ISRCTN87413556 https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN87413556

The efficacy of playing a virtual reality (VR) game in modulating pain for children with acute burn injuries: A randomised controlled trial

Submission date
23/02/2005

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Registration date
23/02/2005

Overall study status
Completed

Last Edited
13/10/2009

Condition category
Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning

[_] Prospectively registered
[_] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[X] Results
[_] Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym
VR for pain relief

Study objectives
The efficacy of playing a virtual reality (VR) game in modulating pain for children with acute burn injuries

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Not provided at time of registration

Primary study design
Interventional

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)
Not Specified

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Paediatric burns

Interventions
The test administrations of routine pharmacological analgesia or routine pharmacological analgesia coupled with virtual reality were randomly assigned to each half of the burns dressing change (removal of existing burns dressings or application of fresh dressings) following a coin toss determining the sequence. The child and parents were given a standard explanation about the VR administration and the VR game. If required, subjects were allowed a short preview to assist them to understand how to play the game.

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)
The subjects were asked to score their average pain experience at the end of each phase of the dressing change procedure (VR and pharmacological analgesics, and pharmacological analgesics only). Pain was scored using a modified self-report Faces pain scale. The scale depicts increasing levels of pain and is offered in combination with a visual analogue scale of 0-10, associated with each picture representing a level of pain. Parents/carers and nurses were also interviewed by the data collector at these times, using open ended questions to obtain views regarding the child's anxiety and perception of pain, and utility of VR in a clinical setting.

Key secondary outcome(s)
Not provided at time of registration

Completion date
31/12/2004

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
All children admitted to one specific ward (Newlands Ward), Women's and Children's Hospital, aged between 5 and 18 years, having burns to more than three percent of their body surface area, and requiring dressing changes, were eligible for inclusion in the study.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Child

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Children with burns to their hands, face or head, past history of epilepsy and reduced intellectual capacity were not included, as they would have been unable to appropriately use the VR equipment.

Date of first enrolment
01/01/2004

Date of final enrolment
31/12/2004

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Australia

Study participating centre
Centre for Allied Health Evidence
Adelaide
Australia
5000

Sponsor information

Organisation
Women's and Children's Hospital (Australia)

ROR
https://ror.org/03kwrfk72

Funder(s)

Funder type
University/education

Funder Name
University of South Australia (Australia)

Alternative Name(s)
UniversitySA, UniSA

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
Universities (academic only)

Location
Australia

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	03/03/2005		Yes	No