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# Rapydan:

## Introduction of a new option in topical anaesthesia

### Agenda

- Gunnar L Olsson, Head of Pain Treatment Unit, Astrid Lindgren Children's Hospital Stockholm
  - *Introduction*
- Navil Sethna, Associate Director, Pain Treatment Service,
  - *Trends in use of the available topical anaesthesia/analgesia*
- Mike Smith, Manager of Clinical Projects ZARS inc.
  - *Clinical development of Rapydan*
- Conclusions and questions



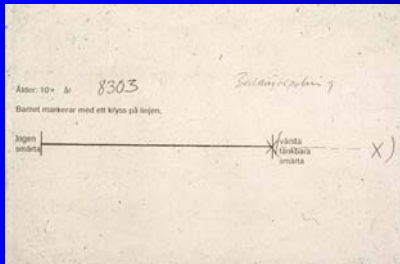
## Procedural pain

- Venous access
- Injections, wound treatment
- LP, BMA
- Vaccination
  
- Treatment
  - Psychological care
  - Analgesics/anaesthesia
  - Nitrous oxide
  - Topical anaesthesia



## Procedures in the emergency department (Jylli & Olsson 1996)

- Tradition
- Resources
- Holding with restraint
- Risks with analgesia



## Fear, anxiety, needle phobia

- Worriers?
- Nothing dangerous!
- It just takes a second!
- It is good for you!

For all biological organisms, during million of years  
A wound, blood loss, minor trauma has always been:

**A threat to life!!!**

- When is it allowable to hold a human being with restraint?
- Police, psychiatry
- **NOT IN CHILD CARE!!**
  - On vital indication

## Question the procedure

- Heal lancing
- Intramuscular injection
- Oral or inhalational vaccinations
- Noninvasive alternatives for laboratory tests
- ...



## Procedural pain

- Does it really matter?
- It is not dangerous!
- The child does not remember!

**WRONG!!!**

## Memory

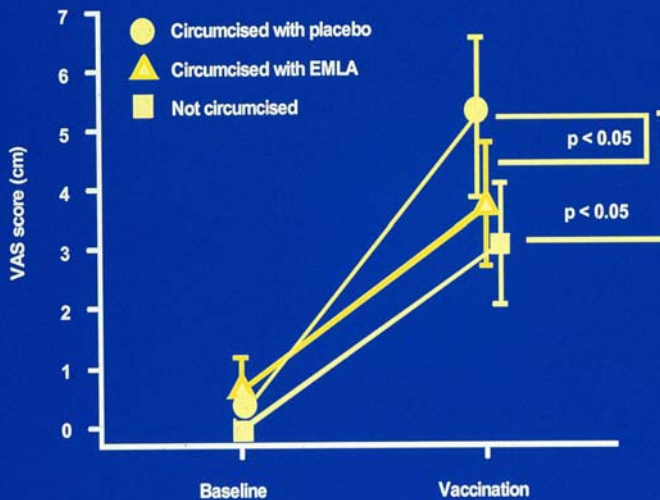
- Paediatric Anaesthesia 2002, Hatawa et al:  
Evaluating a preoperative information  
program:  
Best effect (in decreasing anxiety): children <  
5 years, previously anaesthetised
- Explicit memory
- Implicit memory

## Late effects of neonatal pain

- Anand 1999: rat pups nociceptively stimulated day 1 demonstrated changes in social behavior as adult rats compared to a control group



## EMLA reduces subsequent pain responses



# When to use topical anaesthesia?

Whenever skin is penetrated

