Prevention of pain on injection of propofol: systematic review and meta-analysis

Leena Jalota, visiting research fellow,¹ Vicki Kalira, medical student,^{1,2} Elizabeth George, staff research associate,¹ Yung-Ying Shi, staff research associate,¹ Cyrill Hornuss, research fellow,¹ Oliver Radke, attending physician,^{1,3} Nathan L Pace, professor,^{1,4} Christian C Apfel, associate professor¹ On behalf of the Perioperative Clinical Research Core

¹Department of Anesthesia and Perioperative Care, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco 94115, CA, USA

²West Virginia School of Medicine, Morgantown, WV, USA

³Department of Anaesthesia and Critical Care Medicine, University Hospital Carl Gustav Dresden at the TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany

⁴Department of Anaesthesiology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

Correspondence to: C C Apfel
apfelc@anesthesia.ucsf.edu or
apfel@ponv.org

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2011;342:d1110
doi:10.1136/bmj.d1110

ABSTRACT

Objective To systematically determine the most efficacious approach for preventing pain on injection of propofol.

Design Systematic review and meta-analysis.

Data sources PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, www.clinicaltrials.gov, and hand searching from the reference lists of identified papers.

Study selection Randomised controlled trials comparing drug and non-drug interventions with placebo or another intervention to alleviate pain on injection of propofol in adults.

Results Data were analysed from 177 randomised controlled trials totalling 25 260 adults. The overall risk of pain from propofol injection alone was about 60%. Using an antecubital vein instead of a hand vein was the most effective single intervention (relative risk 0.14, 95% confidence interval 0.07 to 0.30). Pretreatment using lidocaine (lignocaine) in conjunction with venous occlusion was similarly effective (0.29, 0.22 to 0.38). Other effective interventions were a lidocaine-propofol admixture (0.40, 0.33 to 0.48); pretreatment with lidocaine (0.47, 0.40 to 0.56), opioids (0.49, 0.41 to 0.59), ketamine (0.52, 0.46 to 0.57), or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (0.67, 0.49 to 0.91); and propofol emulsions containing medium and long chain triglycerides (0.75, 0.67 to 0.84). Statistical testing of indirect comparisons showed that use of the antecubital vein and pretreatment using lidocaine along with venous occlusion to be more efficacious than the other interventions.

Conclusions The two most efficacious interventions to reduce pain on injection of propofol were use of the antecubital vein, or pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion when the hand vein was chosen. Under the assumption of independent efficacy a third practical alternative could be pretreatment of the hand vein with lidocaine or ketamine and use of a propofol emulsion containing medium and long chain triglycerides. Although not the most effective intervention on its own, a small dose of opioids before induction halved the risk of pain from the injection and thus can generally be recommended unless contraindicated.

INTRODUCTION

Propofol is the drug of choice for induction of anaesthesia in millions of patients every year because of its rapid onset and short duration of action, easy titration, and favourable profile for side effects.¹ Despite these positive attributes, about three out of five patients experience pain on injection of propofol, with one of these patients reporting severe or excruciating pain. Some patients recall the induction of anaesthesia as the most painful part of the perioperative period. As a result several interventions have been investigated to alleviate the pain associated with propofol injection. A systematic review in 2000 suggested pretreatment using lidocaine (lignocaine) in conjunction with venous occlusion as the most effective intervention.² Despite that recommendation the technique failed to gain widespread popularity, possibly because of the time needed to apply the tourniquet. As a result the pain associated with injection of propofol remains a challenge and more than 100 new studies have explored additional and alternative strategies. These include novel propofol emulsions,^{3,4} modified emulsions, and microemulsion formulations,⁵⁻⁷ as well as diverse drugs and their combinations. We summarised all the available evidence from trials that compared the use of any drug or non-drug interventions (or combinations) with an active or inactive control in adults receiving intravenous propofol.

METHODS

The study was carried out according to the methods recommended by the Cochrane Collaboration and written in accordance with the PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews.^{8,9}

This qualitative systematic review included studies published up to December 2010. We searched PubMed, Cochrane Library, and Embase using the search terms “propofol” AND (“injection pain” OR “pain on injection”). We limited our search to clinical trials and randomised controlled trials (see web extra 1 for details of search strategy).

To identify all available evidence we identified additional relevant randomised controlled trials by hand

Table 1 | Summary of most effective interventions for reducing pain from propofol injection

Interventions	No of patients	No of studies	Control intervention*	Relative risk† (95% CI)
Propofol injection in antecubital vein	411	6	Hand vein	0.14 (0.07 to 0.30)
Lidocaine pretreatment with venous occlusion	1072	14	No venous occlusion	0.29 (0.22 to 0.38)
Lidocaine-propofol admixture	3210	25	No pretreatment	0.40 (0.33 to 0.48)
Lidocaine pretreatment	2053	24	No pretreatment	0.47 (0.40 to 0.56)
Opioid pretreatment	1522	17	No pretreatment	0.49 (0.41 to 0.59)
Ketamine pretreatment	910	7	No pretreatment	0.52 (0.46 to 0.57)
NSAID pretreatment	628	7	No pretreatment	0.67 (0.49 to 0.91)
Propofol emulsion, medium and long chain triglycerides	2344	24	Propofol emulsion, long chain triglycerides	0.75 (0.67 to 0.84)

NSAID=non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

*Control groups all received propofol emulsion containing long chain triglycerides. Propofol was injected in hand vein in all treatment and control groups except group assigned to antecubital vein.

†Mantel Haenszel random effects model.

searching the reference lists of the original papers until no further relevant references could be found. We also searched reviews on pain associated with propofol injection for similar randomised controlled trials. Although we applied no language restrictions, the only relevant studies were in English, German, and Japanese.

To minimise data duplication as a result of multiple reporting we compared papers from the same author. In addition, we searched www.clinicaltrials.gov for studies. Two authors (LJ and VK) screened and retrieved reports and excluded irrelevant studies. Relevant data were extracted by one author (VK) and checked by

another (LJ). Additional investigators (CCA, OR, and NLP) participated in the review process when uncertainty about eligibility criteria arose. From each study we extracted details on patients' characteristics (adults only), use of non-drug interventions (for example, site of venous cannulation, speed of injected propofol, temperature of injected propofol), use of analgesic interventions, and use of combinations of interventions (see web extra 2 for characteristics of included studies).

Selection of studies for review

Selected studies included all randomised controlled trials that compared the use of any drug or non-drug intervention, or a combination, with an active or inactive control, and reported the response rate and severity of pain in adults receiving intravenous propofol. All included studies had numerical data presented in the text or a table; if data were not presented as such, we extracted the information from the graphs if the scale allowed a sufficiently precise estimation. We included all studies that met the eligibility criteria, regardless of language of publication.

Assessment of risk of bias

We assessed risk of bias in each of four domains in studies meeting the inclusion criteria: adequate sequence generation, adequate concealment of allocation, adequate blinding, and completeness of reporting data on outcomes (see web extra 2). The specific domains of risk of bias were graded as "yes" for low risk, "unclear," and "no" for high risk. As more than 95% of the primary studies were designed to search for pain reduction during anaesthesia induction with propofol, selective outcome reporting bias was considered unlikely and not assessed.

Statistical analysis

Meta-analyses were carried out by direct comparisons of intervention versus control (pairwise) and indirect comparisons between the network of interventions shown to be significant individually. The primary outcome was the number of patients reporting any pain

Fig 1 | Flow of papers through study

Fig 2 | Risk of pain on injection of propofol in antecubital vein or hand vein

(pain response rate); the effect size was the relative risk. We did not carry out meta-analyses of pain scores (for example, numerical or verbal rating scales) because they were reported both rarely and inconsistently. For studies with multiple intervention groups, we partitioned the count of events and patients in the control group into two or more control groups within any meta-analysis to avoid a unit of analysis error. Similarly, for the studies participating in the indirect comparisons, we partitioned the comparator group according to how many times it was used for indirect comparisons (across meta-analyses). The summary relative risks and 95% confidence intervals were estimated using a random effects Mantel-Haenszel method in RevMan 5.0 (Cochrane Collaboration). Statistical heterogeneity was assessed by the I^2 value. If interventions involved 10 or more studies, we used funnel plots to visualise small study effects or reporting

bias; asymmetry was tested using the arcsine transformation and method of moments linear regression implemented in the R package meta (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Austria).¹⁰ We considered P values less than 0.05 and relative risks not crossing the identity line as statistically significant.

We analysed the network of randomised controlled trials within an indirect comparison framework using previously described models¹¹ and implemented in frequentist mixed effects metaregression¹²; we selected only interventions that significantly reduced pain by a direct intervention comparison with six or more included studies. The summary statistic was the relative risk, with 95% confidence intervals. The common comparator was the placebo or control group. The moderators in the mixed effects models were the interventions entered as categorical covariates. Assumptions in this analysis included a sufficient homogeneity of the different trials, treatment effects (logRR) distributed normally around a typical value, and the same residual heterogeneity (τ^2) among the moderators. This analysis was carried out using the R package metafor using restricted maximum likelihood estimation (see web extra 3 for details of the model). We adjusted the test statistics of individual estimates of moderator variables and omnibus hypotheses of all moderators by the method of Knapp and Hartung (t and F distributions).¹³ Residual heterogeneity was assessed by χ^2 tests. As the methods of estimation are different, the relative risk values from RevMan and metafor differ slightly.

RESULTS

A search of PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane databases identified 674 potentially relevant papers (fig 1), of which 427 were excluded: 83 of the 249

Table 2 | Efficacy results of non-drug interventions to alleviate the pain from propofol injection

Intervention	Control	No of studies	No of patients	Relative risk* (95% CI)	Heterogeneity I^2 (%), P value	References
Bacteriostatic saline	None	1	78	0.45 (0.30 to 0.69)	NA	138
Speed of intravenous carrier fluid	No intravenous carrier fluid	4	299	1.16 (0.98 to 1.36)	0, 0.50	119;122;245;246
Microfiltration	No filter	2	455	0.82 (0.51 to 1.34)	92, <0.001	127;128
Mechanical interventions	No intervention	4	291	0.69 (0.38 to 1.25)	0.86, <0.001	30;121;122;174;247
Rate of propofol infusion:						
Overall	—	3	181	0.84 (0.48 to 1.49)	75, 0.02	
Fast infusion	About 2.5 mL/sec	1	30	1.57 (0.84 to 2.92)	NA	119
2 mL/sec	1 mL/sec	1	100	0.48 (0.27 to 0.85)	NA	120
1 mL/sec	13.3 mL/sec	1	51	0.83 (0.62 to 1.12)	NA	248
Temperature of infused propofol:						
4°C	Room temperature	9	583	0.82 (0.64 to 1.04)	81, <0.001	90;129;130;132-137
37°C	Room temperature	4	301	0.91 (0.65 to 1.27)	83, <0.001	131;135-137
Site of injection:						
Overall	—	7	437	0.14 (0.07 to 0.27)	6, 0.38	
Antecubital fossa vein	Hand vein	6	411	0.14 (0.07 to 0.30)	18, 0.30	119;123-126;139
Central vein	Peripheral vein	1	26	0.07 (0.00 to 1.06)	NA	122
Venous occlusion	No venous occlusion	1	22	0.82 (0.35 to 1.89)	NA	119

NA=not applicable.

*Mantel Haenszel random effects model.

Table 3 | Efficacy results of drug interventions to reduce pain from propofol injection

Intervention	Control	No of studies	No of patients	Relative risk* (95% CI)	Heterogeneity I ² (%), P value	References
α_2 agonist pretreatment	No pretreatment	2	181	0.81 (0.68 to 0.97)	56, 0.13	249;250
Antiemetic pretreatment	No pretreatment	5	430	0.47 (0.32 to 0.69)	61, 0.04	161;162;167;235;251
Barbiturates:						
Pretreatment	No pretreatment	1	108	0.30 (0.14 to 0.62)	38, 0.18	166
Admixture	No admixture	4	363	0.50 (0.28 to 0.89)	85, <0.001	133;252-254
Benzodiazepine pretreatment	No pretreatment	4	270	0.78 (0.34 to 1.77)	81, 0.001	255-258
Cholinesterase inhibitor pretreatment	No pretreatment	1	70	0.53 (0.36 to 0.78)	NA	259
Dextrose 5% in Ringer's lactate solution-propofol admixture	No admixture	1	56	0.48 (0.27 to 0.85)	NA	156
Kallikrein inhibitor pretreatment	No pretreatment	2	413	0.61 (0.52 to 0.72)	0, 0.78	135;260
Lidocaine:						
Admixture	No admixture	25	3210	0.40 (0.33 to 0.48)	79, <0.001	
5-10 mg lidocaine	No admixture	9	963	0.44 (0.32 to 0.60)	78, <0.001	125;126;140;141;143;144;148;150;158
20-30 mg lidocaine	No admixture	7	490	0.37 (0.24 to 0.56)	76, <0.001	138;140;142;144;146;148;158
>40 mg lidocaine	No admixture	18	1757	0.38 (0.29 to 0.50)	81, <0.001	135;140;141;144-147;149;151-153;156-160;181;261
Admixture	Lidocaine+propofol					
Barbiturate-propofol admixture	Lidocaine+propofol	2	196	0.54 (0.26 to 1.11)	52, 0.12	262;263
Pretreatment	No pretreatment	24	2053	0.47 (0.40 to 0.56)	61, <0.001	
5-20 mg lidocaine	No pretreatment	13	1104	0.54 (0.45 to 0.65)	36, 0.07	119;125;146;150;165;167;170;171;173-176;200
30-40 mg lidocaine	No pretreatment	7	464	0.38 (0.25 to 0.58)	68, <0.01	159;165;166;168;169;171;177
>50 mg lidocaine	No pretreatment	6	485	0.40 (0.22 to 0.70)	81, <0.001	70;150;161-164
Pretreatment:	Admixture	12	1547			
Ketamine pretreatment	Lidocaine+propofol	1	89	0.10 (0.04 to 0.23)	NA	264
Antiemetic pretreatment	Lidocaine+propofol	1	100	0.44 (0.19 to 1.00)	NA	265
Kallikrein inhibitor pretreatment	Lidocaine+propofol	1	303	0.97 (0.61 to 1.53)	NA	266
Stimulant pretreatment	Lidocaine+propofol	1	156	0.54 (0.40 to 0.74)	0, 0.80	267
Magnesium sulphate pretreatment	No pretreatment	3	400	0.41 (0.34 to 0.51)	0, 0.92	168;268;269
Nitroglycerine pretreatment	No pretreatment	3	269	0.55 (0.32 to 0.97)	88, <0.001	270-272
Nitrous oxide pretreatment:						
Nitrous oxide+oxygen	Oxygen pretreatment	1	90	0.42 (0.24 to 0.75)	NA	273
Nitrous oxide+oxygen pretreatment	Lidocaine+propofol	3	245	0.41 (0.27 to 0.62)	0, 0.43	273-275
Ketamine pretreatment	No pretreatment	7	910	0.56 (0.47 to 0.67)	66, <0.001	164;168;192-196
NSAIDs pretreatment	No pretreatment	7	628	0.67 (0.49 to 0.91)	69, <0.001	147;177;197-201
Opioids pretreatment	No pretreatment	17	1522	0.49 (0.41 to 0.59)	63, <0.001	70;161;163;173;179-191
1% propofol concentration	2% propofol	1	49	2.13 (0.45 to 10.12)	NA	276
Propofol pretreatment	No pretreatment	1	60	0.20 (0.07 to 0.62)	NA	256
1% microemulsion propofol (Aquafol; Daewon Pharmaceutical, Seoul, Republic of Korea)	Long chain triglycerides	1	288	10.52 (6.06 to 18.27)	NA	86
Propofol emulsions:						
Medium and long chain triglycerides	Long chain triglycerides	24	2344	0.75 (0.67 to 0.84)	57, <0.001	5;6;151;177;197;202-219
Propofol emulsions+lidocaine	Propofol emulsion	12	2240	0.61 (0.44 to 0.84)	83, <0.001	149;151;203;206;220-227
Stimulants pretreatment	No pretreatment	2	208	0.56 (0.34 to 0.93)	84, <0.001	277;278
Steroids pretreatment	No pretreatment	1	70	0.41 (0.24 to 0.69)	NA	279
Topical anaesthetics	Placebo ointment	4	369	0.66 (0.42 to 1.01)	76, <0.01	153;160;176;280
Vasodilator pretreatment	No pretreatment	1	120	0.39 (0.26 to 0.59)	NA	281
Multiple drugs or interventions:						
Opioid+benzodiazepine pretreatment	Normal saline pretreatment	1	50	0.33 (0.12 to 0.89)	NA	190
Opioid+benzodiazepine+lidocaine pretreatment	Opioid pretreatment	1	46	0.07 (0.01 to 0.49)	NA	282
Opioid+benzodiazepine pretreatment	Opioid pretreatment	1	48	0.31 (0.11 to 0.84)	NA	282
Opioid-lidocaine admixture	Opioid pretreatment	1	48	0.62 (0.28 to 1.36)	NA	282
Opioid pretreatment and lidocaine-propofol admixture	Opioid pretreatment	1	102	0.27 (0.11 to 0.66)	NA	262
Nitrous oxide pretreatment+lidocaine pretreatment	Nitrous oxide pretreatment	1	66	0.36 (0.15 to 0.88)	NA	274
Ketamine pretreatment followed by lidocaine-propofol admixture	Saline pretreatment	1	122	0.22 (0.09 to 0.54)	NA	264
Benzodiazepine (oral)+NSAID (oral)+paracetamol (acetaminophen, oral)+opioid pretreatment (intravenous)	Saline pretreatment	1	209	0.60 (0.42 to 0.85)	NA	283

NA=not applicable; NSAID=non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

*Mantel Haenszel random effects model.

Fig 3 | Risk of pain on injection of lidocaine-propofol admixture

identified through PubMed (three were duplicates and 80 did not measure pain from propofol injection), 229 of the 283 identified through Embase (183 were identified in the previous search and 46 did not measure

pain from propofol injection), and 105 of the 142 identified through the Cochrane databases (98 were previously identified and seven did not measure pain from propofol injection). In addition to the 257 potential studies a further 24 were identified after hand searching references of relevant papers, and two were from the US government clinical trials website (www.clinicaltrials.gov). Thus, 283 studies were retrieved as potential clinical trials for further evaluation. A further 106 studies were excluded for the following reasons: reviews (seven studies),¹³⁴⁻¹⁴⁷ not carried out in humans ($n=2$),^{18,19} not randomised controlled trials ($n=15$),²⁰⁻³⁴ improper assessment of pain ($n=7$),³⁵⁻⁴¹ duplicate publication ($n=2$),^{42,43} methodological concerns ($n=15$),⁴⁴⁻⁵⁹ did not measure pain on injection of propofol ($n=20$),⁶⁰⁻⁷⁹ intervention not aimed at pain reduction on injection of propofol ($n=3$),⁸⁰⁻⁸² incomplete data or inability to extract data ($n=17$),⁸³⁻⁹⁹ and studies in children ($n=18$).¹⁰⁰⁻¹¹⁷ Thus 177 studies were included in the analysis.

Overall, a low risk of bias was identified for adequate sequence generation in 40% of included studies ($n=71$), adequate allocation concealment in 43% ($n=76$), blinding in 85% ($n=151$), and whether incomplete outcome data were addressed in 88% ($n=156$).

Thus this systematic review includes data from 25 260 adults (177 randomised controlled trials). The average trial size was 142 patients (range 24 to 388). Nineteen drugs and eight different non-drug interventions and combinations were tested (see web extra figure). About 60% of patients in the control group reported pain on injection of propofol alone. Trials reported pain scores rarely and on different scales. Therefore this analysis is based exclusively on the response rate of pain.

Because of the wide variety of interventions investigated, three categories of studies were established: non-drug interventions, drug interventions and their combinations, and both drug and non-drug interventions. Each category was further divided into several subcategories. Finally, subanalyses were carried out for interventions involving more than five studies.

Efficacy according to categories

Non-drug category

The non-drug category consisted of studies that used mechanical interventions such as different infusion rates,¹¹⁸⁻¹²⁰ venous occlusion,¹¹⁹ needle sizes,¹²¹ injection sites,¹²²⁻¹²⁶ microfiltration,^{127,128} temperature,^{90,129-137} and bacteriostatic saline.¹³⁸ The most efficacious intervention in this subcategory was selection of an antecubital vein compared with a hand vein as the injection site (relative risk 0.14, 95% confidence interval 0.07 to 0.30; table 1 and fig 2).^{119,123-126,139} Conversely, non-effective interventions were cold propofol (4°C), propofol at room temperature, venous occlusion by itself, and modifying the speed of the intravenous carrier fluid (table 2).

Drug category

The drug category comprised various drugs or drug combinations (table 3). The studies were divided into

Table 4 | Efficacy results of drug and non-drug interventions to reduce pain from propofol injection

Intervention	Control	No of studies	No of patients	Relative risk* (95% CI)	Heterogeneity I ² (%), P value	References
Ionophoretically applied lidocaine	Sham	1	40	0.31 (0.14 to 0.69)	NA	237
Site of injection (antecubital or dorsum):						
Lidocaine (antecubital)	Propofol (antecubital)	2	105	0.18 (0.04 to 0.86)	27, 0.24	119;126
Lidocaine+propofol (antecubital)	Lidocaine+propofol (dorsum)	1	75	0.80 (0.17 to 3.84)	0, 0.07	126
Pethidine+atropine pretreatment and propofol (antecubital)	Pethidine+atropine pretreatment and propofol (dorsum)	2	130	0.17 (0.05 to 0.55)	0, 0.81	123;124
Diazepam (oral) pretreatment and propofol (antecubital)	Diazepam (oral) pretreatment and propofol (dorsum)	2	113	0.10 (0.01 to 0.79)	0, 0.03	123;124
Papaveretum+hyoscine pretreatment (antecubital)	Papaveretum+hyoscine pretreatment (dorsum)	1	52	0.18 (0.04 to 0.74)	NA	124
Temperature of infused propofol (4°C/37°C):						
Propofol at room temperature+nafamostat	Propofol at room temperature	1	100	0.55 (0.40 to 0.74)	NA	135
Propofol at room temperature+lidocaine 10 mg	Propofol at room temperature	1	25	0.56 (0.29 to 1.08)	NA	132
Propofol at room temperature+lidocaine 20 mg	Propofol at room temperature	1	25	0.31 (0.13 to 0.75)	NA	132
Propofol at 4°C+lidocaine 10 mg	Propofol at 4°C	1	25	0.50 (0.25 to 1.00)	NA	132
Propofol at 4°C+lidocaine 20 mg	Propofol at 4°C	1	25	0.06 (0.01 to 0.44)	NA	132
Propofol at room temperature+lidocaine 40 mg	Propofol at 4°C+lidocaine 40 mg	1	30	0.42 (0.17 to 1.04)	NA	133
Propofol+lidocaine 0.1 mg/kg	Propofol at 4°C	1	58	1.59 (1.16 to 2.18)	NA	90
Propofol+lidocaine 0.2 mg/kg	Propofol at 4°C	1	57	1.80 (1.31 to 2.48)	NA	90
Lidocaine pretreatment followed by propofol at 4°C	Propofol at 4°C	1	40	0.28 (0.13 to 0.60)	NA	133
Drugs with venous occlusion (manual or tourniquet):						
	Without venous occlusion					
Antiemetics	None	2	200	0.54 (0.40 to 0.72)	77, 0.04	233;236
Barbiturates	None	2	112	0.20 (0.11 to 0.36)	85, 0.010	228;284
β blockers	None	2	160	0.49 (0.37 to 0.64)	22, 0.26	230;285
Kallikrein inhibitors	None	1	101	0.54 (0.38 to 0.76)	NA	286
Lidocaine	None	14	1052	0.29 (0.22 to 0.38)	59, <0.01	133;142;152;177; 228-236
Ketamine	None	3	200	0.31 (0.22 to 0.44)	96, <0.001	231;284;287
NSAIDs	None	6	670	0.52 (0.44 to 0.60)	67, <0.001	177;199;201;232; 288;289
Opioids	None	2	100	0.76 (0.60 to 0.97)	92, <0.001	229;284
Steroids	None	1	70	0.42 (0.27 to 0.66)	NA	234
Stimulants	None	1	50	0.95 (0.73 to 1.24)	NA	287
Opioids+lidocaine	Lidocaine+venous occlusion	1	64	0.13 (0.02 to 0.90)	NA	290
Opioids+lidocaine	Opioids+venous occlusion	1	63	0.11 (0.02 to 0.78)	NA	290
Lidocaine+ketamine+venous occlusion	Lidocaine+venous occlusion	1	64	0.22 (0.07 to 0.65)	NA	291
Lidocaine+ketamine+venous occlusion	Ketamine+venous occlusion	1	66	0.39 (0.15 to 0.99)	NA	291

NA=not applicable; NSAID=non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

*Mantel Haenszel random effects model.

19 subcategories based on drug class—for example, antiemetics, local anaesthetics, benzodiazepines, barbiturates. Most of these drugs were partially successful in reducing the risk of pain from propofol injection.

A lidocaine-propofol admixture (25 trials) was the most effective intervention in this subcategory (0.40, 0.33 to 0.48, fig 3).^{125 126 135 138 140-160} The funnel plot was, however, asymmetrical (arcsine transformation regression, $t=-5.3$, $df=39$, $P<0.001$) suggesting a strong small study effect or reporting bias for this intervention (fig 4). No other funnel plots were asymmetrical. A lidocaine-propofol admixture was of similar efficacy to pretreatment with lidocaine alone (24 studies) (0.47, 0.40 to 0.56, fig 5).^{70 119 125 146 150 159 161-178}

Fig 4 | Funnel plot of studies using lidocaine-propofol admixture

Fig 5 | Effect of pretreatment with lidocaine on risk of pain from propofol injection

Pretreatment with opioids showed analgesic benefit (0.49, 0.41 to 0.59, fig 6). Various opioids were studied: alfentanil (six studies),¹⁷⁹⁻¹⁸⁴ remifentanil (n=5),¹⁸⁵⁻¹⁸⁹ sufentanil (n=1),¹⁸⁷ fentanyl (n=3),^{180 185 190} tramadol (n=3),^{70 161 163} meperidine (pethidine) (n=3),^{161 173 186} and butorphanol (n=1).¹⁹¹ All of these opioids were successful in reducing pain from propofol injection.

Pretreatment with the N-methyl-D-aspartic acid antagonist ketamine was also effective in reducing the risk of pain from propofol injection (0.52, 0.46 to 0.57, fig 7).^{164 168 192-196}

Pretreatment with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs was also effective in seven trials (0.67, 0.49 to

0.91, fig 8). Flurbiprofen, diclofenac, and ketorolac were the primary agents explored for potential reduction of pain from propofol injection.^{147 177 197-201}

Modified propofol formulations containing medium and long chain triglycerides compared with formulations containing long chain triglycerides were effective in 24 trials (0.75, 0.67 to 0.84, fig 9).^{5 6 151 177 197 202-219} Combining trials that studied various combinations of standard and modified emulsion formulations with lidocaine had a similar effect (0.61, 0.44 to 0.84).^{149 151 203 206 220-227}

Combined drug and non-drug category

The combined drug and non-drug category incorporated non-drug techniques such as site of injection,^{119 123 124 126} alteration of temperature of propofol,^{90 132 133 135} and venous occlusion (table 4). The most commonly studied intervention was venous occlusion in conjunction with various drugs, such as antiemetics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, β blockers, lidocaine, and opioids; many combinations reduced the risk of pain from propofol injection. In this category pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion was the most effective intervention at preventing the pain from propofol injection (0.29, 0.22 to 0.38, fig 10).^{133 142 152 177 228-236} One trial found that lidocaine applied ionophoretically was more effective than a sham application (0.31, 0.14 to 0.69).²³⁷ Three trials found statistically significant results with modifications of propofol's temperature in combination with drugs such as lidocaine and nafamostat.^{132 133 136}

Risk of bias assessment

Eight interventions statistically significantly reduced the pain from propofol injection. A sensitivity analysis to assess the potential effect of four criteria for the risk of bias assessment was carried out. When the point estimates or confidence intervals of the individual domains were compared with the overall point estimates, no appreciable difference occurred that would change the interpretation of the results (table 5).

Indirect comparisons

To be able to rank the interventions, a network approach was used to estimate indirect comparisons among effective interventions involving more than six studies.¹¹ Indirect treatment comparisons were estimated for the eight pairwise (intervention versus control) statistically significant interventions; the data were derived from 167 treatment arms in 101 studies. These eight interventions were included as moderators in a mixed effects metaregression (table 6). An omnibus test for inclusion of the moderators was significant ($F=46.58$,¹⁵⁹ $P<0.001$) and each individual regression coefficient was significant (t statistics, $P<0.05$ for all interventions). While the residual heterogeneity ($\tau^2=0.10$) remained significant ($\chi^2=402$, $df=159$, $P<0.001$), about 44% of the residual heterogeneity had been accounted for by the inclusion of the eight

Fig 6 | Effect of pretreatment with opioids on risk of pain from propofol injection

moderators in the model; the Akaike information criterion was also reduced in the full model.

The relative risk of using an antecubital vein was lower than for six of the other interventions, with the indirect relative risks ranging from 0.19 (modified propofol formulation) to 0.34 (lidocaine-propofol admixture). Pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion also had a lower relative risk than six of the other interventions, with the indirect relative risks ranging from 0.39 (modified propofol formulation) to 0.69 (lidocaine-propofol admixture). Although the indirect relative risk for using an antecubital vein compared with pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion was 0.50, the 95% confidence interval extended beyond the identity line.

The risk of pain was similarly reduced for five interventions (lidocaine-propofol admixture, and pretreatment with lidocaine, opioids, ketamine, and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), with direct relative risks varying from 0.43 to 0.67. Confidence intervals for nine of the 10 indirect relative risks between the five interventions were non-significant (table 6). Six interventions had lower indirect relative risks compared with a modified propofol formulation.

DISCUSSION

About 60% of patients experience pain on injection with standard propofol alone—that is, without any preventive measures. A previous systematic review and meta-analysis identified pretreatment using lidocaine (lignocaine) in conjunction with venous occlusion using a tourniquet to be the most efficacious intervention to reduce pain from propofol injection.² Since then more than 100 randomised controlled trials have been published on the topic. Our systematic review and meta-analysis confirms the efficacy of the previously suggested technique (relative risk 0.29). However, selecting an antecubital vein instead of a hand vein was numerically the most efficacious intervention (relative risk 0.14). In addition, we identified six other efficacious interventions that are commonly used—namely, lidocaine-propofol admixture; pretreatment using lidocaine (without venous occlusion), opioids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or ketamine; and a propofol emulsion containing medium and long chain triglycerides. Furthermore, we carried out indirect comparisons across the meta-analyses and found that choosing the antecubital vein and venous occlusion along with pretreatment using lidocaine were similarly efficacious and clearly superior to the other six interventions.

The results of this analysis show that injection of propofol through an antecubital vein is one of the most effective interventions to reduce associated pain. From a physiological standpoint, differences in vein diameter, flow rate, and endothelial structure might account for the reduction in pain. Presuming that propofol is injected mid-stream into the lumen of the vein, the larger diameter of and faster flow rate through the antecubital vein will minimise the extent to which a high concentration of propofol comes into contact

Fig 7 | Effect of pretreatment with ketamine on risk of pain from propofol injection

with the sensitive endothelial wall. Alternatively, propofol may be buffered more effectively when more blood is available to dissipate and mask the “full effect” of the bolus. Additionally, the composition of nociceptors along the endothelial wall might differ between the smaller veins of the hand and the larger antecubital veins.^{119 139 238 239} In contrast to careful selection of veins, other non-drug interventions—for example, both cold and warm propofol, adjusting the speed of intravenous carrier fluid, and microfiltration—were disappointingly ineffective approaches for alleviating pain from propofol injection.

The other similarly effective intervention was a combination of a drug and non-drug techniques—that is, pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion before injection. Although this has been considered the most efficacious technique, it has

not become standard.² A reason for this may be the additional procedural steps involved in the intervention, leading to some delay when swift induction is expected. In addition, venous occlusion has also been paired with many other drugs (for example, antiemetics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, opioids) and was found to have some measurable success, albeit less so than when venous occlusion was combined with pretreatment using lidocaine. Although some of these combinations of interventions reached statistical significance, they were generally only investigated in a few studies, which makes it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions.

Although pretreatment of a hand vein using lidocaine in conjunction with proximal venous occlusion seems as effective as using an antecubital vein, clinicians may prefer the antecubital vein because it is an effective route and simple to use.

Similarly, of the drug interventions, a lidocaine-propofol admixture was similarly efficacious when compared with pretreatment using lidocaine alone. Both interventions were, however, considerably less efficacious than pretreatment with lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion. Interestingly, in the newer studies a trend was towards using a lidocaine-propofol admixture as opposed to propofol alone as the control group, suggesting that this clinical practice has become widely spread. Additionally, the funnel plot for the lidocaine-propofol admixture showed significant asymmetry (fig 4).^{10 240} Although this intervention with lidocaine may be efficacious, its treatment effect may be well overestimated.

Our analysis of almost 1500 patients showed that pretreatment with opioids resulted in a relative risk of about 0.50. Thus, unless contraindicated otherwise, it seems reasonable to use opioids as standard pretreatment several minutes before induction.

Multiple trials investigated a variety of propofol formulations, such as lipid-free formulations, modified emulsion formulations, and propofol containing bismuth. Of these, the most commonly studied emulsions, those containing medium and long chain triglycerides, were compared with the conventional emulsions containing long chain triglyceride (2344 patients, 24 studies), with a relative risk of 0.75 for emulsions containing medium and long chain triglycerides.

Other promising drug interventions were pretreatment with ketamine and with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Pretreatment with either of these drugs should not only decrease the pain from propofol injection but also reduce postoperative pain, postoperative nausea and vomiting, and the need for postoperative opioids.^{241 242} However, diclofenac sodium is itself associated with pain on injection, which may lead to thrombophlebitis.^{62 243} Although this may be avoided by using a newer formulation, dilution, or slow intravenous infusion, the pain on injection using diclofenac limits its use for reducing the pain from propofol injection.

Fig 8 Effect of pretreatment with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on risk of pain from propofol injection

Clinical implications

Based on the comparisons carried out here, it seems that among the wide arrays of interventions tested, eight had sufficient evidence of benefit. When

interventions seem similarly efficacious, choices for intervention can be made on factors such as cost, personal choice, and simplicity of application.

Our results of direct and indirect comparisons suggest a possible strategy that is both efficacious and easy to apply in clinical practice (fig 11). Since opioids are used commonly as part of a balanced anaesthesia protocol, it seems reasonable to use them as routine premedication in preparation for induction for all three options, as they halve the risk of pain from propofol injection (relative risk 0.50). We do not recommend the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs as the results for these agents were heterogeneous and some themselves cause pain on injection. One approach could be to use an antecubital vein, whenever practicable, with its relative risk reduction of about 85%. Based on the assumption that interventions of independent pathways work independently,²⁴⁴ the risk of pain on injection is likely to be only 5% when preoperative opioids are combined with the antecubital approach ($60\% \times 0.49 \times 0.14 = 4.1\%$). In other words, further interventions are unlikely to benefit more than 1 out of 20 patients, thereby additional interventions would only provide limited additional benefit from a clinical standpoint.

As an intravenous line in the antecubital vein may be occluded when the elbow is flexed, unintentional extravasations may not be detected as quickly as when the dorsum of the hand is used. Therefore when intravenous placement into the antecubital vein is challenging, we consider a fair alternative to be the hand vein with preoperative opioids plus lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion as this would also bring the risk down to less than 10% ($60\% \times 0.49 \times 0.29 = 8.5\%$). Notably, a lidocaine-propofol admixture was also statistically significantly superior to placebo and is probably the most commonly used approach to reduce the pain from propofol injection. Owing to possible publication bias, however, the “true treatment effect” is unclear so we prefer similarly efficacious methods that have no evidence of publication bias. The other practical alternative could be to use preoperative opioids in

Table 5 Sensitivity analysis to assess potential effect of four criteria for risk of bias assessment in studies with statistically significant results for interventions to reduce the pain from propofol injection

Intervention	Overall relative risk (95% CI) (No of studies)	Relative risk* (95% CI) (No of studies)			
		Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	Completeness of outcome data reported
Antecubital versus hand vein	0.14 (0.07 to 0.30) (6)	0.14 (0.05 to 0.36) (1)	0.18 (0.07 to 0.46) (4)	0.05 (0.00 to 0.79) (1)	0.14 (0.07 to 0.30) (6)
Lidocaine pretreatment+venous occlusion	0.29 (0.22 to 0.38) (14)	0.27 (0.19 to 0.37) (9)	0.27 (0.20 to 0.35) (11)	0.29 (0.22 to 0.39) (13)	0.27 (0.21 to 0.35) (13)
Lidocaine-propofol admixture	0.40 (0.33 to 0.48) (25)	0.45 (0.31 to 0.64) (7)	0.45 (0.31 to 0.64) (7)	0.41 (0.33 to 0.50) (19)	0.41 (0.33 to 0.50) (20)
Lidocaine pretreatment	0.47 (0.40 to 0.56) (24)	0.39 (0.29 to 0.53) (9)	0.44 (0.32 to 0.60) (10)	0.44 (0.35 to 0.56) (16)	0.52 (0.43 to 0.61) (21)
Opioid pretreatment	0.49 (0.41 to 0.59) (17)	0.47 (0.34 to 0.66) (6)	0.47 (0.34 to 0.66) (6)	0.50 (0.41 to 0.59) (16)	0.48 (0.40 to 0.58) (16)
Ketamine pretreatment	0.56 (0.47 to 0.67) (7)	0.34 (0.15 to 0.74) (3)	0.34 (0.15 to 0.74) (1)	0.52 (0.46 to 0.57) (7)	0.55 (0.45 to 0.69) (5)
NSAID pretreatment	0.67 (0.49 to 0.91) (7)	0.57 (0.36 to 0.91) (4)	0.57 (0.36 to 0.91) (5)	0.79 (0.62 to 1.01) (5)	0.67 (0.41 to 0.97) (7)
Emulsion of medium and long chain triglycerides v long chain triglycerides	0.75 (0.67 to 0.84) (24)	0.85 (0.67 to 1.06) (11)	0.84 (0.68 to 1.04) (12)	0.76 (0.68 to 0.84) (21)	0.73 (0.64 to 0.83) (21)

NSAID=non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

*Mantel Haenszel random effects model.

Fig 9 | Effect of propofol emulsions containing medium and long chain triglycerides compared with those containing long chain triglycerides on risk of pain from propofol injection

Table 6 | Indirect comparisons between efficacious interventions to reduce pain from propofol injection

Intervention v control	Relative risk (95% CI)						
	Antecubital vein	Lidocaine pretreatment+venous occlusion	Lidocaine combination	Lidocaine pretreatment	Opioids pretreatment	Ketamine pretreatment	NSAID pretreatment
Antecubital vein 0.15 (0.07 to 0.33)***	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lidocaine pretreatment+venous occlusion 0.29 (0.22 to 0.39)***	0.50 (0.22 to 1.16)	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
Lidocaine-propofol admixture 0.43 (0.37 to 0.50)***	0.34 (0.15 to 0.77)*	0.69 (0.50 to 0.94)*	1.00	—	—	—	—
Lidocaine pretreatment 0.47 (0.39 to 0.57)***	0.32 (0.14 to 0.71)**	0.63 (0.45 to 0.88)**	0.92 (0.72 to 1.17)	1.00	—	—	—
Opioid pretreatment 0.51 (0.42 to 0.61)***	0.29 (0.13 to 0.66)**	0.58 (0.42 to 0.81)**	0.85 (0.66 to 1.08)	0.92 (0.71 to 1.20)	1.00	—	—
Ketamine pretreatment 0.55 (0.44 to 0.70)***	0.27 (0.12 to 0.61)**	0.53 (0.37 to 0.77)***	0.78 (0.59 to 1.03)	0.85 (0.63 to 1.15)	0.92 (0.68 to 1.24)	1.00	—
NSAID pretreatment 0.67 (0.49 to 0.91)*	0.22 (0.10 to 0.52)***	0.44 (0.29 to 0.66)***	0.64 (0.45 to 0.90)*	0.70 (0.49 to 1.00)	0.76 (0.53 to 1.08)	0.82 (0.56 to 1.21)	1.00
Emulsions with medium and long chain triglycerides v long chain triglycerides 0.76 (0.64 to 0.91)**	0.19 (0.09 to 0.44)***	0.39 (0.28 to 0.53)***	0.56 (0.44 to 0.71)***	0.61 (0.47 to 0.79)***	0.66 (0.51 to 0.86)**	0.72 (0.54 to 0.97)*	0.88 (0.62 to 1.25)

NSAID=non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

The analysis was done in R package metafor using restricted maximum likelihood rather than Mantel Haenszel estimation in Review Manager. As there are slight differences in partitioning of control group event rates to avoid unit of analysis errors and because Mantel Haenszel estimation is closed form whereas restricted maximum likelihood is iterative, there are slight differences of the direct relative risks from values displayed in table 1.

* $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$; *** $P<0.001$.

conjunction with pretreatment using lidocaine or ketamine before the injection of a propofol emulsion containing medium and long chain triglycerides, thereby also reducing the risk of pain to about 10-12% ($60\% \times 0.49 \times 0.47 \times 0.75 = 10.3\%$) or 12% ($60\% \times 0.49 \times 0.56 \times 0.75 = 12.3\%$). Nevertheless, these estimates of multiplicative treatment effects are based on the assumption of independence and strictly speaking require confirmation in randomised controlled trials.

Limitations of the study

A range of other techniques reached statistical significance in a limited number of studies (often only one or two) and some of them lacked biological plausibility, such as the efficacy reported for antiemetics, cholinesterase inhibitors, antihistamines, stimulants, and combinations of interventions. Further research is needed to verify or refute these results and, if these interventions are truly efficacious, it will be essential to uncover underlying mechanisms. Furthermore, assessment of the intensity of pain score as an additional outcome was unachievable.

Conclusions

Unless contraindicated we recommend the routine use of a small dose of opioids before induction of anaesthesia using propofol injection in all patients. On the basis of efficacy and convenience we also recommend using an antecubital vein instead of a hand vein. If the hand vein is the site of injection, we recommend pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion, or a combined intervention such as pretreatment with ketamine or lidocaine before injection of a propofol emulsion containing medium and long chain triglycerides.

Fig 10 | Effect of pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion or no venous occlusion on risk of pain from propofol injection

Fig 11 | Possible simple strategy to minimise pain from propofol injection

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Pretreatment with lidocaine (lignocaine) in conjunction with venous occlusion has been suggested as the best intervention to reduce pain from propofol injection. This technique failed to gain widespread popularity and the search for alternative interventions continues.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Using an antecubital vein instead of a hand vein is a simple and effective way to avoid the pain from propofol injection.

If the hand vein is chosen, pretreatment using lidocaine in conjunction with venous occlusion is equally efficacious, although not widely used.

A third option could be the combination of "less efficacious interventions," such as using a modified propofol emulsion in conjunction with pretreatment of the hand vein using lidocaine or ketamine.

We thank Wolfgang Viechtbauer (School for Public Health and Primary Care, Maastricht University, the Netherlands) for the syntax of arguments used in the R package metafor; David Moher (Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, University of Ottawa) for providing critical input for the study; and Sakura Kinjo (University of California San Francisco) for translating the Japanese manuscripts. RevMan 5.0 (Review Manager, Cochrane Collaboration, UK) statistical package was used in this systematic review for analysis. Additionally, the R packages metafor and meta were used (R Development Core Team (2010)). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing.

Contributors: VK, LJ, YYS, OR, and CCA wrote the study protocol. LJ and VK collected and collated the data. CCA and NLP provided statistical expertise. CCA, LJ, and NLP analysed and interpreted the data. LJ, YYS, EG, CH, CCA, and NLP drafted the article. LJ, EG, YYS, CH, CCA, OR, and NLP critically revised the article for important intellectual content. LJ, EG, YYS, CH, CCA, and NLP provided administrative, technical, or logistic support. All authors approved the final article, had full access to all the data (including statistical reports and tables), and can take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. CCA, LJ, and NLP are the guarantors.

Funding: This study was funded by the Perioperative Clinical Research Core, University of California, San Francisco.

Competing interests: All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form at www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf and declare that LJ, VK, EG, YYS, CH, OR, and CCA have support from the Perioperative Clinical Research Core, Department of Anaesthesia and Perioperative Care, University of California, San Francisco, CA for the submitted work; LJ, VK, EG, YYS, CH, NLP, OR, and CCA have no relationships that might have an interest in the submitted work in the previous 3 years; their spouses, partners, or children have no financial relationships that may be relevant to the submitted work; and LJ, VK, EG, YYS, OR, and CCA have no non-financial interests; and NLP is an unpaid statistical editor for a Cochrane Collaborative Review Group.

Ethical approval: Not required.

Data sharing: The technical appendix, statistical code, and dataset are available from the corresponding author at apfelc@anesthesia.ucsf.edu.

- Marik PE. Propofol: therapeutic indications and side-effects. *Curr Pharm Des* 2004;10:3639-49.
- Picard P, Tramer MR. Prevention of pain on injection with propofol: a quantitative systematic review. *Anesth Analg* 2000;90:963-9.
- Wang H, Cork R, Rao A. Development of a new generation of propofol. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2007;20:311-5.
- Baker MT, Naguib M. Propofol: the challenges of formulation. *Anesthesiology* 2005;103:860-76.
- Sim JY, Lee SH, Park DY, Jung JA, Ki KH, Lee DH, et al. Pain on injection with microemulsion propofol. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 2009;67:316-25.
- Weksler N, Rozentsveig V, Tamoploski A, Gurman GM. Commercial propofol solutions: is the more expensive also the more effective? *J Clin Anesthesia* 2001;13:321-4.
- Dubey PK, Kumar A. Pain on injection of lipid-free propofol and propofol emulsion containing medium-chain triglyceride: a comparative study. *Anesth Analg* 2005;101:1060-2.
- Higgins JPT, Green S, eds. *Cochrane handbook for the systematic reviews of interventions*. Version 5.0.2. Cochrane Collaboration, 2009.
- Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, Mulrow G, Gotzsche PC, Ioannidis JP, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration. *BMJ* 2009;339:b2700.
- Rucker G, Schwarzer G, Carpenter J. Arcsine test for publication bias in meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration. *Stat Med* 2008;27:746-63.
- Salanti G, Higgins JP, Ades AE, Ioannidis JP. Evaluation of networks of randomized trials. *Stat Methods Med Res* 2008;17:279-301.
- Viechtbauer W. Conducting meta-analyses in R with the metafor package. *J Stat Software* 2010;36:1-48.
- Knapp G, Hartung J. Improved tests for a random effects meta-regression with a single covariate. *Stat Med* 2003;22:2693-710.
- Bryson HM, Fulton BR, Faulds D. Propofol. An update of its use in anaesthesia and conscious sedation. *Drugs* 1995;50:513-59.
- Langley MS, Heel RC. Propofol. A review of its pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties and use as an intravenous anaesthetic. *Drugs* 1988;35:334-72.
- Tan CH, Onsiomg MK. Pain on injection of propofol. *Anaesthesia* 1998;53:468-76.
- Auerswald K, Pfeiffer F, Behrends K, Burkhardt U, Olthoff D. [Pain on injection with propofol.] *Anesthesiol Intensivmed Notfallmed Schmerzther* 2005;40:259-66.

- 18 Egan TD, Kern SE, Johnson KB, Pace NL. The pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of propofol in a modified cyclodextrin formulation (Captisol (registered trademark)) versus propofol in a lipid formulation (Diprivan (registered trademark)): an electroencephalographic and hemodynamic study in a porcine model. *Anesth Analg* 2003;97:72-9.
- 19 Eriksson M, Englesson S, Horte I, Hartvig P. The anaesthetic potency of propofol in the rat is reduced by simultaneous intravenous administration of lignocaine. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 1999;16:315-9.
- 20 Aun CS, Short SM, Leung DH, Oh TE. Induction dose-response of propofol in unpremedicated children. *Br J Anaesth* 1992;68:64-7.
- 21 Ayuso MA, Luis M, Sala X, Fernandez J, Gomar C. Incidence of pain upon injection of a new formula of propofol in a fat emulsion of medium- and long-chain triglycerides. *Revista Espanola de Anestesiologia y Reanimacion* 2004;51:531-6.
- 22 Bachmann-Mennenga B, Ohlmer A, Heesen M. Incidence of pain after intravenous injection of a medium-/long-chain triglyceride emulsion of propofol. An observational study in 1375 patients. *Arzneimittelforschung* 2003;53:621-6.
- 23 Borgeat A, Fuchs T, Tassonyi E. Induction characteristics of 2% propofol in children. *Br J Anaesth* 1997;78:433-5.
- 24 Cameron E, Johnston G, Crofts S, Morton NS. The minimum effective dose of lignocaine to prevent injection pain due to propofol in children. *Anaesthesia* 1992;47:604-6.
- 25 Cheng KI, Tang CS, Chiu SL, Chen TI, Wang CJ, Fan KT, et al. Injection pain with propofol: the effectiveness of thiopentone on induction. *Kaohsiung J Med Sci* 1998;14:480-5.
- 26 Goel AV, Kaul T, Singh A, Grewal A, Singh RM, Kakkar DK. Analgesic effect of lignocaine, tramadol, ketorolac and ketoprofen in ameliorating propofol injection pain. *J Anaesth Clin Pharmacol* 2005;21:389-93.
- 27 Hwang J, Park HP, Lim YJ, Do SH, Lee SC, Jeon YT. Preventing pain on injection of propofol: a comparison between peripheral ketamine pre-treatment and ketamine added to propofol. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2009;37:584-7.
- 28 Ishiyama T, Kashimoto S, Oguchi T, Furuya A, Fukushima H, Kumazawa T. Clonidine-ephedrine combination reduces pain on injection of propofol and blunts hemodynamic stress responses during the induction sequence. *J Clin Anesth* 2006;18:211-5.
- 29 Kang HJ, Kwon MY, Choi BM, Koo MS, Jang YJ, Lee MA. Clinical factors affecting the pain on injection of propofol. *Korean J Anesthesiol* 2010;58:239.
- 30 Liljeroth E, Karlsson A, Lagerkranser M, Akeson J. Sustained intravascular exposure to propofol does not prolong pain at the site of injection. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 2007;51:456-9.
- 31 Memis D, Turan A, Karamanlioglu B, Kaya G, Pamukcu Z. The prevention of propofol injection pain by tramadol or ondansetron. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2002;19:47-51.
- 32 Nieves GB, Avila FR, Arenas CMG. Dolor a la administracion de propofol: comparacion de lidocaina con metoclopramida. *J Soc Anest* 1997;20:53-6.
- 33 Rahman Al-Refai A, Al-Mujadi H, Petrova IM, Marzouk HM, Batra YK, et al. Prevention of pain on injection of propofol: a comparison of remifentanyl with alfentanil in children. *Minerva Anesthesiol* 2007;73:219-23.
- 34 Slavik VC, Zed PJ. Combination ketamine and propofol for procedural sedation and analgesia. *Pharmacotherapy* 2007;27:1588-98.
- 35 Gold MI, Abraham EC, Herrington C. A controlled investigation of propofol, thiopentone and methohexitone. *Can J Anaesth* 1987;34:478-83.
- 36 Kazama T, Ikeda K, Morita K, Kikura M, Ikeda T, Kurita T, et al. Investigation of effective anesthesia induction doses using a wide range of infusion rates with undiluted and diluted propofol. *Anesthesiology* 2000;92:1017-28.
- 37 Lambert N, Wodey E, Geslot D, Ecoffey C. Prevention of pain on injection with propofol in children: comparison of nitrous oxide with lidocaine. *Ann Fr Anesth Reanim* 2002;21:263-70.
- 38 Ong LB, Plummer JL, Waldow WC, Owen H. Timing of midazolam and propofol administration for co-induction of anaesthesia. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2000;28:527-31.
- 39 Taylor E, Ghouri AF, White PF. Midazolam in combination with propofol for sedation during local anesthesia. *J Clin Anesth* 1992;4:213-6.
- 40 Klement W, Arndt JO. Pain on injection of propofol: effects of concentration and diluent. *Br J Anaesth* 1991;67:281-4.
- 41 Borgeat A, Wilder-Smith OH, Saiah M, Rifat K. Subhypnotic doses of propofol possess direct antiemetic properties. *Anesth Analg* 1992;74:539-41.
- 42 Larsen R, Beerhalter U, Erdkonig R, Larsen B. Propofol in a new formulation (Propofol MCT/LCT): effect on injection pain in children. *Anaesthesist* 2001;50:676-8.
- 43 Turan A, Karamanlioglu B, Memis D, Pamukcu Z. Alternative application site of transdermal nitroglycerin and the reduction of pain on propofol injection. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2003;20:170-2.
- 44 Fujii Y, Numazaki M. Dose-range effects of propofol for reducing emetic symptoms during cesarean delivery. *Obstet Gynecol* 2002;99:75-9.
- 45 Fujii Y, Uemura A. Effect of metoclopramide on pain on injection of propofol. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2004;32:653-6.
- 46 Fujii Y, Nakayama M. Reduction of propofol-induced pain through pretreatment with lidocaine and/or flurbiprofen. *Clin Drug Investig* 2004;24:749-53.
- 47 Fujii Y. Pretreatment with flurbiprofen axetil and venous occlusion to reduce pain during injection of propofol. *Can J Anaesth* 2004;51:1047-8.
- 48 Fujii Y, Nakayama M. A lidocaine/metoclopramide combination decreases pain on injection of propofol. *Can J Anaesth* 2005;52:474-7.
- 49 Fujii Y, Shiga Y. Flurbiprofen axetil preceded by venous occlusion in the prevention of pain on propofol injection in the hand: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, vehicle-controlled, dose-finding study in Japanese adult surgical patients. *Clin Ther* 2005;27:588-93.
- 50 Fujii Y, Nakayama M. Efficacy of lignocaine plus ketamine at different doses in the prevention of pain due to propofol injection. *Clin Drug Investig* 2005;25:537-42.
- 51 Fujii Y, Shiga Y. Age-related differences in metoclopramide requirement for pain on injection of propofol. *Clin Drug Investig* 2006;26:639-44.
- 52 Fujii Y, Shiga Y. Influence of aging on lidocaine requirements for pain on injection of propofol. *J Clin Anesth* 2006;18:526-9.
- 53 Fujii Y, Nakayama M. Influence of age on flurbiprofen axetil requirements for preventing pain on injection of propofol in Japanese adult surgical patients: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, vehicle-controlled, parallel-group, dose-ranging study. *Clin Ther* 2006;28:1116-22.
- 54 Fujii Y, Nakayama M. Prevention of pain due to injection of propofol with IV administration of lidocaine 40 mg+metoclopramide 2.5, 5, or 10 mg or saline: a randomized, double-blind study in Japanese adult surgical patients. *Clin Ther* 2007;29:856-61.
- 55 Fujii Y, Itakura M. Comparison of lidocaine, metoclopramide, and flurbiprofen axetil for reducing pain on injection of propofol in Japanese adult surgical patients: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled study. *Clin Ther* 2008;30:280-6.
- 56 Fujii Y, Itakura M. Pretreatment with flurbiprofen axetil, flurbiprofen axetil preceded by venous occlusion, and a mixture of flurbiprofen axetil and propofol in reducing pain on injection of propofol in adult Japanese surgical patients: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Clin Ther* 2009;31:721-7.
- 57 Kallela H, Haasio J, Korttila K. Comparison of etanalone and propofol in anesthesia for termination of pregnancy. *Anesth Analg* 1994;79:512-6.
- 58 Kranke P, Apfel CC, Roewer N, Fujii Y. Reported data on granisetron and postoperative nausea and vomiting by Fujii et al. Are incredibly nice! *Anesth Analg* 2000;90:1004-7.
- 59 Fujii Y, Itakura M. A comparison of pretreatment with fentanyl and lidocaine preceded by venous occlusion for reducing pain on injection of propofol: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in adult Japanese surgical patients. *Clin Ther* 2009;31:2107-12.
- 60 Ayoglu H, Altunkaya H, Ozer Y, Yapakci O, Cukdar G, Ozkocak I. Does dexmedetomidine reduce the injection pain due to propofol and rocuronium? *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2007;24:541-5.
- 61 Bouvet L, Allaouchiche B, Duflo F, Debon R, Chassard D, Boselli E. Remifentanyl is an effective alternative to propofol for patient-controlled analgesia during digestive endoscopic procedures. *Can J Anaesth* 2004;51:122.
- 62 Campbell WI, Watters CH. Venous sequelae following IV administration of diclofenac. *Br J Anaesth* 1989;62:545-7.
- 63 Heim C, Munzer T, Listyo R. Ondansetron versus droperidol. Postoperative treatment against nausea and vomiting. Comparison of action, adverse effects and acceptance by gynecologic inpatients. *Anaesthesist* 1994;43:504-9.
- 64 Kim KM, Choi BM, Park SW, Lee SH, Christensen LV, Zhou J, et al. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of propofol microemulsion and lipid emulsion after an intravenous bolus and variable rate infusion. *Anesthesiology* 2007;106:924.
- 65 Klement W, Arndt JO. Pain on IV injection of some anaesthetic agents is evoked by the unphysiological osmolality or pH of their formulations. *Br J Anaesth* 1991;66:189-95.
- 66 Masago K, Nagata O, Ogura M, Yajima C, Arita H, Hanaoka K. Success rate of anesthesia induction using target-controlled infusion of propofol with fentanyl. *Masui* 1999;48:256-9.
- 67 Pang WW, Mok MS, Chang DP, Yang TF, Lin CH, Huang MH. Intradermal injection of tramadol has local anesthetic effect: a comparison with lidocaine. *Acta Anaesthesiol Sin* 1998;36:133-6.

- 68 Pang WW, Mok MS, Chang DP, Huang MH. Local anesthetic effect of tramadol, metoclopramide, and lidocaine following intradermal injection. *Reg Anesth Pain Med* 1998;23:580-3.
- 69 Pang WW, Mok MS, Huang S, Hwang MH. The analgesic effect of fentanyl, morphine, meperidine, and lidocaine in the peripheral veins: a comparative study. *Anesth Analg* 1998;86:382-6.
- 70 Pang WW, Huang PY, Chang DP, Huang MH. The peripheral analgesic effect of tramadol in reducing propofol injection pain: a comparison with lidocaine. *Reg Anesth Pain Med* 1999;24:246-9.
- 71 Tramer MR, Glynn CJ. An evaluation of a single dose of magnesium to supplement analgesia after ambulatory surgery: randomized controlled trial. *Anesth Analg* 2007;104:1374-9.
- 72 Wajima Z, Yoshikawa T, Ogura A, Shiga T, Inoue T, Ogawa R. The effects of intravenous lignocaine on haemodynamics and seizure duration during electroconvulsive therapy. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2002;30:742-6.
- 73 Yavascaoglu B, Kaya FN, Ozcan B. Esmolol pretreatment reduces the frequency and severity of pain on injection of rocuronium. *J Clin Anesth* 2007;19:413-7.
- 74 Borgeat A, Popovic V, Meier D, Schwander D. Comparison of propofol and thiopental/halothane for short-duration ENT surgical procedures in children. *Anesth Analg* 1990;71:511-5.
- 75 Akcaboy ZN, Akcaboy EY, Altinoren B, Karabulut E, Gogus N. Adding remifentanyl to propofol and etomidate in cardioversion anesthesia. *Saudi Med J* 2007;28:1550-4.
- 76 Arya A, Singh M, Gurwara AK. A comparison of thiopentone sodium, propofol and midazolam for electroconvulsive therapy. *J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol* 2008;24:291-4.
- 77 Best N, Traugott F. Comparative evaluation of propofol or methohexitone as the sole anaesthetic agent for microlaryngeal surgery. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 1991;19:50-6.
- 78 Brownlie GS, Baker JA, Ogg TW. Propofol: bolus or continuous infusion. A day case technique for the vaginal termination of pregnancy. *Anaesthesia* 1991;46:775-7.
- 79 Canessa R, Lema G, Urzua J, Dagnino J, Concha M. Anesthesia for elective cardioversion: a comparison of four anesthetic agents. *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth* 1991;5:566-8.
- 80 Boysen K, Sanchez R, Krintel JJ, Hansen M, Haar PM, Dyrberg V. Induction and recovery characteristics of propofol, thiopental and etomidate. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1989;33:689-92.
- 81 Charuluxananan S, Kyokong O, Somboonviboon W, Lertmaharit S, Ngamprasertwong P, Nimcharoendee K. Nalbuphine versus propofol for treatment of intrathecal morphine-induced pruritus after cesarean delivery. *Anesth Analg* 2001;93:162-5.
- 82 Tan HL, Lee CY. Comparison between the effects of propofol and etomidate on motor and electroencephalogram seizure duration during electroconvulsive therapy. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2009;37:807-14.
- 83 Eriksson M, Engleson S, Niklasson F, Hartvig P. Effect of lignocaine and pH on propofol-induced pain. *Br J Anaesth* 1997;78:502-6.
- 84 Gajraj NM, Nathanson MH. Pain during injection of propofol. *Anaesthesia* 1995;50:187.
- 85 Iyilikci L, Balkan BK, Gokel E, Gunerli A, Ellidokuz H. The effects of alfentanil or remifentanyl pretreatment on propofol injection pain. *J Clin Anesth* 2004;16:499-502.
- 86 Jung JA, Choi BM, Cho SH, Choe SM, Ghim JL, Lee HM, et al. Effectiveness, safety, and pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics of microemulsion propofol in patients undergoing elective surgery under total intravenous anaesthesia. *Br J Anaesth* 2010;104:563-76.
- 87 Kinoshita M, Morioka N, Takada M, Ozaki M. The injection pain of propofol with different emulsion. *Masui* 2006;55:338-43.
- 88 Liljeroth E, Grauers A, Akeson J. Pain on injection of propofol with or without infusion of carrier fluid. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 2001;45:839-41.
- 89 Mamiya H, Noma T, Fukuda K, Kasahara M, Ichinohe T, Kaneko Y. Pain following intravenous administration of sedative agents: a comparison of propofol with three benzodiazepines. *Anesth Prog* 1998;45:18-21.
- 90 Parmar AK, Koay CK. Pain on injection of propofol. A comparison of cold propofol with propofol premixed with lignocaine. *Anaesthesia* 1998;53:79-83.
- 91 Ryu JH, Kim JH, Park KS, Do SH. Remifentanyl-propofol versus fentanyl-propofol for monitored anesthesia care during hysteroscopy. *J Clin Anesth* 2008;20:328-32.
- 92 Sharpe P, Asif M, Victoria A, Rowbotham DJ. Iontophoretically applied lidocaine and the prevention of pain associated with the injection of intravenous propofol: a comparison with intravenous lidocaine. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2002;19:170-2.
- 93 Siddik-Sayyid SM, Aouad MT, Taha SK, Daaboul DG, Deeb PG, Massouh FM, et al. A comparison of sevoflurane-propofol versus sevoflurane or propofol for laryngeal mask airway insertion in adults. *Anesth Analg* 2005;100:1204-9.
- 94 Sun NC, Wong AY, Irwin MG. A comparison of pain on intravenous injection between two preparations of propofol. *Anesth Analg* 2005;101:675-8.
- 95 Yoshikawa T, Wajima Z, Inoue T, Ogura A, Ogawa R. Epidural anesthesia with lidocaine reduces propofol injection pain. *Can J Anaesth* 2001;48:538-44.
- 96 Eriksson M. Prilocaine reduces injection pain caused by propofol. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1995;39:210-3.
- 97 Batra YK, Al-Qattan AR, Ward VD, Kuriakose D, Ali SS, Alexander D. Remifentanyl pretreatment for propofol injection pain in children. *Can J Anaesth* 2004;51:519-20.
- 98 Brock MF, Grace BE, Morley B, Hillegass G, Houle TT, Groban L. Does lidocaine more effectively prevent pain upon induction with propofol or etomidate when given preemptively than when mixed with the drug? *J Clin Anesth* 2010;22:505-9.
- 99 Aldrete JA, Otero P, Alcover J, Parietti A, Johnson SC, Montpetit FH, et al. Pain on injection from propofol may be avoided by changing its formulation. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 2010;54:442-6.
- 100 Aantaa R, Manner T, Kanto J. Induction characteristics of two brands of propofol in children. *Curr Ther Res* 1997;58:38-43.
- 101 Al-Refai AR, Al-Mujadi H, Ivanova MP, Marzouk HM, Batra YK, Al-Qattan AR. Prevention of pain on injection of propofol: a comparison of remifentanyl with alfentanil in children. *Minerva Anesthesiol* 2007;73:219-23.
- 102 Apiliogullari S, Keles B, Apiliogullari B, Balasar M, Yilmaz H, Duman A. Comparison of diphenhydramine and lidocaine for prevention of pain after injection of propofol: a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2007;24:235-8.
- 103 Beh T, Splinter W, Kim J. In children, nitrous oxide decreases pain on injection of propofol mixed with lidocaine. *Can J Anaesth* 2002;49:1061-3.
- 104 Bilotta F, Ferri F, Soriano SG, Favaro R, Annino L, Rosa G. Lidocaine pretreatment for the prevention of propofol-induced transient motor disturbances in children during anesthesia induction: a randomized controlled trial in children undergoing invasive hematologic procedures. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2006;16:1232-7.
- 105 Fahringer DL, Goodwin SR, Warde MK, Ye G, Blackwelder B, Ajala AM, et al. The effect of a 3:1 volume mixture of propofol 1% and thiopental 2.5% in reducing the pain on injection of propofol in children. *Pediatr Anesth* 2010;20:545-52.
- 106 Gutmann A, Pessenbacher K, Gschannes A, Eggenreich U, Wargenau M, Toller W. Propofol anesthesia in spontaneously breathing children undergoing magnetic resonance imaging: comparison of two propofol emulsions. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2006;16:266-74.
- 107 Hiller A, Saamivaara L. Injection pain, cardiovascular changes and recovery following induction of anaesthesia with propofol in combination with alfentanil or lignocaine in children. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1992;36:564-8.
- 108 Kaabachi O, Chettaoui O, Ouezini R, Abdelaziz AB, Cherif R, Kokki H. A ketamine-propofol admixture does not reduce the pain on injection compared with a lidocaine-propofol admixture. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2007;17:734-7.
- 109 Kwak HJ. Prevention of propofol-induced pain in children: combination of alfentanil and lidocaine vs alfentanil or lidocaine alone. *Br J Anaesth* 2009;103:410-2.
- 110 Nyman Y, Von Hofsten K, Georgiadi A, Eksborg S, Lonnqvist PA. Propofol injection pain in children: a prospective randomized double-blind trial of a new propofol formulation versus propofol with added lidocaine. *Br J Anaesth* 2005;95:222-5.
- 111 Pellegrini M, Lysakowski C, Dumont L, Borgeat A, Tassonyi E. Propofol 1% versus propofol 2% in children undergoing minor ENT surgery. *Br J Anaesth* 2003;90:375-7.
- 112 Pickford A, Burden J, Lewis I. Propofol and pain on induction: the effect of injectate temperature in children. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2000;10:129-32.
- 113 Piotrowski R, Petrow N. Propofol versus thiopentone for induction of anesthesia in children after premedication with midazolam. *Anaesthesist* 1990;39:398-405.
- 114 Pollard RC, Makky S, McFadzean J, Ainsworth L, Goobie SM, Montgomery CJ. An admixture of 3 mg*kg(-1) of propofol and 3 mg*kg(-1) of thiopentone reduces pain on injection in pediatric anesthesia. *Can J Anaesth* 2002;49:1064-9.
- 115 Rochette A, Hocquet AF, Dadure C, Boufroukh D, Raux O, Lubrano JF, et al. Avoiding propofol injection pain in children: a prospective, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study. *Br J Anaesth* 2008;101:390-4.
- 116 Soltesz S, Silomon M, Graf G, Mencke T, Boulaadass S, Molter GP. Effect of a 0.5% dilution of propofol on pain on injection during induction of anesthesia in children. *Anesthesiology* 2007;106:80-4.
- 117 Varghese E, Krishna H, Nittala A. Does the newer preparation of propofol, an emulsion of medium/long chain triglycerides cause less injection pain in children when premixed with lignocaine? *Pediatr Anesth* 2010;20:338-42.

- 118 Kobayashi Y, Tsuchida A, Kamada Y, Seki S, Ichimiya T, Namiki A. Effects of speed of injection on anesthesia induction with propofol and fentanyl. *Masui* 1999;48:847-51.
- 119 Scott RP, Saunders DA, Norman J. Propofol: clinical strategies for preventing the pain of injection. *Anaesthesia* 1988;43:492-4.
- 120 Stokes DN, Robson N, Hutton P. Effect of diluting propofol on the incidence of pain on injection and venous sequelae. *Br J Anaesth* 1989;62:202-3.
- 121 Angst MS, Mackey SC, Zupfer GH, Tataru CD, Brock-Utne JG. Reduction of propofol injection pain with a double lumen IV set. *J Clin Anesth* 1997;9:462-6.
- 122 Seki S, Sekine R, Aketa K, Kobayashi Y, Ichimiya T, Tsuchida H, et al. Induction of anesthesia with propofol injected through a central venous catheter. *Masui* 1999;48:62-6.
- 123 Briggs LP, White M. The effects of premedication on anaesthesia with propofol ("Diprivan"). *Postgrad Med J* 1985;61(suppl 3):35-7.
- 124 Briggs LP, Bahar M, Beers HT, Clarke RS, Dundee JW, Wright PJ, et al. Effect of preanaesthetic medication on anaesthesia with ICI 35, 868. *Br J Anaesth* 1982;54:303-6.
- 125 McCulloch MJ, Lees NW. Assessment and modification of pain on induction with propofol (Diprivan). *Anaesthesia* 1985;40:1117-20.
- 126 Tariq MA, Kamran M. Incidence of pain on propofol injection and efficacy of addition of lignocaine or selecting big vein or both combined in reducing it: a randomized control trial. *J Postgrad Med Inst* 2006;20:8-11.
- 127 Davies AF, Vadodaria B, Hopwood B, Dexter T, Conn D. Efficacy of microfiltration in decreasing propofol-induced pain. *Anaesthesia* 2002;57:557-61.
- 128 Hellier C, Newell S, Barry J, Brimacombe J. A 5-microm filter does not reduce propofol-induced pain. *Anaesthesia* 2003;58:802-3.
- 129 Barker P, Langton JA, Murphy P, Rowbotham DJ. Effect of prior administration of cold saline on pain during propofol injection. A comparison with cold propofol and propofol with lignocaine. *Anaesthesia* 1991;46:1069-70.
- 130 Divatia JV, Patil VP, Halikar V, Nagbhidkar Y, Kulkarni AP, Dasgupta D. Efficacy of lignocaine pretreatment and cold propofol in reducing pain during injection of propofol. *J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol* 1999;15:279-83.
- 131 Fletcher GC, Gillespie JA, Davidson JA. The effect of temperature upon pain during injection of propofol. *Anaesthesia* 1996;51:498-9.
- 132 Kaya K, Ozkocak I, Akcabay M, Babacan A, Izdes S, Ocal E, et al. Effect of lidocaine addition to cold propofol and the propofol at room temperature on the propofol injection pain. *Br J Anaesth* 1995;74(suppl 1):140.
- 133 Lin SS, Chen GT, Lin JC, Chen TY, Hwang MH. Pain on injection of propofol. *Acta Anaesthesiol Sin* 1994;32:73-6.
- 134 McCrimrick A, Hunter S. Pain on injection of propofol: the effect of injectate temperature. *Anaesthesia* 1990;45:443-4.
- 135 Nakane M, Iwama H. A potential mechanism of propofol-induced pain on injection based on studies using nafamostat mesilate. *Br J Anaesth* 1999;83:397-404.
- 136 Ozturk E, Izdes S, Babacan A, Kaya K. Temperature of propofol does not reduce the incidence of injection pain. *Anesthesiology* 1998;89:1041.
- 137 Uda R, Kadono N, Otsuka M, Shimizu S, Mori H. Strict temperature control has no effect on injection pain with propofol. *Anesthesiology* 1999;91:591-2.
- 138 Minogue SC, Sun DA. Bacteriostatic saline containing benzyl alcohol decreases the pain associated with the injection of propofol. *Anesth Analg* 2005;100:683-6.
- 139 Lees NW, McCulloch M, Mair WB. Propofol ("Diprivan") for induction and maintenance of anaesthesia. *Postgrad Med J* 1985;61(suppl 3):88-9.
- 140 Gajraj NM, Nathanson MH. Preventing pain during injection of propofol: the optimal dose of lidocaine. *J Clin Anesth* 1996;8:575-7.
- 141 Gehan G, Karoubi P, Quinet F, Leroy A, Rathat C, Pourriat JL. Optimal dose of lignocaine for preventing pain on injection of propofol. *Br J Anaesth* 1991;66:324-6.
- 142 Goldmann R, Bomscheuer A, Kirchner E. [Effect of lidocaine administration mode on decreasing injection pain caused by propofol.] *Anesthesiol Intensivmed Notfallmed Schmerzther* 1997;32:98-100.
- 143 Helbo-Hansen S, Westergaard V, Krogh BL, Svendsen HP. The reduction of pain on injection of propofol: the effect of addition of lignocaine. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1988;32:502-4.
- 144 Ho CM, Tsou MY, Sun MS, Chu CC, Lee TY. The optimal effective concentration of lidocaine to reduce pain on injection of propofol. *J Clin Anesth* 1999;11:296-300.
- 145 Inoue S, Mitsuhashi H, Shimizu R, Akazawa S, Kasuda H, Kawakami T, et al. Premixing lidocaine reduces the incidence and severity of pain on injection of propofol. *Masui* 1997;46:543-6.
- 146 Johnson RA, Harper NJ, Chadwick S, Vohra A. Pain on injection of propofol. Methods of alleviation. *Anaesthesia* 1990;45:439-42.
- 147 Karasawa F, Ehata T, Okuda T, Satoh T. Propofol injection pain is not alleviated by pretreatment with flurbiprofen axetil, a prodrug of a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug. *J Anesth* 2000;14:135-7.
- 148 King SY, Davis FM, Wells JE, Murchison DJ, Pryor PJ. Lidocaine for the prevention of pain due to injection of propofol. *Anesth Analg* 1992;74:246-9.
- 149 Krobbaaban B, Diregpoke S, Kumkeaw S, Tanomsat M. Comparison on pain on injection of a small particle-size lipid emulsion of propofol and standard propofol with or without lidocaine. *J Med Assoc Thai* 2005;88:1401-5.
- 150 Madenoglu H, Yildiz K, Dogru K, Boyaci A. Efficacy of different doses of lidocaine in the prevention of pain due to propofol injection: a randomized, open-label trial in 120 patients. *Curr Ther Res* 2003;64:310-6.
- 151 Mallick A, Elliot SC, Krishnan K, Vucevic M. Lidocaine is more efficient than the choice of propofol formulations to reduce incidence of pain on induction. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2007;24:403-7.
- 152 Massad IM, bu-Ali HM, bu-Halaweh SA, Badran IZ. Venous occlusion with lidocaine for preventing propofol induced pain. A prospective double-blind randomized study. *Saudi Med J* 2006;27:997-1000.
- 153 McCluskey A, Currer BA, Sayeed I. The efficacy of 5% lidocaine-prilocaine (EMLA) cream on pain during intravenous injection of propofol. *Anesth Analg* 2003;97:713-4.
- 154 Nakayama S, Furukawa H, Yanai H. Propofol reduces the incidence of emergence agitation in preschool-aged children as well as in school-aged children: a comparison with sevoflurane. *J Anesth* 2007;21:19-23.
- 155 Nathanson MH, Gajraj NM. Pain on injection of propofol. *Anaesthesia* 1998;53:608.
- 156 Nonaka A, Tamaki F, Sugawara T, Oguchi T, Kashimoto S, Kumazawa T. Premixing of 5% dextrose in Ringer's acetate solution with propofol reduces incidence and severity of pain on propofol injection. *Masui* 1999;48:862-7.
- 157 Nonaka A, Tamaki F, Suzuki M, Suzuki S, Kumazawa T. Effect of pre-mixed lidocaine with propofol on propofol injection pain in elderly patients. *Masui* 2000;49:1235-8.
- 158 Tham CS, Khoo ST. Modulating effects of lignocaine on propofol. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 1995;23:154-7.
- 159 Tsubokura H, Inagaki Y, Adachi H, Otsuki A, Harada T, Hirokawa J, et al. Efficacy of simultaneous bolus injection of lidocaine with propofol on pain caused by propofol injection. *Masui* 2001;50:1196-200.
- 160 Yokota S, Komatsu T, Komura Y, Nishiwaki K, Kimura T, Hosoda R, et al. Pretreatment with topical 60% lidocaine tape reduces pain on injection of propofol. *Anesth Analg* 1997;85:672-4.
- 161 Mok MS, Pang WW, Hwang MH. The analgesic effect of tramadol, metoclopramide, meperidine and lidocaine in ameliorating propofol injection pain: a comparative study. *J Anaesth Clin Pharmacol* 1999;15:37-42.
- 162 Reddy MS, Chen FG, Ng HP. Effect of ondansetron pretreatment on pain after rocuronium and propofol injection: a randomised, double-blind controlled comparison with lidocaine. *Anaesthesia* 2001;56:902-5.
- 163 Wong WH, Cheong KF. Role of tramadol in reducing pain on propofol injection. *Singapore Med J* 2001;42:193-5.
- 164 Zashedi H, Nikooseresht M, Seifrabie M. Prevention of propofol injection pain with small-dose ketamine. *Middle East J Anesthesiol* 2009;20:401.
- 165 Adachi H, Inagaki Y, Harada T, Tsubokura H, Otsuki A, Hirokawa J, et al. Effects of concentration and dosage of lidocaine on preventing the pain on injection of propofol. *Masui* 2002;51:983-7.
- 166 Azma T, Kawai K, Tamura H, Okada K, Okida M. Comparative benefit of preemptively applied thiopental for propofol injection pain: the advantage over lidocaine. *Hiroshima J Med Sci* 2004;53:13-6.
- 167 Ganta R, Fee JP. Pain on injection of propofol: comparison of lignocaine with metoclopramide. *Br J Anaesth* 1992;69:316-7.
- 168 Honarmand A, Safavi M. Magnesium sulphate pretreatment to alleviate pain on propofol injection: a comparison with ketamine or lidocaine. *Acute Pain* 2008;10:23-9.
- 169 Kajiyama S, Osawa Y, Okada Y. Effects of the injection method of lidocaine on preventing injection pain during anesthesia induction by target controlled infusion with propofol. *Masui* 2009;58:891.
- 170 Kaya S, Turhanoglu S, Karaman H, Ozgun S, Basak N. Lidocaine for prevention of propofol injection-induced pain: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, controlled study of the effect of duration of venous occlusion with a tourniquet in adults. *Curr Ther Res* 2008;69:29-35.
- 171 Lee P, Russell WJ. Preventing pain on injection of propofol: a comparison between lignocaine pre-treatment and lignocaine added to propofol. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2004;32:482-4.
- 172 Lee TW, Loewenthal AE, Strachan JA, Todd BD. Pain during injection of propofol. The effect of prior administration of thiopentone. *Anaesthesia* 1994;49:817-8.

- 173 Lyons B, Lohan D, Flynn C, McCarroll M. Modification of pain on injection of propofol. A comparison of pethidine and lignocaine. *Anaesthesia* 1996;51:394-5.
- 174 McDonald DS, Jameson P. Injection pain with propofol. Reduction with aspiration of blood. *Anaesthesia* 1996;51:878-80.
- 175 Newcombe GN. The effect, on injection pain, of adding lignocaine to propofol. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 1990;18:105-7.
- 176 Nicol ME, Moriarty J, Edwards J, Robbie DS, A'Hern RP. Modification of pain on injection of propofol—a comparison between lignocaine and procaine. *Anaesthesia* 1991;46:67-9.
- 177 Oka S, Ogura A, Terada M, Gemba A, Abe A, Yabe Y, et al. Clinical methods for diminishing pain associated with injection of the initial dose of propofol used for intravenous sedation by target controlled infusion. *J Jpn Dental Soc Anesthesiol* 2008;36:21-7.
- 178 Smith I, Ding Y, White PF. Muscle pain after outpatient laparoscopy— influence of propofol versus thiopental and enflurane. *Anesth Analg* 1993;76:1181-4.
- 179 Fletcher JE, Seavell CR, Bowen DJ. Pretreatment with alfentanil reduces pain caused by propofol. *Br J Anaesth* 1994;72:342-4.
- 180 Helmers JH, Kraaijenhagen RJ, Leeuwen L, Zuurmond WW. Reduction of pain on injection caused by propofol. *Can J Anaesth* 1990;37:267-8.
- 181 Nathanson MH, Gajraj NM, Russell JA. Prevention of pain on injection of propofol: a comparison of lidocaine with alfentanil. *Anesth Analg* 1996;82:469-71.
- 182 Saarnivaara L, Klemola UM. Injection pain, intubating conditions and cardiovascular changes following induction of anaesthesia with propofol alone or in combination with alfentanil. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1991;35:19-23.
- 183 Wall RJ, Zacharias M. Effects of alfentanil on induction and recovery from propofol anaesthesia in day surgery. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 1990;18:214-8.
- 184 Wrench IJ, Girling KJ, Hobbs GJ. Alfentanil-mediated analgesia during propofol injection: no evidence for a peripheral action. *Br J Anaesth* 1996;77:162-4.
- 185 Basaranoglu G, Erden V, Delatioglu H. Reduction of pain on injection of propofol: a comparison of fentanyl with remifentanyl. *Anesth Analg* 2002;94:1040-1.
- 186 Basaranoglu G, Erden V, Delatioglu H, Saitoglu L. Reduction of pain on injection of propofol using meperidine and remifentanyl. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2005;22:890-2.
- 187 Honarmand A, Safavi M. Prevention of propofol-induced injection pain by sufentanil: a placebo-controlled comparison with remifentanyl. *Clin Drug Investig* 2008;28:27-35.
- 188 Lee JR, Jung CW, Lee YH. Reduction of pain during induction with target-controlled propofol and remifentanyl. *Br J Anaesth* 2007;99:876-80.
- 189 Roehm KD, Piper SN, Maleck WH, Boldt J. Prevention of propofol-induced injection pain by remifentanyl: a placebo-controlled comparison with lidocaine. *Anaesthesia* 2003;58:165-70.
- 190 Collins LM, Cooney CM, Fitzpatrick G. Propofol induction characteristics after fentanyl or midazolam and fentanyl. *Br J Anaesth* 1997;79:676-7P.
- 191 Agarwal A, Raza M, Dhiraaj S, Pandey R, Gupta D, Pandey CK, et al. Pain during injection of propofol: the effect of prior administration of butorphanol. *Anesth Analg* 2004;99:117-9.
- 192 Iwata M, Inoue S, Kawaguchi M, Kimura T, Tojo T, Taniguchi S, et al. Ketamine eliminates propofol pain but does not affect hemodynamics during induction with double-lumen tubes. *J Anesth* 2000;24:31-7.
- 193 Koo SW, Cho SJ, Kim YK, Ham KD, Hwang JH. Small-dose ketamine reduces the pain of propofol injection. *Anesth Analg* 2006;103:1444-7.
- 194 Suzuki S, Masamune T, Nonaka A, Kumazawa T. Pre-treatment with ketamine reduces incidence and severity of pain on propofol injection. *Masui* 2002;51:140-3.
- 195 Tarmiz K. Efficacy of low dose of ketamine in reduction of propofol injection-related pain. *Ann Fr Anesth Reanim* 2010;28:171-80.
- 196 Tan CH, Onsiong MK, Kua SW. The effect of ketamine pretreatment on propofol injection pain in 100 women. *Anaesthesia* 1998;53:302-5.
- 197 Nishiyama T. How to decrease pain at rapid injection of propofol: effectiveness of flurbiprofen. *J Anesth* 2005;19:273-6.
- 198 Mohta M, Agarwal D, Sethi AK, Sandhu K. Effect of diclofenac pretreatment on pain during propofol injection. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2004;32:765-9.
- 199 Huang YW, Buerkle H, Lee TH, Lu CY, Lin CR, Lin SH, et al. Effect of pretreatment with ketorolac on propofol injection pain. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 2002;46:1021-4.
- 200 Smith AJ, Power I. The effect of pretreatment with ketorolac on pain during intravenous injection of propofol. *Anaesthesia* 1996;51:883-5.
- 201 Yull DN, Barkshire KF, Dexter T. Pretreatment with ketorolac and venous occlusion to reduce pain on injection of propofol. *Anaesthesia* 2000;55:284-7.
- 202 Allford MA, Mensah JA. Discomfort on injection: a comparison between two formulations of propofol. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2006;23:971-4.
- 203 Bachmann-Mennenga B, Ohlmer A, Boedeker RH, Mann M, Mühlenbruch B, Heesen M. Preventing pain during injection of propofol: effects of a new emulsion with lidocaine addition. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2007;24:33-8.
- 204 Doenicke AW, Roizen MF, Rau J, O'Connor M, Kugler J, Klotz U, et al. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of propofol in a new solvent. *Anesth Analg* 1997;85:1399-403.
- 205 Knibbe CA, Voortman HJ, Aarts LP, Kuks PF, Lange R, Langemeijer HJ, et al. Pharmacokinetics, induction of anaesthesia and safety characteristics of propofol 6% SAZN vs propofol 1% SAZN and diprivan-10 after bolus injection. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1999;47:653-60.
- 206 Kunitz O, Losing R, Schulz-Stubner S, Haaf-Von-Below S, Rossaint R, Kuhlen R. Propofol-LCT versus propofol-MCT/LCT with or without lidocaine—a comparison on pain on injection. *Anesthesiol Intensivmed Notfallmed Schmerzther* 2004;39:10-4.
- 207 Larsen B, Beerhalter U, Biedler A, Brandt A, Doege F, Brun K, et al. Less pain on injection by a new formulation of propofol? A comparison with propofol LCT. *Anaesthesist* 2001;50:842-5.
- 208 Lassnigg A, Janoschek U, Gschane A, Liedler A, Hutschala D, Eggenreich U, et al. Propofol 2% in two different oil-in-water emulsions: a randomized, double-blind study. *Can J Anaesth* 2003;50:964-5.
- 209 Liljerth E, Akesson J. Less local pain on intravenous infusion of a new propofol emulsion. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 2005;49:248-51.
- 210 Nagao N, Uchida T, Nakazawa K, Makita K. Medium-/long-chain triglyceride emulsion reduced severity of pain during propofol injection. *Can J Anesth* 2005;52:660-1.
- 211 Ohmizo H, Obara S, Iwama H. Mechanism of injection pain with long and long-medium chain triglyceride emulsive propofol. *Can J Anaesth* 2005;52:595-9.
- 212 Paul M, Dueck M, Kampe S, Fruendt H, Kasper SM. Pharmacological characteristics and side effects of a new galenic formulation of propofol without soyabean oil. *Anaesthesia* 2003;58:1056-62.
- 213 Rau J, Roizen MF, Doenicke AW, O'Connor MF, Strohschneider U. Propofol in an emulsion of long- and medium-chain triglycerides: the effect on pain. *Anesth Analg* 2001;93:382-4.
- 214 Song D, Hamza MA, White PF, Byerly SI, Jones SB, Macaluso AD. Comparison of a lower-lipid propofol emulsion with the standard emulsion for sedation during monitored anaesthesia care. *Anesthesiology* 2004;100:1072-5.
- 215 Song D, Hamza M, White PF, Klein K, Recart A, Khodaparast O. The pharmacodynamic effects of a lower-lipid emulsion of propofol: a comparison with the standard propofol emulsion. *Anesth Analg* 2004;98:687-91.
- 216 Sundarathiti P, Boonthom N, Chalacheewa T, Jommaroeng P, Rungsithiwan W. A comparison of propofol-LCT with propofol-LCT/MCT on pain of injection. *J Med Assoc Thai* 2007;90:2683-8.
- 217 Suzuki H, Miyazaki H, Andoh T, Yamada Y. Propofol formulated with long-/medium-chain triglycerides reduces the pain of injection by target controlled infusion. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 2006;50:568-71.
- 218 Ueki R, Tanimoto M, Tataru T, Tsujimoto S, Kaminoh Y, Tashiro C. Emulsion of flurbiprofen axetil reduces propofol injection pain due to a decrease in free propofol concentration. *J Anesth* 2007;21:325-9.
- 219 Yamakage M, Iwasaki S, Jeong SW, Ishiyama SI, Namiki A. Comparative study between propofol in a long-chain triglyceride and propofol in a medium/long-chain triglyceride during sedation with target-controlled infusion. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2005;33:351-5.
- 220 Adam S, van Bommel J, Pelka M, Dirckx M, Jonsson D, Klein J. Propofol-induced injection pain: comparison of a modified propofol emulsion to standard propofol with premixed lidocaine. *Anesth Analg* 2004;99:1076-9.
- 221 Ahmad N, Zanaiah Y, Balan S. Fentanyl pre-treatment alleviates pain during injection of propofol-lipuro premixed with lignocaine. *Med J Malaysia* 2008;63:431.
- 222 Burimsittichai R, Kumwilaisuk K, Charuluxananan S, Tingthanathikul W, Premsamran P, Sathapanawath N. Pain on injection of propofol: propofol LCT vs propofol MCT/LCT with or without lidocaine pretreatment. *J Med Assoc Thai* 2006;89(suppl 3):S86-91.
- 223 Kam E, Abdul-Latif MS, McCluskey A. Comparison of Propofol-Lipuro with propofol mixed with lidocaine 10 mg on propofol injection pain. *Anaesthesia* 2004;59:1167-9.
- 224 Rohm KD, Piper SN, Schollhorn TA, Suttner SW, Maleck WH, Boldt J. Injection pain secondary to propofol-MCT/LCT and propofol-LCT— comparison of prophylaxis with lidocaine. *Anesthesiol Intensivmed Notfallmed Schmerzther* 2003;38:643-7.
- 225 Schaub E, Kern C, Landau R. Pain on injection: a double-blind comparison of propofol with lidocaine pretreatment versus propofol formulated with long- and medium-chain triglycerides. *Anesth Analg* 2004;99:1699-702.

- 226 Sethi N, Jayaraman L, Sethi M, Sharma S, Sood J. Prevention of propofol pain: a comparative study. *Middle East J Anaesthesiol* 2009;20:71-4.
- 227 Yew WS, Chong SY, Tan KH, Goh MH. The effects of intravenous lidocaine on pain during injection of medium- and long-chain triglyceride propofol emulsions. *Anesth Analg* 2005;100:1693-5.
- 228 Agarwal A, Ansari MF, Gupta D, Pandey R, Raza M, Singh PK, et al. Pretreatment with thiopental for prevention of pain associated with propofol injection. *Anesth Analg* 2004;98:683-6.
- 229 Alyafi WA, Rangasami J. Reduction of propofol pain—fentanyl vs lidocaine. *Middle East J Anaesthesiol* 1996;13:613-9.
- 230 Asik I, Yorukoglu D, Gulay I, Tulunay M. Pain on injection of propofol: comparison of metoprolol with lidocaine. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2003;20:487-9.
- 231 Batra YK, Al Qattan AR, Marzouk HM, Smilka M, Agzamov A. Ketamine pretreatment with venous occlusion attenuates pain on injection with propofol. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2005;22:69-70.
- 232 Canbay O, Celebi N, Arun O, Karagoz AH, Saricaoglu F, Ozgen S. Efficacy of intravenous acetaminophen and lidocaine on propofol injection pain. *Br J Anaesth* 2008;100:95-8.
- 233 Dubey PK, Prasad SS. Pain on injection of propofol: the effect of granisetron pretreatment. *Clin J Pain* 2003;19:121-4.
- 234 Kwak KH, Ha J, Kim Y, Jeon Y. Efficacy of combination intravenous lidocaine and dexamethasone on propofol injection pain: a randomized, double-blind, prospective study in adult Korean surgical patients. *Clin Ther* 2008;30:1113-9.
- 235 Liaw WJ, Pang WW, Chang DP, Hwang MH. Pain on injection of propofol: the mitigating influence of metoclopramide using different techniques. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1999;43:24-7.
- 236 Piper SN, Rohm KD, Papsdorf M, Maleck WH, Mattinger P, Boldt J. Dolasetron reduces pain on injection of propofol. *Anesthesiol Intensivmed Notfallmed Schmerzther* 2002;37:528-31.
- 237 Sadler PJ, Thompson HM, Maslowski P, Liddle A, Rowbotham DJ. Iontophoretically applied lidocaine reduces pain on propofol injection. *Br J Anaesth* 1999;82:432-4.
- 238 Mattila MAK, Koski EMJ. Venous sequelae after intravenous propofol ("Diprivan"—a comparison with methohexitone in short anaesthesia. *Postgrad Med J* 1985;61(suppl 3):162-4.
- 239 Stark RD, Binks SM, Dutka VN, O'Connor KM, Amstein MJ, Glen JB. A review of the safety and tolerance of propofol ("Diprivan"). *Postgrad Med J* 1985;61(suppl 3):152-6.
- 240 Sterne JA, Egger M, Smith GD. Systematic reviews in health care: investigating and dealing with publication and other biases in meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2001;323:101-5.
- 241 Marret E, Kurdi O, Zufferey P, Bonnet F. Effects of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs on patient-controlled analgesia morphine side effects: meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Anesthesiology* 2005;102:1249-60.
- 242 Kakinohana M, Higa Y, Sasara T, Saikawa S, Miyata Y, Tomiyama H, et al. Addition of ketamine to propofol-fentanyl anaesthesia can reduce post-operative pain and epidural analgesic consumption in upper abdominal surgery. *Acute Pain* 2004;5:75-9.
- 243 Leeson RM, Harrison S, Ernst CC, Hamilton DA, Mermelstein FH, Gawarecki DG, et al. Dyloject, a novel injectable diclofenac formulation, offers greater safety and efficacy than voltadol for postoperative dental pain. *Reg Anesth Pain Med* 2007;32:303-10.
- 244 McAlister FA, Straus SE, Sackett DL, Altman DG. Analysis and reporting of factorial trials: a systematic review. *JAMA* 2003;289:2545-53.
- 245 Eti Z, Gogus FY. A reliable method for preventing pain on injection of propofol. *J Anesth* 1999;13:175-7.
- 246 Huang CL, Wang YP, Cheng YJ, Susetio L, Liu CC. The effect of carrier intravenous fluid speed on the injection pain of propofol. *Anesth Analg* 1995;81:1087-8.
- 247 Grauers A, Liljeroth E, Akeson J. Propofol infusion rate does not affect local pain on injection. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 2002;46:361-3.
- 248 Kobayashi Y, Tsuchida A, Kamada Y, Seki S, Ichimiya T, Namiki A. Effects of the bolus injection rate on anesthesia induction with propofol. *Masui* 1999;48:852-5.
- 249 Erdil FA, Gulhas N, But AK, Begec Z, Ersoy MO. Does single dose premedication of dexmedetomidine reduce pain during injection of propofol? *Pain Clinic* 2007;19:21-5.
- 250 Yoshikawa T, Wajima Z, Ogura A, Inoue T, Ogawa R. Orally administered clonidine significantly reduces pain during injection of propofol. *Br J Anaesth* 2001;86:874-6.
- 251 Ambesh SP, Dubey PK, Sinha PK. Ondansetron pretreatment to alleviate pain on propofol injection: a randomized, controlled, double-blinded study. *Anesth Analg* 1999;89:197-9.
- 252 Haugen RD, Vaghadia H, Waters T, Merrick PM. Thiopentone pretreatment for propofol injection pain in ambulatory patients. *Can J Anaesth* 1995;42:1108-12.
- 253 Kau YC, Wu RS, Cheng KS. Propofol-sodium thiopental admixture reduces pain on injection. *Acta Anaesthesiol Sin* 2000;38:9-13.
- 254 Thompson N, Robertson GS. Comparison of propofol and a propofol-methohexitone mixture for induction of day-case anaesthesia. *Br J Anaesth* 1996;77:213-6.
- 255 Fragen RJ, De Grood PM, Robertson EN, Booij LH, Crul JF. Effects of premedication on diprivan induction. *Br J Anaesth* 1982;54:913-6.
- 256 Shah MH, Gandhi S, Chadha IA. Comparison of midazolam co-induction with propofol pre-dosing for induction of anaesthesia. *J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol* 2008;24:197-200.
- 257 Galvez-Escalera I, Thorpe CM. The effect of coinduction with midazolam on propofol injection pain. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2004;21:579-81.
- 258 Hampl KF, Marsch SCU, Erb T, Drewe J, Schneider MC. Intravenous sedation for retrobulbar injection and eye surgery. Diazepam and/or propofol? *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1996;40:53-8.
- 259 Pang WW, Mok MS, Wang CS, Yeh M, Chang DP. Can neostigmine reduce propofol injection pain? *Acta Anaesthesiol Sin* 2002;40:65-9.
- 260 Iwama H, Nakane M, Ohmori S, Kaneko T, Kato M, Watanabe K, et al. Nafamostat mesilate, a kallikrein inhibitor, prevents pain on injection with propofol. *Br J Anaesth* 1998;81:963-4.
- 261 Nakayama M, Ichinose H, Yamamoto S, Satoh O, Nakabayashi K, Hayashi M, et al. The effect of lidocaine on the bispectral index during anesthesia induction with propofol. *Masui* 2001;50:1213-6.
- 262 Aouad MT, Siddik-Sayyid SM, Al-Alami AA, Baraka AS. Multimodal analgesia to prevent propofol-induced pain: pretreatment with remifentanyl and lidocaine versus remifentanyl or lidocaine alone. *Anesth Analg* 2007;104:1540-4.
- 263 Jones D, Pranker R, Lang C, Chilvers M, Bignell S, Short T. Propofol-thiopentone admixture-hypnotic dose, pain on injection and effect on blood pressure. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 1999;27:346-56.
- 264 Barbi E, Marchetti F, Gerarduzzi T, Neri E, Gagliardo A, Sarti A, et al. Pretreatment with intravenous ketamine reduces propofol injection pain. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2003;13:764-8.
- 265 Mecklem DW. Propofol injection pain: comparing the addition of lignocaine or metoclopramide. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 1994;22:568-70.
- 266 Iwama H. A randomized, double-blind trial comparing the effect of mixing propofol with either lidocaine or nafamostat mesilate on injection pain. *J Anesth* 2000;14:164-5.
- 267 Austin JD, Parke TJ. Admixture of ephedrine to offset side effects of propofol: a randomized, controlled trial. *J Clin Anesth* 2009;21:44-9.
- 268 Agarwal A, Dhiraj S, Raza M, Pandey R, Pandey CK, Singh PK, et al. Vein pretreatment with magnesium sulfate to prevent pain on injection of propofol is not justified. *Can J Anaesth* 2004;51:130-3.
- 269 Memis D, Turan A, Karamanlioglu B, Sut N, Pamukcu Z. The use of magnesium sulfate to prevent pain on injection of propofol. *Anesth Analg* 2002;95:606-8.
- 270 O'Hara JR Jr, Sprung J, Laseter JT, Maurer WG, Carpenter T, Beven M, et al. Effects of topical nitroglycerin and intravenous lidocaine on propofol-induced pain on injection. *Anesth Analg* 1997;84:865-9.
- 271 Turan A, Karamanlioglu B, Memis D, Pamukcu Z. Prevention of propofol injection pain in patients using transdermal nitroglycerine. *Turk Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon* 2002;30:152-5.
- 272 Wilkinson D, Anderson M, Gauntlett IS. Pain on injection of propofol: modification by nitroglycerin. *Anesth Analg* 1993;77:1139-42.
- 273 Harmon D, Rozario C, Lowe D. Nitrous oxide/oxygen mixture and the prevention of pain during injection of propofol. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2003;20:158-61.
- 274 Niazi A, Galvin E, Elsaigh I, Wahid Z, Harmon D, Leonard I. A combination of lidocaine and nitrous oxide in oxygen is more effective in preventing pain on propofol injection than either treatment alone. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2005;22:299-302.
- 275 Sinha PK, Neema PK, Rathod RC. Effect of nitrous oxide in reducing pain of propofol injection in adult patients. *Anaesthesia Intensive Care* 2005;33:235-8.
- 276 Dewandre J, Van Bos R, Van Hemelrijck J, Van Aken H. A comparison of the 2% and 1% formulations of propofol during anaesthesia for craniotomy. *Anaesthesia* 1994;49:8-12.
- 277 Agarwal A, Dhiraj S, Raza M, Singhal V, Gupta D, Ranjan R, et al. Pain during injection of propofol: the effect of prior administration of ephedrine. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2004;32:657-60.
- 278 Cheong MA, Kim KS, Choi WJ. Ephedrine reduces the pain from propofol injection. *Anesth Analg* 2002;95:1293-6.
- 279 Singh M, Mohta M, Sethi AK, Tyagi A. Efficacy of dexamethasone pretreatment for alleviation of propofol injection pain. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2005;22:888-90.
- 280 Uda R, Ohtsuka M, Doi Y, Inamori K, Kunimasa K, Ohnaka M, et al. Sixty percent lidocaine tape alleviates pain on injection of propofol after diminishing venipuncture pain. *Masui* 1998;47:843-7.
- 281 Yoshimura Y, Iwasaki T, Shimizu Y, Takasaki M. Nicorandil reduces incidence and severity of pain on propofol injection. *Masui* 2003;52:1204-6.
- 282 Gill PS, Shah J, Ogilvy A. Midazolam reduces the dose of propofol required for induction of anaesthesia and laryngeal mask airway insertion. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2001;18:166-70.

- 283 Dedic A, Adam S, Gommers D, Van Bommel J. Propofol injection pain —is it still an issue? The effect of premedication. *Minerva Anesthesiol* 2010;76:720-4.
- 284 Saadawy I, Ertok E, Boker A. Painless injection of propofol: pretreatment with ketamine vs thiopental, meperidine, and lidocaine. *Middle East J Anesthesiol* 2007;19:631-44.
- 285 Kaya FN, Yavascaoglu B, Basagan Mogol E, Iscimen R, Ozcan B. Esmolol reduces pain on injection of propofol. *Pain Clinic* 2006;18:361-6.
- 286 Uzun S, Karagoz E, Kose A, Canbay O, Ozgen S. Dexmedetomidine for prevention of propofol injection pain. *J Anaesth Clin Pharmacol* 2008;24:406-8.
- 287 Ozkocak I, Altunkaya H, Ozer Y, Ayoglu H, Demirel CB, Cicek E. Comparison of ephedrine and ketamine in prevention of injection pain and hypotension due to propofol induction. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2005;22:44-8.
- 288 Ghai B, Makkar JK, Bala I, Wig J. Effect of parecoxib pretreatment and venous occlusion on propofol injection pain: a prospective, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study. *J Clin Anesth* 2010;22:88-92.
- 289 Borazan H, Erdem TB, Kecicioglu M, Otelcioglu S. Prevention of pain on injection of propofol: a comparison of lidocaine with different doses of paracetamol. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2010;27:253.
- 290 Kwak K, Kim J, Park S, Lim D, Kim S, Baek W, et al. Reduction of pain on injection of propofol: combination of pretreatment of remifentanyl and premixture of lidocaine with propofol. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2007;24:746-50.
- 291 Hwang I, Noh JJ, Im Kim S, Kim MG, Park SY, Kim SH, et al. Prevention of pain with the injection of microemulsion propofol: a comparison of a combination of lidocaine and ketamine with lidocaine or ketamine alone. *Korean J Anesthesiol* 2010;59:233.

Accepted: 17 January 2011