Abstract: Introduction:
It has been assumed that newborn infants feel no pain, and that perception of pain increases with age. One reason for this belief was the neurological immaturity of infants, pain being thought to be dependent on the degree of myelination present in the nervous system - the less the myelination the less the perception of pain. However, pain is now known to be transmitted both by the lightly myelinated A delta fibers and by the unmyelinated C fibers, and there is no doubt that infants do indeed feel pain, and react both spontaneously and vigorously to painful stimuli.

Recently, Taleghani hospital in Tabriz, has initiated to infants surgery. However, there is no written protocol or policy and procedures about pain relief in infants after surgery in this hospital. The aim of this study was to develop a system for pain relief in infants after surgery.

Method:
We developed a protocol by referring to standard sources in this regard, and also consulting with pediatricians. This protocol consists of two part including common pain symptoms in infants after surgery (for nurses) and medication guideline (for pediatricians).

Results:
We did this work in July 2012 (Tir 1391) and we need time to assess the rate of reduced pain symptoms after medication treatments.

Discussion and conclusion:
In conclusion, we would stress that infants are indeed in pain after surgery. We would propose that infants need preventive and continuous pain relief, which might, as has been demonstrated in adults, result in a general reduction in overall consumption.

Keywords: pain relief, infant surgery, protocol, pain symptoms, medication treatments

Presentation: Poster