Routine primary immunisation using a longer needle resulted in fewer local reactions in infants

**QUESTION:** When giving routine immunisations to infants, does needle length affect the incidence of local reactions?

**Design**
Randomised (allocation concealed*), blinded (outcome assessors),* controlled trial with follow up to 3 days.

**Setting**
8 general practices in Buckinghamshire, UK.

**Participants**
119 healthy infants attending routine immunisation clinics. Exclusion criteria were those applicable to children receiving primary immunisations. 92% of infants (58% boys) completed follow up.

**Intervention**
58 infants were allocated to receive their third dose of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccines (due at 16 wk) given with a 23 gauge, 25 mm (longer) blue hub needle. Practice nurses were instructed to inject into the anterolateral thigh, stretching the skin taut and inserting the needle at a 90° angle to the skin up to the hub. 61 were enznea type b vaccines (due at 16 wk) given with a 23 gauge, 16 mm (shorter) orange hub needle. Practice nurses were allocated to vaccine administration with a 25 gauge, 16 mm (shorter) orange hub needle; 61 were

**Main outcome measures**
Parent recording of redness, swelling, and tenderness at 6 hours and at 1, 2, and 3 days after immunisation.

**Main results**
Infants who were vaccinated with the longer needle had lower rates of any local reaction than infants vaccinated with the shorter needle; specifically, infants vaccinated with the longer needle had lower rates of redness and swelling at 6 hours and at 1, 2, and 3 days (table). The groups did not differ for tenderness at any time point.

**Conclusion**
Infants who had their 16 week primary immunisation given with a longer needle had lower rates of redness and swelling for up to 3 days than did those who had immunisations given with a shorter needle.

*See glossary.

**Longer v shorter needle for giving routine immunizations to infants†**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Longer needle RRR (95% CI)</th>
<th>NNT (CI)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any local reaction up to 3 days</td>
<td>62% (7 to 43)</td>
<td>5 (3 to 19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redness at 6 hours</td>
<td>40% (3 to 56)</td>
<td>5 (3 to 81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 day</td>
<td>28% (30 to 73)</td>
<td>3 (2 to 7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>At 2 day</td>
<td>9% (43 to 90)</td>
<td>4 (3 to 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 3 day</td>
<td>4% (51 to 96)</td>
<td>5 (3 to 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swelling at 6 hours</td>
<td>23% (35 to 78)</td>
<td>3 (2 to 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 day</td>
<td>28% (30 to 73)</td>
<td>3 (2 to 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 2 day</td>
<td>19% (34 to 80)</td>
<td>4 (3 to 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 3 day</td>
<td>13% (33 to 85)</td>
<td>4 (3 to 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Abbreviations defined in glossary; RRR, NNT, and CI calculated from data in article.

**COMMENTARY**

Diggle and Deeks report on the reactogenicity of a vaccine that has since been replaced in many countries by newer vaccines that produce only about one third of the local reactions.¹ This fact, however, should not detract from the importance of their observation: to achieve high vaccination rates, acceptance of immunisation still needs to be improved, especially by minimising adverse events.

The choice of an appropriate injection site and the use of needles that are long enough to ensure complete intramuscular vaccine deposition will reduce the number and severity of local reactions.² Ultrasonographic data suggest that a needle length of 16 mm is sufficient to reach the middle of the muscle layer and yet short enough to avoid damage to the bone, vessels, and nerves in an infant’s thigh.³ A short needle should be adequate when using the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended injection technique: skin and soft tissue are left in place when inserting the needle at a right angle to the femur. A longer needle may be required if it is inserted at an angle of 45° in the compressed muscle. Unfortunately, no studies have compared the safety of these needles and injection techniques with respect to damage of deep anatomical structures.

Diggle and Deeks showed that the 25 mm needle was the better choice, even for the WHO injection technique. Manufacturers should consider including longer needles in their vaccine kits. Continued use of the shorter needle may be advisable for premature infants with birthweights < 1500 g who are vaccinated, as recommended, according to their chronological age.

**Source of funding:** Smith and Nephew Foundation.

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A modified version of this abstract also appears in Evidence-Based Nursing.

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¹ Dagan R, Iqbaria K, Piglansky L, et al. Safety and immunogenicity of a combined pentavalent diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated poliovirus and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccines (due at 16 wk) given with a 23 gauge, 25 mm (longer) blue hub needle; 61 were allocated to vaccine administration with a 25 gauge, 16 mm (shorter) orange hub needle. Practice nurses were instructed to inject into the anterolateral thigh, stretching the skin taut and inserting the needle at a 90° angle to the skin up to the hub.
