





Why use a skin refrigerant?

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

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.² 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 Pain Ease® nonflammable instant topical anesthetic skin refrigerant temporarily controls pain associated with injections, minor surgical procedures, starting IV's and venipunctures. Gebauer's Pain Ease can be used on skin, minor open wounds, and intact mucous membranes (oral cavity, nasal passage ways, and lips). No waiting as with anesthetic creams. No prescription to write for each patient. Temporary numbing lasts up to one minute and can be reapplied as needed. Available in 3.5 fl. oz. Mist Spray and Medium Stream Spray aerosol cans.

Order Now!

Gebauer's Pain Ease Mist Spray P/N# 00386-0008-02

Gebauer's Pain Ease Medium P/N# 00386-0008-03 Stream Spray

'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.

³American 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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