

CrossMark
click for updates

Comparison of the Effects of Hegu Point Ice Massage and 2% Lidocaine Gel on Arteriovenous Fistula Puncture-Related Pain in Hemodialysis Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Vajihe Arab¹, Masoumeh Bagheri-Nesami^{2*}, Seyed Nouraddine Mousavinasab³, Fatemeh Espahbodi⁴, Zahra Pouresmail⁵

¹Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Nasibeh Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

²Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Nasibeh Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Infectious Diseases Research Center with Focus on Nosocomial Infection, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

³Department of Biostatistics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Health Research Center, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences Sari, Iran

⁴Department of Nephrology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Diabetes Research Center, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

⁵Acupuncture Specialist, Traditional Medicine and Materia Medica Research Center, Shahid Beheshty University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article Type:

Original Article

Article History:

Received: 18 Aug 2016

Accepted: 21 Nov. 2016

ePublished: 1 Jun. 2017

Keywords:

Ice

Acupressure

Lidocaine

Renal dialysis

Vascular fistula

Pain managements

ABSTRACT

Introduction: There is a paucity of information on the effects of Hegu point ice massage and 2% lidocaine gel on fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients. The aim of the present research was compare the two methods in terms of their effectiveness.

Methods: This study is a randomized controlled trial. Seventy hemodialysis patients were divided into two groups. The fistula puncture-related pain in the two groups was measured in the first session of hemodialysis without any intervention. During a hemodialysis session, 2% lidocaine gel was applied on the patient's arteriovenous fistula site in one group. Also, for the other group, an ice cube was used to massage on the Hegu point in the hand without fistula in the other hemodialysis session. The pain score was recorded, using the Visual Analogue Scale. The data were analyzed using SPSS ver.13.

Results: No significant differences were observed in the mean pain scores of the two groups in the preintervention phase. The comparison of the pain score before and after interventions of the lidocaine gel and ice massage groups was found to bear significant differences. Moreover, the comparison of the mean changes of the pain score before and after the intervention of the Hegu point ice massage groups revealed a further reduction for Hegu point than of lidocaine gel groups.

Conclusion: Lidocaine gel and Hegu point ice massage affect the intensity of fistula puncture related pain in hemodialysis patients. Given the higher effectiveness of Hegu point ice massage, this method is recommended to be used for fast and safe pain reduction in hemodialysis patients.

Please cite this paper as: Arab V, Bagheri-Nesami M, Mousavinasab SN, Espahbodi F, Pouresmail Z. Comparison of the effects of hegu point ice massage and 2% lidocaine gel on arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients: a randomized controlled trial. J Caring Sci 2017; 6 (2): 141-51. doi:10.15171/jcs.2017.014.

Introduction

Nowadays, Hemodialysis is the major kidney function replacement in patients with end-stage renal diseases (ESRD) before proceeding with the transplant.¹ Hemodialysis is used to treat more than 60% of ESRD patients in the

USA.² A very high annual growth of 6.22% is observed in cases of kidney failure in Iran, as approximately 4000 new patients are added to the previous cases every year.³ A successful hemodialysis requires access to safe, durable and reliable vessels.⁴ Fistula is the best way to access the blood stream.⁵ Hemodialysis

*Corresponding Author: Masoumeh Bagheri-Nesami, (PhD), email: Anna3043@gmail.com. This study was approved and funded by the deputy of research of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences (Project number: 1736).



© 2017 The Author(s). This work is published by Journal of Caring Sciences as an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>). Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted, provided the original work is properly cited.

patients normally undergo 2-3 hemodialysis sessions per week.⁶ The patients are, therefore, exposed to frequent stress and pain caused by approximately 300 arteriovenous fistula punctures per year. This recurrent pain can lead to depression and reduction of quality of life in these patients. However, the reduction of the pain results in an improvement in the patients' quality of life and compliance with hemodialysis.⁷ Fifty-eight and a half percent of hemodialysis patients were found to be pain moderate and 30% were found to be going through intense pain during needles arteriovenous fistula.⁸ Pain relief is emphasized in the literature as an important part of ESRD treatment.⁹ Fistula puncture-related pain tends to decrease in patients within the first three months of their starting hemodialysis, however this might not be very significant.¹⁰

A review of literature reveals various pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions for reducing fistula puncture-related pain, including the use of lidocaine spray¹¹, EMLA topical anesthetic cream⁷, lidocaine gel 2%¹², rhythmic breathing¹³, fistula cryotherapy¹⁴⁻¹⁶, aromatherapy with lavender^{17,18}, ethyl chloride spray¹⁹ and buttonhole cannulation technique.²⁰

The human skin is protected by a horny layer called the stratum corneum and is therefore highly permeable to topical anesthesia.⁷ Lidocaine gel is a topical anesthetic that blocks active and inactive sodium channels and thereby contributes to conduction block, eliminating stimulation and reducing the transmission of pain.²¹ Lidocaine is a reliable rapid-acting topical anesthetic with an intermediate duration and a low systemic toxicity.²²

Various studies have confirmed the effectiveness of lidocaine gel for pain relief, including the pain caused by benzathine penicillin, skin testing²¹ reducing chest tube site pain after CABG²³ and fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients.¹²

Acupressure is a holistic approach dating back to 5000 years ago.²⁴ The Hegu point or LI-IV or 4 is an important point in the large

intestine meridian, located on the dorsum of the hand, between the first and second metacarpal bones.²⁵ According to the gate control theory of pain, stimulating the skin by massage, needle insertion or scratching stimulates large fibers and transmits neural impulses to the spinal cord; if this stimulus is constant, then it keeps the pain gates closed and consequently suppresses the sensation of pain.^{16,25} Another hypothesis based on neuroendocrinology theory holds that acupressure reduces pain by causing the secretion of enkephalins such as endorphins and serotonin.²⁶ Moreover, research suggests that cold effectively slows nerve conduction rate and blocks the nerve impulses and communication in the sensory fibers.²⁷ Studies have confirmed the effectiveness of Hegu point ice massage on reducing labor pain²⁸ venipuncture pain in children with thalassemia²⁹ and arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients¹⁴⁻¹⁶. There is no single proper method of relieving arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients.³⁰ Since the pharmacological methods have many side effects, including their slow absorption,⁷ and skin rashes, scarring, allergic reaction and burning sensation when used frequently,²⁷ Hegu point ice massage might be an easy and cost-effective substitute of pain reduction for the patients as it easily lends itself to the nurses use and is associated with few side effects.²⁹ In view of these obvious advantages, the researcher has designed this method for the patients. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of the two methods in relieving arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients.

Materials and methods

This study is the product of a Master's dissertation on Critical Care Nursing approved under 1736, and registered as IRCT : 20150831749N15 in the Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials with the ethical code of IR.MAZUMS.REC.94-1736. The sample size was determined based on a similar study

which was conducted on the effect of lidocaine spray on pain with standard deviation and mean pain score of $SD_1 = 2.30$ and $X_0 = 1.91$ after the intervention¹¹ with $\alpha = 0.05$ and power of 0.80, and in the case of Hegu point ice massage with an estimated reduction of at least one score in pain relief, a mean pain score of $X_1 = 1.3$ and standard deviation of $SD_2 = 0.9$,¹⁴ the sample size was calculated to be 34. A total of 37 participants were assigned to each group so as to account for 10% dropout rate. Out of 154 patients who were assessed, 74 patients met the inclusion criteria. Out of these 74 patients, in 2% lidocaine gel group 2 patients, because of using analgesics, and 2 patients in Hegu point ice massage group, because of retrying needle insertion, were excluded from the study. The data ultimately analyzed pertained to 35 patients (Figure 1). Seventy patients undergoing hemodialysis in the hemodialysis departments of Fatima al-Zahra and Imam Khomeini hospitals in Sari, Iran, were randomly assigned to each of the two groups.

The study's inclusion criteria consisted of a minimum age of 18, being capable of verbal and visual communication, being conscious and having Arterio-venose fistula to hemodialysis for at least three months. The exclusion criteria included a history of allergy to 2% lidocaine gel, having required more than one attempt to puncture the fistula, having cognitive disorders or skin problems on the massage site, having used analgesic drugs in the past 3 hours, the acute pain in other parts of the body, neuropathic disorders or peripheral vascular diseases, depression, anxiety and other known severe mental disorders.

The data collection tools used included the demographic information and the VAS. The demographic information consisted of items regarding age, gender, level of education, marital status, occupation, place of residence, duration of dialysis and duration of fistula and other underlying diseases (diabetes, hypertension, glomerulonephritis and cardiovascular diseases). The VAS consisted of

a horizontal scale from 0 to 100 for measuring and recording the intensity of pain by the researcher based on participants' statements.

The VAS has been used extensively in literature and its validity and reliability have thus been confirmed.^{8,11,17,31}

After obtaining written permission from the Ethics Committee of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, the researcher introduced herself to the officials of hospitals and also to the patients and then she explained the procedures of study to them. The eligible hemodialysis patients signed written consent forms and demographic data. The intervention was performed in two consecutively sessions.

In the first session of hemodialysis, the researcher helped the patients complete the VAS after they had undergone a fistula puncture. Before needle insertion in the second session of hemodialysis, the lidocaine group received 2 gr or 2 cc.⁷ of 2% lidocaine gel (productive company sina-medicine, Tehran) and were weighed on a digital scale in the laboratory. A 2 cc. of the 2% lidocaine gel was used in an area of 5 cm² over the fistula¹² 12 minutes before the fistula needle insertion. The skin was then cleared off from the gel and disinfected then needle number 16 (produced by pharmed-supra, Tehran) was inserted in fistula with all patients. The researcher measured and recorded the intensity of pain on the VAS immediately after the needle insertion. Furthermore, in the second sessions of hemodialysis for the ice massage group, a 2×2×2 cm ice cube was put in a plastic glove and covered with a single-layer cotton cloth, which was used to provide a rotational massage on the Hegu points. The researcher adjusted the pressure applied on the Hegu point by her thumb to the extent that it changed her nail color. The ice massage began 10 minutes before the insertion of arteriovenous fistula needle and continued for about 2 minutes into the cannulation of the fistula between the thumb and the index finger (Hegu point LI-4) in the hand without fistula.¹⁴

The 12-minute massage was performed periodically for a maximum of 2 minutes, followed by a 15-second pause.³² The

researcher recorded the post-intervention pain intensity after the fistula needle insertion process, using the VAS.

For data analysis, the normality of data was assessed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. As the data were not normal, non-parametric tests were used in this study. The results are expressed as mean (SD), frequency (percentage). The comparison of demographic and clinical characteristics between participants in the two groups was performed by using Student's t-test, chi-squared test. Spearman's correlation, Wilcoxon sign ranks test and Mann-Whitney U-test was used for skewed data. All data were analyzed by using the statistical software package, SPSS version 13. P-values less than 0.05 were considered significant.

Results

The study samples in the two groups had no statistically significant differences in terms of demographic and clinical characteristics of hemodialysis patients. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients are provided in Table 1. The most common causes

of chronic renal failure were, lidocaine gel and Hegu point ice massage groups hypertension (28.57%) and comorbid hypertension and diabetes (28.57%), respectively.

Table 2 compares the pain score intensity caused by the arteriovenous fistula needle insertion before the intervention in the two groups after the intervention in Hegu point ice massage and lidocaine gel 2% groups.

The statistical analysis found no significant differences between the two groups in terms of mean pain intensity of the pre-intervention phase. The comparison of the pain severity score before and after interventions of 2% lidocaine gel ($P < 0.001$) and Hegu point ice massage ($P < 0.001$) groups yielded significant differences. The mean change of the pain score before and after the intervention of the two groups revealed more effectiveness Hegu point ice massage compared to lidocaine gel on puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients ($P = 0.03$).

Table 3 also shows that the changes in pain severity didn't correlate with factors such as gender, age, duration of hemodialysis and duration of fistula ($P < 0.05$).

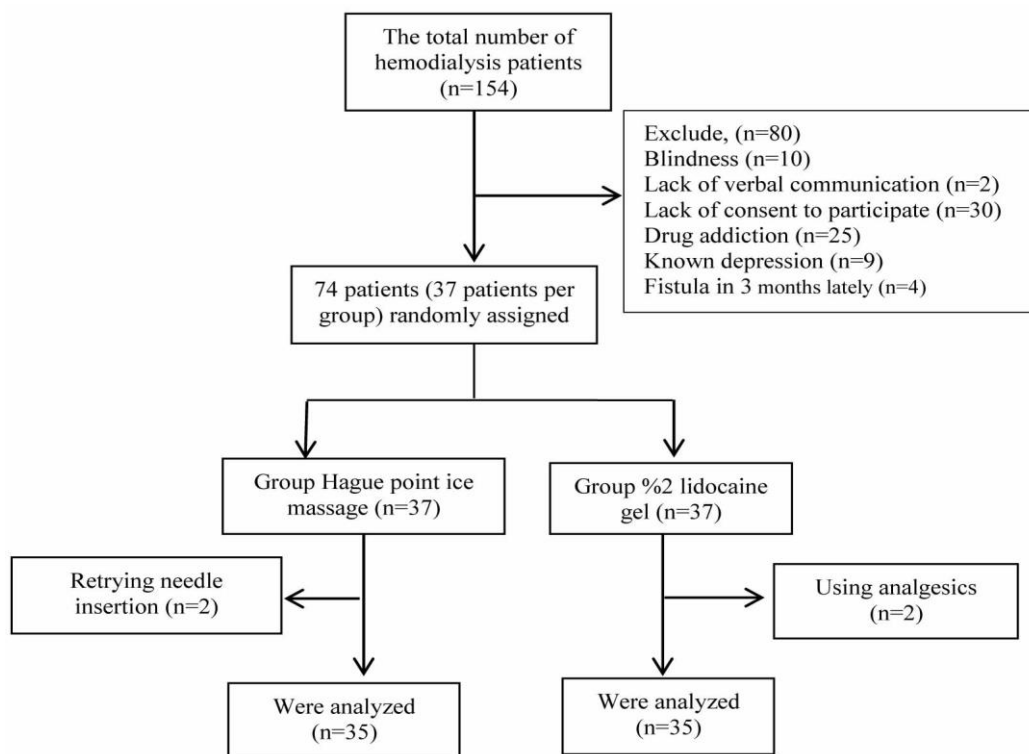


Figure 1. Flowchart of the study

Table 1. Comparison of demographic and clinical characteristics in each group of hemodialysis patients (n=35)

Variables	Lidocaine gel 2% N (%)	Hague point ice massage N (%)	Statistical indicator
Gender			P =0.80, $\chi^2=0.059^{\S}$
Male	20(57.1)	21(60)	
Female	15(42.8)	14(40)	
Place of residence			P =0.803, $\chi^2=0.062^{\S}$
City	22(62.85)	23(65.71)	
Village	13(37.14)	12(34.28)	
Education			P =0.46, t= 2.57 [§]
Elementary	21(60)	15(42.5)	
Junior high school	12(34.2)	16(45.7)	
High school	1(2.8)	1(2.8)	
College	1(2.8)	3(8.5)	
Married	35(100)	33(94.2)	P =0.49, Exact test=2.05
Age(years)*	64.9 (10.9)	65.31(9.8)	P =0.88, t=0.149 [§]
Duration of hemodialysis (month)*	45.6(38.9)	46.4(31.7)	P =0.65, z= 0.44 [§]
Duration of fistula (month)*	49.5(52.4)	45.03(33.17)	P =0.77, z= 0.77 [§]

*Values are presented as Mean (Standard Deviation), [§] χ^2 = chi-squared test, t= t-test, z= Mann-Whitney U-test

Table 2. Comparison the mean score severity pain of arteriovenous fistula puncture-related before and after the intervention in both groups

Pain	Group		Statistical indicator [¥]
	Lidocaine gel 2% Mean(SD)	Hegu point ice massage Mean(SD)	
Before intervention	5.40(1.75), (CI: 4.8 - 6) [€]	5.54(1.22), (CI: 5.12 - 5.96) [€]	Z=0.81, P=0.41
After interventions	4.57(1.57), (CI: 4.03 - 5.11) [€]	4.11(1.47), (CI: 3.61 - 4.62) [€]	Z=-1.19, P=0.23
difference Mean changes related before and after intervention	0.828(0.92), (CI: 0.51 - 1.14) [€]	1.42(1.17), (CI: 1.02 - 1.83) [€]	Z=2.10, P=0.03
Comparison of pain before and after interventions, (Wilcoxon test)	P<0.001, Z=-3.8	P<0.001, Z=-4.6	

[€]Confidence interval 95% for mean, [¥]Mann-Whitney U test

Table 3. Relationship between fistula puncture-related pain with age, duration of hemodialysis, duration of fistula and gender

Variables	Change Pain Severity
Age[¥] (years)	R= 0.87, P= 0.47
duration of hemodialysis[¥] (month)	R= -1.35, P= 0.26
duration of fistula[¥] (month)	R= -0.08, P= 0.46
Gender[€]	Z= 505, P= 0.26
Male [£]	1.24 (1.04)
Female [£]	0.96 (1.1)

[¥]Spearman Correlation, [€] Mann-whitney U test, [£] Mean (SD)

Discussion

The results showed that both lidocaine gel and Hegu point ice massage are effective in reducing arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain. However, Hegu point ice massage group was found to be more effective on reducing arteriovenous fistula

puncture-related pain, considering pain severity mean.

Also, both groups of patients experienced moderate levels of pain during fistula needle insertion without any intervention. In a study conducted with the aim of comparing the effects of Hegu point

cryotherapy and placebo on reducing the pain of arteriovenous fistula cannulation among hemodialysis patients, Aghajanloo *et al.*, reported the pain associated with fistula needle insertion without intervention in control group as 5.5 (0.82) and in cryotherapy group 5.9 (0.96). Thus, there were moderate levels of pain during fistula needle insertion,¹⁵ which is consistent with the findings of the present study. Ghods *et al.*, reported the pain severity score during insertion of vascular needles in hemodialysis patients without any intervention as 4.59 (2.02),¹⁸ which is similar to the findings in the present research.

In a study conducted with participating 40 hemodialysis patients to assess the pain intensity by VAS after needle insertion in AVF after 15-20 min applying lidocaine gel 2%, Aliasgharpour *et al.*, calculated the mean pain score to be 5.54 (1.94) without intervention and 3.81 (1.46) when 2% lidocaine gel was used¹², which is consistent with the findings of the present study. Lidocaine gel was found to be effective in the reduction of the intensity of arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain. In another study Asgari *et al.*, calculated the mean of pain intensity after using lidocaine spray to be 2.30 (1.91), while using a placebo spray gave a mean pain intensity score of 3.96 (2.14). These results confirm the effect of lidocaine spray on pain reduction arteriovenous fistula puncture in hemodialysis patients¹¹, which is consistent with the present study. Celik *et al.*, also confirmed the effectiveness of vapocoolant spray and prilocaine cream on arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients and indicated that the amount of pain reduction caused by these two interventions was not significantly different. However, topical medications such as vapocoolant or EMLA cream take effect within 45-60 minutes to be sufficiently absorbed to relieve pain⁷ and may have their own side effects, which limits their use.

In an effort to study the effects of Hegu point cryotherapy on fistula puncture-related pain in hemodialysis patients, Sabita *et al.*, divided 60 hemodialysis patients into two groups of control and experimental. The control group received no interventions on the first hemodialysis day and then had a Hegu point massage on the second day. The experimental group received no interventions on the first hemodialysis day but underwent a Hegu point ice massage of the hand without fistula 10 minutes before the fistula needle insertion until 2 minutes into the needle insertion process. The subject's pain score was measured on the VAS after a tape was fixed onto the fistula site. The results showed no significant differences in terms of the mean intensity of pain before and after the intervention in the control group. In the experimental group, however, the mean pain score dropped from 8.3 (0.66) before the intervention to 0.7 (0.33) after it. Therefore, the researchers concluded that Hegu point massage alone is ineffective in the pain rather than ice massage on the Hegu point which has been confirmed to be effective¹⁴ and the results were similar with the present study.

Golda *et al.*, conducted their research with the aim of studying cryotherapy on AV Fistula cannulation site and its effects on reducing the intensity of pain. Sixty hemodialysis patients were divided into experimental and control groups, using simple random sampling. The experimental group applied cryotherapy by 3 ice cubes (made of 30 ml of water), wrapped by unsterile glove, on L1-4 meridian point 10 minutes prior to the insertion of the catheter. The control group received no interventions, the pain was assessed, using numerical rating scale. The mean post-test level of pain among hemodialysis patients in the experimental group was 1.53 (0.76) and the mean post-test level of pain among hemodialysis patients in the control group was 5.7 (1.79). The difference of the mean intensity of pain during venipuncture was found to be statistically significant between

the two groups¹⁶, which is in line with the results of the present study.

Hypertension was the most common cause of chronic renal failure in the 2% lidocaine gel group; in the Hegu point ice massage group, comorbid hypertension and diabetes was responsible for this condition. Ghorbanimoghaddam et al., in a study on the frequency of underlying conditions for chronic renal failure in patients undergoing dialysis have also reported hypertension (34.2%) and diabetes (26.9%) as the two most common causes of chronic renal failure³³, which is in line with the present study. Also, regarding the prevalence of patients with end-stage renal disease on dialysis, Snouber et al., found that the most common causes of ESRD were hypertension (11.1%) and diabetes (22.5%) and both combined (10.6%)³⁴, which is consistent with the literature. Furthermore, no significant differences were observed in the two groups in terms of the mean duration of fistula and duration of hemodialysis, Saeedi et al., investigated the effect of progressive muscle relaxation on insomnia severity of hemodialysis patients. The results of the study indicated that the mean duration of hemodialysis and mean duration of fistula were 4.97 (4.54) years.³⁵ Also, in a study by Celik et al., the mean duration of fistula was 47.1 (4.54) months⁷ which is consistent with the results of the our study.

The results of the present study also showed that there was no relationship between fistula puncture-related pain with age, gender, duration of hemodialysis and duration of fistula. In contrast to these findings, Ghods et al., found the duration of hemodialysis to be significantly associated with the intensity of pain, as the patients with a longer history of hemodialysis reported lower levels of pain.¹⁸ Furthermore, Li et al., investigated the pain perception in candidates using VAS and their pain intensity was measured. Based on the results obtained in this experiment,

older people experience lower level of pain in comparison to the younger individuals.³⁶

The relationship between the intensity of pain with the duration of hemodialysis appears to be caused by the tendency to gradually adapt to the pain. Pain is a multifaceted issue with great complexity and is affected not only by age and gender, but also by factors such as culture and genetics.⁶

Therefore, these contradictory research findings are justifiable. In contrast to the results of the present study, Sabita et al., also revealed fistula puncture-related pain to have a significant relationship with older age and female gender¹⁴ Also in another experiment, Bahrami et al., noted that women and younger individuals experienced higher pain in EMG needling compared to the men and the older people. The higher pain sensed by women might have been caused by the fact that women comprised 61.7% of the patients while men constituted 38.3% of the study population.³⁷ Another study reported a higher intensity of pain perceived by women immediately after a surgery.³⁸ Chia et al., observed that men suffered from greater postoperative pain and required higher doses of morphine³⁹ inconsistent with the former study. Taenzer et al., found no significant differences between men and women in terms of the perception of pain immediately after surgery.⁴⁰ In another study conducted by Celik et al., being female or old, were not found to be associated with a higher intensity of pain,⁷ which is consistent with the present findings. Thus, further descriptive-analytical studies with larger sample sizes are required to understand these relationships.

The present study found a significant difference in the mean pain score of arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain between the lidocaine group and the Hegu point ice massage group. Hegu point massage was found to be more effective in pain reduction than lidocaine gel. Since there are no other studies which compare the effects of lidocaine gel and Hegu point

massage on the intensity of pain, further studies on this subject are therefore necessary. Although the present study as well as other studies confirm the effectiveness of lidocaine gel and Hegu point ice massage in pain reduction, more studies should be conducted to examine the effect of different doses of the gel and its duration of application as well as the duration and method of Hegu point massage on arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain.

The limitations of this study include the patients' exhaustion and distress which may have affected the study results. Another limitation was our inability to assign uniformed nursing staff for all needle insertion procedures, which could or have influenced on the results.

Conclusion

The results of the present study suggest that both lidocaine gel and Hegu point ice massage are effective in reducing arteriovenous fistula puncture-related pain. Given that Hegu point ice massage is more effective, this method is recommended to be used of pain relief in hemodialysis patients.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to express their gratitude to the university's Deputy of Research and Technology and all the staff at the hemodialysis departments of Fatima Al-Zahra and Imam Khomeini hospitals in the city of Sari for their sincere cooperation in conducting the study.

Ethical issues

None to be declared.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest in this study.

References

1. Vandecasteele SJ, Kurella Tamura M. A patient centered vision of care for ESRD: Dialysis as a bridging treatment or as a final destination? *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2014; 25 (8): 1647-51. doi: [10.81/ASN.2013101082](https://doi.org/10.81/ASN.2013101082).
2. Shahgholian N, Tajdari S, Nasiri M. Reviewing and comparing self-concept in patients undergoing hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. *Iran J Nurs Midwifery Res* 2012; 17 (2): 85-90.
3. Sabour B, Mohammadi Z, Omrani HR, Rezaei M. A comparison of two methods of heparinizing hemodialysis set by continuous infusion and intermittent bolus effects on the rate of dialysis adequacy in hemodialysis patients. *Iranian Journal Critical Care Nursing* 2014; 7 (2): 84-91.
4. Lalathaksha K, Jariatul K, Anatole B. Surveillance and monitoring of dialysis access. *Int J Nephrol* 2011; 2012 (649735) : 1-9. doi:[10.1155/2012/649735](https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/649735).
5. Santoro D, Benedetto F, Mondello P, Pipito N, Barilla D, Spinelli F, et al. Vascular access for hemodialysis: Current perspectives. *Int J Nephrol Renovasc Dis* 2014; 7(1): 281-94. doi:[10.2147/IJNRD.S46643](https://doi.org/10.2147/IJNRD.S46643).
6. Smeltzer SCC, Bare BG, Hinkle JL, Cheever KH. Brunner and Suddarth's textbook of medical surgical nursing. 13th ed. New York: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins: 2014.
7. Çelik G, Özbek O, Yılmaz M, Duman I, Özbek S, Apiliogullari S. Vapocoolant spray vs lidocaine/prilocaine cream for reducing the pain of venipuncture in hemodialysis patients : a randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study. *Int J Med Sci* 2011 ; 8 (7): 623-7.
8. Da-Silva OM, Rigon E, Dalazen JVC, Bissoloti A, Rabelo-Silva ER. Pain during arteriovenous fistula cannulation in chronic renal patients on hemodialysis. *Open J Nurs* 2016; 6 (12): 1028-37. doi: [10.4236/ojn.2016.612098](https://doi.org/10.4236/ojn.2016.612098).

24. Nurolaini K, Wint Z, Jaini NH, Jaludin NH, Hamid MA, Linda YYL. Prevalence on the Use of Traditional Medicine in Brunei Darussalam. *Journal of Traditional Medicine & Clinical Naturopathy* 2014; 3: 155. doi: [10.4172/2167-1206.1000155](https://doi.org/10.4172/2167-1206.1000155).
25. Hamidzadeh A, Shahpourian F, Orak RJ, Montazeri AS, Khosravi A. Effects of LI4 acupressure on labor pain in the first stage of labor. *J Midwifery Womens Health* 2012; 57(2): 133-8. doi:[10.1111/j.1542-2011.2011.00138.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1542-2011.2011.00138.x).
26. Talebi A, Jalali R, Hosseinabadi R, Rezaei M, Bodagh M. The effect of acupoints massage on pain in patients with minor trauma. *Qual Prim Care* 2016; 24(5): 219-21.
27. Manal EF, Abd El-Hay AH, El-Shikh AA. Cutaneous stimulation: Its effect on pain relieving among hemodialysis patients. *Journal of Education and Practice* 2014; 5(1):9-20.
28. Dabiri F, Shahi A. The Effect of LI4 Acupressure on Labor Pain Intensity and Duration of Labor: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Oman Med J* 2014; 29 (6): 425-9. doi:[10.5001/omj.2014.113](https://doi.org/10.5001/omj.2014.113).
29. Rostami M, Abazari f, Pouraboli B, Jahani Y, Shirzadi F. The effects of huko point massage with ice on intensity of pain due of phlebotomy in children with thalassemia in kerman samen Alhojaj Medical Center, Iran. *Medical-Surgical Nursing Journal* 2014 ; 3 (3) : 157-62.
30. Kerlan RK, Laberge JM. Fistula first, stent graft second. *N Engl J Med* 2010; 362 (6) : 550-2. doi:[10.1056/NEJMe0912187](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMe0912187).
31. George A, George P, Masih D, Philip N, Shelly D, Das J, et al. Topical anesthetic versus lidocaine infiltration in arteriovenous fistula cannulation. *Chrimed Journal of Health and Research* 2014; 1 (2): 95-8. doi: [10.4103/2348-3334.134269](https://doi.org/10.4103/2348-3334.134269).
32. Sirati Nir M, Afzali M, Ebadi A, Haji amini Z. Effect of ice massage in hegu zone on severity of labor pain in pregnant women referred to selected hospitals in tehran. *Iranian Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology And Infertility* 2010; 13 (4): 33-8. (Persian)
33. Ghorbani Z, Sharifi Sh. The frequency of underlying conditions for chronic renal failure in patients undergoing dialysis in shohada hospital in bushehr. *Nursing Journal of the Vulnerable* 2015 ; 2 (4): 46-54.(Persian)
34. Khader M, Snouber S, Alkhatib A, Nazzal Z, Dudin A. Prevalence of patients with end-stage renal disease on dialysis in the West Bank. *Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl* 2013; 24 (4): 832-7. doi: [10.4103/1319-2442.113913](https://doi.org/10.4103/1319-2442.113913).
35. Saeedi M, Ashktorab T, Shamsi khani S, Saatchi K. The effect of progressive muscle relaxation on insomnia severity of hemodialysis patients. *Complementary Medicine Journal of Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery* 2012; 2(2): 159 -70.(Persian)
36. LI SF, Greenwald PW, Gennis P, Bijur PE, Gallagher EJ. Effect of age on acute pain perception of a standardardized stimulus in the emergency department. *Ann Emerg Med* 2001; 38 (6): 644-7. doi:[10.1067/mem.2001.119849](https://doi.org/10.1067/mem.2001.119849).
37. Bahrami M, Rayegani S, Azhari A, Moghimi H, Valaei N, Elyaspour D, et al. The efficacy of lidocaine- Hointment in prevention of the pain associated with EMG- needling. *Pejouhesh* 2010; 34 (3): 156-2. (Persian)
38. Matttila K, Toivonen J, Janhunen L, Rosenberg PH, Hynynen M. Postdischarge symptoms after ambulatory surgery: First-Week incidence, Intensity, and risk factors. *Anesth Analg* 2005; 101(6): 1643-50. doi:[10.1213/01.ANE.0000184189.79572.28](https://doi.org/10.1213/01.ANE.0000184189.79572.28).
39. Chia YY, Chow LH, Hung CC, Liu K, Ger LP, Wang PN. Gender and pain upon movement are associated with the requirements for postoperative patient-controlled iv analgesia: A prospective survey of 2, 298 chinese patients. *Can J Anaesth* 2002; 49 (3): 249-55. doi:[10.1007/BF03020523](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03020523).

40. Taenzer AH, Clark C, Curry CS. Gender affects report of pain and function after arthroscopic anterior ligament reconstruction. *Anesthesiology* 2000; 93 (3): 670-5.