

## Why use skin refrigerants?

"...children who received the refrigerant topical anesthetic spray reported significantly less pain from the injection that children who did not receive any spray."1

Topical anesthetic skin refrigerants are a practical, simple, and effective way to temporarily reduce the pain associated with injections or minor surgical procedures.

At the most fundamental level, alleviating pain is the basis of healthcare's humanitarian mission. Pain can have long lasting physiological and psychological effects on patients. "The Joint Commission believes the effective management of pain is a crucial component of good care," stated Dennis S. O'Leary, M.D., President, JCAHO.<sup>2</sup> According to the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Pain Society, "Local anesthetics and strategies to soothe and minimize distress should be considered even for simple procedures, such as venipuncture."3

Gebauer's Ethyl Chloride® is a proven topical skin refrigerant that provides a temporary numbing effect prior to injections, immunizations, venipuncture, IV placement, and minor surgical procedures. Fast, simple, safe and effective. Just spray the area 4 to 10 seconds. The anesthetic effect lasts approximately one minute. Available in aerosol cans and the familiar brown glass bottle.

Ethyl Chloride is flammable and should never be used in the presence of an open flame or electrical cautery equipment. Freezing may alter skin pigmentation and may lower resistance to infection and delay healing. Do not spray in eyes. Inhalation should be avoided. Safe when used as per the instructions for use. Rx Only.

## To order Gebauer's Ethyl Chloride®, ask for:

Fine Stream Spray 3.5 fl. oz. P/N 0386-0001-04

**Glass Bottle** 

Medium Stream Spray

P/N 0386-0001-03

3.5 fl. oz. Glass Bottle

Mist Spray 3.5 fl. oz.

P/N 0386-0001-02

**Aerosol Can** 

P/N 0386-0001-06

**Medium Stream Spray** 3.5 fl. oz. Aerosol Can

Abbott, K. & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1995). The use of a topical refrigerant anesthetic to reduce injection pain in children. Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, 10, 8, page 584-590.2Dennis S. O'Leary, M.D., President, JCAHO. Joint Commission Focuses on Pain Management. Press release, 1999, Aug. 3. para. 5. Retrieved Dec. 2005 from jcaho.org.

<sup>3</sup>American Academy of Pediatrics and American Pain Society. The Assessment and Management of Acute Pain in Infants, Children and Adolescents. Pediatrics, Vol. 108 No. 3, September 2001, page 794.

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