

Blood Lab

IWK HEALTH

COMFORT PROMISE TOOLKIT



"We will do everything possible to prevent and treat pain."



What is a Comfort Promise Toolkit?

- It is a resource for parents and caregivers of children coming to the IWK Health Centre to help prevent and manage pain during their visit.
- It will help your child before, during, and after their appointment or hospital stay.
- We want to help reduce your child's pain. Research shows that if you use this toolkit your child may:
 - Have less pain now and in the future
 - Learn healthy practices that can last a lifetime
- IWK Health has committed to doing, ***"everything possible to prevent and treat pain."***
- Please review this toolkit and ask your health care provider if you have any questions about your child's specific needs.

IT DOESN'T HAVE TO HURT: WHY WE CARE ABOUT PREVENTING AND TREATING PAIN IN PEDIATRICS



WHAT CHILDREN SAY

Children say needles are their number one healthcare fear. Our children's fears are real. They should be handled carefully. Fears can affect children long-term.



WHAT PARENTS SAY

As health care providers, we'll do everything possible to relieve children's pain. Parents trust we will strive to meet their expectations. We have a responsibility to provide care that follows best practices.



TAKE THE TIME

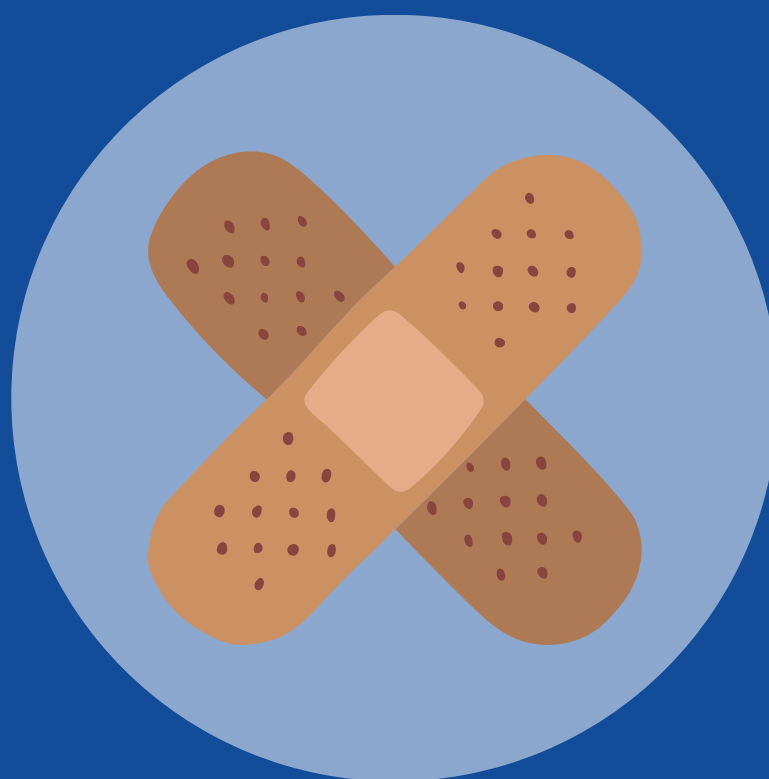
There is evidence that when a child is receiving a painful procedure, you can lessen their pain by using:

- positive language
- comfort positioning
- distraction
- numbing cream (for needles)



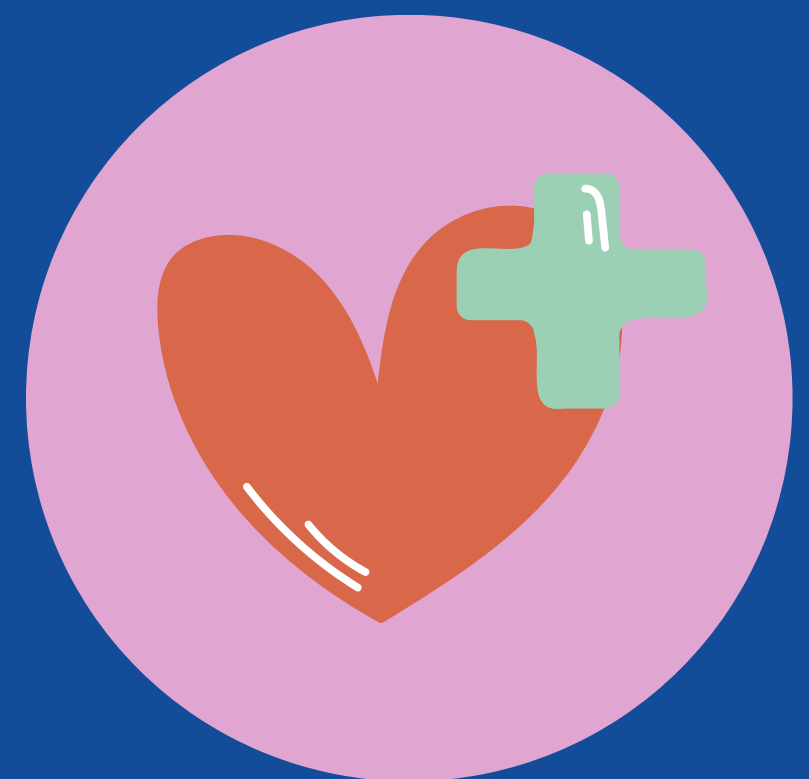
MEMORY

Memory is a powerful tool for how a child experiences future pain. The use of positive language can reframe a child's memory of their health care visit. It can change how children recall the experience.



PHYSICAL RESPONSES

Untreated pain may increase future sensitivity to pain. A child may experience more pain at subsequent health care visits if their pain was not managed well the first time.



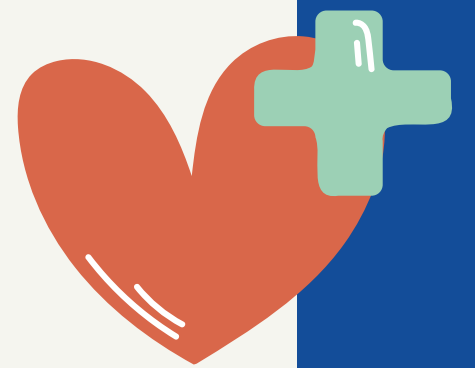
PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE PRACTICES

Untreated pain can lead to the development of pre-procedural anxiety and/or phobias of needles. This fear can persist throughout life and may lead to the avoidance of preventive health care like dental visits or routine vaccines as an adult.

MANAGING PAIN: A GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS

1.

Be Self-Aware. If you are feeling anxious, try to remain calm when discussing a health care appointment with your child before, during, and after. Parental/caregiver anxiety can lead to a child having a more distressing health care experience. Be a calm, supportive role model for your child. Be aware of your body language and tone of voice. If you remain calm, your child will have a better experience.



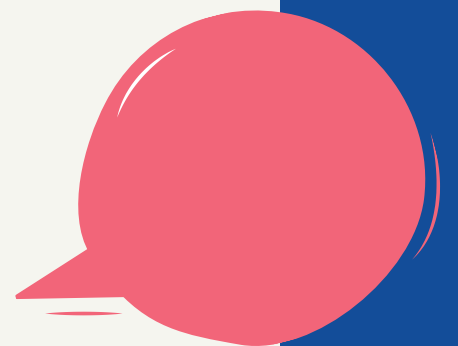
2.

Prepare Your Child. Tell your child what to expect. This could be days, hours, or minutes before their visit. Tell them what you will both do to make the experience as positive as possible. Remind them of things they have handled in the past. Explain each person's role during their appointment. **Example:** "Your job is to keep your arm very still. My job is to hold your hand. The Lab Assistant's job is to do your bloodwork. Everyone is here to help".



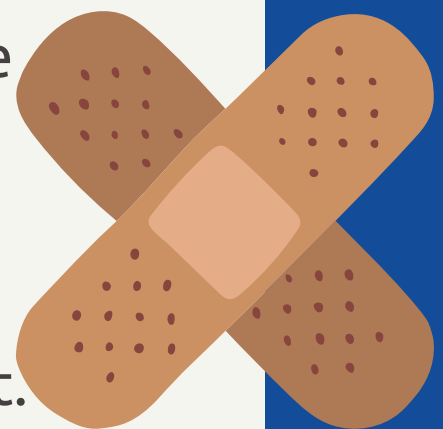
3.

Language. The words you use are important. Highlight what they are doing well. Stay positive. **Example:** "You are doing a great job holding still." Use words to help distract your child. Tell stories, make silly sounds, sing songs. Be creative! Avoid saying things like, "I know," "I'm sorry," or "It's almost over." These phrases may cause distress. They may increase a child's feeling of pain.



4.

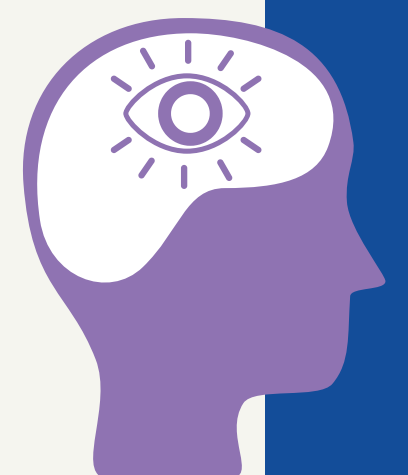
Comfort Promise. Ask your pharmacist about a numbing cream and apply it at the inside of BOTH elbows if they are receiving a needle. Bring toys/electronics for distraction. Have your child sit on your lap. Hold your child's hand. Give your child options for how they'd like to be seated when possible. Before your child's appointment, talk about these techniques with them so they know what to expect.



5.

Memory. Your child's pain is influenced by the way we speak about it. By highlighting what went well, you can create more positive memories of the experience. This can help make their next visit go well. Remind your child of the good things that happened to strengthen their positive memories. Have the ending be a positive experience for the child.

Example: After the appointment, give your child a small treat (like a sticker).



LANGUAGE GUIDE: HOW TO TALK TO YOUR CHILD ABOUT BLOODWORK

Studies show how we speak to children about pain impacts their appointment. Our words may also affect how easy or hard they'll find future procedures.

This is a guide for how you can talk to your child before, during, and after their appointment.

BEFORE

EXPLAIN WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN:

"You will sit on a chair or you can sit on my lap. You will roll up your sleeve and we can watch a show on the tablet/squeeze your favourite toy/sing a song, etc. while you get your bloodwork." It is normal to feel nervous. It is okay to feel uncertain.

USE NEUTRAL & GENTLE WORDS:

Use words like, "You may feel something scratchy," or "You may feel a small poke." Words that should be avoided are: "Sting", "Owie", "Hurt", and "Pain".

EXPLAIN EACH PERSON'S ROLE:

"The Medical Lab Assistant (MLA) is going to do your bloodwork."
"Mom or Dad will hold your hand."
"Your job is to tell us how you feel, hold your arm still, etc."

"WILL IT HURT?":

If your child asks, "Will it hurt?" you can say, "I don't know exactly what you're going to feel, but if you use the things we have planned for, it won't bother you so much. Maybe you can tell me what it felt like when we're done." Ask them after how it felt.



DURING

ENCOURAGE & PRAISE YOUR CHILD:

"You are doing a fantastic job holding still."
"Awesome job asking questions."
"Thank you for using your words."
"I am proud of how you are handling this."

USE NEUTRAL WORDS:

"Here we go" instead of "Here comes the pinch." Warning words can cause distress. Even the faces we make when saying warning words are important. They can convey a negative meaning.

AVOID THESE COMMON SAYINGS:

"I'm sorry."
"I know."
"Almost over."
"Don't worry."
These can cause more distress in a child. They are often false reassurances.

USE A CALM SPEAKING VOICE:

Children respond more positively when their parent/caregiver remains calm. Use your normal speaking voice during the visit.



AFTER

FOCUS ON THE POSITIVES:

There are many positives to speak about! Some examples are: the kind health care provider, a distraction item you used, the sticker they received. Maybe you did something fun after like go to a playground.

BE REALISTIC:

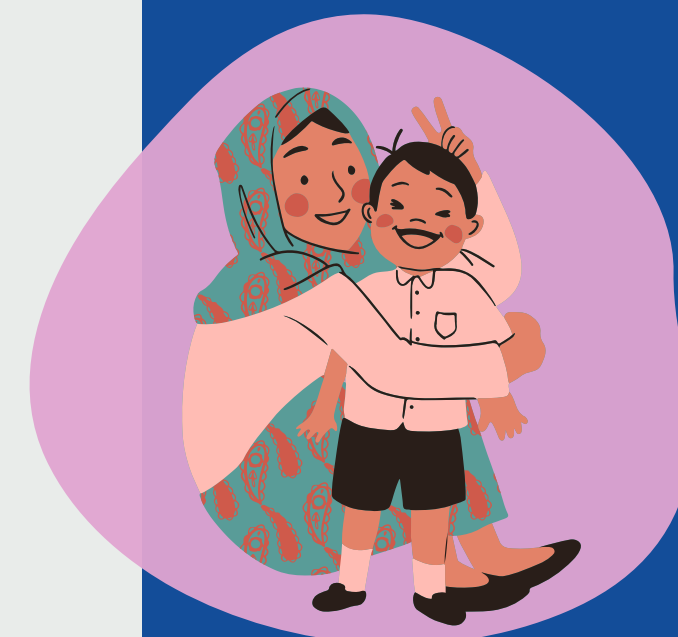
Ask a child "How did that feel?" Validate their feelings. If they exaggerate, you can reframe and be realistic. Example: "Yes, you cried a bit and also, you were very brave holding still."

REMIND YOUR CHILD HOW BRAVE THEY WERE:

This will boost their confidence. Tell them how brave it was when they held out their arm. Or how well they focused on the distraction item (for example, toy or book).

MEMORY:

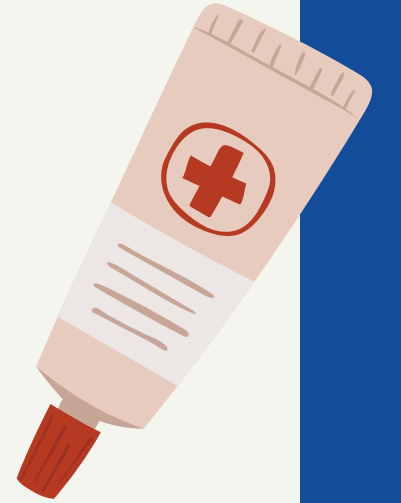
By focusing on the positive, it will help your child have a more positive memory of the experience. This will help your child be less scared next time.



NUMBING CREAM: A METHOD TO REDUCE NEEDLE PAIN

What is numbing cream?

- Numbing cream is a medicine that is put on the skin to reduce pain and discomfort from vaccines and other needle pokes. It comes as a cream or a patch.
- There are several types of numbing creams. Ask your care provider or pharmacist if you are unsure which one is right for your child.



Where can I get it?

- Numbing creams are available for purchase over-the-counter at nearly all pharmacies.
- You can call ahead and request the numbing cream from your local pharmacist and they should be able to fulfill your request within 24 hours. This may vary on weekends.
- Speak with your pharmacist about the product you are selecting.



How do I apply it?

- The cream or patch must be applied 45 to 60 minutes before the bloodwork. Read the product instructions before using.
- Follow the directions for the amount of cream to apply. This is based on your child's age and the product you are using.
- The cream or patch should be placed on the inside of BOTH elbows (do not rub the cream into the skin). You should avoid any areas of broken skin.

Ask Your Care Provider.

- Always speak with your care provider before using any medication.
- When used as directed, numbing creams are safe and have few side effects.
- You may notice a whitening or reddening of the skin. This is common.
- Less commonly, a rash, swelling, or hives may develop. These side effects may be signs of an allergy. Remove the cream immediately and notify your care provider.
- Some children may not be able to use numbing creams. Tell your health care provider before using numbing cream if your child has:
 - Open areas of the skin
 - Kidney or liver disease
 - Sensitivity or allergy to anesthetics
 - G6PD deficiency
 - Congenital/idiopathic methemoglobinemia



DISTRACTION AND POSITIONING GUIDE FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 11 YEARS

UPRIGHT IS BEST



Using a comfort position can help your child feel more in control. They feel safer and more supported, are less likely to have pain, and are more likely to remain cooperative during their appointment. Sitting up is the best position for a child whenever possible for a procedure.

Speak with your care provider: There are alternatives to sitting upright if this is not the best position for your child's procedure.

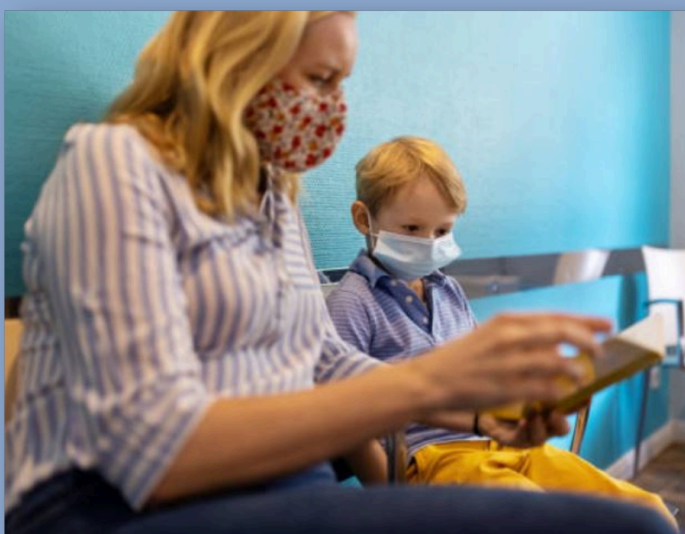
HELD BY PARENT OR CAREGIVER



Children want to be comforted by their parent or caregiver. Allowing them to sit on your lap or holding their hand gives your child physical and emotional support. Ask your care provider to help both of you find a comfortable position during your child's appointment so that you can remain nearby.

Remember: As your child's trusted adult, keeping your body language calm will help ease your child's fears.

DISTRACTION



Distracting your child during blood work is a proven way to help ease anxiety and pain. Ask your child what toy or item they'd like to bring to their appointment.

Examples: A favourite toy, a video or app, a shown on a tablet or phone, books, I Spy pages, breathing techniques, fidget spinners, pop-its.

You know your child best. Speak with your care provider about other techniques that may benefit your child.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS

If you want to read more about the information contained in the IWK Pain Management Toolkit please visit the links below:



IWK Health

Vaccination resources for Youth and Families on COVID-19 vaccine safety, needle phobias, and how to talk about vaccination.

Access here: tiny.url/iwkhealth



Children's Healthcare Canada

COVID-19 and Kids: How to immunize children with confidence.

Access here: tiny.url/chcc



Solutions for Kids in Pain (SKIP)

Resources for families & health professionals about needle pain management for vaccinations.

Access here: tiny.url/SKIP



Pain, Education, Advocacy, Knowledge (PEAK)

Research by Dr. Melanie Noel on the power of memory and the experience of pain.

Access here: tiny.url/PEAK



Canadian Paediatric Society

Information for parents from Canada's paediatricians about the COVID-19 vaccine for children and youth.

Access here: tiny.url/cps



Immunize Canada

COVID-19 Information for the public with tips on how to prepare for your COVID-19 vaccine.

Access here: tiny.url/immunizecanada



It Doesn't Have to Hurt

A patient-oriented research program in children's pain management lead by Dr. Christine Chambers.

Access here: tiny.url/itdoesnthavetohurt



Public Health Agency of Canada

Expert information on vaccines for COVID-19 with FAQs, vaccine safety reports, and data on COVID-19 vaccines.

Access here: tiny.url/publichealthagency