original means, we used the original means and SDs for the analyses in this review.

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Nursing, Intramural Grants Program, and the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing, Advanced Nursing Education Award, Grant #D23-NU-00948-02

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "subjects were randomly assigned...using a random number table" (p. 370 Par 10)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Use of an open random allocation schedule (e.g. random-number table)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data

Vessey 1994 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Vosoghi 2010
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 36 treatment, 36 control</p> <p>Sex of children: 37 M, 35 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 3 - 6 years old</p> <p>Mean age range of children: not reported</p> <p>Needle procedure: IV insertion</p> <p>Diagnosis of child: infectious diseases (57), internal medicine diseases (15)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 3 - 6 years, orientation to time, place and people, ability to make verbal communication</p> <p>Exclusion: pain, seizure, or any life-threatening condition, administration of pain killers, insertion of > 1 catheter, time of attempting to insert the catheter > 60 seconds</p> <p>Setting: emergency department of a children's hospital in Iran</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Distraction: 2 minutes before the IV insertion, distraction was done using a bubble maker (i.e. a train that whistles and makes bubbles while moving) and was continued until the end of the procedure.</p> <p>2. Control: Same overall study procedure for all participants. No distraction was administered.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: OUCHER <p>Physiological measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart rate Oxygen saturation <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>This was an article in Farsi and we had a translator help us with data extraction. For study exclusion criteria, the authors did not explain what they meant by 'pain' but presumably this was pain not explicitly due to the needle procedure. In addition, although means and SDs for the OUCHER were not reported in the paper, we obtained them through a contact with the study authors.</p> <p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: none stated</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Vosoghi 2010 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	No mention of blinding but nature of psychological intervention precludes this
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of exclusions to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely to include in meta-analyses
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Wang 2008
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 3 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 100 control, 100 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 98 M, 102 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 8 - 9 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: not reported</p> <p>Needle procedure: venepuncture</p> <p>Diagnosis: pneumonia, asthma, encephalitis, allergic purpura</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 8 - 9 years old, requiring venepuncture for a period of IV treatment in the pediatric department</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: history of puncture during the past 3 months, treatment with anxiolytic or narcotic analgesics medication 72 hours prior to the venepuncture, presence of insufficient mental development, alteration of mental status and cognitive impairment, visual and auditory deficits</p> <p>Setting: hospital pediatric department in China</p>
Interventions	. Audiovisual distraction: Children watched cartoon videos during the procedure. They were given a choice of 10 appropriate cartoon videos.

Wang 2008 (Continued)

2. Psychological interventions: Participants received conventional psychological interventions in a fixed scheme delivered by a research nurse (e.g. comfort provided, procedure explained, therapeutic touch, guided imagery, and encouragement) with no audiovisual distraction.

3. Control condition: Children received no intervention.

Outcomes	Pain measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child self-report: 10 cm VAS Adverse events: none mentioned
Notes	Study dates: study dates not reported Funding: none stated. Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote:"randomly assigned...according to random numbers...generated for Research Randomizer" (p. 580 Par 6)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear if all appropriate safeguards taken with assignment envelopes (i.e. opaque)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk
Other bias	High risk	Had a potential source of bias related to significantly different to length of procedure time (p.581)

Windich-Biermeier 2007
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 28 control, 22 treatment Sex of children: 27 M, 23 F Age range of children: 5 - 18 years

Windich-Biermeier 2007 *(Continued)*

Mean age of children: 10.5 ± 3.8 years

Needle procedure: venous port access or venepuncture

Diagnosis: cancer

Inclusion criteria: 5 - 18 years old, able to understand and speak English, able to hear and see, had a diagnosis of leukemia, lymphoma, a solid tumor, histiocytosis, were receiving chemotherapy, had a physician order for a port access/venepuncture, had a least 1 previous access/venepuncture

Exclusion criteria: septic, dehydrated, vomiting, sedated, medically unstable, diagnosed with mental illness, or scheduled for another procedure following port access/venepuncture

Setting: hospital pediatric medical centre in the southwestern United States

Interventions

1. Parent coaching and child distraction: In addition to standard care, children chose 1 distracter (book, bubbles, music, Gameboy, or virtual reality glasses). Parents were instructed to actively coach the child throughout the procedure to use the distracter.

2. Standard care control: Included an explanation of the procedure, use of topical anesthetic, and parental presence during the procedure.

Outcomes

Pain measure:

- Child self-report: CAS

Distress measures:

- Child self-report: GFS
- Parent report: GFS
- Nurse report: GFS
- Behavioral: OSBD

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Data for parent-reported fear, nurse-reported fear, and OSBD broken down by group (intervention versus control) were not reported, and therefore could not be included in the analyses for this review. Also, although the authors label the intervention as "distraction", they describe it as involving distraction with parent coaching. We therefore classified it in the 'Parent Coaching + Child Distraction' intervention category for this review. Lastly, the intervention and control groups differed in terms of various variables (e.g. type of topical analgesic used, parental presence, number of cannulation attempts); however, there were no statistically significant differences between the groups on any of these variables.

Study dates: study dates not reported

Funding: American Holistic Nurses' Association, Children's Medical Center Dallas Foundation, and Children's Medical Center Dallas Woman's Auxiliary

Conflicts of interest: none declared.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomly assigned using an SPSS pseudo-random number generator" (p. 9)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk

Windich-Biermeier 2007 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of self-report outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	One or more outcomes of interest are reported incompletely
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Yinger 2016
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	<p>Number of children: 29 control, 29 treatment</p> <p>Sex of children: 27 M, 31 F</p> <p>Age range of children: 4 - 6 years</p> <p>Mean age of children: 56.6 ± 6.7 months</p> <p>Needle procedure: immunizations</p> <p>Diagnosis: none reported</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 48 - 72 months of age, accompanied by at least 1 English-speaking parent or legal guardian, and scheduled to receive at least 1 immunization by injection during their doctor visit</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none reported</p> <p>Setting: 3 healthcare sites in the southeastern USA (2 family medicine clinics; 1 hospital-affiliated pediatric practice)</p>
Interventions	<p>1. Music therapy: The music therapy intervention included different songs and CBTs within each phase of the medical procedure, including the preparatory phase (introductory song to teach deep breathing and information provision), during the procedure (coaching and active engagement in music as behavioral distraction, in addition to engaging children in non-procedural talk about the music as a form of cognitive distraction), and recovery phase (presented a new instrument and additional songs to provide distraction). After the child had recovered and no longer displayed distress behaviors, the clinician-researcher presented a good-bye song to aid with completion of the procedure.</p> <p>2. Standard care: The clinician-researcher remained in the room to hold and monitor the video camera, but did not interact with the child, child's parents, or nurse(s).</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent-report: UCLA Universal Pain Assessment Tool

Yinger 2016 (Continued)

Distress measure:

- Parent-report: Researcher created tool (7-point Likert Scale)
- Behavioural: distress behaviors from Child-Adult Medical Procedure Interaction Scale-Revised (CAM-PIS-R)

Adverse events: none mentioned

Notes

Study: study dates not reported

Funding: none stated

Conflicts of interest: none declared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "web-based randomization program" (p. 348)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Quote: "full allocation concealment was not possible" (p. 348)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data balanced across groups
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Primary and secondary outcomes identified and fully reported
Other bias	Low risk	Appears to be free of other bias that would affect outcomes

Zieger 2013
Study characteristics

Methods	RCT. 2 arms.
Participants	Number of children: 60 control, 60 treatment Sex of children: 60 M, 60 F Age range of children: 6 - 12 years Mean age range of children: 8.4 ± 2.4 years (treatment), 8.7 ± 2.1 years (control) Needle procedure: venipuncture

Zieger 2013 (Continued)

Diagnosis of child: mixed

Inclusion criteria: 6 - 12 years, indication for a blood withdrawal, presence during the study of at least 1 parent with sufficient knowledge of German language

Exclusion criteria: none given

Setting: general pediatric and coagulation outpatient clinics in Germany

Interventions	<p>1. Picture book: Children received a picture book before the procedure that showed a realistic representation of the blood withdrawal procedure performed on an 8-year-old boy. The decision for the use of local anesthesia was left to the attending physician.</p> <p>2. Standard procedure: Children did not receive an object intervention or a systematic distraction. Instead, children had a waiting period. The decision for use of local anesthesia was left to the attending physician.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Pain measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child self-report: FPS-R • FLACC <p>Adverse events: none mentioned</p>
Notes	<p>Study dates: study dates not reported</p> <p>Funding: CSL Behring</p> <p>Conflicts of interest: none declared</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Block randomized - no further details. Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'low' or 'high' risk.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Study participants and personnel were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No blinding of outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Objectives clearly stated and reported fully
Other bias	High risk	Potential source of bias related to inconsistent use and duration of topical anesthetic

APPT: adolescent pediatric pain tool; BMA: bone marrow aspiration; CAMPIS-R: child-adult medical procedure inventory scale-revised; CAPS: children's anxiety and pain scale; CAS: color analogue scale; CFCS: child facial coding system; CFS: children's fear scale; CHEOPS: Children's Hospital East Ontario pain scale; CNS: central nervous system; DPTP: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis; EMLA: eutectic mixture of local anesthetics; FLACC: face, legs, activity, crying, consolability; FPS: faces pain scale; GDS: Groningen distress scale; GFS: glasses fear scale; IV: intravenous; LP: lumbar puncture; MOPS: modified objective pain score; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; MTPPPS: modified toddler-preschool post-operative pain scale; mYAPS: modified Yale pre-operative anxiety scale; NRS: numerical rating scale; OSBD: observational scale of behavioral distress; PBCL: procedural behavioral checklist; PBRs: procedural behavioral rating scale; PPQR: perception of procedures questionnaire-revised; STAI-C: state trait anxiety inventory for children; VAS: visual analogue scale

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Agarwal 2008	Older than included age range/adult sample
Agarwal 2017	Reported assignment not truly random
Alavi 2005	Cross-over design with data not available pre-cross-over
Alderfer 2010	Inappropriate outcome measures/outcomes not related to pain or anxiety
Alhani 2010	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Anghelescu 2013	Intervention not primarily psychological
Anson 2010	Older than included age range/adult sample
Arts 1994	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Ashkenzai 2006	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Atkinson 2009	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Bagnasco 2012	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Baxter 2011	Inappropriate intervention/cannot isolate effects of psychological components from multicomponent intervention
Ben-Pazi 2017	Reported assignment not truly random, quasi-randomized assignment
Bengston 2002	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Benjamin 2016	Inappropriate intervention/cannot isolate effects of psychological components from multicomponent intervention
Berberich 2009	Only 1 group received an adjunct pharmacological intervention
Berge 2017	Inclusion of children with known needle phobias
Boivin 2008	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment

Study	Reason for exclusion
Bowen 1999	Failed randomization
Broome 1998	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Bruck 1995	Inappropriate outcome measures/outcomes not related to pain or anxiety
Bufalini 2009	Use of general anesthesia/conscious sedation prior to needle procedure
Bufalini 2012	Conference presentation abstract/not a published RCT
Carlson 2000	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Chan 2013	Inappropriate outcome measures or outcomes not related to pain or anxiety
Chen 2000b	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Chow 2017	No needle procedure
Christiano 1996	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Cline 2006	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Cohen 1997	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Cohen 1999	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Cohen 2002	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Cohen 2010	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Cramer-Berness 2005	Younger than included age range/infant sample
Crowley 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Cumino 2017	No needle procedure
Dahlquist 2002	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Dahlquist 2005	Secondary data analysis/original study not included in review
Davit 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Demir 2012	Intervention not primarily psychological
Drahota 2008	Older than included age range/adult sample

Study	Reason for exclusion
Dufresne 2010	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
El-Sharkawi 2012	Cross-over design with data not available pre-cross-over
Fancourt 2016	Conference presentation abstract
Fassler 1985	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Felluga 2016	Fewer than 5 participants per condition
Firoozi 2014	Conference presentation abstract or not a published RCT
Forsner 2014	Not a randomized controlled trial
Franck 2014	Could not isolate effects of psychological components from multicomponent intervention
Franzoi 2016	No needle procedure
French 1994	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Garret-Bernardin 2017	Intervention not primarily psychological
Gilbert 1982	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Goymour 2000	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Hartling 2013	Missing data necessary for pooling, such as means, SDs, and cell sizes
Hatava 2000	Surgical procedure
Hawkins 1998	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Heckler-Medina 2006	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Hedén 2009	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Hillgrove-Stuart 2013	Younger than included age range
Hoffman 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Howe 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Hudson 2015	Older than included age range or adult sample
Inal 2010	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes

Study	Reason for exclusion
Isong 2014	No needle procedure
Jacobson 2006	Older than included age range/adult sample
Jay 1987	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Jay 1990	Inappropriate outcome measures/outcomes not related to pain or anxiety
Jay 1991	Inappropriate intervention/cannot isolate effects of psychological components from multicomponent intervention
Jay 1995	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Jibb 2017	Mixed causes of pain and not available for needle procedure only
Jimeno 2014	Not a randomized controlled trial, reported assignment not truly random, quasi-randomized assignment, randomization failed
Kain 2006	Use of general anesthesia/conscious sedation prior to needle procedure
Kammerbauer 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Kazak 1996	Means or standard deviations, or both, not available
Kazak 1998	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Kearl 2015	Not a randomized controlled trial
Kettwich 2007	No needle procedure
Klingman 1985	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Klorman 1980	Surgical procedure
Kolk 2000	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Krauss 1996	Non-published dissertation study
Kuttner 1988	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Kwekkeboom 2003	Older than included age range/adult sample
Lawes 2008	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Lee 2013	Inappropriate intervention or could not isolate effects of psychological components from multi-component intervention
Lessi 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment

Study	Reason for exclusion
Liozzi 2007	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Lustman 1983	Surgical procedure
MacLaren 2005	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
MacLaren 2007	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Malone 1996	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Manimala 2000	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Manne 1990	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Manne 1994	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Marec-Bérard 2009	Intervention not primarily psychological
Marechal 2017	No needle procedure
McCarthy 1998	Failed randomization
McCarthy 2014	Reported assignment not truly random
McInally 2005	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
McWhorter 2014	Older than included age range or adult sample
Megel 1998	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Melamed 1974	Surgical procedure
Moadad 2016	Inappropriate intervention/cannot isolate effects of psychological components from multicomponent intervention
Mohan 2015	Mixed procedures and data not available for needle procedure only
Mutlu 2015b	"Cough trick" group excluded as intervention not primarily psychological
Myrvik 2009	Non-published dissertation study
Nilsson 2009	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
O'Laughlin 1995	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes

Study	Reason for exclusion
Oberoï 2016	Inappropriate outcome measures or outcomes not related to pain or anxiety
Olsen 1991	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Ozdemir 2012	Younger than included age range/infant sample
Park 2008	Intervention not primarily psychological
Pederson 1996	Fewer than 5 participants per condition
Peretz 1999	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Posner 1998	Non-published dissertation study
Powers 1993	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Quan 2016	No needle procedure
Rajan 2017	Use of sedation
Ramponi 2009	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Reeb 1997	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Rogovik 2007	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Russell 2012	Failed randomization
Salih 2010	Older than included age range/adult sample
Santos 2000	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Schechter 2010b	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Schneider 2011	Older than included age range/adult sample
Schreiber 2016	Inappropriate intervention/cannot isolate effects of psychological components from multicomponent intervention
Schur 1986	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Seiden 2014	No needle procedure
Shabanloei 2010	Older than included age range/adult sample
Shahabi 2007	Cross-over design with data not available pre-cross-over

Study	Reason for exclusion
Shanmugam 2016	Data not available for eligible age range
Shemesh 2017	Intervention not primarily psychological
Shimizu 2005	Older than included age range/adult sample
Sikorova 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Singh 2016	Not a randomized controlled trial, reported assignment not truly random, quasi-randomized assignment, randomization failed
Skinner 2015	Conference presentation abstract
Slack 2009	Older than included age range/adult sample
Slifer 2009	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Slifer 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Smith 1989	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Smith 1996	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Sparks 2001	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Stefano 2005	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Stevenson 2005	Inappropriate intervention/cannot isolate effects of psychological components from multicomponent intervention
Suresh 2015	No needle procedure
Sury 2010	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Thurgate 2005	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Tokunaga 2017	Older than included age range or adult sample
Tyson 2014	Mixed procedures and data not available for needle procedure only
Tüfekci 2009	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Ujaoney 2013	Intervention not primarily psychological
Vernon 1974	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Vika 2009	Older than included age range/adult sample

Study	Reason for exclusion
Vohra 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Wall 1989	No control/comparison group or inappropriate control group
Wallace 2010	Intervention not primarily psychological
Weber 2010	No needle procedure
Weinstein 2003	No needle procedure
Winborn 1989	Surgical procedure
Wood 2002	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Yoo 2011	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Young 1988	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes
Zabin 1982	Non-published dissertation study
Zahr 1998	Not a randomized controlled trial/reported assignment not truly random/quasi-randomized assignment
Zeltzer 1982	Met inclusion criteria but missing data necessary for pooling such as means, standard deviations, and/or cell sizes

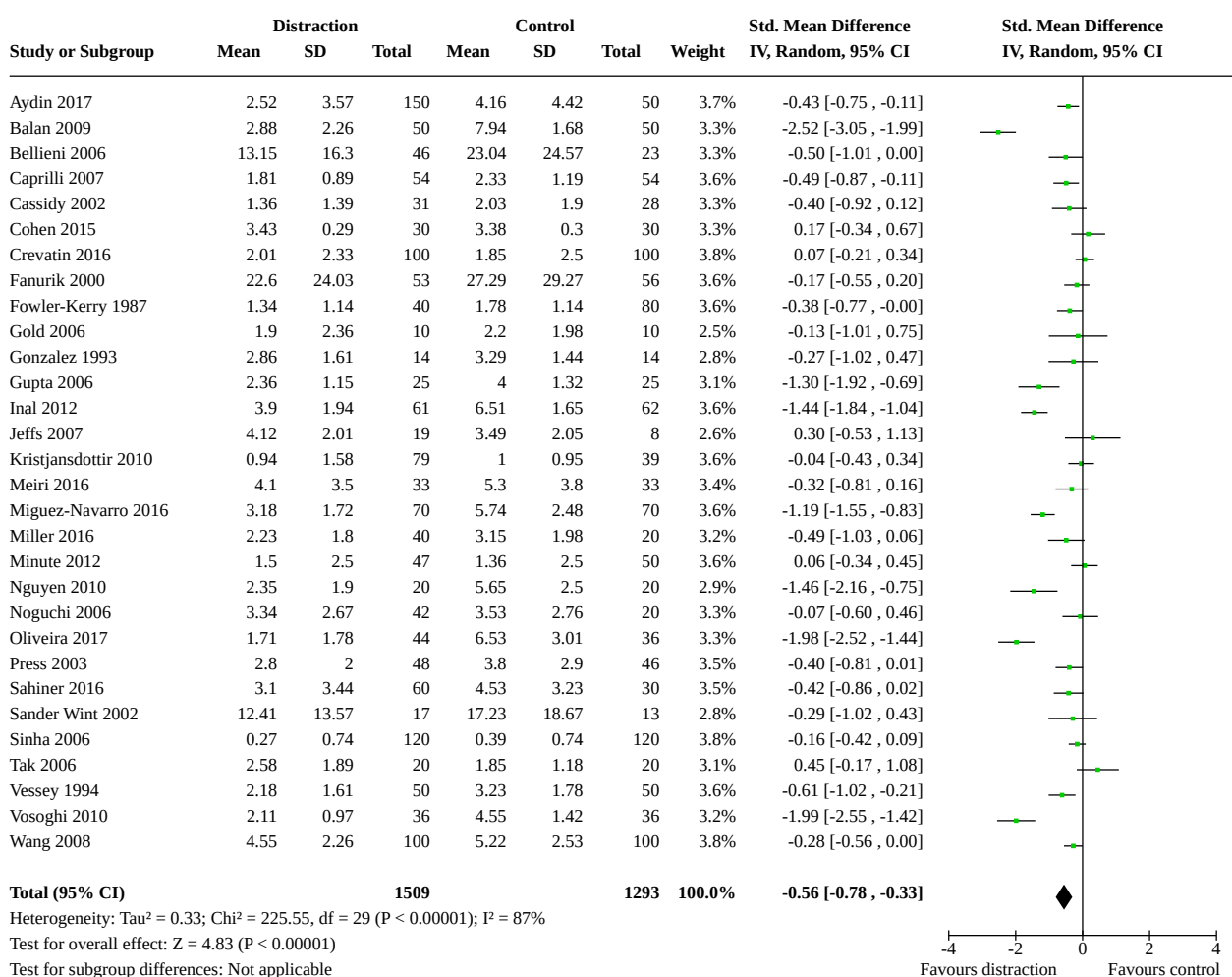
DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Distraction

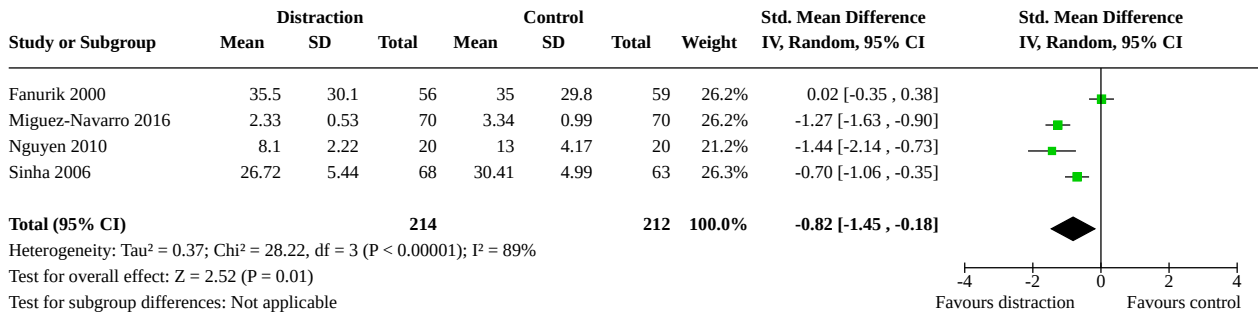
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1.1 Self-reported pain	30	2802	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.56 [-0.78, -0.33]
1.2 Self-reported distress	4	426	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.82 [-1.45, -0.18]
1.3 Observer-reported pain	11	1512	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.62 [-1.00, -0.23]
1.4 Observer-reported distress	5	1067	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.72 [-1.41, -0.03]
1.5 Behavioral measures-Pain	4	309	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.33 [-0.69, 0.03]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1.6 Behavioral measures- Distress	7	500	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.44 [-0.84, -0.04]
1.7 Physiological measure - heart rate	3	252	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.64 [-0.89, -0.38]
1.8 Physiological measure - oxygen saturation	2	112	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.60 [0.22, 0.98]

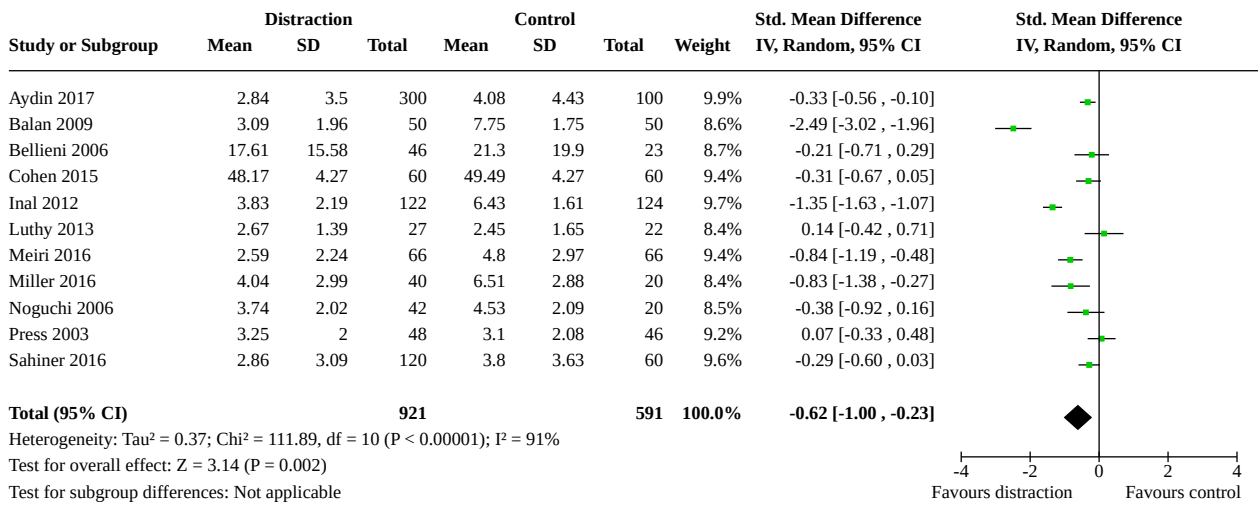
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 1: Self-reported pain



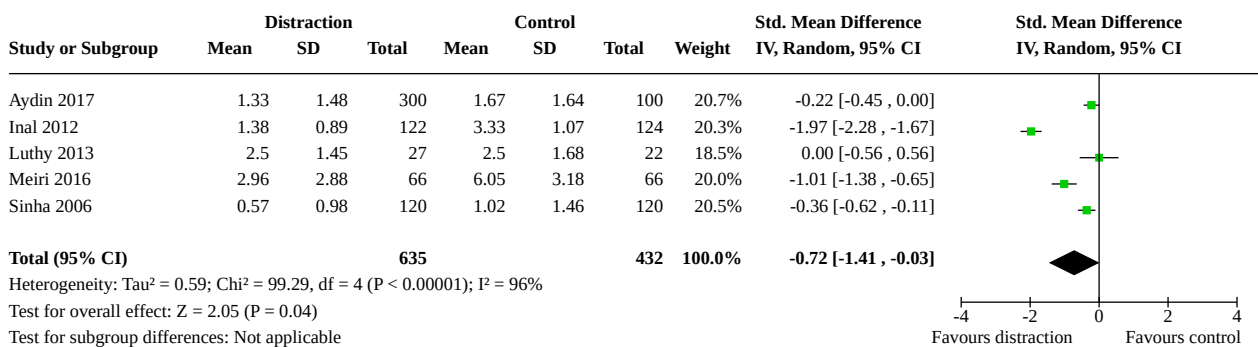
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 2: Self-reported distress



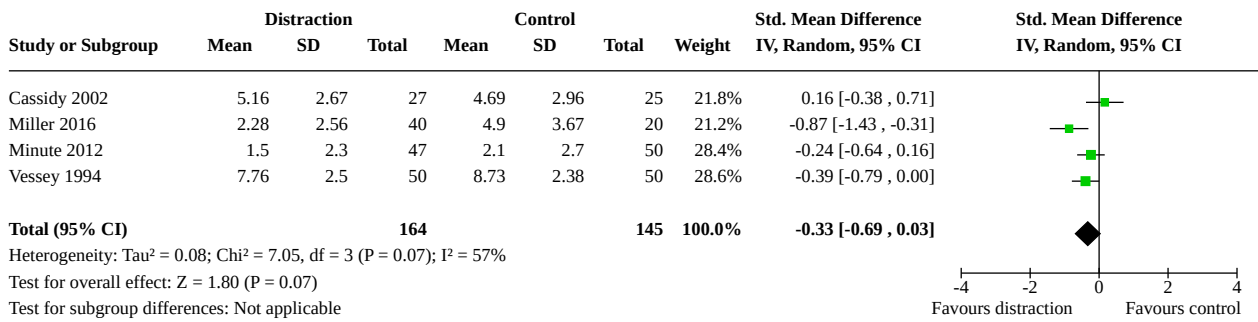
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 3: Observer-reported pain



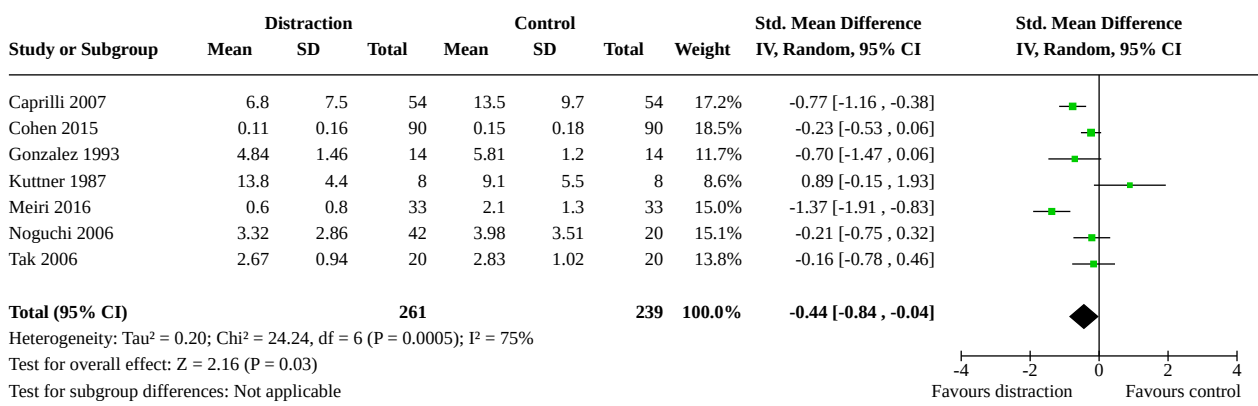
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 4: Observer-reported distress



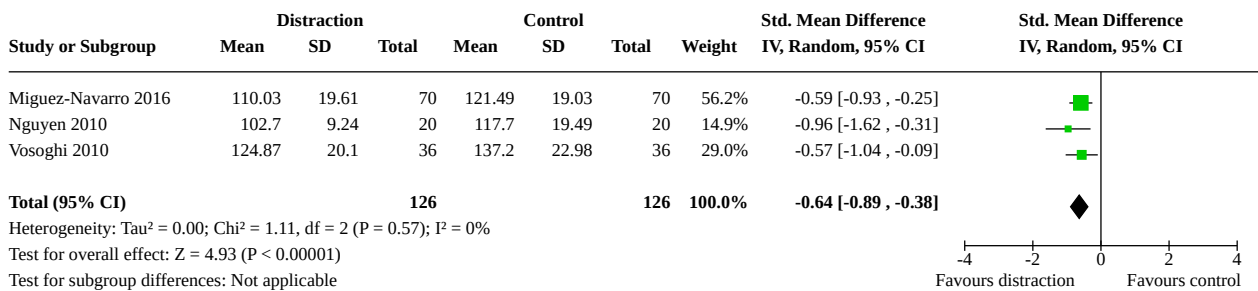
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 5: Behavioral measures- Pain



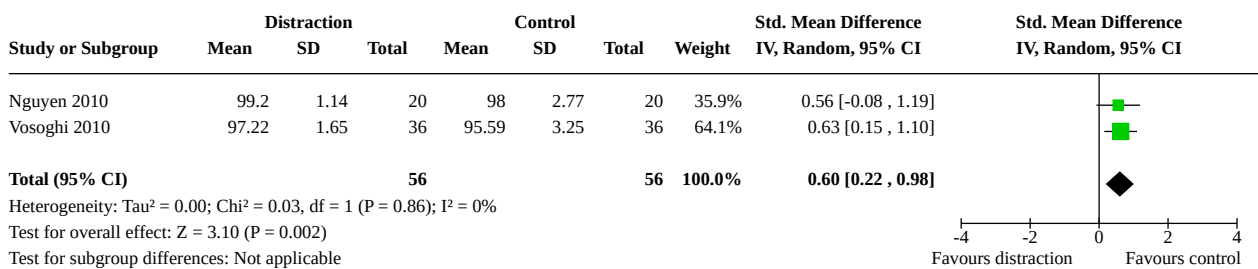
Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 6: Behavioral measures- Distress



Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 7: Physiological measure - heart rate



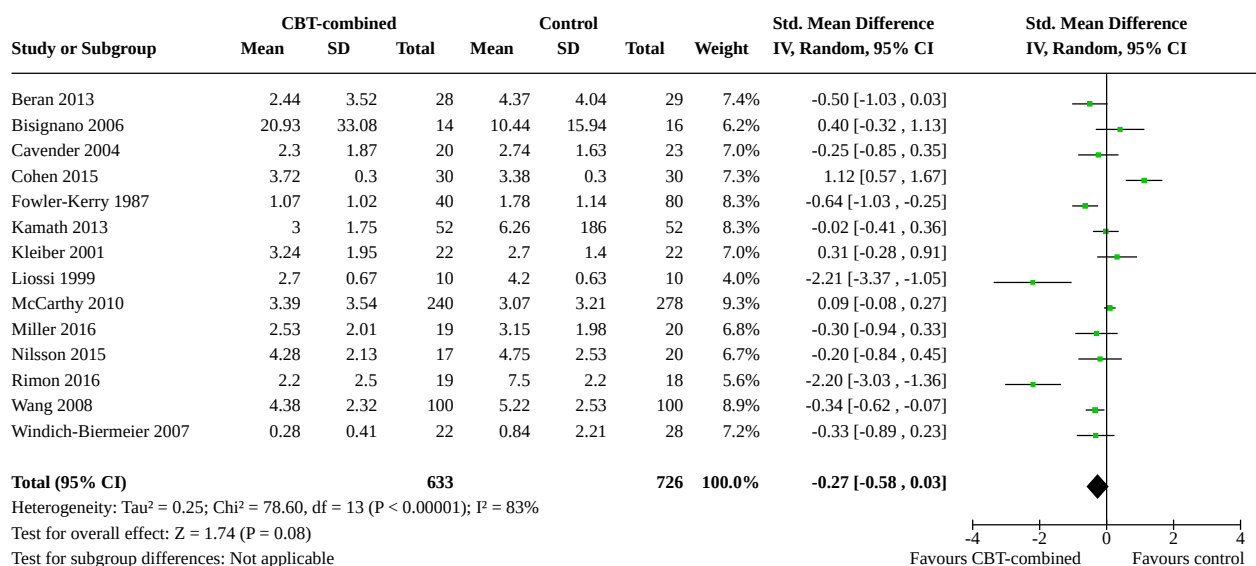
Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1: Distraction, Outcome 8: Physiological measure - oxygen saturation



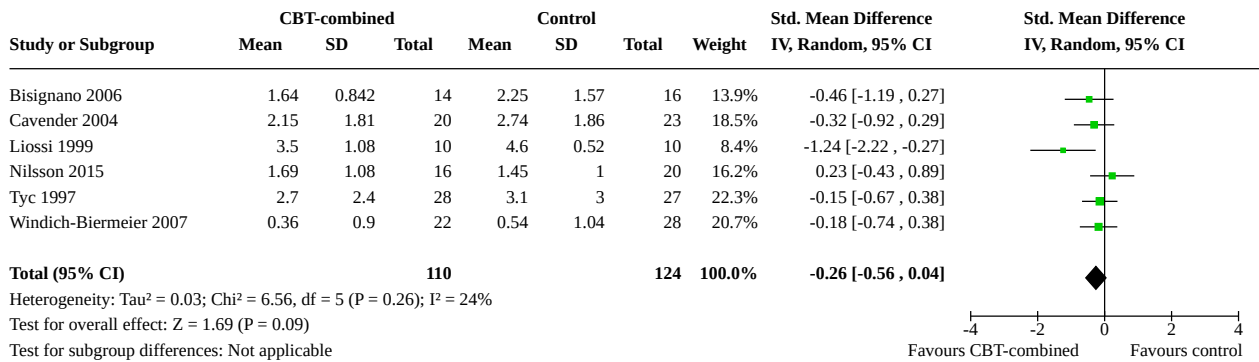
Comparison 2. CBT-combined

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
2.1 Self-reported pain	14	1359	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.27 [-0.58, 0.03]
2.2 Self-reported distress	6	234	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.26 [-0.56, 0.04]
2.3 Observer-reported pain	4	385	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.52 [-0.73, -0.30]
2.4 Observer-reported distress	6	765	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.08 [-0.34, 0.50]
2.5 Behavioral measures-Pain	2	95	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.65 [-2.36, 1.06]
2.6 Behavioral measures-Distress	11	1105	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.40 [-0.67, -0.14]
2.7 Physiological measure - Cortisol	3	310	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.16 [-3.37, 1.06]

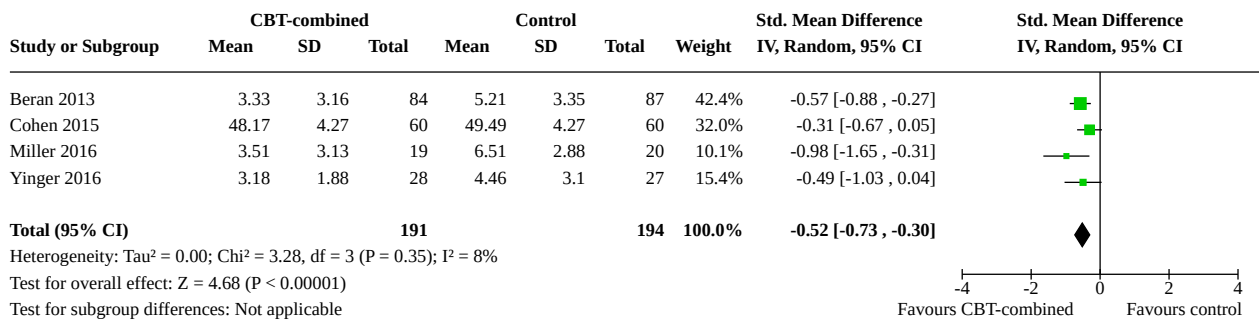
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2: CBT-combined, Outcome 1: Self-reported pain



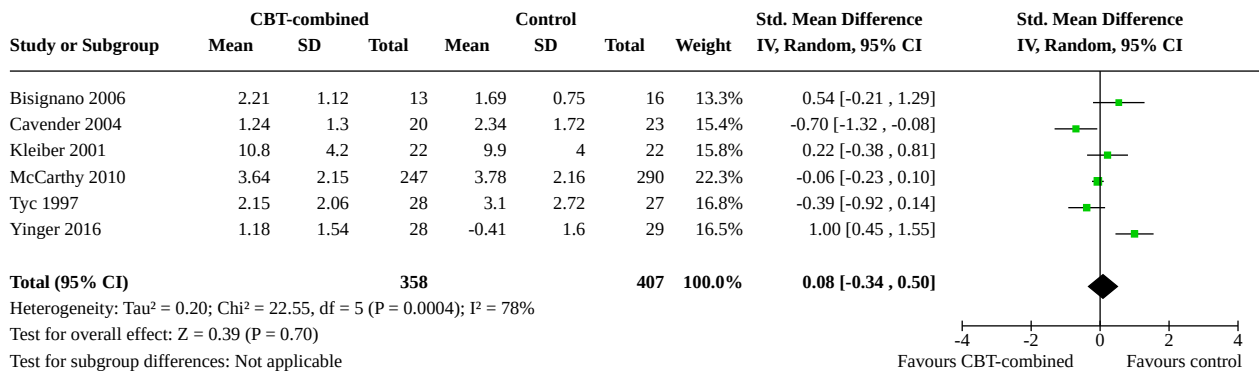
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2: CBT-combined, Outcome 2: Self-reported distress



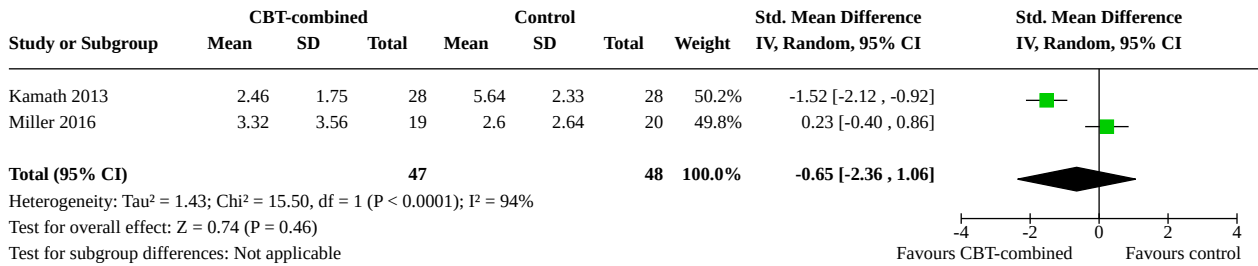
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2: CBT-combined, Outcome 3: Observer-reported pain



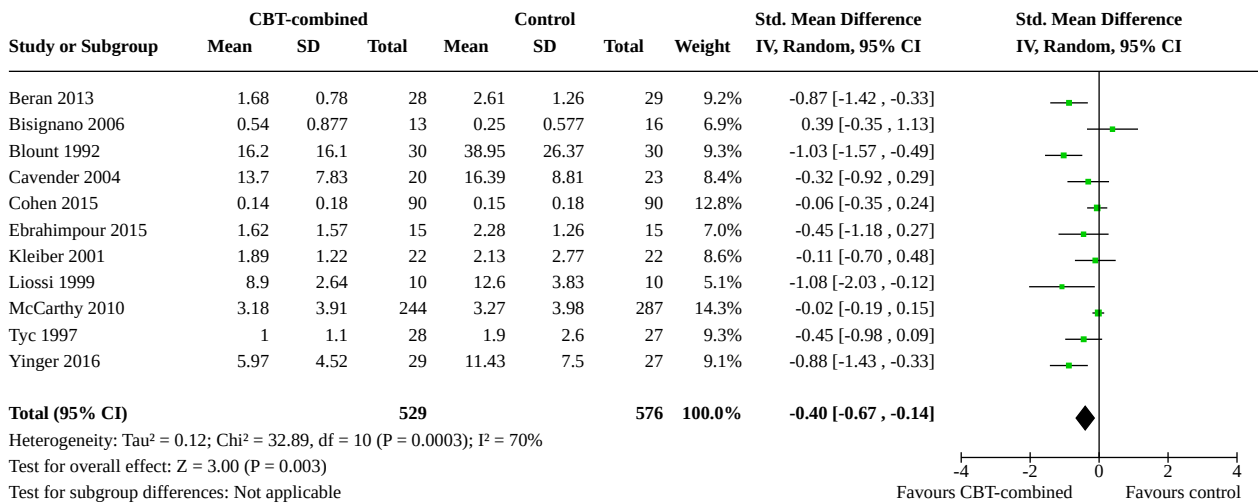
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2: CBT-combined, Outcome 4: Observer-reported distress



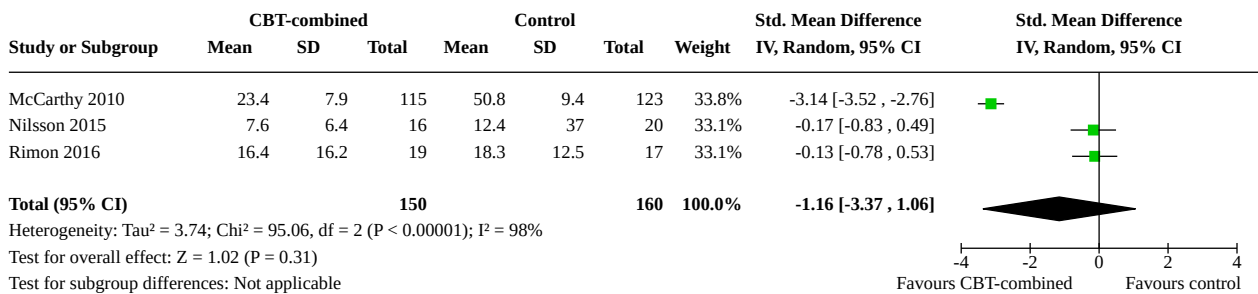
Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2: CBT-combined, Outcome 5: Behavioral measures- Pain



Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2: CBT-combined, Outcome 6: Behavioral measures- Distress



Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2: CBT-combined, Outcome 7: Physiological measure - Cortisol

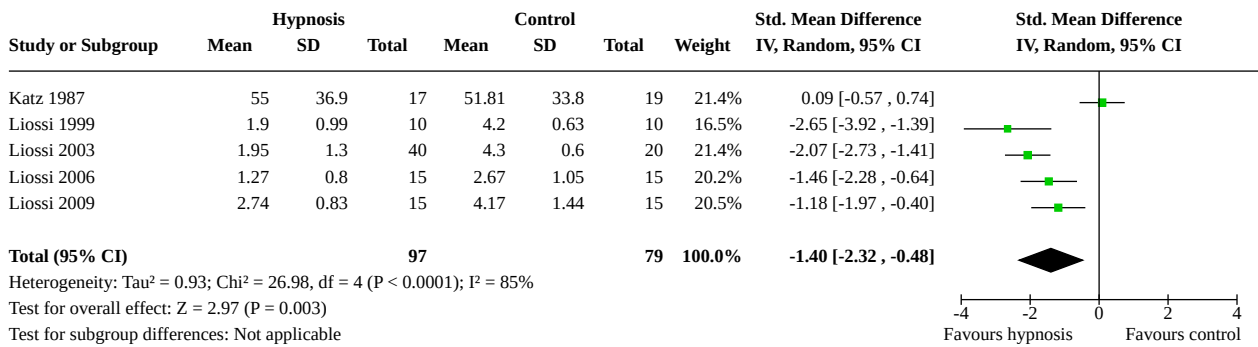


Comparison 3. Hypnosis

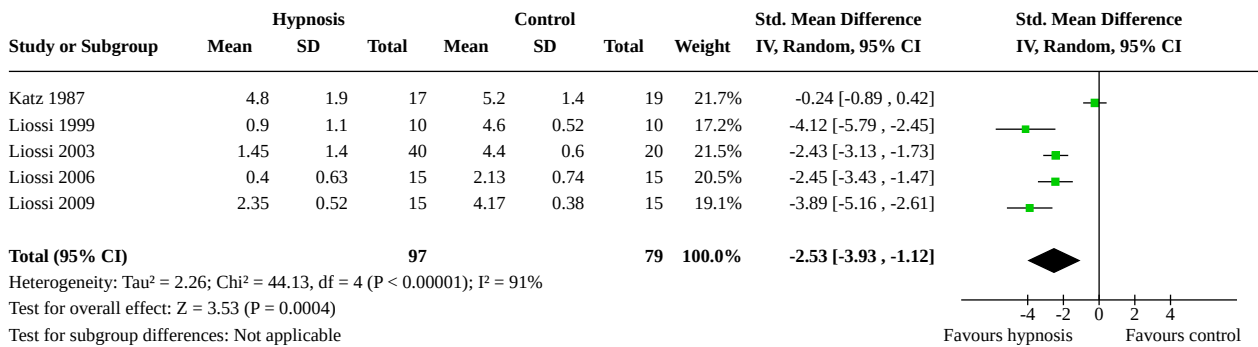
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3.1 Self-reported pain	5	176	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.40 [-2.32, -0.48]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3.2 Self-reported distress	5	176	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.53 [-3.93, -1.12]
3.3 Behavioral measures-Pain	2	69	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.38 [-1.57, 0.81]
3.4 Behavioral measures-Distress	6	193	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.15 [-1.76, -0.53]

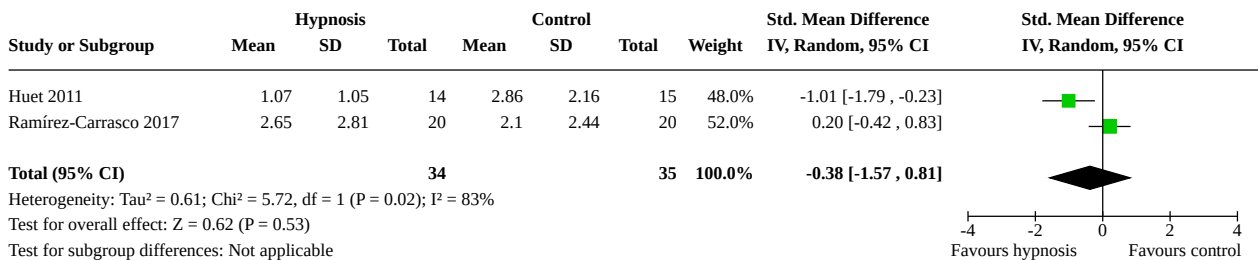
Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3: Hypnosis, Outcome 1: Self-reported pain



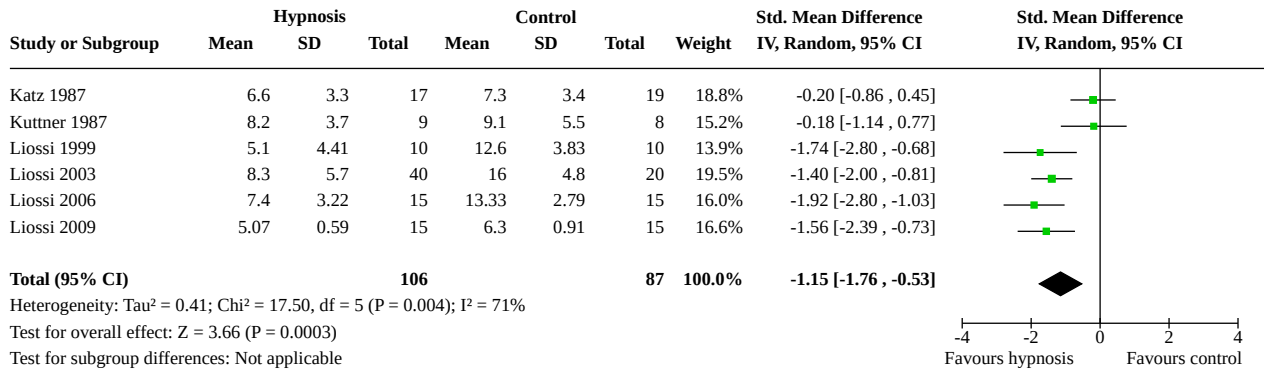
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3: Hypnosis, Outcome 2: Self-reported distress



Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3: Hypnosis, Outcome 3: Behavioral measures- Pain



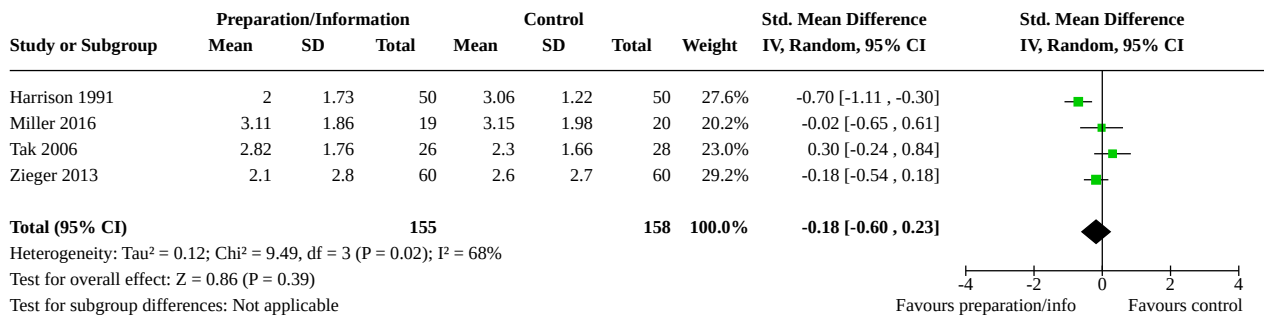
Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3: Hypnosis, Outcome 4: Behavioral measures- Distress







Comparison 4. Preparation/Information

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
4.1 Self-reported pain	4	313	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.18 [-0.60, 0.23]
4.2 Observer-reported pain	3	259	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.40 [-0.98, 0.18]

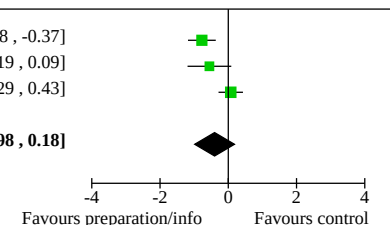
Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4: Preparation/Information, Outcome 1: Self-reported pain



Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4: Preparation/Information, Outcome 2: Observer-reported pain

Study or Subgroup	Preparation/Information			Control			Weight	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total			
Harrison 1991	1.89	1.27	50	2.82	1.11	50	35.2%	-0.77 [-1.18 , -0.37]	
Miller 2016	4.84	3.04	19	6.51	2.88	20	28.1%	-0.55 [-1.19 , 0.09]	
Zieger 2013	2.3	2.9	60	2.1	2.6	60	36.7%	0.07 [-0.29 , 0.43]	
Total (95% CI)			129			130	100.0%	-0.40 [-0.98 , 0.18]	






Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.21; Chi² = 9.88, df = 2 (P = 0.007); I² = 80%
 Test for overall effect: Z = 1.35 (P = 0.18)
 Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable



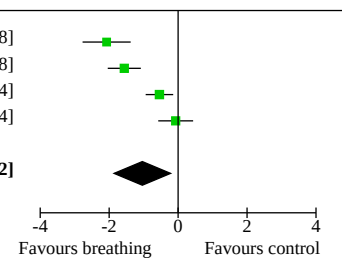
Comparison 5. Breathing

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
5.1 Self-reported pain	4	298	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.04 [-1.86, -0.22]

Analysis 5.1. Comparison 5: Breathing, Outcome 1: Self-reported pain

Study or Subgroup	Breathing			Control			Weight	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total			
Gupta 2006	1.24	1.3	25	4	1.32	25	23.2%	-2.07 [-2.77 , -1.38]	
Mutlu 2015a	1.68	1.49	44	4.95	2.53	44	25.5%	-1.56 [-2.04 , -1.08]	
Pourmovahed 2013	2.98	1.68	50	3.8	1.3	50	26.2%	-0.54 [-0.94 , -0.14]	
Sahiner 2016	4.33	2.31	30	4.53	3.23	30	25.2%	-0.07 [-0.58 , 0.44]	
Total (95% CI)			149			149	100.0%	-1.04 [-1.86 , -0.22]	

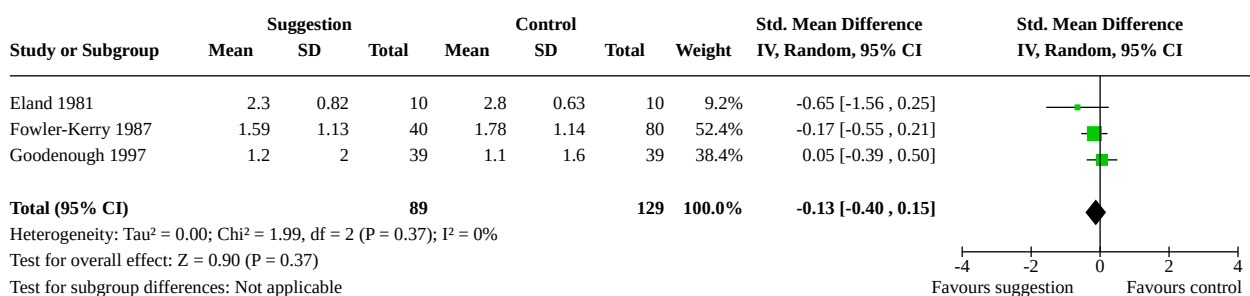
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.63; Chi² = 31.57, df = 3 (P < 0.00001); I² = 90%
 Test for overall effect: Z = 2.48 (P = 0.01)
 Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable



Comparison 6. Suggestion

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
6.1 Self-reported pain	3	218	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.13 [-0.40, 0.15]

Analysis 6.1. Comparison 6: Suggestion, Outcome 1: Self-reported pain



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Definitions of medical procedures

Procedure	Definition
Accessing a portacath (also known as a port)	Insertion of a needle into an implanted access device (portacath) which facilitates the drawing of blood and intravenous (or intra-arterial) injections by not having to locate and insert a cannula into a new vessel. Some ports are connected for intrathecal, intraperitoneal or intracavitary injections.
Arterial blood gas (ABG)	A test which analyses arterial blood for oxygen, carbon dioxide and bicarbonate content in addition to blood pH. Used to test the effectiveness of respiration.
Arterial line (also known as intra-arterial catheter)	Insertion of a catheter into an artery.
Arterial puncture	A hole, wound, or perforation of an artery made by puncturing.
Bone marrow aspiration (BMA)	The bone marrow is the tissue that manufactures the blood cells and is in the hollow part of most bones. This test is done by suctioning some of the bone marrow for examination.
Bone marrow biopsy (BMB)	The removal and examination of tissue, cells, or fluids from the bone marrow of a living body; usually performed at the same time as a BMA.
Central line (also known as central venous catheter)	Insertion of a catheter into the large vein above the heart, usually the subclavian vein, through which access to the blood stream can be made. This allows drugs and blood products to be given and blood samples withdrawn.
Finger prick/pin	Obtaining blood by puncturing the tip of the finger.
Immunization (also known as immunization)	Protection against a particular disease or treatment of an organism by protecting against certain pathogen attacks; the introduction of microorganisms that have previously been treated to make them harmless.
Injection	The act of forcing a liquid into tissue, the vascular tree, or an organ.
Intramuscular injection	Injection administered by entering a muscle.
IV/catheter insertion	A narrow short, flexible, synthetic (usually plastic) tube known as a catheter, that is inserted approximately one inch into a vein to provide temporary intravenous access for the administration of fluid, medication, or nutrients.
Lumbar punctures (LP) (also known as spinal tap)	The withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid or the injection of anesthesia by puncturing the subarachnoid space located in the lumbar region of the spinal cord.

Table 1. Definitions of medical procedures (Continued)

Paracentesis	A surgical puncture of a bodily cavity (e.g. abdomen) with a trocar, aspirator, or other instrument usually to draw off an abnormal effusion for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.
Subcutaneous injection	Injection administered under the skin.
Suture (also known as laceration repair)	A stitch made with a strand or fiber used to sew parts of the living body.
Thoracocentesis (also called thoracentesis)	Aspiration of fluid from the chest.
Venipuncture (also known as venipuncture)	The surgical puncture of a vein typically for withdrawing blood or administering intravenous medication.

Table 2. Means and standard deviations for outcomes from single trials

Intervention	Outcome	Study	Treatment		Control	
			N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)
Distraction	Physiological measure - Respiratory rate	Nguyen 2010	20	25.1 (3.6)	20	28.5 (3.86)
	Physiological measure - Systolic BP	Nguyen 2010	20	97.1 (8.57)	20	105.6 (15.97)
	Physiological measure - Diastolic BP	Nguyen 2010	20	65.2 (6.83)	20	69.8 (11.67)
Hypnosis	Observer-reported distress	Katz 1987	17	3 (0.9)	19	3.3 (0.6)
	Physiological measure - Skin conductance	Ramírez-Carrasco 2017	20	10.61 (6.42)	20	8.74 (4.63)
	Physiological measure - Heart rate	Ramírez-Carrasco 2017	20	93.57 (12.33)	20	99.3 (18.56)
Preparation/Information	Observer-reported distress	Harrison 1991	50	2.43 (1.62)	50	3.17 (1.3)
	Behavioural measure - Pain	Miller 2016	19	3.21 (3.46)	20	4.90 (3.67)
	Behavioural measure - Distress	Tak 2006	26	2.64 (1.1)	28	2.37 (1.12)
	Physiological measure - Pulse rate	Harrison 1991	50	84.6 (8.6)	50	88.6 (8.3)
Breathing	Observer-reported pain	Sahiner 2016	60	2.56 (3.24)	60	3.80 (2.93)
	Observer-reported distress	Sahiner 2016	60	0.59 (1.03)	60	1.25 (1.41)
Suggestion	Self-reported distress	Goodenough 1997	39	0.7 (1.1)	39	1.1 (1.3)

Table 2. Means and standard deviations for outcomes from single trials (Continued)

	Observer-reported pain	Goodenough 1997	39	0.9 (1.6)	39	1.7 (2.3)
	Observer-reported distress	Eland 1981	10	1.8 (0.71)	10	1.8 (0.79)
Memory Alteration	Self-reported pain (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	15	-0.06 (3.9)	9	-0.02 (3.2)
	Observer-reported pain (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	20	0.4 (3.1)	22	-0.1 (1.8)
	Observer-reported distress (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	25	-0.2 (2.6)	25	-0.5 (1.9)
	Behavioural measure - Distress (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	25	-0.62 (3.7)	25	-0.48 (2.0)
	Physiological measure - Heart rate (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	24	0.1 (26.9)	20	-4.9 (21.8)
	Physiological measure - Cortisol (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	22	0.01 (0.18)	22	0.01 (0.2)
	Physiological measure - Systolic BP (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	23	-0.5 (11.8)	19	-5.4 (7.9)
	Physiological measure - Diastolic BP (during procedure change score)	Chen 1999	23	-4.1 (10.9)	19	2.9 (10.2)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. MEDLINE search strategy

- 1 Needles/
- 2 (needle* or inject*).mp.
- 3 (immuni* or vaccin* or finger prick* or heel prick*).mp.
- 4 (lumbar puncture* or spinal tap*).mp.
- 5 (bone marrow adj (aspiration or biops*)).mp.
- 6 (intravenous or intra-venous or venepuncture* or venous cannulation*).mp.
- 7 (catheter adj5 insert*).mp.
- 8 (central line adj5 insert*).mp.
- 9 (local adj (analges* or anaesthe* or anesthe*)).mp.
- 10 (arterial adj (puncture or line*)).mp.

- 11 (artery adj5 puncture).mp.
- 12 (thoracocentesis or paracentesis).mp.
- 13 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12
- 14 Pain/
- 15 ((needle* or immuni* or vaccin* or inject* or procedure* or intervention*) adj5 (pain* or distress* or discomfort or fear* or fright* or anxious or anxiet*)).mp.
- 16 14 or 15
- 17 (rehears* or coping or verbal* encourage* or positiv* reinforce* or reward* or token* or self talk or selftalk* or stop signal* or structured attention).mp.
- 18 ((cognitive* or behaviour* or behavior*) adj5 (intervention* or therap* or distract*)).mp.
- 19 (((audiovisual or audio visual or visual*) and distract*) or movie* or television* or tv or game* or toy* or virtual reality or tactile* stimulat*).mp.
- 20 ((multisensory or multi-sensory) adj stimulation).mp.
- 21 Therapeutic Touch/
- 22 Relaxation/
- 23 Breathing Exercises/
- 24 Laughter Therapy/
- 25 exp Psychotherapy/
- 26 (desensiti* or relax* or therapeutic touch* or breathing exercise* or hypnosis or hypnoti* or hypnotherapy or image* or psychotherap*).mp.
- 27 (autogenic training or auto suggestion*).mp.
- 28 ((colour* or color* or music* or play) and (therap* or distract*)).mp.
- 29 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28
- 30 exp Child/
- 31 exp Infant/
- 32 exp Adolescent/
- 33 (child* or infant* or adolescent* or adolescence).mp.
- 34 30 or 31 or 32 or 33
- 35 13 and 16 and 29 and 34
- 36 randomized controlled trial.pt.
- 37 controlled clinical trial.pt.
- 38 randomized.ab.
- 39 placebo.ab.
- 40 drug therapy.fs.
- 41 randomly.ab.
- 42 trial.ab.
- 43 or/36-42

44 exp animals/ not humans.sh.

45 43 not 44

46 35 and 45

47 (201303* or 201304* or 201305* or 201306* or 201307* or 201308* or 201309* or 201310* or 201311* or 201312* or 2014* or 2015* or 2016*).ed.

48 46 and 47

Appendix 2. PsycINFO search strategy

1 (needle* or inject*).mp.

2 (immuni* or vaccin* or finger prick* or heel prick*).mp.

3 (lumbar puncture* or spinal tap*).mp.

4 (bone marrow adj (aspiration or biops*)).mp.

5 (intravenous or intra-venous or venepuncture* or venous cannulation*).mp.

6 (catheter adj5 insert*).mp.

7 (central line adj5 insert*).mp.

8 (local adj (analges* or anaesthe* or anesthe*)).mp.

9 (arterial adj (puncture or line*)).mp.

10 (artery adj5 puncture).mp.

11 (thoracocentesis or paracentesis).mp.

12 Pain/

13 ((needle* or immuni* or vaccin* or inject* or procedure* or intervention*) adj5 (pain* or distress* or discomfort or fear* or fright* or anxious or anxiet*)).mp.

14 12 or 13

15 (rehears* or coping or verbal* encourage* or positiv* reinforce* or reward* or token* or self talk or selftalk* or stop signal* or structured attention).mp.

16 ((cognitive* or behaviour* or behavior*) adj5 (intervention* or therap* or distract*)).mp.

17 (((audiovisual or audio visual or visual*) and distract*) or movie* or television* or tv or game* or toy* or virtual reality or tactile* stimulat*).mp.

18 ((multisensory or multi-sensory) adj stimulation).mp.

19 exp relaxation therapy/

20 Relaxation/

21 exp Psychotherapy/

22 (desensiti* or relax* or therapeutic touch* or breathing exercise* or hypnosis or hypnoti* or hypnotherapy or image* or psychotherap*).mp.

23 (autogenic training or auto suggestion*).mp.

24 ((colour* or color* or music* or play) and (therap* or distract*)).mp.

25 (child* or infant* or adolescent* or adolescence).mp.

26 or/1-11

27 or/15-24

28 14 and 26 and 27 and 25

29 clinical trials/

30 (randomis* or randomiz*).tw.

31 (random\$ adj3 (allocat\$ or assign\$)).tw.

32 ((clinic\$ or control\$) adj trial\$).tw.

33 ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or trebl\$ or tripl\$) adj3 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.

34 (crossover\$ or "cross over\$").tw.

35 random sampling/

36 Experiment Controls/

37 Placebo/

38 placebo\$.tw.

39 exp program evaluation/

40 treatment effectiveness evaluation/

41 ((effectiveness or evaluat\$) adj3 (stud\$ or research\$)).tw.

42 or/29-41

43 28 and 42

44 limit 43 to yr="2013 -Current"

Appendix 3. CENTRAL search strategy

#1 MeSH descriptor: [Needles] this term only

#2 needle* or inject*

#3 immuni* or vaccin* or (finger next prick*) or (heel next prick*)

#4 (lumbar next puncture*) or (spinal next tap*)

#5 bone next marrow next (aspiration or biops*)

#6 intravenous or intra-venous or venepuncture* or (venous next cannulation*)

#7 catheter near insert*

#8 (central next line) near insert*

#9 local next (analges* or anaesthe* or anesthe*)

#10 arterial next (puncture or line*)

#11 artery near puncture

#12 thoracocentesis or paracentesis

#13 (#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12)

#14 MeSH descriptor: [Pain] this term only

#15 (needle* or immuni* or vaccin* or inject* or procedure* or intervention*) near (pain* or distress* or discomfort or fear* or fright* or anxious or anxiet*)

#16 (#14 or #15)

#17 rehears* or coping or (verbal* next encourage*) or (positiv* next reinforce*) or reward* or token* or (self next talk*) or selftalk* or (stop next signal*) or (structured next attention)

#18 (cognitive* or behaviour* or behavior*) near (intervention* or therap* or distract*)

#19 (((audiovisual or (audio next visual) or visual*) and distract*) or movie* or television* or tv or game* or toy* or (virtual next reality) or (tactile next stimulat*))

#20 (multisensory or multi-sensory) next stimulation

#21 MeSH descriptor: [Therapeutic Touch] this term only

#22 MeSH descriptor: [Relaxation] this term only

#23 MeSH descriptor: [Breathing Exercises] this term only

#24 MeSH descriptor: [Laughter Therapy] this term only

#25 MeSH descriptor: [Psychotherapy] explode all trees

#26 desensiti* or relax* or (therapeutic next touch*) or (breathing next exercise*) or hypnosis or hypnoti* or hypnotherapy or image* or psychotherap*

#27 (autogenic next training) or (auto next suggestion*)

#28 (colour* or color* or music* or play) and (therap* or distract*)

#29 (#17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28)

#30 MeSH descriptor: [Child] explode all trees

#31 MeSH descriptor: [Infant] explode all trees

#32 MeSH descriptor: [Adolescent] explode all trees

#33 child* or infant* or adolescent* or adolescence

#34 (#30 or #31 or #32 or #33)

#35 (#13 and #16 and #29 and #34) from 2013 to 2016

Appendix 4. Embase search strategy

1 Needles/

2 (needle* or inject*).mp.

3 (immuni* or vaccin* or finger prick* or heel prick*).mp.

4 (lumbar puncture* or spinal tap*).mp.

5 (bone marrow adj (aspiration or biops*)).mp.

6 (intravenous or intra-venous or venepuncture* or venous cannulation*).mp.

7 (catheter adj5 insert*).mp.

8 (central line adj5 insert*).mp.

9 (local adj (analges* or anaesthe* or anesthe*)).mp.

10 (arterial adj (puncture or line*)).mp.

11 (artery adj5 puncture).mp.

12 (thoracocentesis or paracentesis).mp.

13 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12

14 Pain/

15 ((needle* or immuni* or vaccin* or inject* or procedure* or intervention*) adj5 (pain* or distress* or discomfort or fear* or fright* or anxious or anxiet*)).mp.

16 14 or 15

17 (rehears* or coping or verbal* encourage* or positiv* reinforce* or reward* or token* or self talk or selftalk* or stop signal* or structured attention).mp.

18 ((cognitive* or behaviour* or behavior*) adj5 (intervention* or therap* or distract*)).mp.

19 (((audiovisual or audio visual or visual*) and distract*) or movie* or television* or tv or game* or toy* or virtual reality or tactile* stimulat*).mp.

20 ((multisensory or multi-sensory) adj stimulation).mp.

21 Hypnosis/

22 Breathing Exercises/

23 exp Psychotherapy/

24 (desensiti* or relax* or therapeutic touch* or breathing exercise* or hypnosis or hypnoti* or hypnotherapy or image* or psychotherap*).mp.

25 (autogenic training or auto suggestion*).mp.

26 ((colour* or color* or music* or play) and (therap* or distract*)).mp.

27 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26

28 exp Child/

29 exp Infant/

30 exp Adolescent/

31 (child* or infant* or adolescent* or adolescence).mp.

32 28 or 29 or 30 or 31

33 13 and 16 and 27 and 32

34 random\$.tw.

35 factorial\$.tw.

36 crossover\$.tw.

37 cross over\$.tw.

38 cross-over\$.tw.

39 placebo\$.tw.

40 (doubl\$ adj blind\$).tw.

41 (singl\$ adj blind\$).tw.

42 assign\$.tw.

43 allocat\$.tw.

44 volunteer\$.tw.

45 Crossover Procedure/

46 double-blind procedure.tw.

47 Randomized Controlled Trial/

48 Single Blind Procedure/

49 or/34-48 (1763514)

50 (animal/ or nonhuman/) not human/

51 49 not 50

52 33 and 51

53 (201303* or 201304* or 201305* or 201306* or 201307* or 201308* or 201309* or 201310* or 201311* or 201312* or 2014* or 2015* or 2016*).dd.

54 52 and 53

Appendix 5. Web of Science (ISI Web of Knowledge)

18 #17 AND #12

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

17 #16 AND #13

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-

16 #15 OR #14

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

15 Topic=((audio visual* OR audiovisual* OR touch* OR humor OR humour OR laugh* OR psychotherapy OR desensit*) OR (hypnotherap* OR coach* OR inform* OR thought-stop* OR thought stop* OR thought*) OR (coping* OR cope OR memor* OR train*))

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

14 Topic=((intervention* OR cognitive* OR cbt OR behavio* OR distract* OR music*) OR (virtual reality OR rehears* OR coping* OR reinforce* OR hypnosis OR hypnot*) OR (reward* OR self-talk OR self talk OR relax* OR breath* OR suggest* OR image*))

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

13 Topic=((child* OR youth* OR teen* OR adolescen* OR infant*)) AND Topic=((pain* OR hurt* OR anxiety OR anxious OR distress OR discomfort* OR fear*)) AND Topic=((needle* OR inject* OR procedure* OR vaccin* OR lumbar puncture* OR bone marrow OR spinal tap OR intravenous OR venepuncture* OR venipuncture* OR catheter* OR puncture* OR thoracentes* OR paracentes* OR central line*))

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

12 #11 OR #8 OR #7 OR #6 OR #5 OR #2 OR #1

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

11 #10 AND #9

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

10 TS=random* OR TI=random*

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

9 TS=(allocate* OR assign*) OR TI=(allocate* OR assign*)

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

8 TS=crossover* OR TI=crossover*

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

7 TS=(mask* OR blind*) OR TI=(mask* OR blind*)

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

6 TS=(singl* OR Doubl* OR Tripl* OR Trebl*) OR TI=(singl* OR Doubl* OR Tripl* OR Trebl*)

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

5 #4 AND #3

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

4 TS=trial* OR TI=trial*

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

3 TI=clin* OR TS=clin*

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

2 TI=randomi* OR TS=randomi*

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

1 TS=Randomized clinical trial* OR TI=Randomized clinical trial*

Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH,

Appendix 6. CINAHL search strategy

S17 S7 AND S16

S16 S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15

S15 (allocat* random*)

S14 (MH "Quantitative Studies")

S13 (MH "Placebos")

S12 placebo*

S11 (random* allocat*)

S10 (MH "Random Assignment")

S9 (Randomi?ed control* trial*) Limiters - Published Date from: 20090101-20130231

S8 (singl* blind*) or (doubl* blind*) or (tripl* blind*) or (trebl* blind*) or (trebl* mask*) or (tripl* mask*) or (doubl* mask*) or (singl* mask*)

S7 (AB (intervention* OR cognitive* OR CBT OR behavio* OR distract* OR music* OR TV* OR DVD* OR virtual reality OR rehears* OR coping OR reinforcement* OR reward* OR self-talk OR self talk OR audiovisual OR audio visual OR movie* OR therapeutic touch OR relax* OR breath* OR humor OR humour OR laughter* OR psychotherapy OR desensit* OR hypnosis OR hypnoti* OR hypnotherap* OR image* OR prepar* OR suggest* OR coach* OR inform* OR thought-stop* OR though stop* OR coping OR cope OR memor* OR train* or muscle* OR model* or rehears*)) and (S3 and S4 and S5 and S6)

S6 AB intervention* OR cognitive* OR CBT OR behavio* OR distract* OR music* OR TV* OR DVD* OR virtual reality OR rehears* OR coping OR reinforcement* OR reward* OR self-talk OR self talk OR audiovisual OR audio visual OR movie* OR therapeutic touch OR relax* OR breath* OR humor OR humour OR laughter* OR psychotherapy OR desensit* OR hypnosis OR hypnoti* OR hypnotherap* OR image* OR prepar* OR suggest* OR coach* OR inform* OR thought-stop* OR though stop* OR coping OR cope OR memor* OR train* or muscle* OR model* or rehears*

S5 AB pain* OR hurt* OR anxiety OR anxious OR distress* OR discomfort* OR fear*

S4 AB child* OR youth* or teen* or adolescen* OR infant*

S3 AB needle* OR inject* OR vaccin* OR lumbar puncture* OR bone marrow OR spinal tap OR intravenous OR venepuncture* OR venipuncture* OR catheter* OR puncture* OR thoracentes* OR paracentes* OR central line*

S2 AB needle and AB pain and AB children

S1 needle and pain and children

WHAT'S NEW

Date	Event	Description
14 October 2020	Review declared as stable	See Published notes .

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 1, 2005

Review first published: Issue 4, 2006

Date	Event	Description
13 September 2017	New search has been performed	We have updated this review to include the results of a new search conducted in September 2017.
5 September 2017	New citation required and conclusions have changed	<p>Since the last version of this review (published in 2013), 20 new relevant RCTs including 2156 participants have provided additional information to change some of the review conclusions.</p> <p>This second update differs from the first update of the review by: (1) assessing the quality of the body of evidence using GRADE; and (2) amending psychological intervention categories to more closely reflect presumed mechanisms of treatment effect.</p>
2 September 2013	New citation required and conclusions have changed	Since the last version of this review (published in 2006), new relevant studies have provided additional information to change the conclusions.
20 March 2013	New search has been performed	Review updated. This update differed from the original review by limiting the included studies to true RCTs published in academic journals (i.e. excluded quasi-randomized trials and dissertation studies). As such we excluded seven studies from the 28 included in the original review and added an additional 18 studies from this review update, for a total of 39 RCTs included in the update.
24 September 2010	Amended	Contact details updated.
13 May 2009	Amended	Contact details updated.
2 July 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

- KA Birnie contributed to coordinating the review, data collection for the review, screening search results, organizing retrieval of papers, screening retrieved papers, appraising quality of papers, extracting data from papers, writing to authors of papers for additional information, data management for the review, entering data into RevMan, analysis of data, interpretation of data, providing methodological perspective, providing clinical perspective, and writing the review.

- M Noel contributed to data collection for the review, screening search results, screening retrieved papers, appraising quality of papers, extracting data from papers, interpretation of data, providing methodological perspective, providing clinical perspective, and writing the review.
- CT Chambers contributed to conceiving and designing the review, designing search strategies, interpretation of data, providing a methodological perspective, providing a clinical perspective, writing the review (or protocol), providing general advice on the review, and performing previous work that was the foundation of the current review.
- LS Uman contributed to conceiving and designing the review, designing search strategies, providing a methodological perspective, providing a clinical perspective, writing previous reviews and protocol, providing general advice on the review, and performing previous work that was the foundation of the current review.
- JA Parker contributed to data management for the review, interpretation of data, providing a methodological perspective, providing general advice on the review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

- KA Birnie: none known. Dr. Birnie is a registered psychologist and works with children, adolescents, adults, and their families with pain and other acute and chronic illness.
- M Noel: none known. Dr. Noel is a registered psychologist and works with children and adolescents with acute and chronic illness, and their families.
- CT Chambers: none known. Dr. Chambers is a registered psychologist and works with children and their families with pain and other acute and chronic illness.
- LS Uman: none known. Dr. Uman is a registered psychologist who works with youth and their families to address complex pain, other health-related issues, and a variety of mental health concerns.
- JA Parker: none known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- No sources of support supplied

External sources

- For Original Review (Uman et al., 2006) - CGS-M Award from the National Science and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) awarded to LS Uman (2004 to 2005), Canada
- For Original Review (Uman et al., 2006) - Graduate Award from the Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation (NSHRF) awarded to LS Uman (2005 to 2006), Canada
- For Original Review (Uman et al., 2006) - Pain in Child Health (PICH) top-up funding awarded to LS Uman (2004 to 2006), Canada
- For Original Review and First Review Update (Uman et al., 2006; 2013) - Dalhousie Cochrane Group funding awarded to LS Uman, Canada
- For Original Review and First Review Update (Uman et al., 2006; 2013) - Canada Research Chairs (CRCs) awarded to C Chambers and P McGrath, Canada
- For Second Review Update - Fellowship from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research awarded to KA Birnie (2016 to 2019), Canada

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

Age range expanded from three to 18 to two to 19 years from the protocol (Uman 2005) to the original review (Uman 2006).

The original review (Uman 2006) also differed from the protocol (Uman 2005) by excluding funnel plots as a debated method for assessing publication bias.

The first review update (Uman 2013) differed from the original review (Uman 2006) by excluding non-randomized trials and excluding non-published trials (for example, dissertations).

The first review update also replaced our original measure of study quality (Jadad 1996) with the recommended Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool. This second review update (2018) reflects contemporary requirements for Cochrane Reviews since the development of the original review protocol, such as the inclusion of GRADE and Summary of Findings tables. This second update (2018) differs from the first update of the review (Uman 2013) by amending psychological intervention categories to more closely reflect presumed mechanisms of treatment effect. We have also updated the text in the introduction. There are no other new differences from the protocol to this second review update.

NOTES

In August 2020 we did not identify any potentially relevant studies likely to change the conclusions. Therefore, this review has now been stabilised following discussion with the authors and editors. The review will be reassessed for updating in two years. If appropriate, we will update the review before this date if new evidence likely to change the conclusions is published, or if standards change substantially which necessitate major revisions.

INDEX TERMS**Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)**

Anxiety [*prevention & control] [psychology]; Central Venous Catheters [adverse effects]; Cognitive Behavioral Therapy [*methods]; Hypnosis; Immunization; *Needles; Pain, Procedural [*prevention & control] [*psychology]; Phlebotomy [psychology]; Punctures [*psychology]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Self Report

MeSH check words

Adolescent; Adult; Child; Child, Preschool; Humans