Results

The results of this study are presented in seven main sections. Demographic descriptions of the women under study that included, age, level of education, occupation, and residence are presented **in the first section.** Obstetric history including gravida, number of abortion, parity, complication during previous pregnancy or labor and mode of previous delivery **are presented in the second section**. Findings related to present obstetric history including, complication during present pregnancy, perineal massage at 6 weeks before delivery, mode of present delivery **are presented in the third section.**

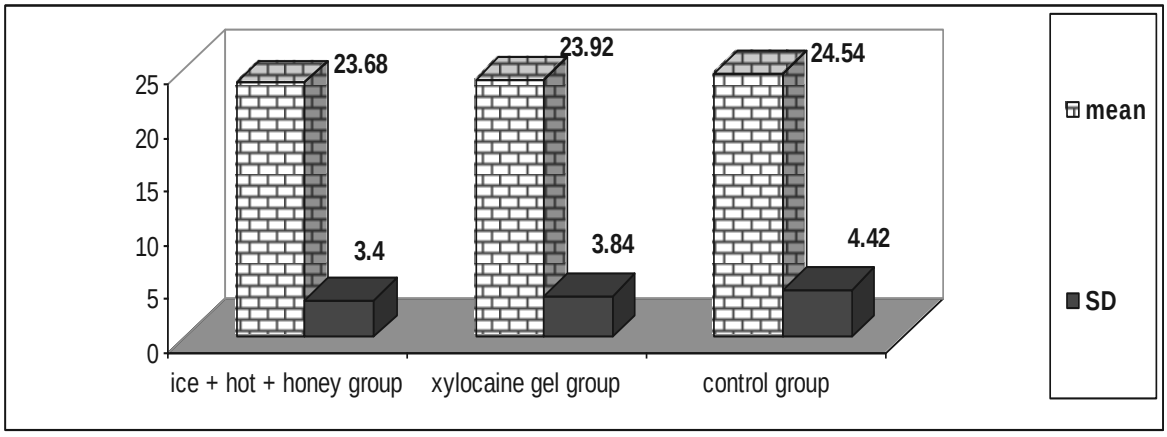
Findings related to mother's knowledge about episiotomy **are presented in the fourth section**. Perineal examination, score of pain and mother's ability to sit, move and care for her baby before applications of comfort measures **are presented in the fifth section**. Findings related to perineal pain score and score of perineal healing of the recruited sample after application of comfort measures (at first hours, after 24hours ,and at the seventh day of postpartum), ability of mothers to sit, move, and care for the newborn after application of comfort measures **are presented in the sixth section**. The relationship between mean score of perineal pain, mean score of perineal healing and age, gravida, parity, level of education, occupation, and residence **are presented in the seventh section**.

First section

Demographic Description of the women

Age:

The age range of the sample was 20-36 years old with mean of (23.68 ± 3.40 SD, 23.92 ± 3.48 SD, 24.54 ± 4.42 SD) among ice-hot and honey group, xylocaine gel group and control group, respectively. The differences among groups were not statistically significant (F=.644, P=.527) Figure (2)

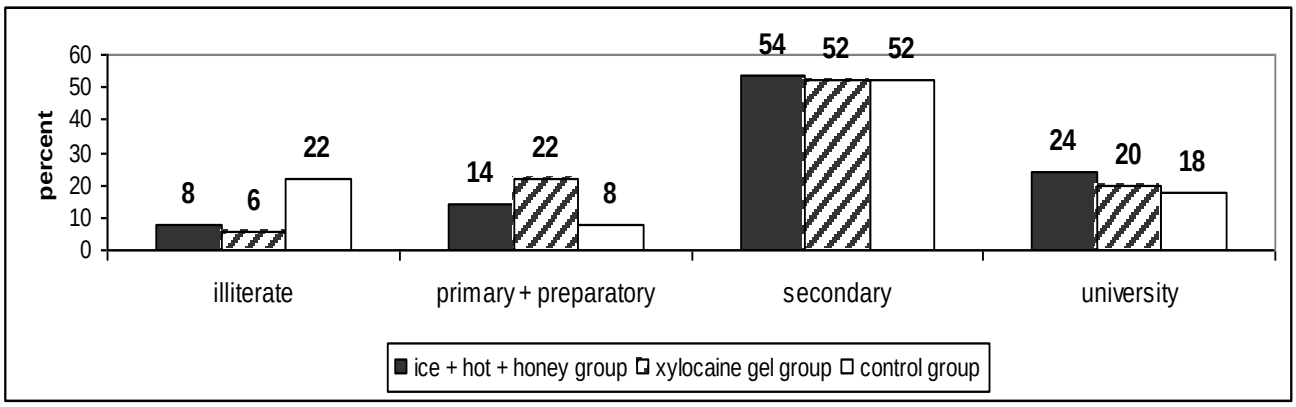


Multiple bar chart showing the Mean and SD of the sample

Table (3): Distribution of the Subjects According to their Demographic Characteristics

Subject character	Ice + hot + honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Study Control group (n =50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Education								
Illiterate	4	8	3	6	11	22		
Primary + preparatory	7	14	11	22	4	8	10.17	P>0.05
Secondary	27	54	26	52	26	52		
University	12	24	10	20	9	18		
Occupation								
Working	13	26	14	28	11	22	.493	P>0.05
Housewife	37	74	36	72	39	78		
Address								
Rural	21	42	34	68	26	52	6.92	P>0.05
Urban	29	58	16	32	24	48		

Figure (3) ;Distribution of mothers according to level of education



Level of education:

Table, (3) revealed that 54% of ice-hot and honey group and 52% of control group received secondary school education. Twelve percent of ice, hot and honey group received university education as compared with 10% of xylocaine gel group and 9% of control group. While 4% of ice, hot and honey group are illiterate as compared with 6% of xylocaine group and 22% of control group. Fourteen percent received primary education of ice, hot and honey group as compared with 22% of xylocaine group and 8% of control group. The difference among groups was not statistically significant (x2= 10.17, P =.118)

Occupation

Seventy four percent of ice, hot and honey group were house wives as compared with 72% of lignocaine gel group and 78% of control group. While 26% , 28%, 22% of ice, hot and honey , lignocaine gel and control groups respectively were workers.

Residence

More than half of lignocaine gel group 68% and 52% of control group live at rural area. While more than half of the ice, hot and honey group 58% live at urban area.

Table (4): Distribution of the sample by their past medical condition

Subject character	Ice + hot + honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
- Suffering from past medical history								
- Yes	6	12	7	14	3	6		
- Hypertension	3	6	3	6	3	6		
- Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.24	P>0.05
- Other anemia	3	6	2	4	0	0		
- No	44	88	43	86	47	94		
Total	50	100	50	100	50			

past medical history

The majority of the recruited sample had no medical diseases, that represented 88% of ice, hot and honey group, 86% of lignocaine gel group and 94% of control group. While 12% of ice, hot and honey group had past medical history of diseases as compared with 14% of lignocaine group and 6% of control group.

Table (5): Distribution of The subjects According to their Past Obstetric History

Item	Ice, not and honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1- No of pregnancy								
Primigravida	25	50	25	50	23	46		
Second gravida	16	32	16	32	16	32		
Third gravida	5	10	7	14	10	20	4.83	P>0.05
Fourth gravida	3	6	2	4	1	2		
Fifth gravida	1	2	0		0			
2- No of abortion								
No abortion	42	84	34	78	41	82		
1st abortion	4	8	12	24	8	16	8.72	P>0.05
second abortion	3	6	4	8	1	2		
Third abortion	1	2	0	0	0	0		
3 Complication during Previous pregnancy or labour								
- Yes	9	18	12	24	9	18		
- Hypertension	4	8	7	14	3	6		
- Bleeding.	4	8	1	2	6	12		
- Heart disease.	1	2	4	8	0	0	10.6	P>0.05
- Others anemia.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
- No	41	82	38	76	41	82		
4 Mode of previous delivery								
* No delivery (primipara)	29 2	58	34	68	28	56		
* Cesarean section	17	4	3	6	0	0		
* Normal vaginal with episiotomy	2	34	13	26	18	36	5.35	P>0.05
* Ventouse delivery with episiotomy		4	0	0	4	8		

SECOND SECTION

Past obstetric History

Gravida

Table (5) showed that half of both study groups were Primigravida mothers as compared with 46% of control group. While 32% of two study groups were secondary gravida and the minority of ice, hot and honey group, lignocaine gel group and control group had third ,fourth and fifth gravida.

Number of abortion

The majority of the recruited sample had no abortion while 8% of ice pack, hot water and honey group had one abortion as compared with 12% of xylocaine gel group and 16% of control group while 6% among ice, hot and honey group had second abortion as compared with 8% of xylocaine gel group and 2% of control group.

Complication during previous pregnancy and labor

Eighteen percent of ice, hot and honey group had complication during previous pregnancy and labor as compared with 24% of lignocaine gel group and 18% of control group. Those complications varied between hypertension, Diabetes, heart disease, and anemia.

Mode of previous delivery

Forty-two percent of both ice, hot and honey group, lignocaine gel group had normal vaginal delivery with episiotomy as compared with 44% of control group. while more than half of the recruited sample had normal vaginal delivery with episiotomy represented 80% , 81.25%, 80% of ice, hot and honey , lignocaine gel and control group respectively .while 4% of ice, hot and honey had previous cesarean section as compared with 6% of xylocaine gel group. 4% among ice, hot and honey group as compared with 8% of control group (Table, 5).

Table (6): Distribution of the mothers according to parity

Item	Ice, not and honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
No of deliveries								
Primipara	29	58	34	68	28	56		
Secondary para	16	32	16	32	15	30	7.22	P>0.05
Third para	5	10	0	0	7	14		

Parity

More than half of study groups and control group was primipara. While 32% of both ice, hot and honey group and lignocaine gel group were secondary para as compared with 30% of control group. While the minority of both study group and control group were third para (Table, 6).

THIRD SECTION

Present obstetric history

Table (7): Distribution of the sample according to complication with present pregnancy.

Item	Ice, not and honey group (N = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Complication with present pregnancy								
Yes	8	16	10	20	8	16		
No	42	84	40	80	42	84		
If yes								
- Hypertension	6	75	10	100.0	8	100.0		
- Diabetes	0	0.0	0		0		4.875	P>0.05
- Heart disease	1	12.5	0		0			
- Anemia	1	12.5	0		0			

Complication with present pregnancy

Table (7) showed that sixteen percent of both ice, hot and honey, control groups had a complication during present pregnancy as compared with 20% of lignocaine gel group.

Table (8): Distribution of the sample according to knowledge related to perineal massage

Item	Ice, not and honey group (N = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
6- Knowledge related to perineal message and kegel exercises during last six weeks of pregnancy								P>0.05
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.05	
No	50	100.0	50	100.0	50	100.0		

Perineal Massage and Kegel exercises

During the last six weeks of pregnancy, all the cases of the recruited sample had no knowledge about perineal massage and kegel exercises (Table, 8).

Table (9): Distribution of the sample according to mode of present delivery

Item	Ice, not and honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Type of present delivery								
- Normal vaginal with episiotomy	43	84	40	80	42	84	3.612	P>0.05
- Ventouse	7	14	7	14	7	14		
- Forceps episiotomy	0	0	3	6	1	2		

Mode of present delivery

The majority of both study groups and control group had normal vaginal delivery with episiotomy while 14% of ice, hot and honey group, lignocaine gel group and control group had Ventouse delivery .Six percent of xylocaine gel group had forceps delivery as compared with 2% of control group (Table ,9).

Fourth section

Episiotomy and mother knowledge

Table (10): Distribution of mother according to previous knowledge about episiotomy

Item	Ice, not and honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
2- Previous knowledge about episiotomy								
Yes	21	42	25	50	31	62	4.05	P>0.05
No	29	58	25	50	19	38		
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100		

Previous Knowledge about episiotomy

Table 10 showed that more than half of both ice, hot and honey group 58% and 50% of xylocaine gel group had no previous knowledge about episiotomy as compared with 62% of the control group had knowledge about episiotomy.

Table (11) Mothers' knowledge about episiotomy

Item	Study groups						X^2	P
	Ice + hot + honey group		Xylocaine gel group		Control group			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Reason for episiotomy								
1- Facilitate delivery.	28	56	23	46	11	22		
2- Prevent perineal laceration	5	10	7	14	17	34		
3- Large size of fetal head	10	20	15	30	16	32	19.56	. P<0.05
4- Accelerate process of delivery.	6	12	5	10	6	12		
5- Don't know	1	2	0	0	0	0		
Importance of perineal care								
1- Improve wound healing.	9	18	23	46	9	18		
2- Prevent insertion of microorganisms.	17	34	17	34	19	38		
3- Prevent further complication	13	26	9	18	15	30	9.22	P<0.05 (S)
4- Facilitate sitting and moving	11	22	1	2	7	14		
Warning signs to ask doctor								
- Redness around stitches.	2	4	2	4	0	0		
-Pus around stitches.	26	52	39	78	15	30	30.53	P <0.001
- Sever perineal pain.	14	28	9	18	25	50		
- Inability to sit or move	8	16	0	0	10	20		
-Mother knowledge about measures adopted to decrease perineal pain								
Yes	23	46	25	50	23	46	.214	P>0.05
Complication of episiotomy								
1- Delay wound healing.	15	30	22	44	8	16		
2- sever perineal at pain	18	36	21	42	26	52	20.11	P<0.05
- Difficult in sitting and moving.	10	20	4	8	15	30		
- Don't know	7	14	3	6	1	2		

Reasons for episiotomy

More than both of ice-hot & honey group and lignocaine group had knowledge that episiotomy is used to facilitate the process of delivery. while the majority of the control group had knowledge that episiotomy is used to prevent perineal laceration. The minority of both study and control group had knowledge that episiotomy is used to accelerate the process of delivery. There was a statistical difference among group (X^2 = 19.56, P = .01).

Importance of perineal care

The majority of both study and control group had knowledge that the importance of the perineal care is to prevent insertion of microorganisms while the minority had knowledge that it is to improve ability to move and sit. There were statistically significant differences among groups (X^2 = 19.22, P = 0.04).

Warning signs to ask doctor

The majority of the study groups had knowledge to ask for medical help only when pus appears around the stitches as compared with 15% of control group. while the minority of study groups do that when redness appear around stitches.

Mother knowledge about measures adopted to decrease perineal pain

All mothers mentioned that warm water and petadine was the most adopted measure. While 47.3 had no knowledge about methods that used to relief episiotomy and improve process of healing, There was a highly statistical significant among groups (X^2 =30.53, P = .00).

Complication of episiotomy

Thirty-six of ice, hot and honey group mentioned that sever perineal pain is the most common complication as compared with 42% of xylocaine gel group and 52% of the control group .while 44% of xylocaine gel group mentioned that infection and poor healing are caused by episiotomy as compared with 30% of ice, hot and honey group and 16 % of the control group .

Table (12): Distribution of mother according to type of episiotomy

Item	Ice, not and honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Type of episiotomy								
Medline	17	34	17	34	9	18		
Mediolateral	33	66	33	66	37	24	11.28	P<0.05
Lateral	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	8		
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100		

Type of episiotomy

More than half of the recruited sample had mediolateral episiotomy which represent 66% of ice, hot and lignocaine gel group and 74% of control group . The minority had midline episiotomy which represented 34% of both ice, hot and honey group and lignocaine gel group as compared with 18% of control group. While 8% of control group had a lateral type of episiotomy.

Fifth section

Perineal examination, perineal pain & healing score before application of comfort measures

Table (13) Comparison among study groups and control group according to perineal examination before application of comfort measures.

Item	Ice + hot + honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Good stitches	4	8	15	30	13	26		
Redness around stitches	31	62	24	48	24	48		
Haematoma	4	8	11	22	9	18		
Hotness	6	12	0		1	2	24..53	P<0.05
Perineal tenderness during Touch	5	10	0		3	6		
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100		

Perineal examination before using comfort measures

Sixty-two of ice, hot and honey group had redness around stitches as compared with 8% of lignocaine gel group and 48% of control group. While 8% , 22% , 18% of ice, hot and honey group , lignocaine gel group and the control group respectively had a haematoma . The stitches were good among 8% of ice, hot and honey group as compared with 30% of lignocaine gel group and 26% of the control group.

Table (14) Comparison among groups according to scores of pain before application

Pain score	Ice + hot + honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
(Moderate pain) 4.5-7.5	6	12	8	16	5	10	3.107	P>0.05
(Sever pain) 8.5-10	44	88	42	84	45	90		
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100		

pain score before using comfort measures

The majority of the recruited mother had a sever pain score . while 12% of ice, hot had a moderate pain score as compared with 6% of lignocaine gel group and 10% of control group. There was no statistical difference between groups (X^2 = 3.107, P=.540).

Table (15) Comparison among groups according to ability of mothers to sit , move and care for their newborn before application of comfort measures.

Item	Ice + hot + honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Poor	36	72	40	80	37	74		
Moderate	14	28	10	20	13	26		
Good	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.730	P<0.05
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100		

Seventy- two percent of ice, hot and honey group had poor abilities as compared with 80% of lignocaine gel group and 74% of control group. while 28% of ice, hot and honey abilities were moderate as compared with 20% of lignocaine gel group and 74% of the control group. There was no statistically significant differences among groups (X2=2.73, P=.604).

Sixth section

The effect of comfort measures on perineal pain and healing scores

Table (16): Comparison among the three groups according to pain score after application of comfort measures at first hours.

At the first hours after application of comfort measures , score of

Pain score	At first hours					
	Ice, hot and honey		Xylocaine gel group		Control group	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
No pain (0-white color)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mild pain (0-3.5) yellow	39	78	25	50	0	0.0
Moderate pain (4.5-7) orange	11	22	24	48	16	32
Sever (8.5-10) red	0	0.0	1	2	34	68
X^2	105.82					
P	P>0.001					

pain was mild among 78% of ice, hot and honey as compared with 50% of lignocaine gel group, while no mother of control group had mild pain. Sixty-eight percent of control group had a sever pain as compared with 2% of lignocaine group. While none of ice, hot and honey group had sever pain.

Figure (4**): Comparison between the three groups according to pain score after application of comfort measures at first hours.**

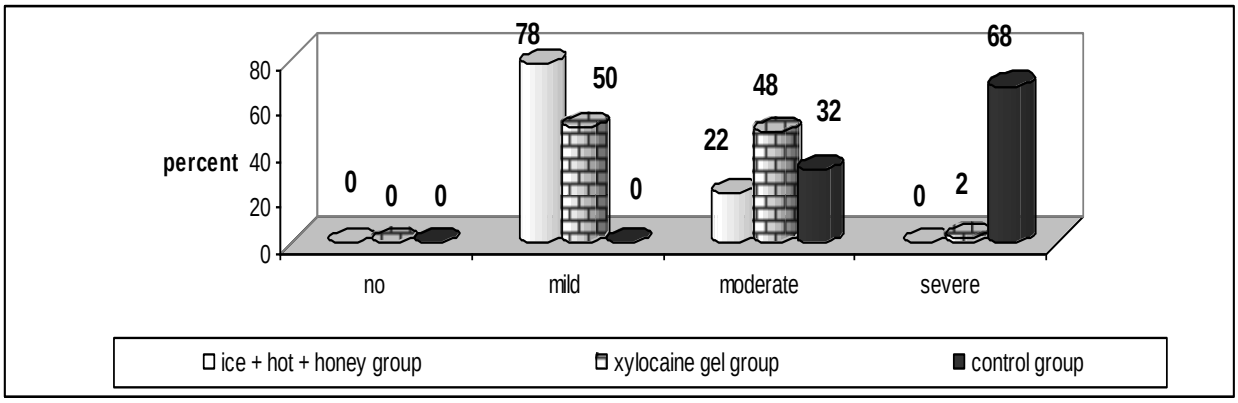


Table (17): Comparison among the three groups according to pain score after application of comfort measures after 24 hours.

Pain score	After 24hrs					
	Ice, hot honey		Xylocaine		Control	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
No pain (0-white color)	2	4%	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mild pain (0-3.5) yellow	44	88%	31	62%	18	36%
Moderate pain (4.5-7) orange	4	8%	19	38%	31	62%
Sever (8.5-10) red	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2%
X^2		37.23				
P	P < 0.001					

After 24 hrs none of lignocaine gel group and control group had pain as compared with two mothers, 4% of ice, hot and honey group . The majority of ice, hot and honey group had a mild pain score as compared with 62% of lignocaine gel group and 36% of control group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 37.23 , P < 0.001) .

Figure (5); Comparison among the three groups according to pain score after application of comfort measures after 24 hours.

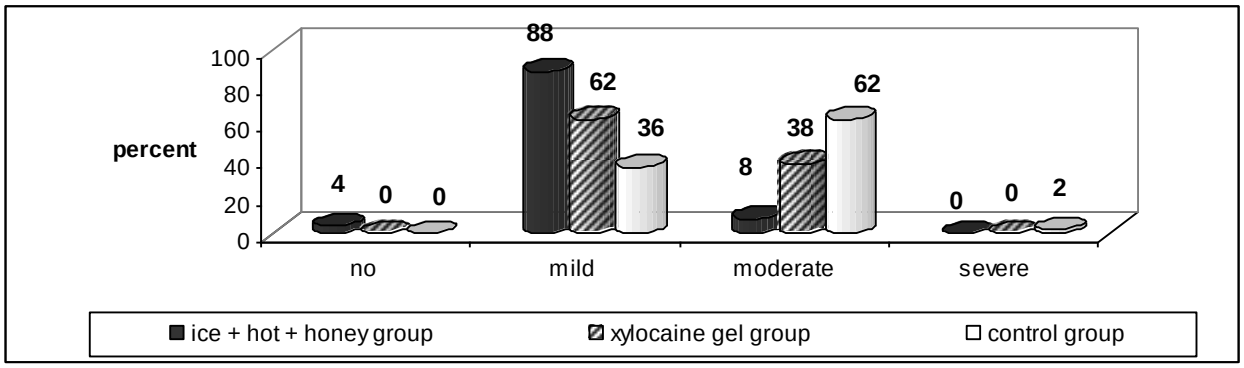


Table (18): Comparison among the three groups according to pain score after application of comfort measures on the 7th day.

Pain score	After 24hrs					
	Ice, hot honey (n = 50)		Xylocaine (n = 50)		Control (n = 50)	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
No pain (0-white color)	42	84%	18	36%	13	26%
Mild pain (0-3.5) yellow	8	16%	29	58%	31	62%
Moderate pain (4.5-7) orange	0	0.0	3	6%	6	12%
Sever (8.5-10) red	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
X^2		40.07				
P	P < 0.001					

On the 7th day 84% of ice, hot and honey had no pain as compared with 36% of lignocaine gel group and 26% of control group. while 16% of ice, hot and honey had mild pain as compared with 58% of xylocaine gel group and 62% of control group . There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 40.07 , P < 0.001) .

Figure (6); **Comparison among the three groups according to pain score after application of comfort measures on the 7th day.**

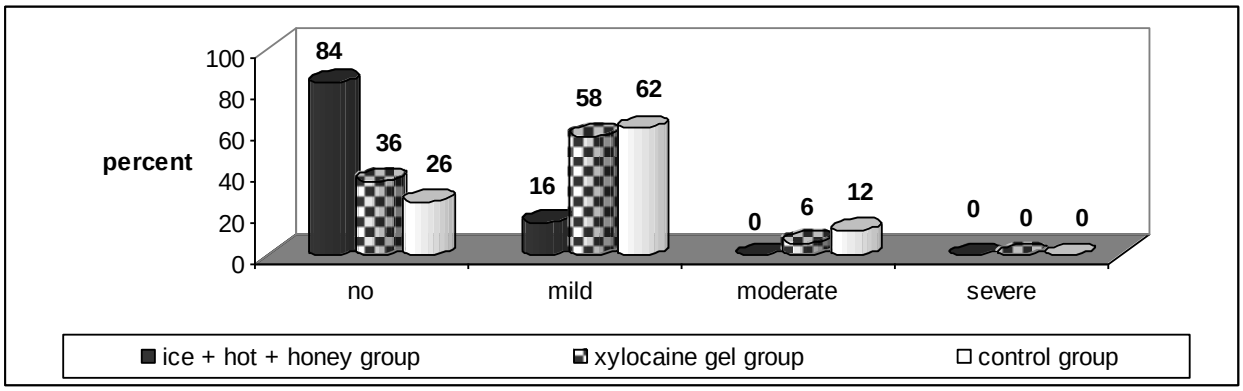


Table (19): Comparison among the three groups according to healing score after application of comfort measures at 1st hours.

Healing score	At 1st hours					
	Ice, hot honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Good healing (0)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderate healing (0-5)	32	64	4	8	0	0.0
Mild healing (5-10)	18	36	46	92	30	60
Poor healing (10-15)	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	40
X^2	103.26					
P	P < 0.001					

Within the first hours after application of comfort measures , more than half of ice, hot and honey group had moderate healing score as compared with 8% of lignocaine gel group while none of control group had a moderate healing score . The majority of lignocaine gel group , 92% had a mild healing score as compared with 36% of ice, hot and honey group and 60% of control group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 103.26 , P < 0.001) .

Figure (7**): Comparison among the three groups according to healing score after application of comfort measures at 1st hours.**

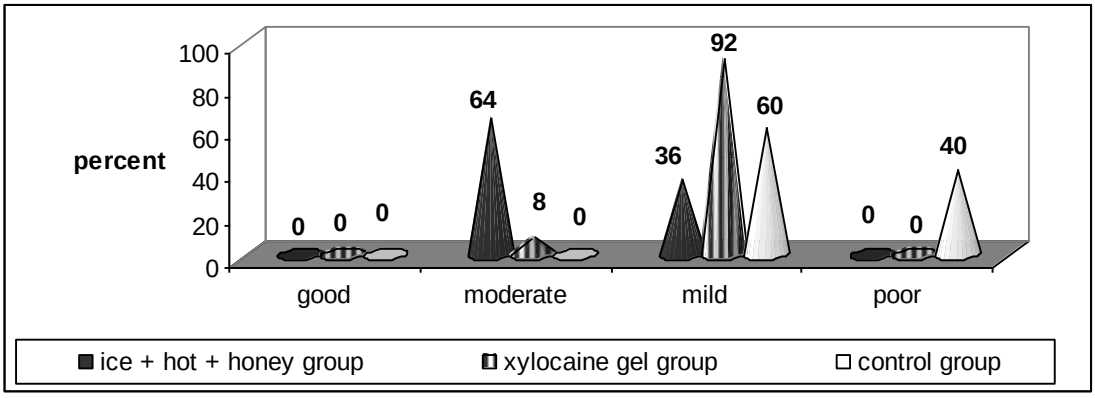


Table (20): Comparison between the three groups according to healing score after application of comfort measures after24 hours.

Healing score	After 24hours					
	Ice, hot honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Good healing (0)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderate healing (0-5)	42	84	9	18	7	14
Mild healing (5-10)	8	16	41	82	35	70
Poor healing (10-15)	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	16
X^2	78.38					
P	P < 0.001					

After 24 hrs, 82% of ice hot and honey group had a moderate healing score as compared with 18% of lignocaine gel group and 14% of control group .While 70% of control group had a mild healing score as compared with 82% of lignocaine gel group and 18% of ice, hot and honey group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (x^2= 78.38 , P < 0.001) .

Figure (8)**: Comparison among the three groups according to healing score after application of comfort measures after 24 hours**

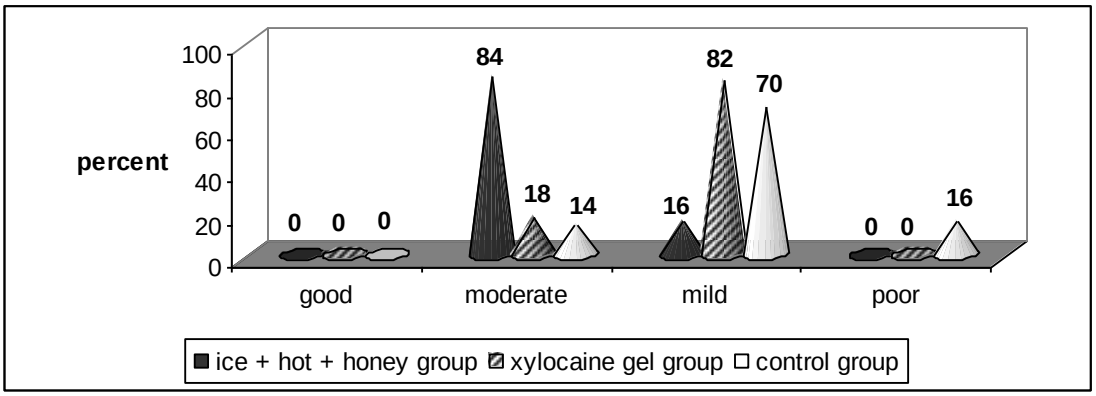
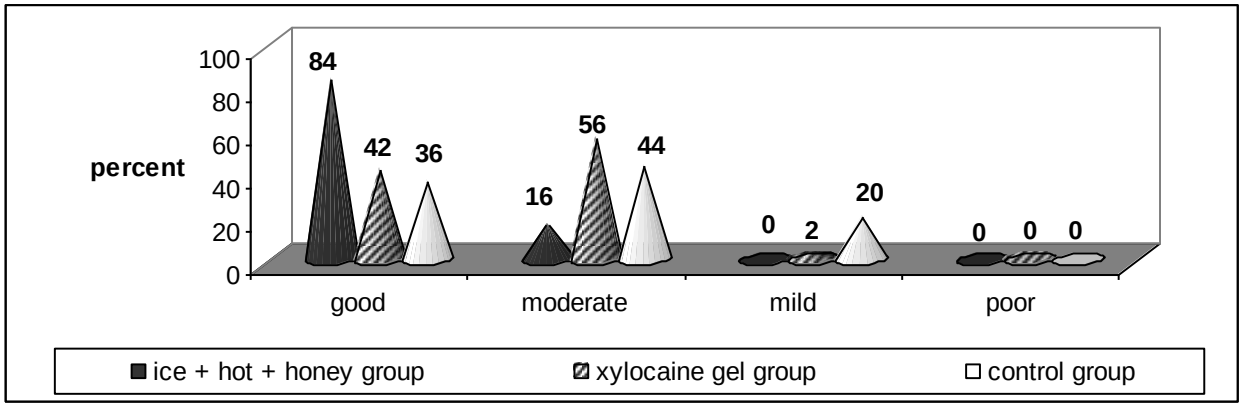


Table (21): Comparison between the three groups according to healing score after application of comfort measures at 7th day.

Healing score	After 24hours					
	Ice, hot honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Good healing (0)	42	84	21	42	18	36
Moderate healing (0-5)	8	16	28	56	22	44
Mild healing (5-10)	0	0.0	1	2	10	20
Poor healing (10-15)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
X^2	40.10					
P	P < 0..001					

On the 7th day 84% of ice, hot and honey group had a good healing score as compared with 42% of lignocaine gel group and 36% of control group. while 16% of ice, hot and honey had moderate healing score as compared with 56% of lignocaine gel group and 44% of control group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 40.10 , P < 0.001) .

Figure (9) **Comparison among the three groups according to healing score after application of comfort measures on 7th day**



Duration of pain relieve

After 24 hrs ,24% of ice, hot and honey group and control group duration of pain relieve was 60-90 minutes as compared with 80% of lignocaine gel group. while 76% of ice, hot and honey duration of pain relieve was 90-120 minutes as compared with 20% of lignocaine gel group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 14.90 , $P < 0.001$) .

On the seventh day , 28% of ice, hot and honey group had duration of pain relieve about 60-90 minutes as compared with 82% of lignocaine gel group and 56% of control group. while 72% of ice, hot and honey duration of pain relieve was 90-120 minutes as compared with 18% of lignocaine gel group & 40% of control group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 34.19 , $P < 0.001$) .

Ability of mothers to sit, move, and care for the new born

Within the first hours, more than half of ice, hot and honey group and lignocaine gel group had a moderate ability as compared with 32% of control group. while the majority of control group had a week ability as compared with 4% of ice, hot and honey group and 18% of lignocaine gel group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 49.76 , P < 0.001) .

After 24 hrs , Sixty-eight percent of ice, hot and honey group had a moderate ability as compared with 72% of lignocaine gel group and 32% of control group. While 68% of control group had a weak ability as compared with no mother of the study group.

On the 7th day the majority of ice, hot and honey group had a good ability as compared with 44% of lignocaine gel group and 34% of control group. While 58% of lignocaine gel group had a moderate ability as compared with 62% of control group. & 10% of ice, hot and honey group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 38.89 , P < 0.001) .

Table (24): Mother's satisfaction regarding using different comfort measures for relieving post episiotomy pain and healing

Pain score	Ice + hot + honey group (n = 50)		Xylocaine gel group (n = 50)		Control group (n = 50)		X^2	P
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Weak and need other measures	2	4	28	56	27	54	59.19	P < 0.001
Good	13	26	16	32	17	34		
Very good	35	70	6	12	6	12		

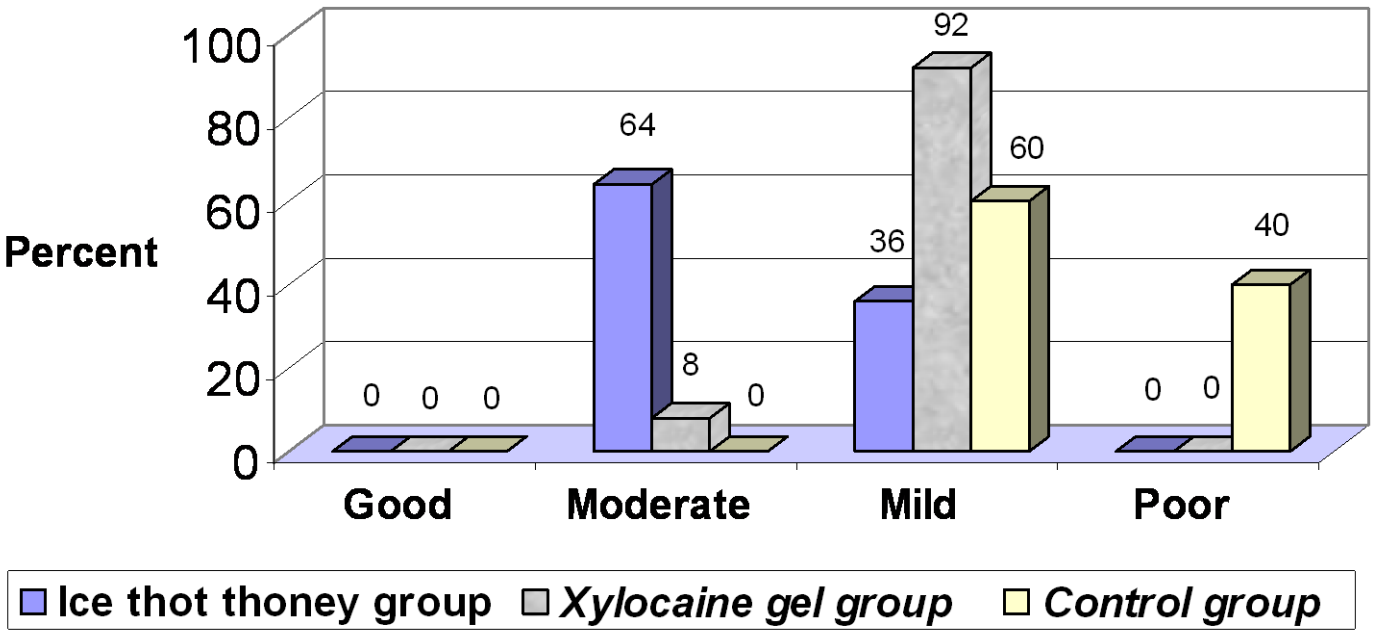
More than half of lignocaine gel group and control group reported that these measures are weak and need other supported measures as compared with 4% of ice, hot and honey group. while 70% of ice, hot and honey group reported that this measure is very good as compared with 12% of both lignocaine gel group and control group. There was a highly statistically significant differences among groups (X^2= 59.19 , P < 0.001) .

Seventh Section

Effect of different Factors on both Mean score of perineal pain and healing

Factors affecting perineal pain The present study revealed that there were no statistical significant differences among age, gravidity, parity, level of education ,occupation and residence & score of pain among three groups after application of comfort measures at (first hours, after 24 hours and on the 7^{th} day). figure (10,11 , 12)

Factors affecting perineal healing The present study revealed that there were no statistical significant differences among age, gravidity ,parity , level of education ,occupation and address and score of healing among three groups after application of comfort measures at (first hours, after 24 hours and on the 7^{th} day). figure (13, 14 , 15).


Percent
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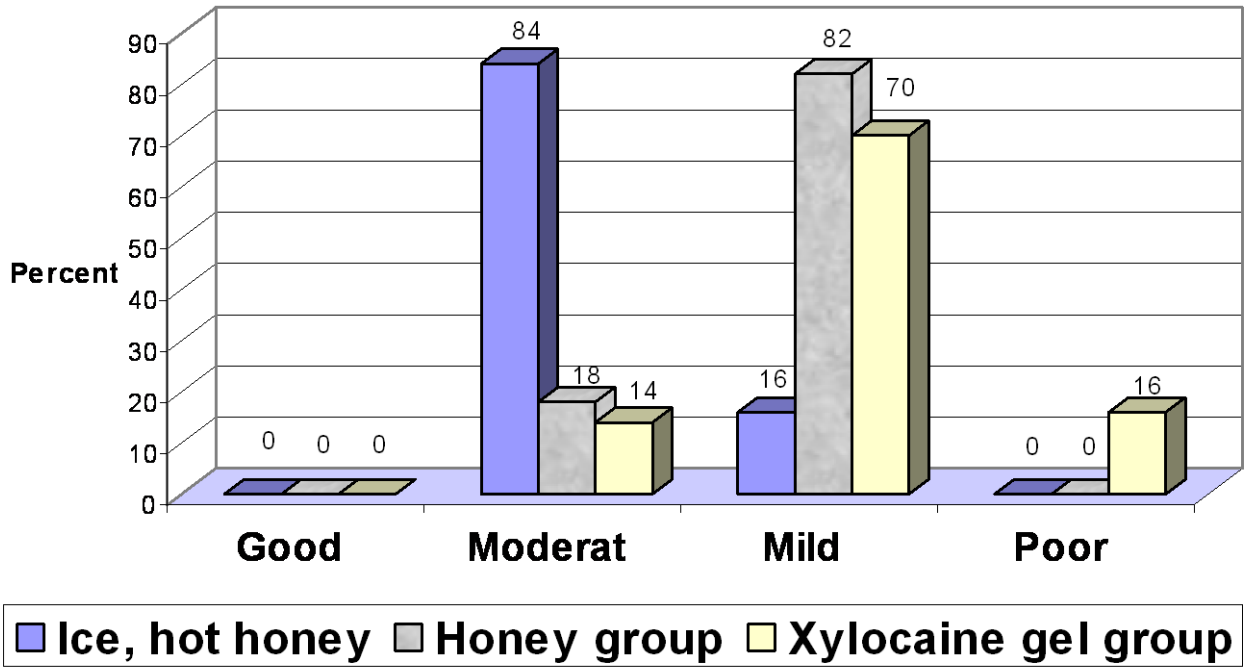
80
60
40
20
0
0 0 0
64
8
0
36
92
60
0 0
40
Good
Moderate
Mild
Poor
Ice thot thoney group
Xylocaine gel group
Control group


Percent
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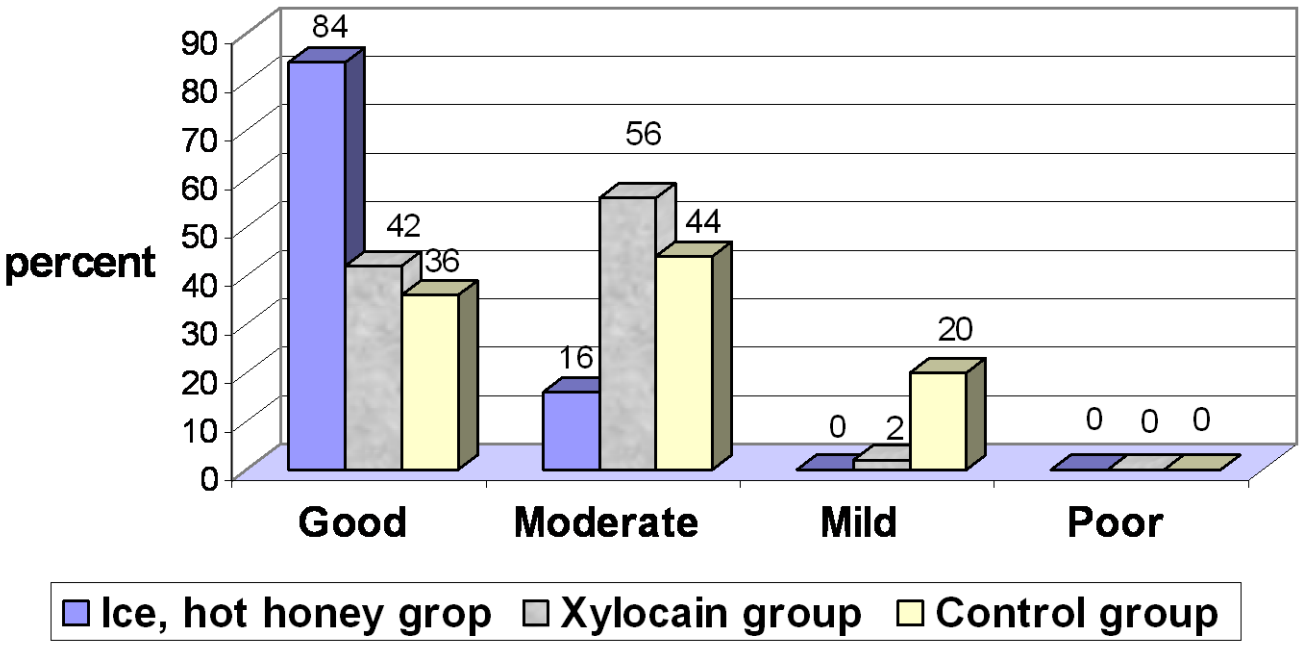
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
84
18
14
82
70
16
16
0 0 0
0 0
Good
Moderat
Mild
Poor
Ice, hot honey
Honey group
Xylocaine gel group


percent
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
84
42
36
16
56
44
0
2
20
0
0
0
Good
Moderate
Mild
Poor
Ice, hot honey grop
Xylocain group
Control group