

Review Paper

Efficacy of Mucoadhesive Patch Systems for Topical Anesthesia in Pediatric Dentistry: A Systematic Review



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Citation: Yadollahi B, Sadri L, Taghian M. Efficacy of Mucoadhesive Patch Systems for Topical Anesthesia in Pediatric Dentistry: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Pediatrics Review*. 2026; 14(1):29-36. <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/jpr.14.1.1387.2>

doi <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/jpr.14.1.1387.2>

Article info:

Received: 12 Feb 2025

First Revision: 15 Mar 2025

Accepted: 23 May 2025

Published: 01 Jan 2026

ABSTRACT

Background: Dental anxiety, especially fear of needles, hinders effective pain control in children. Conventional topical anesthetics have limited efficacy, while mucoadhesive patches offer improved drug delivery. This review evaluated their effectiveness compared with traditional topical methods in pediatric dentistry.

Methods: Following Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, a comprehensive search was conducted across PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Google Scholar for studies published between 2015 and 2025, structured according to the patient or problem, intervention or exposure, comparison or control (PICO) framework. Eligible studies were English-language randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in pediatric dentistry. Of 136 identified records, 29 duplicates were removed, leaving 107 for screening. Ultimately, 5 RCTs involving 447 children aged 4–12 years met the inclusion criteria. The analyzed outcomes included pain reduction—assessed through faces pain scale-revised (FPS-R), Wong-Baker faces pain rating scale (WBFPRS), face, legs, activity, cry, and consolability (FLACC), Wong-Baker, sounds, eyes, and motor (SEM) scales, and heart rate—and adverse events.

Results: Mucoadhesive patches consistently demonstrated superior pain reduction compared with the control groups ($P<0.001$). Children treated with these patches reported significantly lower pain scores than those receiving gels or placebo, with improvements across both subjective and objective measures. No systemic adverse events, such as local anesthetic systemic toxicity (LAST) or methemoglobinemia, were observed, though poor patch adhesion was noted in two studies. This systematic review has some limitations, mainly due to heterogeneity in study design, interventions, and outcome measures, including variations in anesthetic type, application time, and pain assessment methods.

Conclusions: Mucoadhesive patch systems, especially those incorporating microneedle technology, appear to be effective and safe for reducing pain during pediatric dental procedures. However, variations in study design and potential biases indicate that the current evidence should be interpreted cautiously. Further well-designed RCTs are recommended to confirm and strengthen these findings.

Key Words:

Mucoadhesive patch,
Topical anesthesia,
Pediatric dentistry, Pain
reduction, Microneedle

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Introduction

Despite continuous progress in dental care and pain control techniques, dental anxiety remains a major challenge for clinicians and patients alike [1]. Local anesthetics are the most commonly used method for managing pain during dental procedures; however, needle phobia persists as a significant concern among both children and adults [1-3]. This fear frequently leads to poor co-operation, complicating both anesthetic administration and the overall treatment process [2-5]. To reduce the discomfort associated with injections, topical anesthetics are commonly applied before needle insertion [4, 6].

Delivering medications through the oral mucosa offers a convenient and non-invasive route of administration. However, this method is challenged by factors such as the constant presence of saliva, which can dilute the drug, and the inherent barrier function of mucosal tissue, which limits drug absorption and permeability. Mucoadhesive formulations that adhere to the mucosal surface can enhance absorption by maintaining higher local drug concentrations at the application site [7]. The use of biopolymers as delivery matrices provides a controlled-release mechanism for therapeutic agents and can be formulated into hydrogels, mucoadhesive films, or patches [8]. These mucoadhesive polymers attach firmly to oral tissues. As the polymer matrix gradually degrades, it enables sustained, controlled drug release over time [9].

In 1996, the U.S. [Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#) approved DentiPatch™, the first transoral lidocaine delivery system designed to provide topical anesthesia and minimize discomfort during dental injections and soft-tissue procedures. Each patch contains 41.6 mg of lidocaine within a 2 cm² adhesive matrix, coated with a polyester backing, and provides effective anesthesia in approximately 2.5 minutes, according to the manufacturer. Clinical trials have verified its safety and efficacy in both adult and pediatric populations, although some studies have reported issues related to inadequate adhesion to the mucosal surface [8].

Accordingly, this systematic review aims to assess the effectiveness and safety of mucoadhesive anesthetic systems compared with conventional local anesthetics in pediatric dentistry.

Materials and Methods

Protocol and registration

This study followed the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The literature search strategy was developed according to the problem, intervention or exposure, comparison or control (PICO) framework, defining: Population (P), children undergoing dental procedures; intervention (I), application of topical mucoadhesive anesthetic agents; comparison (C), conventional topical anesthetic agents; and outcome (O), effectiveness of anesthesia.

Children requiring local anesthetic injections were included in the selected studies. In the intervention groups, mucoadhesive topical anesthetics were applied to the mucosal area before the injection. In contrast, control groups received traditional topical agents such as EMLA, benzocaine, or lidocaine before anesthetic administration.

To identify and compare relevant studies on mucoadhesive topical anesthesia, two independent reviewers conducted a comprehensive search of English-language articles published between January 1, 2015, and September 15, 2025, across major databases, including [PubMed](#), [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#), and the [Cochrane Library](#). Search terms were initially refined using the [Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH\)](#) database, and final keywords included pediatric dentistry, dental patch, topical patch, oral patch, and children. Additionally, a manual search was conducted on [Google Scholar](#) using the same keywords to ensure comprehensive coverage of the literature. Last search date: (August 1, September 15, 2025).

Search strategy

The search strategy used the following keywords and operators: ("Pediatric dentistry" [Title/Abstract] Or "pediatric dentistry" [MeSH Terms]) AND ("dental patch" [Title/Abstract] OR "topical patch" [Title/Abstract] OR "oral patch" [Title/Abstract]) AND ("children" [Title/Abstract]) AND ("2015/01/01" [PDAT]: "2025/09/15" [PDAT]) AND English [language].

Eligibility criteria

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) published in English that involved the application of mucoadhesive topical anesthesia before local anesthetic injection were

included in this review. To maintain strict adherence to the PICO framework, only pediatric dentistry studies were prioritized.

The exclusion criteria comprised non-randomized or non-controlled clinical studies, comparative studies without randomization, technical reports, case studies, narrative and systematic reviews, in vitro research, non-English publications, and studies lacking full-text availability.

Initially, all retrieved articles were imported into Mendeley Desktop software, version 1.19.8 to identify and remove duplicates. Following deduplication, the remaining studies were independently screened by at least 2 reviewers. Based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, irrelevant studies were excluded. Subsequently, data evaluation and extraction were performed for the eligible studies, and the information was systematically recorded in Microsoft Excel (Figure 1).

The extracted data included the author name, year of publication, sample characteristics, type of topical anesthetic used, intervention details, duration of anesthetic application, type of injectable anesthetic, needle gauge, assessment scales, and reported outcomes (Table 1).

Data synthesis

Due to heterogeneity in patch types, application durations, and assessment scales, a qualitative synthesis was performed, as meta-analysis was not feasible. This systematic review integrates findings from 5 RCTs published between 2015 and 2025 that assess the effectiveness of mucoadhesive patch systems compared with conventional gel or injection-based methods for topical anesthesia in pediatric dentistry, with an emphasis on pain reduction during dental procedures. The included studies involved children aged 4–12 years, with sample sizes ranging from 32 to 150 participants.

The interventions comprised benzocaine gel patches [10], lidocaine denti-patches [11], EMLA cream with different delivery systems [12, 13], and a novel lidocaine-prilocaine patch [14]. Pain outcomes were evaluated using various subjective scales (e.g. face pain scale-revised [FPS-R], Wong-Baker, Wong-Baker faces pain rating scale [WBFPRS]) and objective measures (e.g. sounds, eyes, and motor [SEM], face, legs, activity, cry, and consolability), heart rate changes [FLACC]). Application times ranged from 30 seconds to 10 minutes, depending on the formulation.

Across all included studies, patch-based interventions consistently demonstrated superior pain reduction compared to controls. Osman et al. reported significantly lower median FPS-R scores with benzocaine patches (4 vs 6, $P=0.0001$) and reduced SEM scores ($P=0.001$). Shehab et al. [11] observed a marked decrease in pain intensity with lidocaine Denti-Patches compared with gel ($P<0.0001$ at both maxillary and mandibular sites). Babakurd and Azawi [13] noted significant reductions in heart rate during anesthetic application and probing when using EMLA combined with microneedles or DMSO ($P<0.05$), while Babakurd et al. [12] reported lower FLACC and Wong-Baker scores for both EMLA and EMLA-microneedle systems ($P=0.000$), with no statistically significant difference between the two ($P=1.00$ for FLACC; $P=0.091$ for Wong-Baker). Ferrazzano et al. found that the experimental lidocaine-prilocaine patch achieved the lowest mean WB-FPRS (1.42 ± 0.28) and FLACC (1.56 ± 0.21) scores, outperforming both gel and placebo groups ($P<0.001$).

While results consistently favored mucoadhesive patches, heterogeneity across formulation types, application durations, and pain assessment scales limited the feasibility of direct comparisons. Importantly, no systemic adverse events (e.g. local anesthetic systemic toxicity [LAST], methemoglobinemia) were reported across trials; however, local issues such as poor patch adhesion were noted in some studies [10, 11].

The collective findings indicate that mucoadhesive patch systems—particularly microneedle-enhanced variants—significantly improve anesthetic efficacy, especially for palatal injections in children. Given the variability in outcome reporting (e.g. median values without standard deviations) and methodological diversity, a quantitative meta-analysis using standardized mean differences (SMD) could be feasible with imputed SDs (e.g. via the Hozo method). Nonetheless, possible heterogeneity ($I^2>50\%$) and potential risk of bias necessitate sensitivity analyses to ensure the robustness and reliability of the conclusions. However, a meta-analysis was not performed due to heterogeneity among studies. Individual study results were reported using the original summary measures.

Risk of bias assessment

Risk of bias was assessed independently by two reviewers using the Cochrane risk-of-bias 2 (RoB 2) tool [15]. The evaluation was conducted at the outcome level for the primary outcome (pain reduction) and the secondary outcomes (heart rate, adverse events). The six domains of RoB 2 were evaluated as follows:

Table 1. Characteristics of Included Studies

Author (y)	(Patch/Control)	Age (y)	Female (%)	Patch Type	Control	Application Time	Injectable Anesthesia	Needle Gauge	Pain Scales	Key Outcomes
Osman et al. (2020) [10]	32/32	Mean 6.8±0.8 (range 6–8)	46.9	Benzocaine gel patch (18%)	Benzocaine gel (20%)	30 s	Lidocaine 2%+epinephrine	NR	FPS-R (0–10), SEM (3–12)	Patch: FPS-R median 4 vs Gel: 6 (P=0.0001); SEM lower (P=0.001)
Shehab et al. (2015) [11]	50/50	Range 9–12	NR	Lidocaine denti-patch (20%)	Lidocaine gel (4%)	5–10 min	Lidocaine 2%+epinephrine	NR	FPS (0–5?), SEM (3–12)	Patch superior (P<0.0001, maxilla & mandible); no arch difference
Babakurd et al. (2024) [12]	45/45	Mean 9.6±1.29 (range 7–11)	51.1	EMLA (5%)+mircroneedle patch	EMLA standard/Control injection	3 min	Lidocaine 2%+epinephrine (if needed)	NR	FLACC (0–3 categories), Wong-Baker (0–10)	T1: Control > EMLA & EMLA+MN (P=0.000); EMLA vs EMLA+MN: P=1.00 (FLACC), P=0.091 (Wong-Baker)
Babakurd (2025) [13]	25/50	Range 7–11	NR	EMLA (5%)+DMSO or microneedle or oral patch	Standard injection	3 min	Palatal injection (type NR)	NR	Heart rate (bpm), SpO ₂ (%)	↓ Heart rate with MN/DMSO (P<0.05); no SpO ₂ change
Ferrazzano et al. (2024) [14]	75/75 (g.e.)/75 (placebo)	Mean 6.54±0.85 (range 4–9)	54.0	Lidocaine 10%+ prilocaine 10% mucoadhesive patch	Experimental gel/Placebo gel patch	2–5 min	Lidocaine 2%+epinephrine 1:100000	NR	WBFRS (0–10), FLACC (0–10)	Patch: WBFRS 1.42±0.28, FLACC 1.56±0.21. Gel: 2.12±0.72, 2.68±0.45 Placebo: 4.39±1.25, 4.71±0.63 (P<0.001)

Abbreviations: FLACC: Face, legs, activity, cry, and consolability; FPS: Face pain scale; WBFRS: Wong-Baker faces pain rating scale; SEM: Sounds, eyes, and motor.

Table 2. RoB 2 for included RCTs

Ref.	Random Sequence Generation	Allocation Concealment	Blinding of Participants & Personnel	Blinding of Outcome Assessment	Incomplete Outcome Data	Selective Reporting	Overall
[10]	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
[11]	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
[12]	✓	X	X*	X	✓	✓	X
[13]	✓	X	X*	X	✓	✓	X*
[14]	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X

Note: ✓: Low risk, X: Some concerns, X*: High risk.

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1) Random sequence generation, 2) allocation concealment, 3) blinding of participants and personnel, 4) blinding of outcome assessment, 5) incomplete outcome data, and 6) selective reporting.

Each domain was rated as low risk, some concerns, or high risk, with an overall judgment derived using the RoB 2 algorithm. Disagreements were resolved by consensus or a third reviewer.

Osman et al. [10] and Ferrazzano et al. [14] were both rated as having “some concerns” due to incomplete operator blinding, despite adequate blinding of children and assessors in Osman et al. [10] and of children, assessors, and caregivers in Ferrazzano et al. [14]. This partial blinding may have introduced performance or detection bias. Shehab et al. [11] were also categorized as having “some concerns,” primarily because of insufficient detail regarding randomization concealment and limited blinding (assessor only), potentially leading to allocation bias.

In contrast, Babakurd and Azzawi [13] rated “high risk” due to the lack of blinding for both clinicians and participants, which increases the likelihood of performance bias, despite the study’s use of appropriate statistical analyses. Similarly, Babakurd et al. [12] judged to have “some concerns” since only the data analyst was blinded, with no blinding of operators or children, thereby increasing the potential for biased outcome assessment.

All studies demonstrated a low risk of bias in the domains of missing outcome data and selective reporting, indicating complete data collection and adherence to predefined study protocols. While randomization procedures were generally appropriate, insufficient reporting of allocation concealment in three trials contributed to a moderate overall risk.

Given these findings, the overall risk of bias for the included studies is moderate, with one study [13] at high risk. Consequently, the results should be interpreted with caution, and it is recommended to perform sensitivity analyses excluding the high-risk study to assess the robustness of the pooled outcomes. Future investigations should aim to implement double-blind designs and provide comprehensive descriptions of randomization and allocation procedures to enhance methodological rigor and minimize bias (Table 2).

Results

This systematic descriptive review integrates findings from 5 RCTs conducted between 2015 and 2025 that assessed the efficacy of mucoadhesive patch systems compared with traditional gel or injection methods for topical anesthesia in pediatric dentistry, with a primary focus on pain reduction during dental procedures. The included studies encompassed 447 children aged 4–12 years, with sample sizes ranging from 32 to 150 participants, and were conducted in diverse geographical settings, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Italy.

The evaluated interventions included benzocaine gel patches [10], lidocaine Denti-patches [11], EMLA cream with delivery systems [12, 13], and a novel lidocaine-prilocaine patch [14]. Application times ranged from 30 seconds to 10 minutes, while pain assessment was conducted using both subjective scales (FPS-R, Wong-Baker, WBFPRS) and objective indicators (SEM, FLACC, heart rate changes in beats per minute).

Across all studies, mucoadhesive patch interventions significantly reduced pain compared to controls. Osman et al. [10] reported a median FPS-R score of 4 for the benzocaine patch versus 6 for the gel ($P=0.0001$), along with lower SEM scores ($P=0.001$). Shehab et al. [11] demonstrated that lidocaine Denti-patches were markedly more effective than 4% lidocaine gel, with

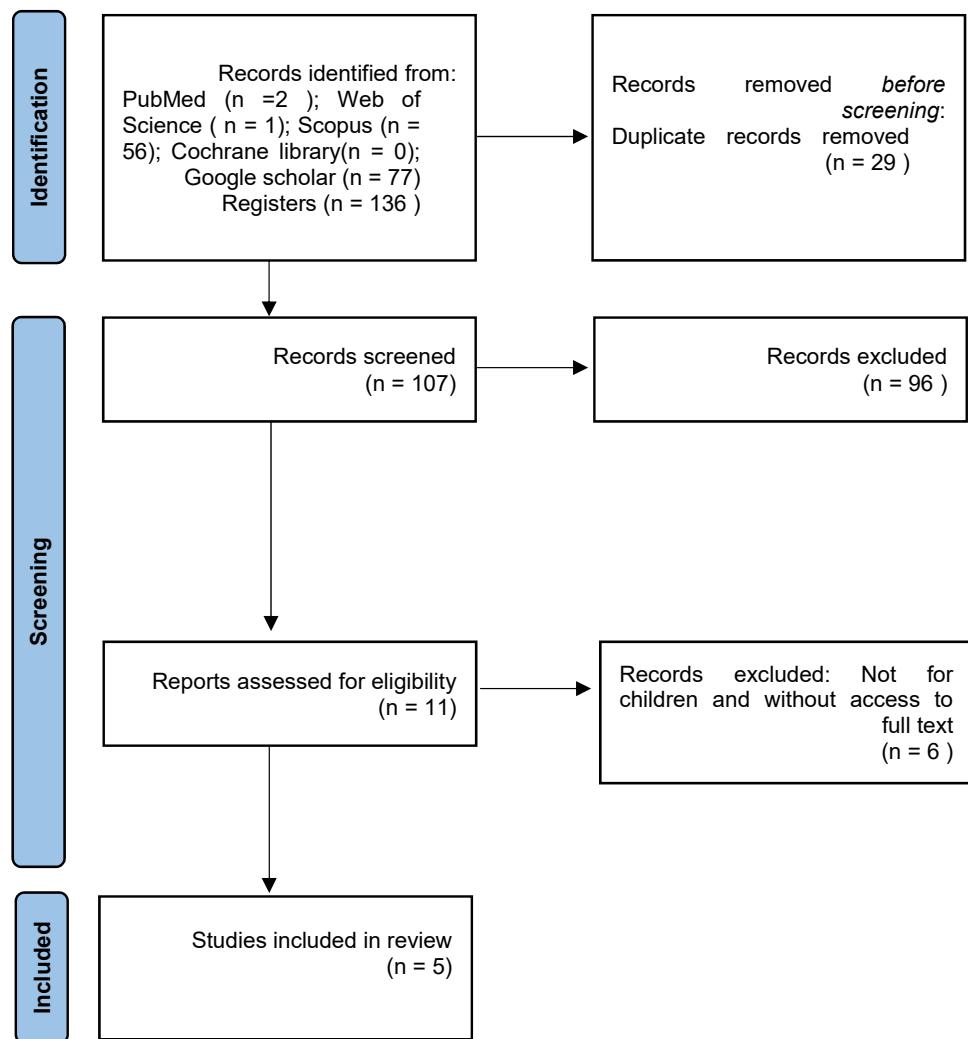


Figure 1. PRISMA 2020 flow diagram

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$P<0.0001$ for both maxillary and mandibular injections. Babakurd and Azzawi (2025) observed significant reductions in heart rate with EMLA combined with microneedles or DMSO during both the application and probing stages ($P<0.05$), though oxygen saturation remained unchanged [13]. Similarly, Babakurd et al. (2024) found lower FLACC and Wong-Baker scores with both EMLA and EMLA-microneedle systems ($P=0.000$), with no significant differences between the two ($P=1.00$ for FLACC; $P=0.091$ for Wong-Baker) [12]. Ferrazzano et al. [14] recorded the lowest mean WBFPRS (1.42 ± 0.28) and FLACC (1.56 ± 0.21) scores with the experimental patch, outperforming both gel (2.12 ± 0.72 ; 2.68 ± 0.45) and placebo (4.39 ± 1.25 ; 4.71 ± 0.63) ($P<0.001$) [10-14].

No systemic adverse events (e.g. LAST or methemoglobinemia) were reported across any of the studies. How-

ever, local issues such as poor patch adhesion were observed in the studies by Osman et al. and Shehab et al. [10, 11]. The analgesic efficacy of mucoadhesive patches was particularly notable in palatal injections, where microneedle-enhanced systems further improved EMLA's penetration and performance.

Mucoadhesive patches consistently provided superior pain control compared to traditional gels or placebo. Palatal injections benefited most from microneedle-enhanced systems, improving penetration and analgesic efficacy. Nevertheless, heterogeneity in formulation types, application durations, and pain assessment scales hindered direct comparison across studies. Moreover, inconsistencies in data reporting, such as median scores reported without standard deviations, limit the precision of effect estimation. While evidence

consistently supports the superior pain control of mucoadhesive patches compared with traditional methods, the magnitude of benefit varies across studies, underscoring the need for standardized protocols and outcome measures in future research to validate and strengthen these findings.

Discussion

The consistent superiority of mucoadhesive patch systems over conventional gel or injection methods for topical anesthesia in pediatric dentistry, as demonstrated by 5 RCTs from 2015 to 2025, underscores their promising potential to improve pain management during dental procedures. These findings are highly relevant to pediatric dentists (enabling calmer procedures), parents (no systemic adverse events, only rare adhesion issues), and policy makers (justifying inclusion in standard pediatric dental kits), supporting immediate clinical adoption while emphasizing the need for future double-blind trials.

A major observation is that mucoadhesive patches provided significant pain reduction across diverse formulations and varying application durations (30 seconds to 10 minutes). Osman et al. [10] and Shehab et al. [11] demonstrated superior analgesic effects with benzocaine and lidocaine patches compared to gels ($P=0.001$, $P<0.0001$, respectively). Similarly, Ferrazzano et al. [14] reported lower WBFPRS and FLACC scores with an experimental patch compared with gel and placebo ($P<0.001$). Two studies by Babakurd et al. (2024, 2025) confirmed the analgesic potential of EMLA-based systems, either alone or combined with microneedles, showing significant reductions in pain and physiological parameters such as heart rate ($P<0.05$) [12, 13]. Interestingly, Babakurd et al. observed no significant difference between EMLA alone and EMLA-microneedle systems ($P=1.00$ for FLACC; $P=0.091$ for Wong-Baker), whereas Babakurd et al. found microneedle application to provide additional benefits [12, 13].

The enhanced performance of patch systems may be attributed to their ability to bypass the anatomical resistance of keratinized palatal mucosa, which typically limits anesthetic absorption. EMLA's lipophilic nature and higher pH improve diffusion and tissue penetration [12]. However, the diversity in active ingredients (benzocaine, lidocaine, prilocaine), delivery methods (microneedles, DMSO), and outcome measures (FPS-R, SEM, FLACC, Wong-Baker, heart rate) complicates direct comparisons. Importantly, no systemic adverse events

were reported, though local adhesion issues [10, 11] indicate areas for technical refinement.

These results position mucoadhesive patch systems as a promising standard for pediatric palatal anesthesia, with potential to improve cooperation and long-term dental experiences. Nevertheless, methodological variability and inconsistent data reporting (e.g. means without standard deviations) limit precise effect-size estimation. Future research should aim to standardize formulations, application protocols, and outcome measures, while exploring the broader adoption of microneedle technology as it becomes more commercially available.

This systematic review has several limitations. Heterogeneity exists in study designs, interventions, and outcome measures, including differences in active ingredients, application durations (30 seconds to 10 minutes), and subjective versus objective pain assessment tools. Risk of bias varies: Babakurd and Azzawi (2025) is rated high due to lack of clinician and child blinding, potentially inflating performance bias [13], while Osman et al. [10] Shehab et al. [11] Ferrazzano et al. [14] and Babakurd et al. studies had some concerns due to incomplete operator blinding or insufficient details on randomization concealment [12]. The focus on cooperative children aged 4–12 with specific dental needs (e.g. extractions) limits generalizability to broader pediatric populations, including those with behavioral or systemic challenges. Additionally, a lack of reported needle gauge and inconsistent reporting on injectable anesthetic characteristics (e.g. epinephrine concentration) complicates comparisons of procedural pain. Implementing sensitivity analyses that exclude high-bias studies, along with standardized protocols in future trials, could help mitigate these limitations and strengthen evidence for clinical practice.

Conclusion

This systematic review of 5 RCTs conducted between 2015 and 2025 demonstrates that mucoadhesive patch systems, including benzocaine, lidocaine, and EMLA with microneedles, effectively reduce pain during pediatric dental procedures.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

The systematic review protocol was registered in PROSPERO (International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews), maintained by the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, University of York.

Funding

This research did not receive any grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or non-profit sectors.

Authors contributions

All authors contributed equally to the conception and design of the study, data collection and analysis, interpretation of the results and drafting of the manuscript. Each author approved the final version of the manuscript for submission.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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