

3-3-2020

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for pain management in sickle cell disease.

Sudipta Pal

Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education)

Ruchita Dixit

Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education)

Soe Moe

Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education)

Myron Anthony Godinho

University of New South Wales

Adinegara BI Abas

Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education)

Follow this and additional works at: https://jdc.jefferson.edu/cardeza_foundation



Next page for additional authors

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you](#)

Recommended Citation

Pal, Sudipta; Dixit, Ruchita; Moe, Soe; Godinho, Myron Anthony; Abas, Adinegara BI; Ballas, Samir K.; Ram, Shanker; and Yousuf, Uduman Ali M., "Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for pain management in sickle cell disease." (2020). *Cardeza Foundation for Hematologic Research*. Paper 55. https://jdc.jefferson.edu/cardeza_foundation/55

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's [Center for Teaching and Learning \(CTL\)](#). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in Cardeza Foundation for Hematologic Research by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.

Authors

Sudipta Pal, Ruchita Dixit, Soe Moe, Myron Anthony Godinho, Adinegara BI Abas, Samir K. Ballas, Shanker Ram, and Uduman Ali M. Yousuf



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for pain management in sickle cell disease (Review)

Pal S, Dixit R, Moe S, Godinho MA, Abas ABL, Ballas SK, Ram S, Yousuf UAM

Pal S, Dixit R, Moe S, Godinho MA, Abas ABL, Ballas SK, Ram S, Yousuf UAM.
Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for pain management in sickle cell disease.
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2020, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD012762.
DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD012762.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012762.pub2).

www.cochranelibrary.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	4
BACKGROUND	6
OBJECTIVES	7
METHODS	7
Figure 1.	9
RESULTS	12
Figure 2.	13
DISCUSSION	14
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	15
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	15
REFERENCES	16
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	18
APPENDICES	21
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	22
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	23
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	23

[Intervention Review]

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for pain management in sickle cell disease

Sudipta Pal¹, Ruchita Dixit¹, Soe Moe¹, Myron Anthony Godinho², Adinegara BL Abas¹, Samir K Ballas³, Shanker Ram⁴, Uduman Ali M Yousuf⁵

¹Department of Community Medicine, Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education), Melaka, Malaysia.

²School of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of New South Wales, Kensington, Australia. ³Cardeza Foundation for Hematologic Research, Department of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

⁴Department of Psychiatry, Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education), Melaka, Malaysia. ⁵Department of Medicine, Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education), Melaka, Malaysia

Contact address: Sudipta Pal, Department of Community Medicine, Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Manipal Academy of Higher Education), Jalan Batu Hampar, Bukit Baru, Melaka, 75150, Malaysia. sudipta_paul@yahoo.com.

Editorial group: Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group.

Publication status and date: New, published in Issue 3, 2020.

Citation: Pal S, Dixit R, Moe S, Godinho MA, Abas ABL, Ballas SK, Ram S, Yousuf UAM. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for pain management in sickle cell disease. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2020, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD012762. DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD012762.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012762.pub2).

Copyright © 2020 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Sickle cell disease (SCD), one of the most common inherited disorders, is associated with vaso-occlusive pain episodes and haemolysis leading to recurrent morbidity, hospital admissions and work or school absenteeism. The crises are conventionally treated with opioids, non-opioids and other adjuvants with the risk of developing complications, addictions and drug-seeking behaviour. Different non-pharmacological treatments, such as transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) have been used for managing pain in other painful conditions. Hence, the efficacy of TENS for managing pain in SCD needs to be reviewed.

Objectives

To assess the benefits and harms of TENS for managing pain in people with SCD who experience pain crises or chronic pain (or both).

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group Haemoglobinopathies Register, comprising of references identified from comprehensive electronic database searches and handsearches of relevant journals and abstract books of conference proceedings. We also searched online trial registries and the reference lists of relevant articles and reviews.

Date of the last search: 26 February 2020.

Selection criteria

We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and quasi-RCTs, where TENS was evaluated for managing pain in people with SCD.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently assessed the eligibility of the trials identified by the literature searches according to the inclusion criteria. Two review authors then independently extracted data, assessed for risk of bias using the Cochrane standard tool and rated the quality of evidence using the GRADE guidelines.

Main results

One double-blind cross-over RCT with 22 participants with SCD (aged 12 to 27 years) was eligible for inclusion. Following stratification into four pain crises severity grades, participants were then randomised to receive TENS or placebo (sham TENS). The trial was concluded after 60 treatment episodes (30 treatment episodes of each treatment group).

There is a lack of clarity regarding the trial design and the analysis of the cross-over data. If a participant was allocated to TENS treatment for an episode of pain and subsequently returned with a further episode of a similar degree of pain, they would then receive the sham TENS treatment (cross-over design). For those experiencing a pain episode of a different severity, it is not clear whether they were re-randomised or given the alternate treatment. Reporting and analysis was based on the total number pain events and not on the number of participants. It is unclear how many participants were crossed over from the TENS group to the sham TENS group and vice versa. The trial had a high risk of bias regarding random sequence generation and allocation concealment; an unclear risk regarding the blinding of participants and personnel; and a low risk regarding the blinding of the outcome assessors and selective outcome reporting.

The trial was small and of very low quality; furthermore, given the issue with trial design we were unable to quantitatively analyse the data. Therefore, we present only a narrative summary and caution is advised in interpreting the results. In relation to our pre-defined primary outcomes, the included trial did not report pain relief at two to four weeks post intervention. The trial authors reported that no difference was found in the changes in pain ratings (recorded at one hour and four hours post intervention) between the TENS and the placebo groups. In relation to our secondary outcomes, the analgesic usage during the trial also did not show any difference between groups. Given the quality of the evidence, we are uncertain whether TENS improves overall satisfaction as compared to sham TENS. The ability to cope with activities of daily living was not evaluated. Regarding adverse events, although one case of itching was reported in the TENS group, the site and nature of itching was not clearly stated; hence it cannot be clearly attributed to TENS. Also, two participants receiving 'sham' TENS reported a worsening of pain with the intervention.

Authors' conclusions

Since we have only included one small and very low-quality trial, with a high risk of bias across several domains, we are unable to conclude whether TENS is harmful or beneficial for managing pain in people with SCD. There is a need for a well-designed, adequately-powered, RCT to evaluate the role of TENS in managing pain in people with SCD.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for managing pain in people with sickle cell disease

Review question

What is the role of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) in managing pain in people with sickle cell disease (SCD)? What are the adverse effects of TENS in people with SCD?

Background.

SCD is an inherited disorder affecting red blood cells. These cells contain haemoglobin which transports oxygen. The diseased red blood cells block the blood vessels and result in a diminished blood supply, leading to less oxygen reaching affected organs and causing episodes of pain and organ damage. Severe pain requires medication and even hospitalisation. Prescribed painkillers can have several side effects, including drug dependency. Hence researchers are looking for options other than drug treatments for people with SCD.

TENS is a small battery-powered electro-medical device that produces low-voltage current and is used for pain relief in various painful conditions. It is safe, inexpensive and easy to use. Since mixed responses have been seen in different painful conditions, we felt the need to produce a Cochrane Review with a comprehensive search, to determine the effect of TENS for managing pain in people with SCD.

Search date

The evidence is current to 26 February 2020.

Study characteristics

We searched for well-designed trials to see the effect of TENS compared to 'sham' TENS in people with SCD for relieving pain, reducing the intensity of pain, reducing the frequency of pain episodes, making a difference to the use of painkillers, improving quality of life and for assessing any adverse effects.

We only found one trial (22 participants aged between 12 and 27 years). The participants were graded into four groups according to how severe their pain was. On the first visit, the participants from different groups were chosen randomly to receive either TENS or 'sham' TENS treatment. For a further crisis of the same severity participants were given the alternative intervention to the first one. For those experiencing a pain episode of a different severity, it is not clear which treatment they were given.

Neither the participant nor the researcher were aware of which treatment was received.

Key results

30 episodes (across 22 participants) of TENS treatment and 30 of 'sham' TENS treatment were analysed. Due to low-quality data and issues with the trial design, we can only report in a descriptive way without any formal analysis. Caution should be used in interpreting these results. In the included trial no difference was found in the rating of pain on a scale of 1 to 10 at the end of one hour and four hours between the TENS and 'sham' TENS treatment groups. There was no difference between groups as to how much pain medication was used. Given the very low quality of the evidence, we are also uncertain whether TENS improves overall satisfaction as compared to 'sham' TENS. A minor adverse effect of itching was reported by only one person receiving TENS, whereas two people receiving 'sham' TENS reported a worsening of pain with the intervention. Since there is only one included trial with very low-quality evidence, we cannot state whether TENS makes any difference to managing pain in people with SCD.

Quality of the evidence

The trial publication did not clearly report how the randomised list for allocating the participants to the two treatment groups was generated, therefore, we assessed this as having a high risk of bias. The reporting and analysis was based on only the total number pain events and not the number of people reporting pain episodes. It is unclear from this report how many participants were crossed over from TENS to 'sham' TENS treatment group. The first treatment may have an effect on the subsequent treatment and there is no clear data regarding the cross over process from one treatment group to the other. Hence we conclude that the trial has a high risk of bias and the results are hard to interpret.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings for the main comparison.

TENS compared with placebo (sham TENS) for SCD

Patient or population: children and young adults with SCD

Settings: outpatients

Intervention: TENS

Comparison: sham TENS

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Sham TENS (placebo)	TENS				
Pain relief (percentage relief compared to baseline) Follow-up: 2 to 4 weeks post intervention	This outcome was not measured.					
Pain intensity (visual analogue score from 0 to 10 where 10 is the most severe pain) Follow-up: up to 4 hours post intervention	No significant difference in pain intensity was seen between the TENS group and sham TENS group after 1 hour (P = 0.30) or after 4 hours (P = 0.69).			22 (1)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ very low^{a,b}	The unit of analysis for this outcome was pain crises so 1 participant may have had more than 1 episode. The total number of episodes included in the analysis was 25 in the TENS group and 30 in the placebo group.
Frequency of pain episodes	This outcome was not measured.					Each episode of pain was treated independently as a new episode. Total number of episodes was not reported.

Change in consumption of analgesics (number of participants requiring analgesia) Follow-up: up to 4 hours post intervention	There was no significant difference between the TENS group and the placebo group in the number of people requiring analgesia up to one hour post treatment (TENS 14 %; sham TENS 25 %, $X^2 = 1.07$, $P = 0.30$). There was no significant difference between the TENS group and the placebo group in the number of people requiring analgesia up to four hours post treatment (TENS 61 %; sham TENS 66 %, $X^2 = 0.16$, $P = 0.69$).	22 (1)	⊕○○○ very low^{a,b}	The unit of analysis was pain episodes rather than participants.
Change in QoL	This outcome was not measured.			Participants were asked to rate whether the treatment was helpful or harmful but this related directly to the pain.
Change in ability to cope with ADL	This outcome was not measured.			
Adverse effects Follow-up: up to 1 hour and 4 hours post treatment.	There was one case of itching reported in the TENS group but it was unclear whether it was related to the treatment. 2 participants in the placebo group felt that the pain got worse with treatment.	22 (1)	⊕○○○ very low^{a,b}	No data were provided for this outcome. Results were presented narratively.

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; **RR:** risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

a. Downgraded twice because of high risk of bias within the included trial. The randomisation process was unclear and when participants entered the trial for a second or third episode, they were allocated to the alternative treatment from their original allocation. Although the trial authors described their method of blinding participants to the intervention, it is unclear how successful this was given that the TENS would give a tingling sensation and the sham TENS would not. There were also issues around selective reporting of outcomes and a lack of clarity around allocation of each pain episode to a treatment arm.

b. Downgraded once due to imprecision from a low number of participants and events.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Please refer to the glossary for the explanation of clinical terms ([Appendix 1](#)).

Sickle cell disease (SCD) encompasses a host of genetically inherited disorders in which red blood cells become increasingly deformed and friable, causing vaso-occlusion and haemolysis. This disease is one of the most common, severe, single gene mutation (monogenic) disorders ([Weatherall 2001](#)).

The disease is most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa, affecting an estimated 230,000 children born regionally every year - accounting for 80% of the total global incidence ([David 2010](#)). In the USA, it affects around 100,000 people, predominantly those of African descent. The disease occurs in about one in every 500 African-American births and one in every 1000 to 1400 Hispanic-American births. Approximately two million Americans, or one in 12 African Americans, carry the sickle cell allele ([WHO 2015](#)). This geographical predominance corresponds to an adaptive advantage: heterozygous carriers (sickle cell trait) are naturally resistant to infection by the endemic *Plasmodium falciparum* (*P falciparum*) malarial parasite ([Barbedo 1974](#)).

The vaso-occlusive crisis (VOC) is the hallmark of the disease and is often unpredictable, varies in intensity, duration, location and severity, and can be precipitated by known and unknown factors ([Ballas 2005](#)). Vaso-occlusive pain episodes are the most common cause of recurrent morbidity, hospital admissions and work or school absenteeism in people with SCD ([Platt 1991](#)). Approximately 90% of hospital admissions of people with SCD are for treating acute pain ([Brozovic 1987](#)). Hypoxia, dehydration, acidosis, cold exposure and strenuous exercise also can lead to sickling of red blood cells leading to an acute painful episode.

Nociceptive sickle cell pain may be acute recurrent painful crises, chronic pain syndromes and neuropathic pain. The acute painful crisis evolves through prodromal, initial, established and resolving phases ([Ballas 2012](#)). Chronic sickle cell pain may be due to avascular necrosis and leg ulcers or intractable pain without any obvious signs. Chronic pain is usually associated with emotional distress, behavioural dysfunction, family stress, financial concern, frequent visits to healthcare providers, heavy use of analgesic medications and fear ([Ballas 2005](#)).

Treatment aims for SCD are to relieve pain, prevent infections and manage complications ([Stinson 2003](#)). Despite being the main source of discomfort for people with SCD, therapies for pain crises are not definitive. Pharmacotherapies involve opioids, non-opioids and adjuvants. Non-opioids (e.g. acetaminophen, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) tramadol and corticosteroids) have a 'ceiling effect' beyond which they are no longer effective, and NSAIDs and corticosteroids have well-known complications such as haemostasis, acute renal failure, congestive heart failure when overused ([Niscola 2009](#)). Thus opioids are frequently employed, as they have fewer systemic effects. However, their use is plagued with reports of addiction, tolerance and drug-seeking behaviour ([Neville 2011](#)). Moreover, opioids may contribute to the development of acute chest syndrome during an acute sickle cell pain crisis ([Buchanan 2005](#)).

These factors have motivated clinicians and researchers worldwide to embrace a multidisciplinary approach towards pain management in people with SCD, with a focus on including non-pharmacological interventions. According to the recommendations of the American Pain Society, pharmacological treatments for SCD should be complimented by psychological, behavioral, and physical modalities ([American Pain Society Guidelines 1999](#)).

Description of the intervention

As defined by the American Physical Therapy Association, TENS is the application of electrical stimulation to the skin for pain control. It is non-invasive, inexpensive, safe, and easy to use; a small battery-powered device applies an electric current via two or more non-invasive skin electrodes to stimulate underlying nerves and thus reduce pain perception. It can be applied with different frequencies, varying from low (< 10 Hz) to high (> 50 Hz). Intensity can also vary with low-intensity stimulation producing a sensation alone, while high-intensity stimulation triggers muscle contraction, and hence movement. Low-frequency TENS is usually given at high-intensity (producing motor contraction and sensation), while high-frequency TENS is given at lower intensities (producing both sensation and muscle contraction) ([DeSantana 2008](#)). Conventional TENS has a high-stimulation frequency (40 Hz to 150 Hz) and low intensity between 10 mA to 30 mA. The pulse duration is short (up to 50 microseconds). The onset of analgesia with this setup is virtually immediate. Pain relief lasts while the stimulus is turned on, but it usually abates when the stimulation stops. In acupuncture like settings, the TENS unit delivers low frequency stimulus trains at 1 Hz to 10 Hz, at a high stimulus intensity, close to the tolerance limit of the individual. This method is uncomfortable and is often considered for those who do not respond to conventional TENS. Pulsed (burst) TENS uses low-intensity stimuli firing in high-frequency bursts, but does not have any added advantage over the conventional method.

Over the last 40 years, TENS has been evaluated for the management of pain in numerous conditions, including fibromyalgia ([Sunshine 1996](#)) rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, post-caesarean pain, lower back pain ([Milne 2004](#)) neck pain and numerous other causes. While reviews report that evidence on the efficacy of TENS is inconclusive, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies implicate central pain signal modulation indicating a central action ([Kocyigit 2012](#)). There are contraindications for the use of TENS. These include use during pregnancy, as it may induce premature labour, as well as application over the carotid sinuses, due to the risk of acute hypotension through a vasovagal reflex. In addition to these, it should not be placed over the anterior neck, because laryngospasm due to laryngeal muscle contraction may occur, the electrodes should not be placed in an area of sensory impairment, where the possibility of burns exists and a TENS unit should be used cautiously in individuals with a spinal cord stimulator or an intrathecal pump.

How the intervention might work

A variety of mechanisms for the analgesic action of TENS have been suggested, including presynaptic inhibition in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord, endogenous pain control via endorphins, and direct inhibition of nerve excitation and restoration of afferent input ([Kaye 2015](#)). These produce a host of responses, including sensation, movement (muscle contraction), and pain relief. In

people with SCD, vaso-occlusion leads to secondary tissue injury which generates several major pain mediators like interleukin-1, bradykinin which in turn sensitise peripheral nerve endings and facilitate the transmission of painful stimuli along A- δ and C fibres that reach the cerebral cortex via the spinal cord and the thalamus (Ballas 2005). This partly corresponds to the 'gate control theory' (Melzack 1965) for the mechanism of analgesia produced by TENS where the 'open gate' between C fibres and T cells which allow pain transmission centrally is closed by the electrical stimulation to the skin provided by the TENS instrument.

Why it is important to do this review

Over recent years, although considerable knowledge has been gained on the pathophysiological mechanisms of pain and the pharmacogenetics of analgesics (including opioids) there has been not much progress in the clinical management of sickle cell pain. Many adults with SCD still face accusations, assumptions and disbelief about their painful condition which is often wrongly perceived by some healthcare providers as drug-seeking behaviour (Ballas 2014). Mismanagement of pain in SCD may lead to serious psychosocial and physiological consequences, such as depression, low self esteem, anxiety and reduced participation in social activities, resulting in chronic pain interspersed with episodes of acute exacerbations (Smith 2005). Hence, organisations such as the American Pain Society recommended that pharmacologic treatment for SCD should be complemented by complementary and alternative medicine.

Cochrane Reviews on TENS for specific chronic pain conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, have suggested that TENS is more effective than placebo (sham) TENS, although methodological weaknesses in randomised controlled trials (RCTs) have sometimes hindered definitive conclusions (Bennett 2011; Brosseau 2003; Johnson 2010; Rutjes 2009). Studies carried out on the effect of TENS on neck pain suggested that active TENS may be more effective than placebo TENS (Kroeling 2013). A systematic review on the effect of TENS on cancer pain in adults suggested bone pain on movement may improve in a cancer population on application of TENS, but most of the results remained inconclusive due to a limited number of RCTs included in the review (Hurlow 2012).

Most reviews of TENS therapy are inconclusive at present, which is why a standardised, rigorous search and a Cochrane Review are required in this disease area. This issue is further compounded by the practical need to manage the acute pain crises, as well as chronic pain conditions, experienced by millions of people with SCD worldwide. Current pharmacological therapies produce too many unacceptable side effects, and as already stated, recommendations encourage the use of non-pharmacological methods in SCD pain management. A Cochrane Review of the current evidence regarding the effectiveness of TENS as a complementary therapy for managing pain in people with SCD will allow health professionals and researchers make informed decisions about the use of this treatment.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the benefits and harms of TENS for managing pain in people with SCD who experience pain crises or chronic pain (or both).

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We planned to include RCTs and quasi-RCTs (if sufficient evidence was provided to demonstrate that the treatment and control groups are similar at baseline).

In reference to cross-over trials, as we were currently unaware of the long-term effects of these interventions, we were unable to determine whether the effects of the first intervention will interfere with those of the second. In order to avoid introducing this bias into the analysis, we planned to include only first-arm data from cross-over trials, when available.

Types of participants

People with known SCD (SS, SC, $S\beta^+$ and $S\beta^0$, proven by electrophoresis and sickle solubility test, with family studies or DNA tests as appropriate) of all ages and both sexes, in any setting.

Types of interventions

We included all standard modes of TENS, biphasic or monophasic electrical current delivered in pulses in high intensity or high frequency, low intensity or low frequency, or other standard modes that produce perceptible sensation at the area of application. We excluded other modes of electrotherapy, e.g. TENS delivered in barely perceptible intensity.

Eligible comparisons are:

- TENS with conventional treatment (e.g. analgesics) versus conventional treatment alone;
- TENS versus placebo (sham TENS);
- TENS versus other non-pharmacological modalities for managing pain.

We did not plan to compare different intensities and frequencies of TENS.

Placebo (sham TENS) devices may look exactly the same as active TENS devices, but are deactivated and produce no current or may produce a brief period of stimulation at the beginning which fades out later. Due to the lack of perceptible stimulation in sham TENS, the blinding of participants to the mode of treatment is almost impossible (Sluka 2013) and this represents a risk of bias to all sham-controlled trials of TENS (Gibson 2015).

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

1. Pain relief *
2. Pain intensity (as assessed by visual analogue pain scale score (VAS) or other validated assessment tools for measuring pain intensity during the use of TENS)
3. Frequency of pain episodes

* We aimed to present data at two to four weeks and four weeks post intervention. For long-term usage (e.g. for a period of one month or more) we planned to consider the outcome measures up to three months. We also considered pain relief as moderate (at least 30%

pain relief over baseline) or substantial (at least 50% pain relief over baseline) as defined by IMMPACT guidelines (Dworkin 2008).

Secondary outcomes

1. Changes in consumption of analgesic and opioids during pain episodes
2. Changes in quality of life (QoL) (as measured by a validated scale)
3. Ability to cope with the activities of daily living (ADL)
4. Adverse effects of the intervention

Search methods for identification of studies

We searched for all relevant published and unpublished trials without restrictions on language, year or publication status.

Electronic searches

The Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group's Information Specialist conducted a search of the Group's Cystic Fibrosis Trials Register for relevant trials using the following terms: (sickle cell OR (haemoglobinopathies AND general)) AND TENS).

The Haemoglobinopathies Trials Register is compiled from electronic searches of the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (updated each new issue of the Cochrane Library) and weekly searches of MEDLINE. Unpublished work is identified by searching the abstract books of five major conferences: the European Haematology Association conference; the American Society of Hematology conference; the British Society for Haematology Annual Scientific Meeting; the Caribbean Health Research Council Meetings; and the National Sickle Cell Disease Program Annual Meeting. For full details of all searching activities for the register, please see the relevant section of the Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group's [website](#).

Date of the most recent search of the Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group's Haemoglobinopathies Trials Register: 26 February 2020.

We searched the following databases (Appendix 2):

- PubMed (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed, 1946 to 04 April 2017);
- Embase Ovid (1974 to 16 October 2017).

In addition, we also searched the following trial registries and other resources (Appendix 2):

- US National Institutes of Health Ongoing Trials Register, ClinicalTrials.gov (clinicaltrials.gov); searched on 04 September 2017);
- International Standard Randomised Controlled Trials Number (www.isrctn.com); searched on 04 September 2017);
- World Health Organisation International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (apps.who.int/trialsearch); searched on 04 September 2017);
- Google Scholar (scholar.google.co.uk); searched on 04 September 2017).

Regarding our use of Google Scholar, we performed a Google Scholar Advanced search, sorted the results based on relevance, and screened the first 100 search results for relevant trials. For

details of our search strategies, please refer to the appendices (Appendix 2).

Searching other resources

Reference lists

We checked the bibliography of the included trial for further references to relevant trials. We also searched research papers which cannot be directly included in this review (observational studies, systematic and narrative reviews, conference reports, etc.) for the citations of relevant trials which may have been eligible for inclusion. These papers were then sought and assessed for possible inclusion in the review.

Authors and organisations

We contacted the trial authors who have conducted prominent research in the relevant field regarding their ongoing trials or other relevant papers which may be eligible for inclusion. We contacted the following organisations for further information:

- NCCIH formerly known as NCCAM;
- Foundation for Alternative and Integrative Medicine;
- American Alternative Medical Association;
- The Complementary and Natural Healthcare Council;
- International Alternative Medical Association;
- The Association for Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback (formerly the Biofeedback Society of America).

Grey literature

Regarding grey literature, research has shown that published studies often overestimate outcomes, compared to grey literature articles (Hopewell 2007). Moreover, exclusion of grey literature can result in systematic error, thus seriously threatening the validity of a systematic review (McAuley 2000). Therefore, to avoid this risk of publication bias, we searched grey literature databases in our attempt to identify relevant trials and authors from conference proceedings. We searched the following databases (recommended in the *Cochrane Handbook For Systematic Reviews of Interventions*) for unpublished reports or articles which may be appropriate for inclusion in this systematic review (Higgins 2011a):

- OpenGrey (www.opengrey.eu); searched on 04 September 2017);
- PsychEXTRA (www.apa.org/psyextra); searched on 04 September 2017);
- the Grey Literature Report (<http://greyLit.org>); searched on 04 September 2017);
- the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (www.ahrq.gov); searched on 04 September 2017);
- MedNar (<http://mednar.com/mednar/desktop/en/search.html>); searched on 04 September 2017).

For details of our search strategies, please refer to the appendices (Appendix 2).

Data collection and analysis

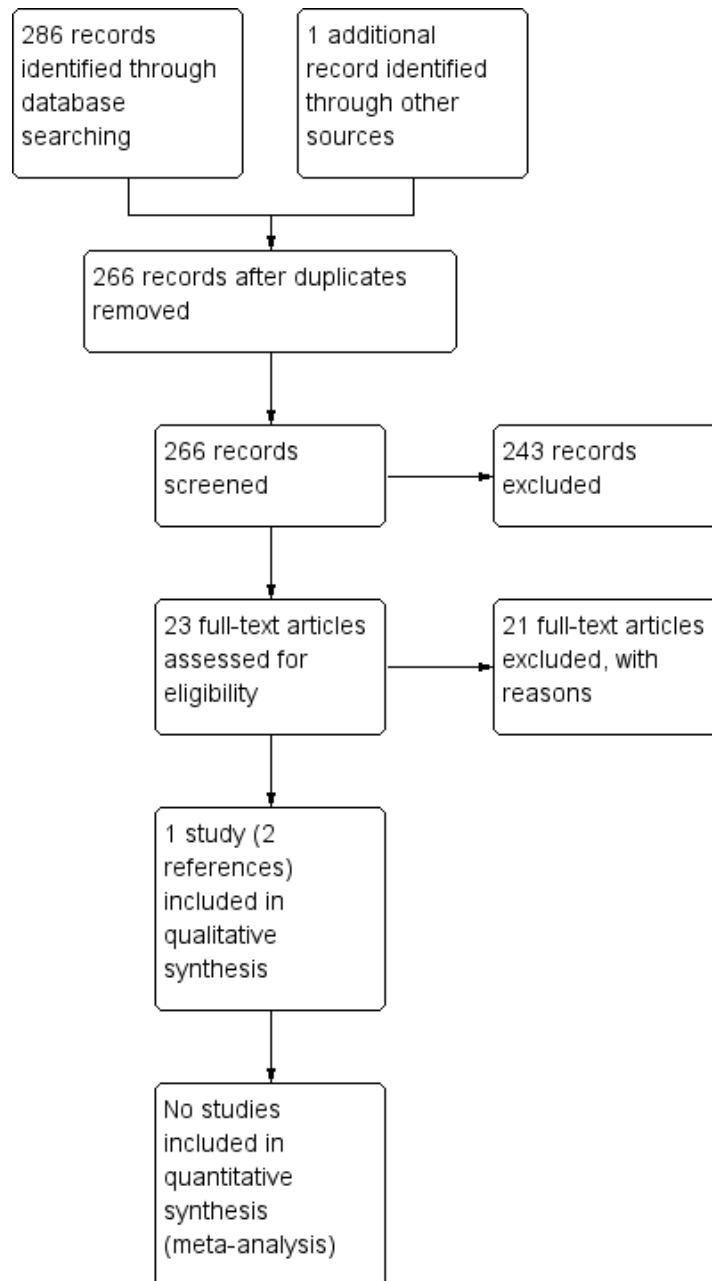
Selection of studies

Two review authors (SP, MG) independently assessed the eligibility of the trials identified by the literature searches by completing a trial selection form that was designed in accordance with the inclusion criteria. Each author independently evaluated each title

for inclusion. If we did not find the relevant information in the abstract, we tried to retrieve the relevant full text, report(s). Both authors approved the inclusion of the trial in the review. In the case of any discrepancy related to eligibility, a third author (SKB) would have arbitrated, however, no such discrepancy occurred.

We tabulated the excluded trials under 'Characteristics of excluded studies' and gave reasons for the exclusion. The review authors were not blinded to the identity of the trial authors, institutions or trial results during their assessments. We also produced a PRISMA chart to illustrate the trial selection process (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Data extraction and management

Two review authors (SP, SM) independently and simultaneously extracted data from the selected articles and this was verified by two other review authors with an aim to resolve any disagreements by discussion and consensus.

We extracted data using a standardised, pre-tested data extraction form. The review authors designed the data extraction form

together and pilot tested it using a sample RCT and a quasi-RCT to ensure practical functionality.

We extracted the following information from the included trial.

1. Trial characteristics and source

- Trial identifier (ID) - created by the review author
- Report ID - created by the review author

- Citation
- Contact details

2. Methodology

- Trial design
- Trial time and duration
- Setting
- Randomisation
- Allocation sequence concealment
- Type of blinding used
- Concerns about bias
- Intention-to-treat analysis

3. Participants

- Total number
- Eligibility criteria
- Age and gender of participants

4. Interventions (TENS and variants)

- Total number of intervention groups

For each intervention and comparison group of interest

- Electrode position
- Professional discipline of the clinician delivering TENS
- Frequency and intensity of the electrical current applied through the TENS device
- Frequency of administration
- Duration of administration
- Co-intervention(s)

5. Outcome measures

- Outcome definition
- Units of measurement (if relevant)
- For scales, state upper and lower limits, and the interpretation of the scale

6. Results

- Number of participants allocated to each intervention group

For each outcome of interest

- Sample size
- Missing participants
- Summary data for each intervention group (mean and standard deviation (SD) for continuous data, 2 x 2 contingency table for dichotomous data, etc.)

We had obtained two reports of the same trial by the same authors. However, since the outcomes were the same in both, we considered the later report.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (RD, SM) independently assessed the risk of bias of the included trial by using the criteria outlined in chapter 8 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011b).

We assessed each trial according to the following six components.

1. Random sequence generation (selection bias)
2. Allocation concealment (selection bias)
3. Masking (blinding) of participants and personnel (performance bias), and masking of outcome assessor.
4. Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) through withdrawals, dropouts and protocol deviations; and
5. Selective reporting bias
6. Other bias

We also assessed for any other sources of bias as reported in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (bias related to the specific trial design, early or abrupt end of trials, fraudulent trials) (Higgins 2011b). For each of the mentioned components, we assigned judgements of either low, unclear or high risk of bias.

We recorded the results in the standard table provided in the Review Manager software (RevMan 2014), and summarised the findings in a 'Risk of bias' table or graph. We resolved all concerns or issues by discussion with a third review author (ALA). We also addressed the implications of the 'Risk of bias' assessment in the discussion section.

Measures of treatment effect

For future updates of this review, if we include more trials, we plan to analyse and present dichotomous data (e.g. improvement in pain rating, analgesic usage, and overall satisfaction with TENS) using the risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We will report adverse effects of the intervention with 99% CIs to avoid errors due to multiple statistical testing. We will analyse continuous data (e.g. pain scores) using the mean difference (MD) and 95% CIs. We will also calculate the standardised MD (SMD) if different scales of measurement have been used.

We will present count data (e.g. frequency of pain episodes) as the MD, by comparing the difference in the mean number of events in the intervention group as compared to the control group and present them as rate ratio with 95% CI in case of rare events.

If we identify trials with multiple treatment arms, we will only include those treatment arms whose parameters are minimally different from the other included trials.

In this current version of the review, since no meta-analyses were possible, we have presented a narrative summary.

Unit of analysis issues

We planned to use individuals with SCD as the unit of analysis in this review.

Regarding cross-over trials, as we are currently unaware of the long-term effects of these interventions, we are unable to determine whether the effects of the first intervention will interfere with those of the second. In order to avoid introducing this bias into the analysis, we aimed only to include first-arm data from cross-over trials, when available. The included trial did not present first-arm data and we were unable to analyse any data from this trial, also whilst reporting on 22 participants, data on 60 treatment episodes were presented (30 for each treatment group). We have therefore only reported on the included trial in a narrative way.

For future updates, we intend to report any included cluster-randomised trials separately.

Dealing with missing data

We contacted the trial authors and requested access to the missing data regarding methods, participants, interventions and outcomes. The lead investigator on the included trial provided the original protocol (Wang 1988).

Assessment of heterogeneity

For future updates, if more trials are included in the review, in order to deal with clinical heterogeneity, we will pool trials that examine similar interventions. We will perform separate analyses for TENS compared to conventional treatment and TENS compared to placebo TENS or other non-pharmacological treatment. We will use the χ^2 test for assessing heterogeneity (significance level: $P < 0.1$). We will quantify the degree of heterogeneity using the I^2 statistic (Deeks 2008). The guidelines for interpretation of the I^2 values will be as follows.

- 0% to 40% indicates unimportant levels of heterogeneity
- 30% to 60% indicates moderate heterogeneity
- 50% to 90% indicates substantial heterogeneity
- 75% to 100% indicates considerable heterogeneity

We will also consider a visual inspection of the forest plot to identify whether CIs overlap.

Assessment of reporting biases

For the included trial, we compared the protocol provided by the author with the published report (Wang 1988). We also requested and obtained the raw data for comparison with the published data. However, the raw data did not provide us with either the baseline pain score or the SD. In the absence of any other eligible trial, we could not impute the SD, hence we were unable to conduct any paired analysis.

Although this version of the review does not include trials from the grey literature, we do anticipate that these may be included in future updates. Therefore, it is particularly important for us to conduct an assessment of publication bias. For future updates, if we identify at least 10 trials for inclusion in a meta-analysis, we will explore potential publication bias by generating a funnel plot and performing Egger's test to determine the degree of asymmetry (Egger 1997). If the included trials differ in sample size then we will visually inspect the funnel plots to explore the possibility of reporting biases. We will interpret the results of Egger's test cautiously due to the presence of many limitations in quantifying possible reporting biases (Moore 2008). We will address the implications of the publication bias assessment on the review findings in the discussion section.

Data synthesis

We synthesised the quantitative data compiled using the data extraction form but did not undertake any meta-analyses due to issues of the trial design and reporting. We will calculate the I^2 statistic to determine statistical heterogeneity, and thus determine whether we will use a fixed-effect model (unimportant heterogeneity), or a random-effects model (at least moderate heterogeneity) for the meta-analysis (DerSimonian 1986). The results of the meta-analysis will be reported as pooled effect

estimates, stated with 95% CIs and illustrated graphically in a forest plot.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

In future, if we identify substantial (or higher) statistical heterogeneity we plan the following subgroup analysis investigating the possible effect of TENS based on:

- age groups (below 18 years of age, 18 years and over);
- gender (male, female);
- stimulation parameters (e.g. high stimulation frequency with low intensity, low frequency with a high stimulus intensity);
- frequency of administration of TENS (e.g. daily or not on a daily basis);
- duration of treatment with TENS (e.g. 30-minute sessions and under or more than 30 minutes).

Sensitivity analysis

If appropriate we will assess the robustness of our findings by performing sensitivity analyses according to Cochrane recommendations (Deeks 2011). If there are sufficient comparable trials, i.e. 10 or more, we will perform sensitivity analyses to study the effect of excluding trials with high risks of bias due to inadequate allocation of concealment, blinding, randomisation method or level of dropouts. Furthermore, we will also consider the impact of using a fixed-effect model compared to a random-effects model.

Summary of findings table

Even though there are limited data available from the included trial (with a high risk of bias across several domains), we have produced a summary of findings table (Summary of findings for the main comparison).

We have used the GRADE approach to create a 'Summary of findings' table, as suggested in chapters 11 and 12 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Schünemann 2011a; Schünemann 2011b). The table presents the trial population and setting, the type of intervention and control group, the outcome measures listed below and an assessment of the evidence quality (as measured by the GRADE approach).

We used the GRADE approach to rate the quality of the evidence as 'high', 'moderate', 'low', or 'very low' using the five GRADE considerations.

1. Risk of bias: serious or very serious
2. Inconsistency: serious or very serious
3. Indirectness: serious or very serious
4. Imprecision: serious or very serious
5. Publication bias: likely or very likely

We generated a 'Summary of findings' table for the 'TENS compared to placebo' comparison with the following outcomes (if data available). For future updates, if more comparisons are included, we plan to produce multiple tables.

- Pain relief
- Pain intensity as assessed by VAS or any other validated pain score

- Frequency of pain episodes
- Changes in consumption of analgesics and opioids during pain episodes
- Changes in QoL (as measured by a validated scale)
- Changes in ability to cope with the ADL
- Adverse effects of the intervention

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

In the search from the Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group's Haemoglobinopathies Trials Register, the Group's Information Specialist identified two references, both pertained to the same trial. We further identified eight references from a search of PubMed; 98 references from Google Scholar (Advanced Search), one reference from a Clinical Trials Registry; eight references from a search of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) database; and 180 references from a search of MedNar. We identified no relevant references from searches of online trial registries.

As illustrated in an additional figure, after removing duplicates, we screened 266 references (Title/Abstract), of which we excluded 243 references (Figure 1). We reviewed the full texts of 23 remaining references and excluded 21 trials and included one trial (two references) (Wang 1988).

Included studies

We included one trial in this review (Wang 1988).

Study design

The included trial was a double-blind RCT; it was conducted in St. Jude Children's Research Hospital (SJCRH), University of Tennessee, Memphis, USA and approved by the Human Subjects Committee at SJHCRH. The trial objective was to assess the efficacy of TENS for managing pain in people with SCD. The trial was concluded after completion of 60 episodes of treatment (22 participants). The trial was described as cross-over; however, at the first visit, participants were stratified on a self-reported pain severity score (four categories) and randomised to treatment or control (within these blocks), subsequent pain crises of the same severity in a participant led to cross-over by giving the opposite regimen of the previous one, whereas for those experiencing an episode of a different severity, it is not clear from the paper whether these were re-randomised or given the alternate treatment (regardless of pain grade).

Participants

22 people with SCD (20 Hb SS, 1 Hb SC, 1 Hb Sβ⁰ thalassaemia) were included in this RCT. The age of the participants was between 12 to 27 years, with a median age of 17.5 years. Out of the 22 participants, 12 were female.

During initiation, participants were stratified into four groups according to pain severity grade based on their pain score rating (visual analogue scale from 0 to 10, with 10 being the severest pain the participant had ever experienced), relief from analgesic and the need for hospitalisations. If participants had pain at multiple sites, the site with the maximum pain was taken into consideration.

Following allocation of treatment group, the assigned treatment (either TENS or sham TENS) was initiated and continued for at least four hours. In the TENS group, at the one-hour time point, there was one missing response regarding improvement in pain rating and at the four-hour time point there were three missing responses. The control group (sham TENS) had only two missing responses at the end of four hours. At the end of the trial period, four responses were missing from the TENS group and five were missing from the placebo group regarding overall value of TENS.

Interventions

The intervention device was a battery-powered Mentor 100 Dual Channel TENS apparatus (Mentor Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn.) using electrical impulses. The rate and width of each electrical impulse, along with the amplitude, was adjustable. The distal electrode was applied at the area of maximum pain within each painful area or over a trigger point in the involved area as indicated on a reference map of pain pathways (TENS Chart, Med General, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.). If the pain was confined to an extremity or small area, the proximal electrode was placed over a trigger point or along a pain pathway within the involved dermatome. If the pain was reported in the back, chest or abdomen, the electrode was placed over the paravertebral dorsal nerve root corresponding to the pain dermatome(s). The TENS unit was switched on only after randomisation. If the participant was allocated to the TENS group then the settings were set at the original levels while for control it was set at zero. In order to ensure blinding for both the participant and the assessor, the assistant covered the machine's indicator light and control with tape.

Outcomes

Outcomes included change in pain rating (VAS) after one hour and four hours of either intervention or sham treatment. Other outcomes analysed were the use of analgesics up to one hour and up to four hours, as well as the participant's assessment of the overall value of TENS. Adverse outcomes were reported.

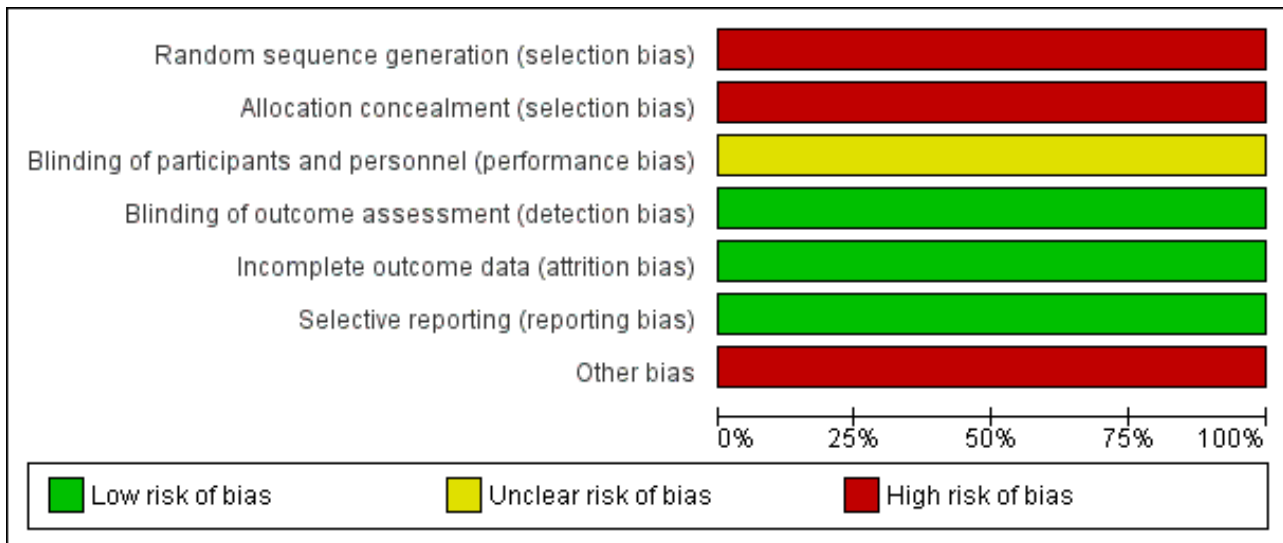
Excluded studies

Trials were excluded at the full-text stage if they did not match the inclusion criteria, or if they matched specific exclusion criteria. Reasons for exclusion were as follows: 14 articles did not describe RCTs or quasi-RCTs; five articles did not include TENS among the interventions tested; and three trials did not use an experimental study design.

Risk of bias in included studies

Please refer to the risk of bias graph, where we have included our judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.



Allocation

Sequence generation

The trial authors reported that when a participant entered the trial, stratification by four severity 'grades', was performed. Randomisation was carried out by an assistant using "randomisation cards", but it was not clear how the randomisation sequence was generated. It was reported that if individuals returned for a subsequent visit and were assessed as having the same severity grade of pain, then the participant was automatically crossed over to the alternative treatment group. It is not clear from the paper whether participants returning with a different severity grade of pain, were re-randomised or given the alternate treatment (regardless of pain grade). We have therefore assessed the trial as having a high risk of bias for this domain.

Allocation concealment

The double-blind randomisation was carried out by an 'assistant', using randomisation cards for each severity grade. We have therefore assessed the trial as having a high risk of bias for this domain.

Blinding

Participants and personnel

If the participant was assigned to 'TENS', the assistant reset the amplitude settings on the TENS device to their original levels. If the card indicated 'placebo', the settings were left at zero. The assistant covered the machine's indicator light and control with tape so that the participant remained unaware about the assignment. However, the assistant who was doing the allocation was also performing the intervention (resetting the TENS machine). Therefore, we assessed this domain as having an unclear risk of bias.

Outcome assessor

The assistant covered the machine's indicator light and control with tape so that the investigator remained unaware about the

assignment. We therefore assessed this domain as having a low risk of bias.

Incomplete outcome data

From the available data there was a less than 15% attrition rate among the participants. Therefore, we consider attrition bias to be of low risk.

Selective reporting

The trial protocol was supplied on request from the authors. Some outcome variables reported in the protocol (days of hospitalisation, days of missed school or work) are not reported in the final results, leading to selective reporting. Based on the largely null outcomes reported we assume that reporting of these missing outcomes may not have affected the conclusion about efficacy of TENS in managing pain in people with SCD. Thus we regarded that the risk of bias due to selective reporting was low.

Other potential sources of bias

The included trial is at a high risk for other potential sources of bias. The number of participants allocated to the control and intervention groups are not clearly stated. Although the trial is of cross-over design, the number of participants crossed over during the trial is also not clearly stated. The unit of analysis in the trial is the pain episode rather than individual participant; whereas the analysis has been done in the terms of participants, making the statements conflicting.

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)

The included trial compared TENS with placebo (sham) TENS. Prior to randomisation of the participants the TENS machine was turned on to produce a tingling sensation followed by a mild discomfort when the amplitude was then reduced. Later, after randomisation, participants receiving the intervention received TENS within the recommended range (approximately 100 Hz pulses per second and the pulse width at 30 ps) while for those assigned to placebo the

setting of the machine was turned to zero. To maintain participant blinding, they were briefed that a tingling sensation may or may not be felt.

The included cross-over trial did not present first-arm data and we were unable to analyse any data from this trial, also whilst reporting on 22 participants, data on 60 treatment episodes were presented (30 for each treatment group). We have therefore only provided a narrative report.

The quality of the evidence has been graded for those outcomes included in the summary of findings table. For the definitions of these gradings, please refer to the summary of findings tables ([Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)).

Primary outcomes

1. Pain relief

We aimed to present data at two to four weeks and after four weeks post intervention. For long-term usage (e.g. for a period of at least one month) we planned to consider the outcome measures up to three months. We also considered pain relief as moderate (at least 30% pain relief over baseline) or substantial (at least 50% pain relief over baseline) as defined by IMMPACT guidelines ([Dworkin 2008](#))

Our included trial did not report pain relief at two to four weeks post intervention, there was also no long-term usage reported ([Wang 1988](#)).

2. Pain intensity

The included trial recorded pain intensity by VAS at one and four hours post intervention ([Wang 1988](#)). No significant changes in the pain intensity was noted between the TENS and placebo group at the end of one hour ($P = 0.30$) and four hours ($P = 0.69$) (very low-quality evidence).

3. Frequency of pain episodes

The unit of analysis was the pain crisis in a participant in this trial. More than one pain crisis in a participant was treated as an independent episode for analysis, hence the frequency of pain episodes were not reported in the included trial.

Secondary outcomes

1. Changes in consumption of analgesic and opioids during pain episodes

It was stated in the trial report that "the two groups were similar in analgesic usage. Twelve patients (20%) required narcotic analgesics before the 1-hour rating with no significant difference between placebo (25%) and TENS (14%) ($X^2 = 1.07$, $P = 0.30$). Thirty-eight patients (63% required pain medication before the 4-hour rating, again with no significant difference between placebo (66%) and TENS (61%) ($X^2 = 0.16$, $p = 0.69$)". We graded this as very-low quality evidence.

2. Changes in QoL (as measured by a validated scale)

The included trial did not assess QoL using a validated scale. Only a subjective overall feeling of satisfaction with the intervention was reported and it was mainly related to the pain.

3. Ability to cope with the ADL

This was not assessed and not reported in the included trial.

4. Adverse effects of the intervention

Although one case of itching was reported in the TENS group in the included trial, the site and nature of itching was not clearly stated. Hence, it cannot be clearly attributed to adverse effect of TENS. Two people in the sham TENS group felt the intervention increased the pain. We graded this as very-low quality evidence.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

Considering the methodological deficiencies of the single included trial, we conclude the evidence level to be of very low quality, due to this, the true effect could be substantially different from that reported. There was no evidence of differences between TENS and sham TENS groups when they rated their pain on a VAS. There was also no evidence of a difference in analgesic use between the two intervention groups. No clear evidence of the adverse effects of TENS were identified. We had planned to assess pain relief at two and four weeks post intervention, however, there was no provision in the research design of the included trial to provide such information. Similarly, as part of our secondary outcomes, we wanted to include changes in QoL (assessed by a validated scale) and ADL, neither of which were assessed in the included trial. Therefore, we are uncertain whether TENS improves overall satisfactions compared to sham TENS (very low-quality evidence).

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

During the search, we found that there was a scarcity of RCTs using TENS for managing pain in people with SCD. Only one trial was identified. The trial included people diagnosed with SCD aged from 12 to 27 years. The quality of evidence of the trial was judged to be very low due to both methodological deficiencies and incomplete reporting. The trial evaluated one of our primary outcomes, pain intensity during intervention with TENS. However, other primary outcomes of this review, pain relief at the end of two and four weeks as well as pain frequency during intervention was not reported in this trial. Only one of our secondary outcomes of analgesic usage was reported. The remaining secondary outcomes were not evaluated. Therefore, we can conclude that there is limited applicability of available evidence from the included trial for our review.

Quality of the evidence

Overall, the quality of the evidence was rated as very low across different outcomes according to GRADE methodology ([Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)). With only one included trial we cannot draw any robust conclusions in relation to the objectives of our review. The risk of bias assessments ranged from low to high. Random sequence generation and allocation concealment were judged to be of high risk due to incomplete information provided by the trial authors. Apart from these, other methodological limitations such as lack of paired data or first-arm data for the cross-over design, reporting of the analysis as a parallel design rather than a cross-over design, results in further lowering the quality of evidence.

However, the blinding of participants, personnel and outcome assessors was performed adequately. The missing responses were also less than 15%. Hence, performance, detection and attrition bias of the included trial is concluded to be of low risk.

Potential biases in the review process

We carried out a comprehensive search under the expert guidance of the Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Review Group, across various databases including grey literature and clinical trial registries. However, the search resulted in trials published mainly in the English language only.

Two review authors independently assessed the trials for inclusion and extracted data from the included trial using the standard data collection form. Two other authors also assessed the risk of bias of the included trial independently (with a third author as adjudicator if necessary). Thus we tried to minimise bias in trial selection, data collection, analysis and assessment of the risk of bias. In order to reduce other potential sources of bias we requested and received the raw data from the trial authors for further analysis.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Our search revealed very few systematic reviews and individual studies on the effect of non-pharmacological interventions for pain in SCD. However, TENS was not included in any one of them except the included trial. Thus, there is no scope for comparison with similar evidence.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

To date we could identify only one randomised controlled trial using transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for managing pain in people with sickle cell disease (SCD) and we are unable to conclude, with any confidence, that TENS is harmful or beneficial for managing pain in people with SCD.

Implications for research

The vaso-occlusive pain crises and chronic pain conditions are the most common cause of suffering of people with SCD. Apart from pharmacotherapy, which has got its own limitations, evidence is also sought for non-pharmacological interventions. TENS has been widely used as one of such interventions for pain relief in various conditions. The literature reviewed so far as well as the included trial in this review has shown no evidence of effect of TENS in managing pain in people with SCD. Although, the included trial has reported overall satisfaction with TENS among people with SCD, the quality of available evidence is judged to be of very low quality due to poor methodological and reporting issues. Future well-designed RCTs are required to assess the effect of TENS on managing pain in this population.

Earlier studies have shown that the presentation of SCD pain manifestations varies in different age groups. Children have been seen to have longer pain-free intervals than adults with SCD (Ballas 2012). Thus, to eliminate age as a confounding factor, further research on effect of TENS in managing pain in SCD should be analysed in subgroups related to age, e.g. among children and adults.

To date, research has shown that the methods to produce placebo or sham TENS do not produce the stimulation like the one produced by a standardised TENS machine. This makes the participant blinding ineffective if trial participants can identify the difference between the two (Sluka 2013). Further research may be justified in using a sham TENS machine that produces physical stimuli like a standardised TENS machine but does not produce any electrical impulse. Based on the recent advances in pathophysiology of acute painful crises in SCD (Ballas 2005), adequate analgesia along with other interventions for prevention of vaso-occlusion given at the prodromal phase may abort the pain crises (Ballas 2012). Therefore, future research of TENS for managing pain in SCD may focus on the prodromal phase.

Aside from changes in pain intensity and analgesic usage, outcome measures should also include pain relief in terms of moderate (30% above baseline) or substantial (50% above baseline) according to the IMMPACT guidelines (Dworkin 2008). The included trial has reported 'overall satisfaction' for TENS. In future, overall satisfaction effects should be measured using a standardised scale like Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC) or Acute Pain Management Service (APMS) which will be able to quantify the patient satisfaction making statistical inference possible. Assessment of effects of TENS on quality of life and activities of daily living should also be included in future research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank:

Winfred Wang for providing the original protocol to the included trial (Wang 1988);

Tracey Remington, Managing Editor, Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Review Group for providing guidance in drafting the protocol and review;

Sarah Nevitt, Group Statistician, Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Review Group for providing guidance in drafting the protocol;

Natalie Hall, Information Specialist, Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Review Group, for comments on the search strategy.

Ashma Krishnan, Statistician, Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Review Group, for her valuable guidance.

We are very grateful to Professor Datuk Dr Abdul Razzak, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Manipal Academy of Higher Education and Professor Dr Jaspal Singh Sahota, Chief Executive, Melaka - Manipal Medical College, Malaysia, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, for their constant support, constructive comments and encouragement in writing this protocol.

This project was supported by the National Institute for Health Research, via Cochrane Infrastructure funding to the Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group. The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Systematic Reviews Programme, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Wang 1988 {published data only}

* Wang WC, George SL, Wilimas JA. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation treatment of sickle cell pain crises. *Acta Hematologica* 1988;**80**(2):99-101. [CFGD Register: SC90A]

Wang WC, Parker LJ, George SL, Harber JR, Presbury GJ, Wilimas JA. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) treatment of sickle cell painful crisis. *Blood* 1985;**5** Suppl 1:67a. [Abstract no.: 154; CFGD Register: SC90b]

References to studies excluded from this review

Al-Dabbous 2014 {published data only}

Al-Dabbous IA, Al-Gafly AA, Al-Jam'a AH, Alqudaihi GA. The effectiveness of using modified transcutaneous spinal electroanalgesia on patients with acute sickle cell painful episode. *Bahrain Medical Bulletin* 2014;**36**(4):235-8.

Anie 2002 {published data only}

Anie K, Steptoe A, Ball S, Dick M, Smalling B. Coping and health service utilisation in a UK study of paediatric sickle cell pain. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 2002;**86**(5):325-9.

Ballas 2005 {published data only}

Ballas SK. Pain management of sickle cell disease. *Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America* 2005;**19**(5):785-802.

Ballas 2007 {published data only}

Ballas SK. Current issues in sickle cell pain and its management. *ASH Education Program Book* 2007;**2007**(1):97-105.

Elander 1996 {published data only}

Elander J, Midence K. A review of evidence about factors affecting quality of pain management in sickle cell disease. *Clinical Journal of Pain* 1996;**12**(3):180-93.

Ely 2008 {published data only}

Ely B, Dampier C, Brodecki D, O'Neal P. Attributes of pain in young children with sickle cell disease. *Journal of Pain* 2008;**9**(4):P20. [Abstract No: 177]

Homi 1981 {published data only}

Homi J. Towards safer anaesthesia in sickle cell states. Transcutaneous oxygen measurement?. *Anaesthesia* 1981;**36**(2):225-6.

Jacob 2001 {published data only}

Jacob E. Pain management in sickle cell disease. *Pain Management Nursing* 2001;**2**(4):121-31.

Johnson 2008 {published data only}

Johnson L, Carmona-Bayonas A, Tick L. Management of pain due to sickle cell disease. *Journal of Pain & Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy* 2008;**22**(1):51-4.

Myers 1999 {published data only}

Myers CD, Robinson ME, Guthrie TH, Lamp SP, Lottenberg R. Adjunctive approaches for sickle cell chronic pain. *Alternative Health Practitioner* 1999;**5**(3):203-12.

NHLBI 2002 {published data only}

National Heart Lung and Blood Institute. The management of sickle cell disease. www.nhlbi.nih.gov/files/docs/guidelines/sc_mngt.pdf (accessed 16 July 2019).

NHLBI 2014a {published data only}

National Heart Lung and Blood Institute. Evidence-based management of sickle cell disease, expert panel report, 2014: guide to recommendations. www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/evidence-based-management-sickle-cell-disease (accessed 16 July 2019).

NHLBI 2014b {published data only}

National Heart Lung and Blood Institute. The management of sickle cell disease complications. www.nhlbi.nih.gov/sites/default/files/media/docs/sickle-cell-disease-report%20200816_0.pdf (accessed 16 July 2019).

Pegelow 1992 {published data only}

Pegelow CH. Survey of pain management therapy provided for children with sickle cell disease. *Clinical Pediatrics* 1992;**31**(4):211-4.

Pollack 1991 {published data only}

Pollack CV, Sanders DY, Severance HW. Emergency department analgesia without narcotics for adults with acute sickle cell pain crisis: case reports and review of crisis management. *Journal of Emergency Medicine* 1991;**9**(9):445-52.

Rees 2003 {published data only}

Rees DC, Olujohungbe AD, Parker NE, Stephens AD, Telfer P, Wright J. Guidelines for the management of the acute painful crisis in sickle cell disease. *British Journal of Haematology* 2003;**120**(5):744-52.

Shapiro 1989 {published data only}

Shapiro, BS. The management of pain in sickle cell disease. *Pediatric Clinics of North America* 1989;**36**(4):1029-45.

Smith 2011 {published data only}

Smith WR, Jordan LB, Hassell KL. Frequently asked questions by hospitalists managing pain in adults with sickle cell disease. *Journal of Hospital Medicine* 2011;**6**(5):297-303. [DOI: [0.1002/jhm.933](https://doi.org/10.1002/jhm.933)]

Steinberg 2011 {published data only}

Steinberg MH. In the clinic. Sickle cell disease. annals.org/aim/fullarticle/747118/sickle-cell-disease (accessed 29 July 2019).

Stinson 2003 {published data only}

Stinson J, Naser B. Pain management in children with sickle cell disease. *Pediatric Drugs* 2003;**5**(4):229-41.

Zempsky 2010 {published data only}

Zempsky WT. Evaluation and treatment of sickle cell pain in the emergency department: paths to a better future. *Clinical Pediatric Emergency Medicine* 2010;**11**(4):265-73.

Additional references
American Pain Society Guidelines 1999

Benjamin LJ, Dampier CD, Jacox AK, Odesina V, Phoenix D, Shapiro, B, et al. Guideline for the management of acute and chronic pain in sickle-cell disease, APS clinical practice guidelines series, No. 1. American Pain Society 1999.

Ballas 2012

Ballas SK, Gupta K, Adams-Graves P. Sickle cell pain: a critical reappraisal. *Blood* 2012;**120**(18):3647-56.

Ballas 2014

Ballas SK. Pathophysiology and principles of management of the many faces of the acute vaso-occlusive crisis in patients with sickle cell disease. *European Journal of Haematology* 2014;**95**(2):113-23.

Barbedo 1974

Barbedo MM, McCurdy PR. Red cell life span in sickle cell trait. *Acta Haematologica* 1974;**51**(6):339-43.

Bennett 2011

Bennett MI, Hughes N, Johnson MI. Methodological quality in randomised controlled trials of transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation for pain: low fidelity may explain negative findings. *Pain* 2011;**152**(6):1226-32.

Brosseau 2003

Brosseau L, Yonge KA, Robinson V, Marchand S, Judd M, Wells G, et al. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in the hand. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2003, Issue 3. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD004377](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004377)]

Brozovic 1987

Brozovic M, Davies SC. Management of sickle cell disease. *Postgraduate Medical Journal* 1987;**63**:605-9.

Buchanan 2005

Buchanan ID, Woodward M, Reed GW. Opioid selection during sickle cell pain crisis and its impact on the development of acute chest syndrome. *Pediatric Blood & Cancer* 2005;**45**(5):716-24.

David 2010

Rees DC, Williams TN, Gladwin MT. Sickle-cell disease. *Lancet* 2010;**376**(9757):2018-31.

Deeks 2008

Deeks JJ, Altman DG, Bradburn MJ. Chapter 15: Statistical methods for examining heterogeneity and combining results from several studies in meta analysis. In: Egger M, Davey Smith G, Altman DG, editors(s). *Systematic Reviews in Health Care: Meta-Analysis in Context* 2nd ed.. onlinelibrary.wiley.com/

[doi/10.1002/9780470693926.ch15/summary](https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470693926.ch15/summary). BMJ Publishing Group, London, UK, (accessed 23 June 2016).

Deeks 2011

Deeks JJ, Higgins JP, Altman DG on behalf of the Cochrane Statistical Methods Group. Chapter 9: Analysing data and undertaking meta-analysis. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org 2011.

DerSimonian 1986

DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 1986;**7**(3):177-88.

DeSantana 2008

DeSantana JM, Santana-Filho VJ, Sluka KA. Modulation between high-and low-frequency transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation delays the development of analgesic tolerance in arthritic rats. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 2008;**89**(4):754-60.

Dworkin 2008

Dworkin RH, Turk DC, Wyrwich KW, Beaton D, Cleeland CS, Farrar JT, et al. Interpreting the clinical importance of treatment outcomes in chronic pain clinical trials: IMMPACT recommendations. *Journal of Pain* 2008;**9**(2):105-21.

Egger 1997

Egger M, Smith GD, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. *BMJ* 1997;**315**(7109):629-34.

Gibson 2015

Gibson W, Wand BM, O'Connell NE. Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) for neuropathic pain in adults. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 11. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD011976](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD011976)]

Higgins 2011a

Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Higgins 2011b

Higgins JP, Altman DG, Sterne JAC on behalf of the Cochrane Statistical Methods Group and the Cochrane Bias Methods Group, editor(s). Chapter 8: Assessing risk of bias in included studies. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*. Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011) The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Hopewell 2007

Hopewell S, McDonald S, Clarke M, Egger M. Grey literature in meta-analyses of randomised trials of health care interventions. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2007, Issue 2. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.MR000010.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.MR000010.pub3)]

Hurlow 2012

Hurlow A, Bennett MI, Robb KA, Johnson MI, Simpson KH, Oxberry SG. Transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation (TENS) for cancer pain in adults. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2012, Issue 3. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD006276.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD006276.pub3)]

Johnson 2010

Johnson MI, Walsh DM. Pain: continued uncertainty of TENS' effectiveness for pain relief. *Nature Reviews Rheumatology* 2010;**6**(6):314–6.

Kaye 2015

Vladimir K, Murray EB. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/325107> (accessed 23 June 2016).

Kocyigit 2012

Kocyigit F, Akalin E, Gezer NS, Orbay O, Kocyigit A, Ada E. Functional magnetic resonance imaging of the effects of low-frequency transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on central pain modulation: a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Clinical Journal of Pain* 2012;**28**(7):581–8.

Kroeling 2013

Kroeling P, Gross A, Graham N, Burnie SJ, Szeto G, Goldsmith CH, et al. Electrotherapy for neck pain. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 8. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD004251.pub5](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004251.pub5)]

McAuley 2000

McAuley L, Tugwell P, Moher D. Does the inclusion of grey literature influence estimates of intervention effectiveness reported in meta-analyses?. *Lancet* 2000;**356**(9237):1228–31.

Melzack 1965

Melzack R, Schechter Bayla. Itch and vibration. *Science* 1965;**147**(3661):1047–8.

Milne 2004

Milne S, Welch V, Brosseau L, Saginur M, Shea B, Tugwell P, et al. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) for chronic low-back pain. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2004, Issue 2. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD003008.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD003008.pub2)]

Moore 2008

Moore RA, Barden J, Derry S, McQuay HJ. Managing potential publication bias. *Systematic Reviews in Pain Research: Methodology Refined* 2008;**1**:15–23.

Neville 2011

Neville AK, Panepinto JA. Pharmacotherapy of sickle cell disease. World Health Organization 18th Expert Committee on the Selection and Use of Essential Medicines. 2011.

Niscola 2009

Niscola P, Sorrentino F, Scaramucci L, De Fabritiis P, Cianciulli P. Pain syndromes in sickle cell disease: an update. *Pain Medicine* 2009;**10**(3):470–80.

Platt 1991

Platt OS, Thorington BD, Brambilla DJ, Milner PF, Rosse WF, Vichinsky E, et al. Pain in sickle cell disease: rates and risk factors. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1991;**325**(1):11–6.

RevMan 2014 [Computer program]

The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager (RevMan). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Rutjes 2009

Rutjes AW, Nüesch E, Sterchi R, Kalichman L, Hendriks E, Osiri M, et al. Transcutaneous electrostimulation for osteoarthritis of the knee. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 4. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD002823.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD002823.pub2)]

Sluka 2013

Sluka KA, Bjordal JM, Marchand S, Rakel BA. What makes transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation work? Making sense of the mixed results in the clinical literature. *Physical Therapy* 2013;**93**(10):1397–402.

Smith 2005

Smith WR, Bovbjerg VE, Penberthy LT, McClish DK, Levenson JL, Roberts JD, et al. Understanding pain and improving management of sickle cell disease: the PiSCES study. *Journal of the National Medical Association* 2005;**97**(2):183–93.

Sunshine 1996

Sunshine W, Field TM, Quintino O, Fierro K, Kuhn C, Burman I, et al. Fibromyalgia benefits from massage therapy and transcutaneous electrical stimulation. *Journal of Clinical Rheumatology* 1996;**2**(1):18–22.

Weatherall 2001

Weatherall DJ, Clegg JB. Inherited haemoglobin disorders: an increasing global health problem. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 2001;**79**(8):704–12.

WHO 2015

World Health Organization. Genomicsresource centre. Genes and human disease monogenic diseases - sickle cell anaemia. www.who.int/genomics/public/geneticdiseases/en/index2.html. World Health Organisation, (accessed prior to 09 January 2017).

* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES
Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Wang 1988

Methods	Described as a randomised double blind cross-over trial. However, cross-over was only performed for those participants having a pain crisis of the same severity in their subsequent visit. It is unclear how participants, who returned with a different severity of pain, were allocated to treatment group.
Participants	22 people with SCD (12 female and 10 male). Age (12 to 27 years).
Interventions	TENS versus 'sham' TENS.
Outcomes	Pain ratings as assessed by the VAS, analgesic medication usage and overall patient evaluation.
Notes	The authors graded the participants into four groups according to the severity of pain and reported 60 treatment episodes for the 22 participants.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	<p>The trial authors reported that when a participant entered the trial, stratification by 4 severity 'grades', was performed. Randomisation was carried out by an assistant (page 100) using randomised cards, but it was not clear how the randomisation sequence was generated.</p> <p>It was reported that if individuals returned for a subsequent visit and were assessed as having the same severity grade of pain, then the participant was automatically crossed over to the alternative treatment group. It is not clear from the paper whether participants returning with a different severity grade of pain, were re-randomised or given the alternate treatment (regardless of pain grade).</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	The double-blind randomisation was carried out by an 'assistant', using randomisation cards for each severity grade.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	If a participant was assigned to the 'TENS' treatment, the assistant reset the TENS device to the original level. If the card read 'Placebo' then settings were left at zero. The assistant covered the machine's indicator light and control with tape so that the patient remained unaware about the assignment. The assistant who was doing the allocation was also performing the intervention (re-setting the TENS machine).
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The assistant covered the machine's indicator light and control with tape so that the patient and investigator remained unaware about the assignment.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	<p>The trial was concluded and data analysed when 60 trials were completed. In some of the tables, missing responses caused the total to be below 60.</p> <p>From the available data there was less than 15% attrition rate among the participants.</p>
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The protocol was acquired from the authors on request. Certain outcome variables reported in the protocol, such as, days of hospitalisation, days of missed school or work, were not reported in the final results. However, looking into the majority null results reported by the trial, the non-reporting of the above-mentioned outcomes may not have any impact on the conclusion or effect of TENS in managing pain in SCD.

Wang 1988 (Continued)

Other bias	High risk	<p>The number of participants allotted to control and intervention group were not clearly stated.</p> <p>The initial and final pain scores at the beginning and end of 1 and 4 hours were not given. We have requested for the actual pain ratings at the beginning and at the end of 1 and 4 hours of intervention from the author.</p> <p>In addition, the trial involved a total of 22 participants and 60 pain episodes. If a participant had pain in multiple sites, a separate pain rating was determined for each area. The site of most severe pain was used in the analysis. Thus, their unit of analysis in the report is pain episode rather than individuals. However it is reported as "Twelve patients (20%) required narcotic analgesics before the 1-hour rating with no significant difference between placebo (25%) and TENS (14%) ($x_2 = 1.07$, $p = 0.30$). Thirty-eight patients (63%) required pain medication before the 4-hour rating". The statements are conflicting.</p>
------------	-----------	--

SCD: sickle cell disease

TENS: transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation

VAS: visual analogue scale

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Al-Dabbous 2014	Intervention not TENS
Anie 2002	Intervention not TENS
Ballas 2005	Article type not original trial
Ballas 2007	Article type not original trial
Elander 1996	Article type not original trial
Ely 2008	Intervention not TENS
Homi 1981	Intervention not TENS
Jacob 2001	Article type not original trial
Johnson 2008	Article type not original study
Myers 1999	Intervention not TENS
NHLBI 2002	Article type not original trial
NHLBI 2014a	Article type not original trial
NHLBI 2014b	Article type not original trial
Pegelow 1992	Study design not experimental
Pollack 1991	Study design not experimental
Rees 2003	Article type not original trial

Study	Reason for exclusion
Shapiro 1989	Article type not original study
Smith 2011	Study design not experimental
Steinberg 2011	Article type not original trial
Stinson 2003	Article type not original trial
Zempsky 2010	Article type not original trial

TENS: transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Glossary

Term	Definition
Afferent input	Information from our sensory organs (e.g. eye, skin) transmitted as input to the central nervous system (brain, spinal cord).
Avascular necrosis	Cellular death of bone components due to interruption of the blood supply; the bone structures then collapse, resulting in bone destruction, pain, and loss of joint function.
Endogenous	Originating or developing from within the body.
Haemolysis	The destruction of red blood cells which leads to the release of hemoglobin from within the red blood cells into the blood plasma.
Hypersplenism	A condition in which the spleen becomes increasingly active and then rapidly removes the blood cells.
Neuropathic	Due to disease of nerves.
Nociceptive	Of, relating to, or denoting, pain arising from the stimulation of nerve cells (often as distinct from that arising from damage or disease in the nerves themselves).
Non-invasive	Not requiring the introduction of instruments into the body.
Pharmacogenomics	The use of human genetic variations to optimise the discovery and development of drugs and the treatment of patients.
Presynaptic inhibition	Refers to a decrease of transmitter release at central synapses.
TIA	Transient ischaemic attack caused by a temporary disruption in the blood supply to part of the brain.

Appendix 2. Electronic searches

Database/ Resource	Strategy
PubMed (1946 onwards)	(sickle OR "Anemia, Sickle Cell"[Mesh]) AND ("Transcutaneous electric" OR "Transcutaneous electrical" OR "Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation"[Mesh])
Embase (Ovid 1974 – to present)	1 exp Sickle Cell Anemia/ 2 sickle.tw. 3 1 OR 2 4 Transcutaneous electric* nerv* stimulation.tw. 5 TENS.tw. 6 Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation/ 7 (4 OR 5 OR 6) 8 (3 AND 7)
Clinicaltrials.gov	[ADVANCED SEARCH] STUDY TYPE: Interventional Studies CONDITIONS: sickle INTERVENTIONS: transcutaneous OR TENS
WHO ICTRP	Two separate searches will be carried out: SEARCH 1: sickle AND transcutaneous SEARCH 2: sickle AND TENS
ISRCTN Registry	[ADVANCED SEARCH] CONDITION: sickle INTERVENTIONS: transcutaneous OR TENS
Google Scholar	sickle AND ("transcutaneous electric" OR "transcutaneous electrical" OR tens) NOTE: The results will be sorted by "relevance" and the first 100 results screened for relevant studies
Grey Literature Databases	Two separate searches of each database will be carried out: SEARCH 1: sickle AND transcutaneous SEARCH 2: sickle AND TENS

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

The following potential contributions of authors to each section of the review are described below.

- Conceiving the review: Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Review Group
- Designing the review: SP, RD, MG
- Coordinating the review: SP, RD
- Writing the background, objectives and inclusion criteria sections: SP, MG
- Data collection for the review: SP, MG
- Designing search strategies: SP, ALA, SM, MG

- Undertaking searches: SP, MG, SR
- Screening search results: SP, MG
- Organizing retrieval of papers: SP, MG, SM
- Screening retrieved papers against eligibility criteria: SP, MG, UAY
- Appraising quality of papers: SKB
- Extracting data from papers: SP, SM
- Writing to authors of papers for additional information: SP, MG
- Providing additional data about papers: Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Review Group
- Obtaining and screening data on unpublished studies: SP, MG
- Data management for the review: SM, ALA
- Entering data into RevMan: SP, SM, MG, ALA
- Analysis of data: SP, SM, MG, ALA
- Interpretation of data: SP, SM, MG, ALA
- Providing a methodological perspective: ALA, SP
- Providing a clinical perspective: SKB, UAY
- Writing the review (or protocol): SP, MG
- Providing general advice on the review: SKB, UAY

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

All authors: none known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- University of Liverpool,, UK.

External sources

- The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK.United Kingdom Cochrane Centre, UK.