

| Measurement                                                         | Type of Pain                           | Scale                 | Number of Items | Administered by (time) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Visual Analogue Pain Rating Scale (Various authors, 1974)           | General Pain                           | ratio                 | 1               | self (30 sec)          |
| McGill Pain Questionnaire (Melzack, 1975)                           | General Pain                           | ordinal, interval     | 20              | self (15-20 mins)      |
| Brief Pain Inventory (Cleeland, 1982)                               | Cancer Pain                            | ordinal               | 20              | self (10-15 mins)      |
| Medical Outcomes Study Pain Measures (Sherbourne, 1992)             | General Pain                           | ordinal               | 12              | self                   |
| Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability (Fairbank, 1980)                  | Back Pain                              | ordinal               | 60              | self (< 5 mins)        |
| Back Pain Classification Scale (Leavitt, 1978)                      | Back Pain                              | interval              | 13              | self (5-10 mins)       |
| Pain and Distress Scale (Zung, 1983)                                | Mood/Behavior changes due to Pain      | ordinal               | 20              | self                   |
| Illness Behavior Questionnaire (Pilowsky, 1975)                     | Maladaptive responses to pain          | ordinal               | 52              | self                   |
| Pain Perception Profile (Tursky, 1976)                              | General Pain                           | ratio                 | 37              | expert                 |
| Geriatric Pain Measure (Ferrell et. al 2000)                        | Geriatric Pain                         | dichotomous, interval | 24              | self (< 5 mins)        |
| West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory (Kerns et. al 1985) | Chronic Pain                           | ordinal               | 52              | self                   |
| Pain Disability Index (Tait et. al 1986)                            | Chronic Pain/Disability                | ordinal               | 7               | self                   |
| Dartmouth Pain Questionnaire (Corson & Schneider 1984)              | General Pain                           | ordinal, interval     | 5               | self (5-20 mins)       |
| Pain Patient Profile (Tollison & Langley 1995)                      | General Pain                           | ordinal               | 44              | self (15 mins)         |
| Behavioral Assessment of Pain                                       | General Pain                           | ordinal               | 390             | self (60-90 mins)      |
| Chronic Pain Battery                                                | Nonmalignant and Cancer Pain           | dichotomous           | 200             | self (60-75 mins)      |
| Abbey Pain Scale (Abbey et. al 2004)                                | Geriatric Pain (for dementia patients) | ordinal               | 6               | expert (5 mins)        |

### Handbook of Pain and Aging (1997)

This book examines differences in responses by elders vs. other groups to these types of questionnaires, as well as differences in pain sensation, tolerance, etc. in elders versus other groups. The following pain scales are mentioned specifically:

Visual Analog Scales (VAS)

McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ) / Verbal Descriptor Scale (VDS)

Short Form McGill Pain Questionnaire (SF-MPQ)

### Clinical Essentials of Pain Management (2005)

This book advocates the use of a stepwise approach to pain assessment, starting with general health evaluation measure (e.g. SF-36), and then proceeding to psychological measures (e.g. MMPI) or the clinical interview. If they are determined to have pain and would benefit from pain management, the following instruments were given as potential pain assessment tools.

Multidimensional Pain Inventory (MPI), or West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory

Millon Behavioral Health Inventory (MBHI)

Millon Behavioral Medicine Diagnostic (MBMD)

### Clinical Pain Management: Practical Applications and Procedures (2003)

The following pure pain scales are mentioned, with strengths and weaknesses of each for different types of pain, illness, and age:

Numerical Ratings Scales (NRS)

Verbal Ratings Scales (VRS)

Visual Analog Scales (VAS)

McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ)

The following list is given for “widely used measures of function and disability in pain”:

Short-Form 36 of Medical Outcomes Study (SF-36)

Sickness Impact Profile (SIP)

Roland and Morris Short SIP

Nottingham Health Profile (NHP)

Multidimensional Pain Inventory (MPI), or West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory

Pain Disability Index (PDI)

Brief Pain Inventory (BPI)

Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire

### Practical Pain Management (2002)

This book provides several standard pain assessment scales as well as general health or other types of scales that are useful for the detection of pain in patients:

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and revision (MMPI-2)  
McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ)  
Battery for Health Improvement (BHI)  
Millon Behavioral Health Inventory (MBHI)  
Millon Behavioral Medicine Diagnostic (MBMD)  
Pain Patient Profile (P-3)  
Multidimensional Pain Inventory (MPI), or West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory  
Behavioral Assessment of Pain (BAP)  
Beck Depression Inventory  
The Chronic Pain Battery (CPB)  
Symptom Checklist 90-revised (SCL-90-R)  
Clinical Analysis Questionnaire (CAQ)  
Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI)  
Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI)  
Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI)  
Health Status Questionnaire (HSQ-2)  
Validity Indicator Profile (VIP)

Bonica's Management of Pain (2001)

This gives a variety of measures for pain and disability. Most interesting, perhaps, is the inclusion of an algorithm for selecting the correct pain measurement scales. Here are the pain scales that are mentioned:

Numeric Ratings Scales (NRS)  
Visual Analog Scales (VAS)  
Category Scale  
Pain Relief Scales (PRS)  
McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ)  
Memorial Pain Assessment Card (multiple VAS)  
Pain Perception Profile  
Brief Pain Inventory (BPI)  
Multidimensional Pain Inventory (MPI), or West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory  
Sickness Impact Profile  
Quebec Back Pain Disability Scale  
Low Back Pain Rating Scale  
Shoulder Pain and Disability Index  
Neck Disability Index