

# Prevention of pain on injection with propofol: Comparison of lignocaine with dilution using 0.9% Sodium Chloride

<b>Submission date</b> 30/09/2004	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 30/09/2004	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 30/03/2020	<b>Condition category</b> Signs and Symptoms	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

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### Contact details

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## Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

## Secondary identifying numbers

N0234131723

# Study information

## Scientific Title

Prevention of pain on injection with propofol: Comparison of lignocaine with dilution using 0.9% Sodium Chloride

## Study objectives

Will the dilution of Fresenius 1% propofol using equal parts of 0.9% Sodium Chloride and 1% Fresenius propofol reduce the incidence of pain on injection in children aged 5 to 10 years?

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

## Study design

Randomised controlled trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

## Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

## Study setting(s)

Hospital

## Study type(s)

Treatment

## Participant information sheet

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Respiratory: Pain

## Interventions

Children aged 5-10 years (up to approximately 30 kg) will be randomised to either a sample or control group. A single blinded observer will then watch for signs of discomfort on induction of anaesthesia during the injection of propofol. This will be defined as a motor response of the arm, a verbal complaint of pain, a cry and or grimace.

## Intervention Type

Other

## Phase

Not Applicable

**Primary outcome measure**

A reduction in the incidence of pain on injection of Propofol when compared with the most commonly used and effective method in current practice (i.e. the addition of lignocaine - 2 ml 1% per 20 ml propofol).

**Secondary outcome measures**

Not provided at time of registration

**Overall study start date**

01/11/2003

**Completion date**

01/07/2004

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

Children aged 5-10 years (up to approximately 30 kg) with American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) status 1 or 2 on elective surgical lists.

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Age group**

Child

**Lower age limit**

5 Years

**Upper age limit**

10 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

Not provided at time of registration

**Key exclusion criteria**

Does not match inclusion criteria

**Date of first enrolment**

01/11/2003

**Date of final enrolment**

01/07/2004

**Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre**

**Department of Anaesthetics**

Bristol

United Kingdom

BS10 5NB

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

Department of Health

**Sponsor details**

Richmond House

79 Whitehall

London

United Kingdom

SW1A 2NL

**Sponsor type**

Government

**Website**

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en>

## **Funder(s)**

**Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Funder Name**

North Bristol NHS Trust (UK)

## **Results and Publications**

Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

**Intention to publish date**

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

**IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration