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# Hyoscine butylbromide versus acetaminophen for nonspecific colicky abdominal pain in children: a randomized controlled trial

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## ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Less than two-thirds of children with abdominal pain in the emergency department receive analgesia. We sought to determine whether hyoscine butylbromide was superior to acetaminophen for children with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain.

**METHODS:** We randomly allocated children aged 8–17 years with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain who presented to the pediatric emergency department of London Health Sciences Centre, London, Ontario to receive hyoscine butylbromide, 10 mg given orally, or acetaminophen, 15 mg/kg given orally (maximum 975 mg). We considered the minimal clinically important difference for the primary outcome (self-reported pain at 80 min) to be 13 mm on a 100 mm visual

analogue scale. Secondary outcomes included administration of rescue analgesia, adverse effects and pain score less than 30 mm at 80 minutes.

**RESULTS:** A total of 236 participants (120 in the hyoscine butylbromide group and 116 in the acetaminophen group) were included in the trial. The mean visual analogue scale scores at 80 minutes were 29 mm (standard deviation [SD] 26 mm) and 30 mm (SD 29 mm) with hyoscine butylbromide and acetaminophen, respectively (adjusted difference 1, 95% confidence interval –7 to 7). Rescue analgesia was administered to 4 participants (3.3%) in the hyoscine butylbromide group and 1 participant (0.9%) in the acetaminophen groups ( $p = 0.2$ ). We found

no significant differences in rates of adverse effects between hyoscine butylbromide (32/116 [27.6%]) and acetaminophen (28/115 [24.3]) ( $p = 0.5$ ); no serious adverse effects were observed. The proportion with a pain score less than 30 mm at 80 minutes was 66 (55.0%) with hyoscine butylbromide and 63 (54.3%) with acetaminophen ( $p = 0.9$ ).

**INTERPRETATION:** Hyoscine butylbromide was not superior to acetaminophen in this setting. Both agents were associated with clinically important pain reduction, and either can be considered for children presenting to the emergency department with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain. **Trial registration:** Clinicaltrials.gov, no. NCT02582307

Abdominal pain is reported by a third of school-aged children<sup>1</sup> and accounts for several visits daily in most emergency departments.<sup>2–5</sup> Although the use of analgesia to treat acute abdominal pain is well-supported,<sup>6,7</sup> there is little evidence to guide the management of nonspecific abdominal pain in the emergency department,<sup>8</sup> which accounts for two-thirds of cases of abdominal pain presenting to the emergency department.<sup>8,9</sup> Acetaminophen is the most commonly used World Health Organization Step 1 analgesic.<sup>10</sup> In children, it is effective for many painful conditions,<sup>11,12</sup> but data supporting its use for abdominal pain are lacking.<sup>13,14</sup> Despite strong advocacy by the American Academy of Pediatrics<sup>15</sup> for adequate pain management, less than two-thirds of children with abdominal pain in the emergency department receive

analgesia,<sup>16,17</sup> and roughly half experience ongoing pain after discharge.<sup>18</sup> Children with nonspecific abdominal pain are less likely than those with a specific cause to receive analgesia.<sup>5</sup> Available analgesic options for children with nonspecific abdominal pain in the emergency department may result in greater adherence to the American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations.

Hyoscine butylbromide is orally administered and available in most Canadian emergency departments. We surmised that it may be effective for colicky abdominal pain owing to its antispasmodic properties.<sup>19</sup> Ten placebo-controlled studies involving 3699 adults with functional abdominal pain showed hyoscine butylbromide to be beneficial, without serious adverse effects.<sup>20–29</sup> In the only pediatric study, hyoscine butylbromide, 10 mg given orally, was found

to be beneficial compared to a homeopathic preparation in 204 children, with no serious adverse effects.<sup>30</sup> We sought to determine whether hyoscine butylbromide was superior to acetaminophen in relieving pain among children presenting to the emergency department with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain.

## Methods

### Study design and setting

We conducted a double-blind randomized trial to test the hypothesis that hyoscine butylbromide is superior to acetaminophen for children with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain. Research assistants (K.K., S.B., S.E., E.D.) screened consecutive potentially eligible participants in the pediatric emergency department of London Health Sciences Centre, London, Ontario, daily between the hours of 1700 and 2400 from Mar. 20, 2017, to Dec. 3, 2018. The emergency department has an annual census of 38000 visits and is the only pediatric surgical referral centre in southwestern Ontario.

### Participant selection

We included children aged 8–17 years with abdominal pain self-reported as “crampy,” “coming in waves” or “squeezing,” and rated as 40 mm on a 100 mm visual analogue scale<sup>31</sup> at its least intense. Pain was assessed immediately before enrolment. Children were excluded if they were unable to swallow pills or communicate verbally, currently used an anticholinergic, had hypersensitivity to acetaminophen, hyoscine butylbromide or applesauce vehicle, had received acetaminophen or hyoscine butylbromide within 6 hours of enrolment, had incurred abdominal trauma within 48 hours of enrolment or had medical record evidence of abdominal or genitourinary disease; those in whom a surgical or medical cause for the pain (e.g., appendicitis, renal colic, bowel obstruction) was suspected clinically or radiographically were also excluded. The full study protocol is provided in Appendix 1 (available at [www.cmaj.ca/lookup/doi/10.1503/cmaj.201055/tab-related-content](http://www.cmaj.ca/lookup/doi/10.1503/cmaj.201055/tab-related-content)). We used a 5-member focus group of caregivers of children with abdominal pain to inform the terminology for describing colicky abdominal pain, lower age limit for swallowing pills, and consent and assent forms.

Participants were randomly allocated in a 1:1 allocation ratio with permuted block sizes to either single-dose hyoscine butylbromide in tablet form, 10 mg given orally (Boehringer Ingelheim),<sup>30</sup> plus placebo acetaminophen liquid (Perrigo); or acetaminophen liquid, 15 mg/kg given orally to a maximum of 975 mg (McNeil Consumer Healthcare) plus placebo hyoscine butylbromide tablet (Perrigo). Preparation of medications, allocation concealment and implementation of randomization were pharmacy controlled. The randomization list was generated with a computer-based random-number generator ([www.randomization.com](http://www.randomization.com)). Allocation concealment was performed by means of sequentially numbered, opaque, sealed envelopes.

Medications were administered by the bedside nurse. If the patient vomited within 30 minutes of receiving the medication, another dose was given. Rescue analgesia was permitted at any time. Blinded parties included the participant, caregiver, emergency department personnel and all members of the study team apart from the pharmacist.

## Outcomes

Outcome data were collected by research assistants (K.K., S.B., S.E., E.D.) using an iPad hosting the Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap) platform.<sup>32</sup> The primary outcome was self-reported pain 80 minutes after the intervention, assessed with a 100 mm visual analogue scale.<sup>33</sup> Eighty minutes reflects the time to peak analgesic action of hyoscine butylbromide<sup>19</sup> and acetaminophen (60–90 min).<sup>34,35</sup> The visual analogue scale has been used in trials of analgesics in children older than 6 years of age<sup>36,37</sup> and there are abundant data establishing its reliability.<sup>38–43</sup> Secondary outcomes included rescue analgesia, adverse effects and a visual analogue scale pain score less than 30 mm after the intervention, the World Health Organization target for effective analgesia.<sup>44</sup> The following adverse effects were considered serious: hospital admission due to a drug-related event, prolongation of existing hospital stay, persistent or major disability or incapacity, a life-threatening outcome and death. Other secondary outcomes included caregiver satisfaction with pain management, assessed with a Likert scale ranging from 1 (very unsatisfied) to 5 (very satisfied), self-reported pain scores 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes after the intervention, return visits to a health care provider, missed surgical diagnoses within 72 hours of emergency department discharge, emergency department length of stay, discharge diagnosis, disposition and time to a 20% reduction in preintervention pain (Appendix 2, available at [www.cmaj.ca/lookup/doi/10.1503/cmaj.201055/tab-related-content](http://www.cmaj.ca/lookup/doi/10.1503/cmaj.201055/tab-related-content)). All outcomes were prespecified except pain after discharge, length of emergency department stay and missed surgical diagnoses (data collected by means of a telephone survey with caregivers at 72 h, as detailed in Appendix 2).

### Deviations from registered protocol

Deviations from the registered protocol are detailed in Appendix 1. The most significant deviation was that only the visual analogue scale was used to determine eligibility and assess pain because it has established reliability when used with a tablet device<sup>38</sup> and we believed it to be more acceptable to the age of the participants.

### Sample size

We used a minimal clinically important difference on the visual analogue scale of 13 mm between groups based on a derivation cohort<sup>45</sup> and a validation cohort,<sup>39</sup> and an adult emergency department study of hyoscine butylbromide and acetaminophen for abdominal pain.<sup>46</sup> With a standard deviation (SD) of 30 mm, 112 children per group were required to detect a difference at the 5% 2-sided level of significance with 90% power. The sample size was increased to account for dropouts, giving a final sample size of 115 participants per group.

### Statistical analysis

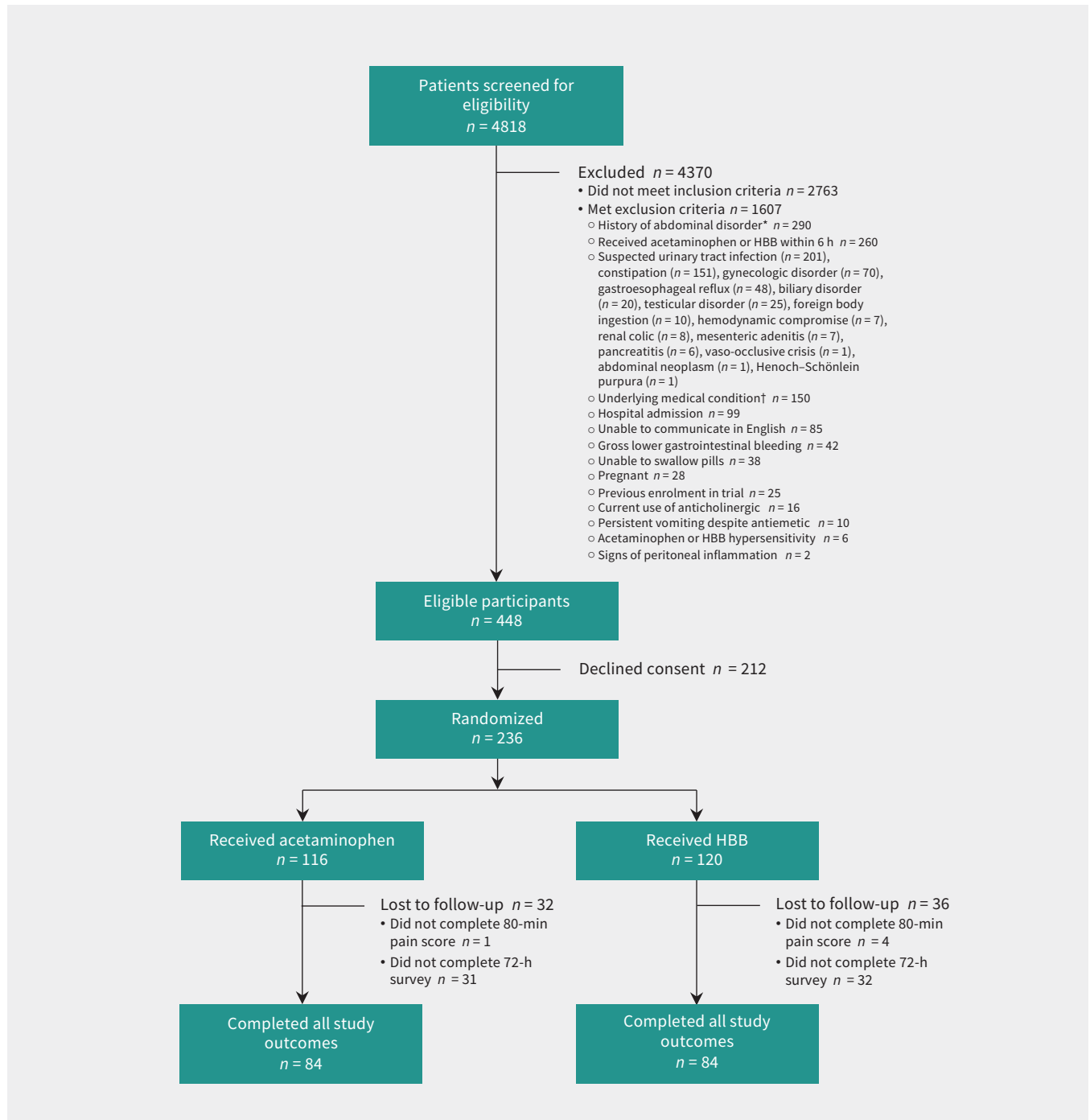
Analyses of efficacy outcomes were based on intention to treat. In participants without an 80-minute visual analogue scale score, we assumed that the score was unchanged from the preintervention pain score. Analysis of adverse effects and of caregiver satisfaction was based on a per protocol analysis. We performed inferential statistics on primary and secondary efficacy outcomes. We used means and SDs, frequencies and percentages, and medians and interquartile ranges (IQRs) to summarize ratio, categorical and ordinal data,

respectively. We compared pain scores at 80 minutes between groups using linear regression, adjusting for pain score immediately before the intervention. We reported time to achieve at least a 20% reduction in preintervention pain using a Kaplan–Meier survival analysis. We compared categoric variables using the Pearson  $\chi^2$  test and adverse events using the Fisher exact test. Post hoc regression analyses explored the effect of analgesia provided more than 6 hours before the intervention on the primary outcome with a test

of interaction. We analyzed the data using SPSS version 24 (IBM Corp.). We considered  $p$  values less than 0.05 statistically significant.

### Ethics approval

The protocol received approval from Western University's Health Sciences Research Ethics Board. The committee would not approve the use of a placebo. The trial was monitored by an independent data safety monitoring board.



**Figure 1:** Flow diagram showing participant selection. \*History of abdominal disorder included abdominal surgery ( $n = 167$ ), abdominal trauma within 48 hours ( $n = 42$ ), cyclic vomiting ( $n = 24$ ), celiac disease ( $n = 18$ ), hepatobiliary disease ( $n = 14$ ), bowel obstruction ( $n = 13$ ) and chromosomal abnormality affecting abdominal viscera ( $n = 12$ ). †Underlying medical conditions included congenital renal anomaly ( $n = 55$ ), congenital genitourinary anomaly ( $n = 53$ ), inflammatory bowel disease ( $n = 37$ ), pelvic inflammatory disease ( $n = 3$ ), neutropenia ( $n = 1$ ) and tuberculosis ( $n = 1$ ). Note: HBB = hyoscine butylbromide.

**Table 1 (part 1 of 2): Baseline characteristics of children with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain randomized to receive hyosine butylbromide or acetaminophen**

Characteristic	No. (%) of patients*	
	Hyosine butylbromide <i>n</i> = 120	Acetaminophen <i>n</i> = 116
Female sex	79 (65.8)	74 (63.8)
Age, mean ± SD, yr	12.5 ± 3.1	12.4 ± 2.9
Duration of pain before enrolment, median (IQR), h	2 (0.5 to 5)	1.8 (0.5 to 4.8)
Received analgesia before enrolment†		
Acetaminophen	13 (10.8)	9 (7.8)
Ibuprofen	20 (16.7)	24 (20.7)
Ketorolac	2 (1.7)	4 (3.4)
Received antiemetic in emergency department before enrolment‡	28 (23.3)	23 (19.8)
Received antacid in emergency department before enrolment§	2 (1.7)	2 (1.7)
<b>Comorbidities¶</b>		
None	70 (58.3)	72 (62.1)
Gastrointestinal	13 (10.8)	12 (10.3)
Gastritis	1 (0.8)	2 (1.7)
Functional abdominal pain	8 (6.7)	6 (5.2)
Irritable bowel syndrome	1 (0.8)	1 (0.9)
Recurrent abdominal pain of childhood	0 (0.0)	2 (1.7)
Gastroesophageal reflux	2 (1.7)	1 (0.9)
Functional dyspepsia	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Psychiatric	24 (20.0)	15 (12.9)
Anxiety	10 (8.3)	10 (8.6)
Depression	3 (2.5)	3 (2.6)
Posttraumatic stress disorder	5 (4.2)	0 (0.0)
Learning disability	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Eating disorder	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	5 (4.2)	1 (0.9)
Otolaryngologic	9 (7.5)	9 (7.8)
Recurrent otitis media	2 (1.7)	4 (3.4)
Obstructive sleep apnea	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Environmental allergies	2 (1.7)	3 (2.6)
Recurrent tonsillitis	2 (1.7)	2 (1.7)
Hearing impairment	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Branchial cleft cyst	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Urologic	2 (1.7)	3 (2.6)
Recurrent urinary tract infections	2 (1.7)	2 (1.7)
IgA nephropathy	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)

**Table 1 (part 2 of 2): Baseline characteristics of children with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain randomized to receive hyosine butylbromide or acetaminophen**

Characteristic	No. (%) of patients*	
	Hyosine butylbromide <i>n</i> = 120	Acetaminophen <i>n</i> = 116
Orthopedic	4 (3.3)	1 (0.9)
In-toeing	2 (1.7)	1 (0.9)
Scoliosis	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Osteochondritis dessecans	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Endocrinologic	4 (3.3)	2 (1.7)
Turner syndrome	1 (0.8)	1 (0.9)
Short stature	1 (0.8)	1 (0.9)
Menorrhagia	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Type I diabetes mellitus	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Ophthalmologic	0 (0.0)	3 (2.6)
Strabismus	0 (0.0)	2 (1.7)
Carotid ophthalmic aneurysm	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)
Neurologic: migraine	2 (1.7)	1 (0.9)
Respiratory: asthma	5 (4.2)	2 (1.7)
Hematologic: thalassemia	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)
Other	0 (0.0)	3 (2.6)
Fibromyalgia	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)
Chronic fatigue	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)
Maple syrup urine disease	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)

Note: IgA = immunoglobulin A, IQR = interquartile range, SD = standard deviation.  
\*Except where noted otherwise.  
†A single dose of acetaminophen or ibuprofen was administered before the emergency department visit and at least 6 hours before the intervention. Ketorolac was administered intravenously in the emergency department 2.8 to 4.3 hours before the intervention in all cases.  
‡Ondansetron in all cases.  
§Pantoprazole or orally administered mixture of bismuth salicylate and viscous lidocaine.  
¶Some participants had more than 1 comorbidity; diagnoses were obtained by self-report and from the medical record.

## Results

Of 4818 children screened, 236 were randomly allocated to receive hyosine butylbromide (*n* = 120) or acetaminophen (*n* = 116) (Figure 1). The follow-up survey was completed by 73% of participants in both groups. Overall, the mean age was 12.4 (SD 3) years, and 153 participants (64.8%) were girls. One-third of participants in both groups had received analgesia before enrolment (Table 1). Among the 212 children who were eligible but declined consent, the mean age was 11.9 (SD 2.9) years, and 129 (60.8%) were girls.

### Primary outcome

Four participants in the hyosine butylbromide group and 1 participant in the acetaminophen group did not complete the 80-minute pain assessment. The mean pain scores before the intervention were 60 mm (SD 18 mm) and 62 mm (SD 17 mm) in the hyosine butylbromide and acetaminophen groups, respectively. The

**Table 2: Mean pain scores\***

Time	Mean score $\pm$ SD, mm		
	Hyoscine butylbromide <i>n</i> = 120	Acetaminophen <i>n</i> = 116	Adjusted difference (95% CI)†
Before intervention	60.3 $\pm$ 17.9	62.3 $\pm$ 16.5	–
After intervention			
15 min	45.9 $\pm$ 22.5	45.5 $\pm$ 23.8	–
30 min	42.1 $\pm$ 22.9	39.3 $\pm$ 24.1	–
45 min	37.1 $\pm$ 24.4	36.7 $\pm$ 26.8	–
60 min	33.4 $\pm$ 26.4	33.7 $\pm$ 27.9	–
80 min	29.4 $\pm$ 26.4	30.1 $\pm$ 28.8	0.7 (–6.9 to 7.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval, SD = standard deviation.  
 \*Assessed with a 100 mm visual analogue scale.  
 †Represents between-group difference in pain scores 80 minutes after the intervention, adjusted for preintervention pain scores.

corresponding scores at 80 minutes were 29 mm (SD 26 mm) and 30 mm (SD 29 mm), with an adjusted between-group difference of 1 (95% confidence interval –7 to 7) (Table 2). There was no significant effect of any preintervention analgesia ( $p = 0.9$ ), or acetaminophen ( $p = 0.8$ ), ibuprofen ( $p = 0.5$ ) or ketorolac ( $p = 0.99$ ) specifically, upon the results of the primary analysis.

### Secondary outcomes

Rescue analgesia was administered to 4 participants (3.3%) in the hyoscine butylbromide and 1 participant (0.9%) in the acetaminophen group ( $p = 0.2$ ). In all cases, ibuprofen or ketorolac was administered after the 80-minute pain assessment. A pain score less than 30 mm 80 minutes after the intervention was reported by 66 participants (55.0%) in the hyoscine butylbromide group and 63 participants (54.3%) in the acetaminophen group ( $p = 0.9$ ).

### Adverse effects

Adverse effects in the emergency department were reported by 32/116 (27.6%) and 28/115 (24.3%) participants in the hyoscine butylbromide and acetaminophen groups, respectively ( $p = 0.5$ ) (Table 3). There were no serious adverse effects or missed surgical diagnoses.

### Other outcomes

Caregiver satisfaction was high with both hyoscine butylbromide (median Likert score 5 [IQR 4 to 5]) and acetaminophen (median score 5 [IQR 3 to 5]). The mean visual analogue scale pain scores declined steadily after the intervention in both groups (Table 2). The median time to 20% reduction in preintervention pain score was 22.5 (IQR 15 to 60) minutes in the hyoscine butylbromide and 30.0 (IQR 15 to 60) minutes in the acetaminophen group (Figure 2). The median length of emergency department stay was 230.5 (IQR 189.8 to 292.3) minutes in the hyoscine butylbromide group and 236.0 (IQR 191.3 to 291.0) minutes in the acetaminophen group. Most participants in both groups were discharged from the emergency department, and few returned to a health care provider for abdominal pain (Table 4). Pain after discharge was reported by 46/84 (54.8%) of participants in the hyoscine butylbromide and 41/84 (48.8%) of those in the acetaminophen group.

**Table 3: Adverse effects in the emergency department and at 72-hour follow-up**

Adverse effect	No. (%) of patients		
	Hyoscine butylbromide	Acetaminophen	<i>p</i> value
<b>In emergency department</b>	<i>n</i> = 116*	<i>n</i> = 115*	
Any adverse effect†	32 (27.6)	28 (24.3)	0.5
Nausea	10 (8.6)	12 (10.4)	
Dizziness	15 (12.9)	8 (7.0)	
Dry mouth	5 (4.3)	7 (6.1)	
Photosensitivity	9 (7.8)	3 (2.6)	
Vomiting	3 (2.6)	1 (0.9)	
Constipation	1 (0.9)	3 (2.6)	
Dry skin	2 (1.7)	2 (1.7)	
Racing heart	2 (1.7)	2 (1.7)	
Headache	1 (0.9)	2 (1.7)	
Diarrhea	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	
Sweating	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	
Drowsiness	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	
<b>72-h follow-up</b>	<i>n</i> = 84‡	<i>n</i> = 84‡	
Any adverse effect†	12 (14.3)	12 (14.3)	0.99
Dry mouth	3 (3.6)	4 (4.8)	
Constipation	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	
Vomiting	0 (0.0)	2 (2.4)	
Dizziness	4 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	
Light sensitivity	1 (1.2)	1 (1.2)	
Hives	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	
Drowsiness	4 (4.8)	2 (2.4)	
Headache	2 (2.4)	2 (2.4)	

\*Denominator reflects the number of participants who completed the 80-minute pain score.  
 †Some participants reported more than 1 adverse effect.  
 ‡Denominator reflects the number of participants for whom telephone follow-up alone was performed.

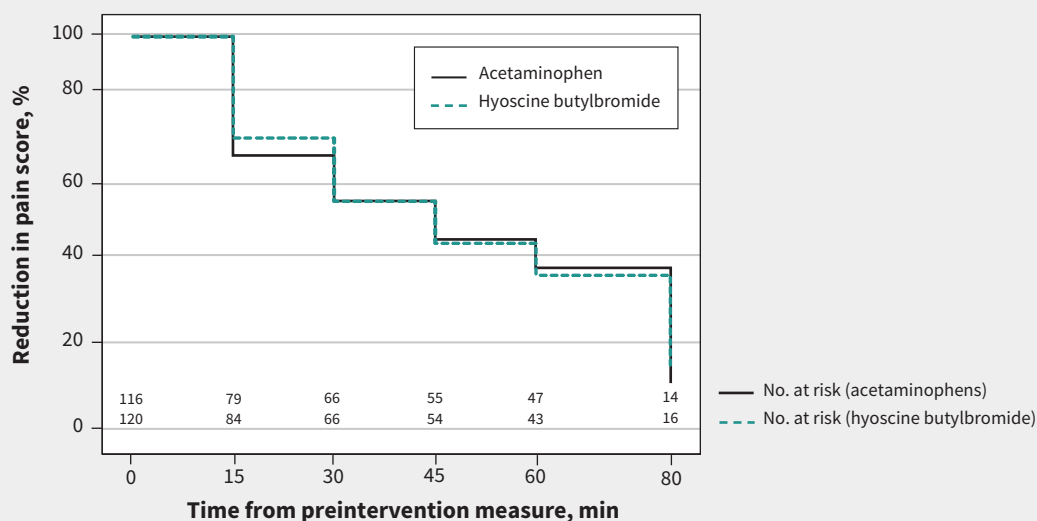


Figure 2: Kaplan–Meier survival analysis, showing time to reduction in visual analogue scale pain score after intervention.

Table 4: Discharge diagnoses, disposition from emergency department and follow-up

Variable	No. (%) of participants	
	Hyoscine butylbromide <i>n</i> = 116	Acetaminophen <i>n</i> = 115
<b>Discharge diagnosis*</b>		
Abdominal pain not yet determined	77 (66.4)	77 (67.0)
Gastroenteritis	37 (31.9)	27 (23.5)
Functional abdominal pain	0 (0.0)	10 (8.7)
Irritable bowel syndrome	2 (1.7)	1 (0.9)
<b>Disposition</b>		
Admitted†	3 (2.6)	2 (1.7)
Discharged	113 (97.4)	113 (98.3)
<b>72-h follow-up‡</b>		
Returned to medical care for abdominal pain	6 (5.2)	4 (3.5)
Hospital admission	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)
Ongoing abdominal pain§	46 (54.8) ( <i>n</i> = 84)	41 (48.8) ( <i>n</i> = 84)

\*Based largely on physician judgment.

†Admitted by the pediatric general surgery service for observation.

‡Data obtained via telephone survey; for participants who could not be reached by telephone, data were obtained from the electronic medical record and therefore reflect the limits of the system's catchment area.

§Telephone survey alone.

## Interpretation

In this randomized controlled trial, we found that hyoscine butylbromide was not superior to acetaminophen in children with nonspecific abdominal pain in the highly selected patients randomized. Our findings suggest that either agent may be routinely considered for children with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain in the emergency department. Among adults, a reduction of 30 mm or more on a visual analogue scale corresponds to “adequate pain control,”<sup>47</sup> and a decrease of 30% or more from baseline has been deemed clinically significant in irritable bowel syndrome.<sup>48</sup> We observed a decrease from baseline of roughly 50% in both groups, but this was achieved by less than 60% of participants. However, caregiver satisfaction was high in both groups. Pain severity at discharge and satisfaction with pediatric emergency department care are poorly correlated,<sup>49,50</sup> and caregiver satisfaction may reflect a “personal evaluation of health care services and providers,”<sup>51</sup> along with the message that pain management is a priority.<sup>49,52</sup> Ongoing pain after discharge was reported by about half of participants in both groups, which shows the need for appropriate discharge instructions regarding analgesia. More than half of participants in both groups received analgesia before enrolment. The possibility of a residual analgesic effect complementing that of the intervention was unlikely because we excluded participants who had received analgesia within 6 hours, the therapeutic window of both hyoscine butylbromide and acetaminophen.

Our findings are in keeping with those of adult studies of orally administered hyoscine butylbromide for colicky abdominal pain that showed decreases in pain of 59%<sup>53</sup> and 30%.<sup>54</sup> In the only known pediatric study of hyoscine butylbromide, the medication was compared to Spascupreel (Biologische Heilmittel Heel), a homeopathic



preparation, in children with recurrent gastrointestinal or urethral spasms; the study reported that both agents were beneficial, with few adverse effects.<sup>30</sup> Although hyoscine butylbromide is an antimuscarinic agent, the butylbromide moiety limits systemic absorption, and, therefore, systemic anticholinergic effects are uncommon.<sup>28,29,46</sup> To our knowledge, no pediatric studies have explored acetaminophen for nonspecific abdominal pain. Remington-Hobbs and colleagues<sup>46</sup> found that, in adults, acetaminophen was superior to intravenously given hyoscine butylbromide for “undifferentiated” abdominal pain. Hyoscine butylbromide is available in Canadian emergency departments but must be ingested as an intact pill. Acetaminophen may be a more feasible option because it is available over the counter and inexpensive, and can be administered to children of all ages. Adopting a therapy with a time to effective analgesia of 60–80 minutes post-intervention may be difficult in an acute care setting. In our study, the median length of stay was more than 3.5 hours in both groups, consistent with data from a US cohort of children with “undifferentiated” abdominal pain (3.4 h).<sup>5</sup> We did not record the number of diagnostic tests, but tests may have contributed to length of stay,<sup>55,56</sup> and triage-based directives may facilitate more timely analgesia and discharge.<sup>57</sup>

Future studies should explore the effectiveness of a higher dosage of hyoscine butylbromide (20 mg), hyoscine patches or combining pharmacologic therapies with nonpharmacologic strategies such as cognitive behaviour therapy.<sup>58</sup> Where possible, should ethical approval allow, studies could include a placebo arm to test whether an active comparator is associated with earlier symptom resolution and whether the benefits of therapy offset the costs.

### Limitations

The observed decreases in pain in our study may have been due to the study medications, the natural history of nonspecific abdominal pain,<sup>59</sup> satisfaction that diagnostic investigations were negative or “tincture of time.” Definitely attributing analgesia to the intervention would have been possible with a placebo arm. Nevertheless, it remains likely that participants in both groups benefited from the interventions. Following pain duration of roughly 2 hours before enrolment, pain scores had decreased by about 50% in both groups 60–80 minutes after the intervention, the time of peak analgesic effectiveness of both agents.<sup>19,34,35</sup> In adult emergency department patients, intravenously administered hyoscine butylbromide and orally administered acetaminophen were associated with decreases greater than 50% in “undifferentiated” abdominal pain at 60 minutes.<sup>46</sup> In the present study, many screened patients were excluded because of suspected underlying causes of the abdominal pain, which may limit external generalizability. We focused on nonspecific pain because it is the most common form of abdominal pain among children presenting to the emergency department.<sup>8,9</sup> We limited enrolment to children with colicky pain because we believed it was amenable to relief with hyoscine butylbromide, an inhibitor of acetylcholine-mediated intestinal smooth muscle contraction.<sup>19</sup> Furthermore, we limited enrolment to patients able to verbalize symptoms consistent with colicky abdominal pain; thus, our findings may not apply to patients with other types of abdominal pain. Although we were able to determine return visits for almost all participants, for roughly a quarter, we could not determine whether they had persistent pain or delayed adverse effects.

### Conclusion

Hyoscine butylbromide was not superior to acetaminophen in children with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain, but both were associated with a clinically important benefit. Our results suggest that either hyoscine butylbromide or acetaminophen can be considered for children with nonspecific colicky abdominal pain, the latter being more practical. Definitive recommendations require a placebo-controlled trial to determine whether the benefits of providing analgesia are clinically important compared to no analgesia with respect to outcomes such as emergency department length of stay, satisfaction and side effects.

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