Results 56.9% of children were males and mean age was 7.4 years. Of the ten main differential diagnoses, burn and long bone fractures frequently caused severe pain (80.8% and 50.9% respectively). 152 (25%) children with pain did not receive analgesia (39%) of children with mild pain, 22% moderate pain and 15% severe pain; \( P = 0.0001 \). For children with severe pain, 66.0% received simple analgesia (\( P = 0.001 \)) and only 38.5% received opioids (\( P = 0.001 \)) with younger children (0–5 years old) receiving less intravenous diamorphine and more oral morphine than older children (13–18) (14% vs 52% and 46.0% vs 30.0% respectively; both \( P = 0.0001 \)). None was given intranasal diamorphine.

Conclusions Children with pain were not adequately analgised, especially those with severe pain and those that were younger. Children coming with conditions known to be severely painful (i.e. burn and long-bone fractures) should be considered for opioids regardless of their pain scores and opioid of choice is intranasal diamorphine, requiring no intravenous access with similar efficacy as the more common intravenous morphine.

HEART RATES AND RESPIRATORY RATES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH MANCHESTER PAIN SCORES IN CHILDREN PRESENTED AT THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Background and Aims Acute pain increases vital signs and is measured by the Manchester pain scale during triage. This multi-centre observational study aims to determine associations between respiratory rates or heart rates and Manchester pain scores and to measured by the Manchester painscale (range 0–10). This painscale combines a visual analogue scale, a verbal descriptor scale, and a pain behaviour technique. We suggest the utilization of this technique as it provides a better post-circumcision period compared to conventional technique particularly in children who are afraid of circumcision as a fact of life.

Conclusions Circumcision performed by plastic Alis klamp technique in male children is associated with a lower intensity of pain compared to circumcisions performed by conventional dissection technique. We suggest the utilization of this technique as it provides a better post-circumcision period compared to conventional technique particularly in children who are afraid of circumcision as a fact of life.

THE EVALUATION OF ANXIETY AND PAIN RELATED TO DENTAL TREATMENT IN CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS (BRAZIL)

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The Aim of this study was to evaluate anxiety and pain related to dental treatment in children under the age of five years. This cross sectional study was carried out with 350 children of both sexes. Socioeconomic data, dental anxiety and dental pain experience, as well as the assessment of the child’s oral health status, were obtained through a questionnaire answered by the child’s parent or guardian. Dental anxiety was measured using the Dental Anxiety Question (DAQ). The prevalence of dental anxiety was 22.9% and that of dental pain was 6.8%. There was an association between these two variables (\( p < 0.0001 \)). There was also an association between dental pain, age, family income and assessment of oral health status. The poorest rating of the child’s oral health and the lowest family income were correlated with the highest percentages of a history of dental pain. Dental anxiety was related to a history of dental pain in children under the age of five years.

PAIN AFTER CIRCUMCISION: COMPARISON OF CONVENTIONAL AND PLASTIC CLAMP CIRCUMCISIONS

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Background and Aims In the current study we compared the intensity of post-circumcision pain among the male children circumcised by plastic Ali Klamp and conventional dissection technique. We suggest the utilization of this technique as it provides a better post-circumcision period compared to conventional technique particularly in children who are afraid of circumcision as a fact of life.

Conclusions Circumcision performed by plastic Alis klamp technique in male children is associated with a lower intensity of pain compared to circumcisions performed by conventional dissection technique. We suggest the utilization of this technique as it provides a better post-circumcision period compared to conventional technique particularly in children who are afraid of circumcision as a fact of life.

THE COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF MASSAGING AND ROCKING ON INFANTILE COLIC

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Background and Aims The aim of this study was to compare the effects of massaging and rocking on the treatment of infantile colic. The data were collected from 100 infants < 13 weeks of age who were considered colic were randomly assigned to either infant massage (n=50) or rocking groups (n=50), in Arak, Iran, in 2010. In the massage group, trained individuals taught the infant massage technique to the parents and gave them a brochure. Daily interventions were recommended in both groups 3 times daily for one week. Parents recorded infant crying times, duration, and severity over a week. After one week, data were analyzed by SPSS and statistical significance tests (\( P < 0.05 \)).