Fixed 50% Nitrous Oxide Oxygen Mixture for Painful Procedures: A French Survey

Daniel Annequin, MD*; Ricardo Carbajal, MD†; Pierre Chauvin, MD, PhD‡; Olivier Gall, MD§; Barbara Tourniaire, MD¶; and Isabelle Murat, MD, PhD§

ABSTRACT. Objective. Although the equimolecular mixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide (EMONO) seems to be a good choice to relieve procedure-related pain in children, it has not been accepted everywhere. In France, the rapid spread of its use has elicited suspicion and doubts regarding its safety. To assess the use and safety of this gas mixture in the pediatric settings in France, we conducted a national survey.

Methodology. Centers that had accepted a nationwide invitation to participate in the survey filled out a questionnaire after each EMONO administration during a 2-month study. Procedure and inhalation characteristics, as well as pain evaluations and side effects, were reported.

Results. One thousand nineteen EMONO inhalations from 31 centers that agreed to participate in this 2-month survey were analyzed. Median (range) age was 6.4 (0–18) years. Four percent (46) of children were 12 months old or younger, 29% (295) were 5 years old or younger, 45% (459) were 6 to 10 years old, and 26% (265) were older than 10 years of age.

The procedures performed with EMONO inhalation were: lumbar punctures (286), bone marrow aspirations (BMA; 231), laceration repairs (215), minor procedures (75), minor surgery (53), punctures (49), fractures (45), dental care (43), and pulmonary endoscopy (22). Nine percent of procedures were undertaken without the presence of a physician; the child being observed only by the attending nurse. A drug association was noted in 182 (18%) inhalations; the most frequent were: lidocaine infiltration (51%), ropivacaine (2%), chlorazepate (2%), morphine (1%), and lorazepam (18%), nalbuphine (8.5%), hydroxyzine (5%), flunitrazepam (2%), chlorazepate (2%), morphine (1%), and lorazepam (5%). EMLA cream (Astra) was applied in 98.6% of procedures. The most frequent procedures were: lumbar punctures, 93.7% of BMA, and 54.2% of punctures including lymph nodes, hematoma, or renal biopsies. Lidocaine infiltration was performed in 51% of minor surgery procedures, 40% of laceration repairs, and 28% of BMA.

The inhalation system included a whistle, a scented mask, and a nonrebreathing respiratory valve in 48.9%, 71.2%, and 78.3% of the patients, respectively. Initial physical restraint was needed in 18.2% of all procedures.

Inhalation refusal was noted in 129 (12.7%) children; of these, 53 had an alternative method of analgesia (EMLA or lidocaine infiltration), 15 had no other analgesia, and in the remaining 61, EMONO inhalation was maintained against the child’s will.

Median (interquartile) inhalation length was 4 (3–5) minutes before starting the procedure and 6 (6–15) minutes for the total inhalation.

Median (interquartile) procedural pain evaluations were 9 (0–30) for children on a 0 to 100 visual analog scale, 1 (0–3) for both nurses and parents on a 0 to 10 numerical scale. Median (interquartile) procedural pain as evaluated by nurses for the 3 most frequent procedures were 0 (0–2) for lumbar punctures, 2 (0–4) for bone marrow aspiration, and 2 (0–4) for laceration repair. Comparison of pain assessed by nurses in children 3 years old or younger and those older than 3 years of age showed a median (range) score of 2 (0–10) versus 1 (0–10), respectively. Pain self-assessment was completed in 647 children 6 years of age or older. Median (interquartile) children pain assessments were as follows: lumbar puncture (5; 0–20), bone marrow aspiration (12.5; 0–40), laceration repair (12; 0–40), minor procedures (18; 0–32), minor surgery (10; 0–35), punctures (0; 0–18), fracture (15; 0–30), dental care (20; 0–40), and pulmonary endoscopy (15; 0–30). Ninety-three percent of the 647 children who were able to answer the question said they would accept EMONO analgesia if a new procedure were to be performed. Behavioral reactions during procedures varied with age of the child; cry was observed in 44.1%, 24.4%, 12.9%, and 11.2% of children 3 years or younger, 4 to 6 years, 7 to 10 years, and 11 years or older, respectively.

Physical restraint was necessary in 34.2%, 22%, 13.5%, and 8.4% of children aged 3 years or younger, 4 to 6 years, 7 to 10 years, and 11 years or older, respectively.

Staff satisfaction regarding EMONO efficacy was as follows: very satisfied (56.7%), satisfied (31.3%), not satisfied (8.6%), and very unsatisfied (3.3%). Minor side effects were observed during 381 (37%) inhalations. These side effects were: euphoria (20.1%), change in visual or auditory perception (7.0%), dreams (5.7%), nausea and vomiting (3.7%), deep sedation (2.1%), paresthesia (1.7%), dizziness (1.6%), restlessness (1.5%), nightmares and hallucinations (1.2%), and miscellaneous (1.9%). All side effects were transient and vanished within 5 minutes after removing the inhalation device. No serious side effects were noted.

Conclusions. This survey shows that EMONO is used to provide analgesia in a great variety of procedures. Although analgesia obtained during procedures is good, this gas mixture is not efficacious in all patients. Therefore, physicians should quickly detect failures to switch to another analgesic approach. The best results are obtained in children 3 years of age or older. Although minor effects are frequent during EMONO inhalation, its use}

From the *Unité Fonctionnelle d’Analgésie Pédiatrique Hôpital d’Enfants Armand Trousseau; †Unité de Bistostatistique et d’Informatique Médicale (Inserm U444) Hôpital Saint Antoine; ‡Service anesthésie réanimation Hôpital d’Enfants Armand Trousseau; §Service anesthésie réanimation, Hôpital Saint Antoine; ¶Service accueil Urgences, Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal Poissy Saint Germain en Laye; and ††Service Hématologie Oncologie Pédiatrique, Hôpital d’Enfants Armand Trousseau, Paris, France.

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Address correspondence to Daniel Annequin, MD, Unité Fonctionnelle d’Analgésie Pédiatrique Hôpital d’Enfants Armand Trousseau, 75571, Cédex 12, Paris, France. E-mail: dannequin.trousseau@invivo.edu

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The distributions of the qualitative variables were compared using the Mantel-Haenszel $\chi^2$ analysis or the bilateral Fisher’s exact test for the dichotomic variables. Medians and interquartile values are given for the quantitative variables. Because the value distribution in the population was not normal and/or variances in each subgroup were different, the nonparametric test of Kruskal-Wallis was used.

Abbreviations. EMONO, equimolecular mixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide; VAS, visual analog scale; BMA, bone marrow aspirations.

Fig 1. EMONO self-administration with scented mask.

Methods

This prospective, multicenter survey was conducted by the Pediatric Pain Unit of Armand Trousseau Children Hospital. It was conducted from September 1, 1996 through November 1, 1996. An invitation to participate in the survey was sent to 15 centers that had contacted the Pediatric Pain Unit of Armand Trousseau Children Hospital for technical support, to 20 centers that were members of the pain interest group of the French Society of Pediatric Oncology, and to all of the 300 members of the French Language Society of Pediatric Anaesthesiologists. All children 18 years old or less who received an EMONO administration for a painful or invasive procedure outside the operating theater were included in the survey. Currently, no formal institutional review board is required in France for surveys performed without randomization. However, verbal informed consent was obtained from all parents and, when possible, from children participating in the survey.

MONO prescription and its administration were under the responsibility of the attending physician. Participation in the survey did not modify the existing local protocols. The companies manufacturing EMONO did not have any participation in the design, data gathering, or analysis of the survey.

Centers that agreed to participate in the survey had to fill in a questionnaire after each EMONO inhalation. The items comprising this questionnaire were demographic data, type of procedure, drug association (local anesthesia or other drug), inhalation length (preprocedure and total), type of inhalation device used, self-assessment of procedural pain reported 10 minutes after the end of the inhalation on a 0 to 100 visual analog scale (VAS) for children 6 years of age or older, procedural pain evaluated by the nurse and parents on a 0 to 10 numerical scale, 4-level team satisfaction, and child agreement for a future EMONO administration in case of a new procedure. Behavioral reactions during the procedure were noted in an absent–present manner: cry, facial reactivity, withdrawal, restlessness, and additional restraint needed. All side effects were also recorded.

Statistics
RESULTS

Thirty-one centers agreed to participate in this survey and they reported 1025 EMONO inhalations during the 2-month study; 6 questionnaires were not correctly filled out, so the final analysis concerned 1019 EMONO administrations. Median (range) age was 6.4 (0–18) years. Four percent (46) of children were 12 months old or younger, 29% (295) were 5 years old or younger, 45% (459) were 6 to 10 years old, and 26% (265) were older than 10 years of age.

Procedures, Inhalation System, and Drug Associations

The procedures performed with EMONO inhalation are listed in Table 1. Nine percent of procedures were undertaken without the presence of a physician; the child being observed only by the attending nurse. A drug association was noted in 182 (17.9%) of procedures: midazolam (63%), acepromazine (18%), nalbuphine (8.5%), hydroxyzine (5%), flunitrazepam (2%), chlorpromazine (2%), morphine (1%), and lorazepam (5%). EMLA (Astra) cream was applied in 98.6% of lumbar punctures, 93.7% of bone marrow aspirations (BMA), and 54.2% of punctures including lymph nodes, hematoma, or renal biopsies. Lidocaine infiltration was performed in 51% of minor surgery procedures, 40% of laceration repairs, and 28% of BMA.

The inhalation system included a whistle, a scented mask, and a nonbreathing respiratory valve in 48.9%, 71.2%, and 78.3% of the patients, respectively. Initial physical restraint was needed in 18.2% of all of the patients. Inhalation refusal was noted in 129 (12.7%) children; of these, 53 had an alternative method of analgesia (EMLA or lidocaine infiltration), 15 had no other analgesia, and in the remaining 61, EMONO inhalation was maintained against the child’s will.

Median (interquartile) inhalation length was 4 minutes (3–5) minutes before starting the procedure and 6 minutes (6–15) minutes for the total inhalation.

Pain Assessment

Procedural pain evaluations for the whole sample are shown in Table 2. Table 3 shows procedural pain as evaluated by nurses according to the type of procedure. Comparison of pain assessed by nurses in children 3 years old or younger and those older than 3 years of age showed a median (range) score of 2 (0–10) versus 1 (0–10), respectively (P < .00001). Pain self-assessment was completed in 647 children 6 years of age or older. Table 4 shows these assessments by procedures. Ninety-three percent of the 647 children who were able to answer the question said they would accept EMONO analgesia if a new procedure were to be performed. Child behaviors during EMONO administrations are shown in Fig 2.

Comparison between children who had a psychotropic drug associated to EMONO versus those who received only EMONO shows that median (interquartile) pain during procedure was 1 (0–4) and 2 (0–4), respectively, as evaluated by nurse on a 0 to 10 numerical scale, and 5 (0–30) and 10 (0–30), respectively, in self-evaluation on a 0- to 100-mm VAS. These differences were not statistically significant.

Staff satisfaction regarding EMONO efficacy was as follows: very satisfied (36.7%), satisfied (31.3%), not satisfied (8.6%), and very unsatisfied (3.3%). Correlation of staff satisfaction and pain score evaluations are shown in Table 5.

Side Effects

Minor side effects were observed during 381 (37%) inhalations; among them, euphoria was the most common reported side effect (20%; Table 6). All side effects were transient and vanished within 5 minutes after removing the inhalation device. No serious side effects were noted. Table 5 also shows the side effects observed in children who received EMONO with or without a psychotropic drug associated.

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this is the first multicenter prospective study on EMONO use in children for medical procedures. One previous multicenter study was conducted in the dental care office setting and included both adults and children. One retrospective monocenter study concerning 3000 children was reported in 1981. The number of young children was very high in our study; 295 (29%) patients were 5 years old or younger. No other published series has included as many young children.

TABLE 1. Procedures Performed in 1019 Children Using 50:50 Nitrous Oxide Oxygen Mixture Analgesia in 31 French Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbar puncture</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow aspiration</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laceration repair</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor procedures*</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor surgery†</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punctures‡</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental care</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary endoscopy</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Surgical dressing, burn dressing, gauze removal of open wounds, venous cannulation, clip removal, cast remodelling, pin removal or section, bladder catheterization, and nasal packing.
† Nail surgery, foreign body exploration and extraction, laceration exploration, and abscess drainage.
‡ Lymph nodes, renal biopsy, and hematoma.

TABLE 2. Procedural Pain Intensity Assessed by Nurses, Children, and Parents During 50:50 Nitrous Oxide Oxygen Mixture Inhalation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients Evaluated</th>
<th>Pain Assessment</th>
<th>Median Interquartile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nurse (0–10 numerical scale)</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (0–100 VAS)</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent (0–10 numerical scale)</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this survey, lumbar puncture and bone marrow aspiration accounted for 51% of EMONO indications. This illustrates the wide acceptance of the method in the hematooncology setting, where repetitive procedures generate not only specific nociception but also conditioning anxiety that amplifies pain perception. The choice of a method that is a fast-acting, sometimes spectacular, immediately reversible, executable at bedside in the presence of parents, not requiring fasting regimen or specialized team or instrumental monitoring seems obvious in this setting. Other alternatives, such as midazolam associated with an opioid, intravenous ketamine, or intravenous methohexital are available for these procedures, specially BMA, but they are not as easy to use and safe as EMONO inhalation and they need appropriate equipment and personnel for very close respiratory and hemodynamic monitoring. Lacera-

### TABLE 3. Procedural Pain Assessed by Nurses in Children Receiving 50:50 Nitrous Oxide Oxygen Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Number of Patients (n = 975)</th>
<th>Pain Assessment (0–10 Numerical Scale)</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Interquartile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lumbar puncture</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0–2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow aspiration</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0–4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laceration repair</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0–4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor procedures*</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0–5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor surgery†</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0–3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punctures‡</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0–3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0–3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental care</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0–2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary endoscopy</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1–4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Surgical dressing, burn dressing, gauze removal of open wounds, venous canulation, clip removal, cast remodelling, pin removal or section, bladder catheterization, and nasal packing.
† Nail surgery, foreign body exploration and extraction, laceration exploration, and abscess drainage.
‡ Lymph nodes, renal biopsy, and hematoma.

### TABLE 4. Pain Self-Assessment During Procedures in 647 Children Age Six Years or Older Receiving 50:50 Nitrous Oxide Oxygen Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Number of Patients (n = 647)</th>
<th>Pain Self-Assessment (0–100 VAS)</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Interquartile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lumbar puncture</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0–20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow aspiration</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>0–40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laceration repair</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0–40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor procedures*</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0–32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor surgery†</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0–35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punctures‡</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0–18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0–30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental care</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0–40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary endoscopy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0–30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Surgical dressing, burn dressing, gauze removal of open wounds, venous canulation, clip removal, cast remodelling, pin removal or section, bladder catheterization, and nasal packing.
† Nail surgery, foreign body exploration and extraction, laceration exploration, and abscess drainage.
‡ Lymph nodes, renal biopsy, and hematoma.

In this survey, lumbar puncture and bone marrow aspiration accounted for 51% of EMONO indications. This illustrates the wide acceptance of the method in the hematooncology setting, where repetitive procedures generate not only specific nociception but also conditioning anxiety that amplifies pain perception. The choice of a method that is a fast-acting, sometimes spectacular, immediately reversible, executable at bedside in the presence of parents, not requiring fasting regimen or specialized team or instrumental monitoring seems obvious in this setting. Other alternatives, such as midazolam associated with an opioid, intravenous ketamine, or intravenous methohexital are available for these procedures, specially BMA, but they are not as easy to use and safe as EMONO inhalation and they need appropriate equipment and personnel for very close respiratory and hemodynamic monitoring. Lacera-

**Fig 2.** Child behaviors by age during EMONO analgesia for painful procedures.
to the face application of the mask that induces some distress needing physical restraint and probably to the minimum alveolar concentration of anesthetic gases that is higher in this age group.25

EMONO was given together with a psychotropic agent in 14.6% of the cases. This association did not result in a better analgesic efficacy. This is mainly attributable to the fact that benzodiazepines were the most frequent associated drugs. These only serve to facilitate EMONO administration but they do not have analgesic effects. However, most of these agents can potentiate nitrous oxide effects; therefore, we feel it is necessary to use EMONO in 12% of the cases. This dissatisfaction can be explained by the fact that 25% of children who underwent BMA, laceration repair, and minor procedure had pain scores above 4, 4, and 3.5, respectively. A second explanation is the inhalation refusal noted in 12 (7%) of children.

Although EMONO was efficacious in most patients, staff was not satisfied with its efficacy in 12% of the cases. This dissatisfaction can be explained by the fact that 25% of children who underwent BMA, laceration repair, and minor procedure had pain scores above 4, 4, and 3.5, respectively. A second explanation is the inhalation refusal noted in 12 (7%) of children.

Regarding the security of EMONO use, no serious side effect was reported. However, minor side effects were frequent but they all disappeared within 5 minutes. These results emphasize EMONO safety. The level of sedation obtained with EMONO matches the definition of conscious sedation given by the American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Drugs in 1992.26 During EMONO inhalation, pulse oxymetry monitoring is not necessary because patients breathe 50% oxygen resulting in relative hyperoxemia, and the diffusion hypoxia phenomenon does not appear in this type of nitrous oxide use. We found that in 9% of the cases EMONO was used without a medical presence, which probably reflects the ease of its use. However, all children were observed by the attending nurse. It should be underlined that although EMONO use is safe, patients should always be clinically monitored by a dedicated staff member.

Environmental exposure to medical personnel administering nitrous oxide has received special attention. Toxicity attributable to long-term exposures to nitrous oxide outside the operation theater is still a matter of debate. One study among dentists and dental assistants heavily exposed to nitrous oxide found an increased incidence of neurologic complaints, such as torpor, ear ringing, and weakness, more frequently than in those not using nitrous oxide.27 In female dental assistants regularly exposed to nitrous oxide for >5 hours per week, a slight reduction in fertility28 and a slight predisposition to spontaneous abortions29 were found. However, in 2 other studies involving midwives exposed to nitrous oxide, neither a decrease in fertility30 nor an increase in spontaneous abortions31 were found. These adverse effects of chronic exposure to low levels of nitrous oxide might be lower in the emer-

### TABLE 5. Correlation of Staff Satisfaction Regarding EMONO Efficacy and Pain Assessment by Staff, Parents, and Children*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff Satisfaction</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Unsatisfied</th>
<th>Very Unsatisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff pain assessment† (n = 975)</td>
<td>0 (0–1)</td>
<td>3 (3–4)</td>
<td>5 (4–7)</td>
<td>8 (5–10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents pain assessment‡ (n = 271)</td>
<td>0 (0–2)</td>
<td>3 (2–4)</td>
<td>7 (4–7)</td>
<td>6 (2–9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children self-assessment‡ (n = 647)</td>
<td>0 (0–15)</td>
<td>25 (10–40)</td>
<td>58 (33–80)</td>
<td>35 (10–60)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Median (interquartiles) pain scores are shown.
† On a 0 to 10 numerical scale.
‡ On a 0 to 100 VAS.

### TABLE 6. Side Effects Observed During 50:50 Nitrous Oxide Oxygen Mixture Inhalations in 1019 Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whole Sample§</th>
<th>Inhalation Length†</th>
<th>Psychotropic Drug Association‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;10 Minutes</td>
<td>&gt;10 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n = 1019</td>
<td>n = 696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphoria</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in visual or auditory perception</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dream</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea and vomiting</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep sedation</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paresthesia</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restlessness</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightmare and hallucination</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous*</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Headache (n = 6), shivering (n = 3), cough (n = 2), hypotonia (n = 2), limb pain (n = 1), erection (n = 1), hypersalivation (n = 1), fixed gaze (n = 1), hiccup (n = 1), and pallor (n = 1).
† Comparisons of inhalation length <10 minutes versus >10 minutes were not statistically significant in all groups but miscellaneous (P < .01).
‡ Comparisons of groups yes versus no were statistically significant only for euphoria (P = .01) and dream (P < .01).
§ Some patients had <1 side effect; thus, total of percentages is higher than 100%.
gency department and the pediatric setting because the gas is used less frequently than in the dental setting. Scavenging devices are effective to reduce environmental exposure. To our knowledge, scavenging devices are not yet available in France (1999). It is recommended that EMONO be used in well-ventilated rooms.

CONCLUSION

Nitrous oxide/oxygen mixture analgesia has a rapid onset, is quickly reversible, does not have major side effects, and can be safely administered by trained staff members. Although analgesia obtained during procedures is good, this gas mixture is not efficacious in all patients. Therefore, physicians should quickly detect failures to switch to another analgesic approach. The best results are obtained in children 3 years of age or older. This helpful method is still underused, and we believe that it should be readily available in each emergency and pediatric department.

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