

THOMSON PROFESSIONAL POSTGRADUATE SERVICES

# **Pain Assessment Scales**

The National Initiative on Pain Control<sup>TM</sup> (NIPC<sup>TM</sup>) has provided these diagnostic tools to assist you in assessing the severity and quality of pain experienced by your patients. We suggest that you produce multiple photocopies so that you may obtain written feedback to place in the patient's history file.

# Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale

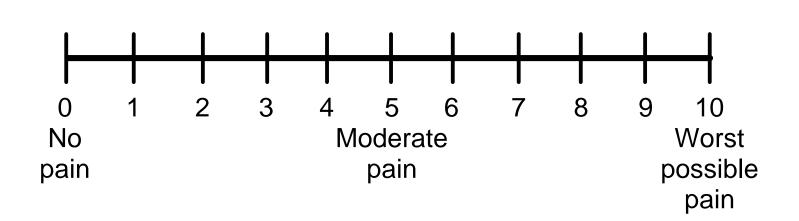


Explain to the person that each face is for a person who feels happy because he has no pain (hurt) or sad because he has some or a lot of pain. Face 0 is very happy because he doesn't hurt at all. Face 1 hurts just a little bit. Face 2 hurts a little more. Face 3 hurts even more. Face 4 hurts a whole lot. Face 5 hurts as much as you can image, although you don't have to be crying to feel this bad. Ask the person to choose the face that best describes how he is feeling.

Rating scale is recommended for persons age 3 years and older.

**Brief word instructions:** Point to each face using the words to describe the pain intensity. Ask the child to choose face that best describes own pain and record the appropriate number.

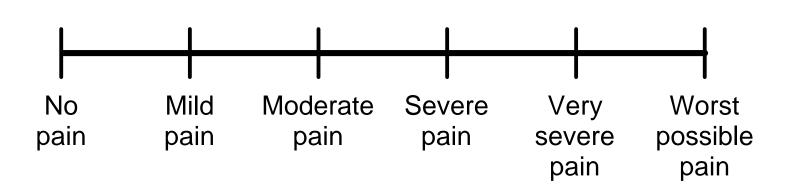
# 0–10 Numeric Pain Rating Scale



# **Visual Analog Scale**

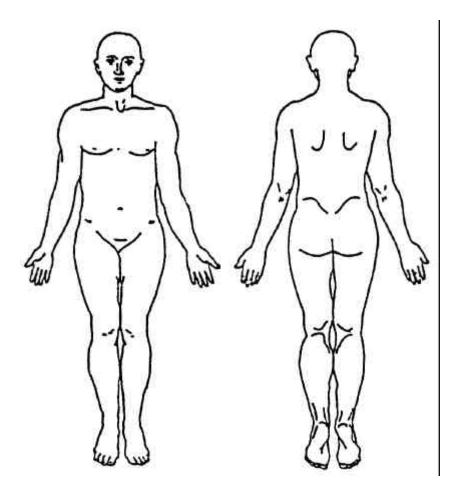


### **Verbal Pain Intensity Scale**



### Where is Your Pain?

Please mark, on the drawings below, the areas where you feel pain. Write "E" if external or "I" if internal near the areas which you mark. Write "EI" if both external and internal.



# **Neuropathy Pain Scale**

*Instructions:* There are several different aspects of pain which we are interested in measuring: pain **sharpness**, **heat/cold**, **dullness**, **intensity**, overall **unpleasantness**, and **surface vs deep** pain.

The distinction between these aspects of pain might be clearer if you think of taste. For example, people might agree on how *sweet* a piece of pie might be (the *intensity* of the sweetness), but some might enjoy it more if it were sweeter while others might prefer it to be less sweet. Similarly, people can judge the loudness of music and agree on what is more quiet and what is louder, but disagree on how it makes them feel. Some prefer quiet music and some prefer it more loud. In short, the *intensity* of a sensation is not the same as how it makes you feel. A sound might be unpleasant and still be quiet (think of someone grating their fingernails on a chalkboard). A sound can be quiet and "dull" or loud and "dull."

Pain is the same. Many people are able to tell the difference between many aspects of their pain: for example, *how much* it hurts and *how unpleasant* or annoying it is. Although often the intensity of pain has a strong influence on how unpleasant the experience of pain is, some people are able to experience more pain than others before they feel very bad about it.

There are scales for measuring different aspects of pain. For one patient, a pain might feel extremely hot, but not at all dull, while another patient may not experience any heat, but feel like their pain is very dull. We expect you to rate very high on some of the scales below and very low on others. We want you to use the measures that follow to tell us exactly what you experience.

No pain	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The most intense pain sensation imaginable
Please use the ike a knife," "I								pain 1	feels.	Wo	ds used	to describe "sharp" feelings includ
Not sharp	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The most sharp sensation imaginable ("like a knife")
Please use the urning" and "o			v to te	ll us I	iow b	ot yo	ur pai	n fee	ls. V	/ords	used to	o describe very hot pain include
Not			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The most hot sensation imaginable ("on fire")
hot	<u> </u>		-	-	-			-			_	("on fire")
Please use the	scale "dull p	belov pain,"	v to te "achi	ll us t ng" a	how d nd "li	ull ye ke a t	our pa xuise	in fe	els. \	Word	s used t	
	scale "dull p	belov pain,"	v to te "achi 2	ll us h ng" a	how d nd "li 4	ull ye ke a b	our pa xuise 6	in fea	els. \ 8	Word 9	used t	o describe very dull pain include "li The most dull sensation
Please use the ill toothache," Not dull	"dull p 0 scale	pain,"	"achi 2	ng" a	nd "li 4	ke a t	oruise 6	7	8	9	10	o describe very dull pain include "li The most dull

Not sen- sitive	[	0	1	2	3	4	\$	6	7	8	9	10	The most sensitive sensation imaginable ("raw skin")
Please use to bison oak" a						iow i	tchy y	/our p	ain f	cels.	Word	is used t	to describe itchy pain include "like
Not	Г	www.www.www.											The most itchy
itchy	L	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	sensation imaginable ("like poison cak")
			2117-00					044-00	0.042	com	•33/101		check only one answer.
	back	grow	2117-00	in <u>all</u>	of the	time	and	044-00	0.042	com	•33/1101		
	back D	groui escrit	nd pai	in <u>all</u> back	of the grour	time id pai	bea n:	occas	ional	com	•33/1101		check only one answer.
	back D D	grow escrit escrit	nd pai be the	in <u>all</u> back flare	of the grour -up (t	time id pai ireak	and n: throu	occas igh) p	ional ain:_	flare	-ups (		check only one answer.
() I feel a	back D D singl	grou escrit escrit e typ	nd pai be the be the e of p	in <u>all</u> back flare nain <u>a</u> l	of the grour -up (t Il the	time id pai ireak- time-	and n: throu Desc	occas igh) p cribe	ional ain:_	flare ain:_	-ups (	(break-t	check only one answer.

9. Now that you have told us the different physical aspects of your pain, the different types of sensations, we want you to tell us overall how unpleasant your pain is to you. Words used to describe very unpleasant pain include "miserable" and "intolerable." Remember, pain can have a low intensity, but still feel extremely unpleasant, and some kinds of pain can have a high intensity but be very tolerable. With this scale, please tell us how unpleasant your pain feels.

Not	-	_	-		_			_	_			The most unpleasant
unpleas	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	sensation imaginable
ant	_	-	-	-	_	-	_		-	_		("intolerable")

10. Lastly, we want you to give us an estimate of the severity of your deep versus <u>surface</u> pain. We want you to rate each location of pain separately. We realize that it can be difficult to make these estimates, and most likely it will be a "best guess," but please give us your best estimate.

## **Descriptor Differential Scale**

#### EACH WORD REPRESENTS AN AMOUNT OF SENSATION. RATE YOUR SENSATION IN RELATION TO EACH WORD WITH A CHECK MARK.

– FAINT +
MODERATE
_ BARELY STRONG +
_ INTENSE +
WEAK
_ STRONG +
VERY MILD
_ EXTREMELY INTENSE
'' <u>Ť</u>
_ VERY WEAK +
_ VERY INTENSE +
_ MILD +

#### REFERENCES

**Wong-Baker FACES Rating Scale:** From Wong DL, Hackenberry-Eaton M, Wilson D, Winkelstein ML, Schwartz P: *Wong's Essentials of Pediatric Nursing*, 6/e, St. Louis, 2001, P. 1301. Copyrighted by Mosby, Inc. Reprinted with permission.

**0–10 Numeric Pain Rating Scale:** From McCaffery M, Pasero C. *Pain: Clinical Manual*, St. Louis, 1999, P. 16. Copyrighted by Mosby, Inc. Reprinted with permission.

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Where is Your Pain? Reprinted from *Pain*, Volume 1, Melzack R, The McGill Pain Questionnaire: Major Properties and Scoring Methods, 277-299, Copyright 1971, with permission from Elsevier Science.

**Neuropathy Pain Scale:** From Galer BS, Jensen MP. Development and preliminary validation of a pain measure specific to Neuropathic pain: The Neuropathic Pain Scale. *Neurology*. 1997;48(1):332-338. Reprinted with permission from Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

**Descriptor Differential Scale:** From Gracely RH, Kwilosz DM. The descriptor differential scale: applying psychophysical principals to clinical pain assessment. *Pain*. 1988;35:279-288. Reprinted with permission from the International Association for the Study of Pain.