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Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Pain Relief In Children: A Real-World Evidence (Rwe) Study On Parents´/caregivers´ And Pediatricians´ Perception Of Tylenol® (Paracetamol) Effectiveness

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Resumo: Introdução: Pain is one of the most common complaints in pediatric medical appointments and can directly impact a child´s long-term well-being and development. Managing pain is a concern for parents and pediatricians. Paracetamol is the most prescribed over-the-counter (OTC) drug in the world and Tylenol® is a widely used pediatric analgesic, due to its established safety and efficacy. Real-world evidence (RWE) can help to understand parents´/caregivers´ and pediatricians´ perception of paracetamol use and inform clinical practices.
Objetivos: This study assessed effectiveness of Tylenol® for pain relief in children aged 0 to 12 years, according to perceptions of parents/caregivers and pediatricians. Perceptions of quality of life, children´s comfort, impact on family´s routine, and palatability were also assessed.
Metodologia: An online questionnaire was distributed to subjects across Brazil´s five regions. Parents/caregivers reported their experience from at home Tylenol® usage in the past 3 months, while pediatricians evaluated prescriptions made in the same period. Sample sizes of 1,200 parents/caregivers and 200 pediatricians were chosen considering an expected proportion of 50% ($p = 0.5$) with a 95% confidence interval, providing margins of error of $\pm 2.8\%$ for parents´/caregivers´ responses and $\pm 6.9\%$ for physicians. Descriptive analysis utilized percentages for each data point, and the multiplicity index was calculated to indicate the average number of responses for multiple-choice questions.
Resultados: The most common types of pain parents/caregivers treated with Tylenol® were: pains associated with cold/flu (81%), headaches (79%), sore throats (74%), earaches (72%), and body aches (71%). There was high agreement (96%) that Tylenol is easy to dose and administer with overall likeability of 85%. Among parents/caregivers, 92% perceived the medication to be highly effective for pain, and 71% reported choosing Tylenol due to fast pain relief, of which 52% reported immediate relief. Pediatricians´ main reasons to prescribe Tylenol® were perceived safety (85%) and ease of dosing and administration (75%), with 89% indicating onset of action starting in 15 minutes. They agree Tylenol´s palatability helps pediatric patients adhere to treatment (94%). Both parents/caregivers and pediatricians perceived Tylenol to have a positive impact on quality of life, particularly in sleep (76% and 80%), well-being of the child (86% and 84%), as well as improvement in family routine (80 and 84%).
Conclusão: Access to analgesics, proper prescribing practices, parental trust, and empowerment play important roles in acute pediatric pain management, enhancing both children´s health and family quality of life. Tylenol® is widely accepted by parents/caregivers and pediatricians for its perceived effectiveness, safety, and ability to provide comfort. These real-world data support Tylenol´s role as first-line OTC choice, with potential implications for future scientific and educational communications.