Pain Assessment Tool

Assessment date:		Name:						
Does the person have a diagn	osis or condition	n likely to cause pa	ain?	Yes		lo	PPS:	
Back problem	pression Diabetes S/trauma	apply): Headaches Immobility MS Migraines Other (describe):			oporosis ent falls (Zoster) Stroke		Wounds/ulcer Vascular disease Neck problem HIV	
Is the person currently receivir	ng pain medicati	ons?		□ Yes		10		
Current Medication Dosag	ges and Usage	e:						
Is person satisfied with current	t pain control?			□ Yes		10		
Location of Pain: Use lette	ers to identify c	different pains.						
Intensity: Use appropriate pair	n tool to rate pai	in subjectively/obje	ectively	on a scale o	f 0-10.		h	
Location		in A	3	Pain B			Pain C	
What is your/their present level of pain								
What makes the pain better?								
What is the rate when the pain is at it's least? What makes the pain worse?								
What is the rate when the pain is at it's worst?								
Is the pain continuous or								
intermittent (come & go)? When did this pain start?								

What do you think is the cause of this pain? What level of pain are you satisfied with?

Quality: Circle the words that describe the pain and indicate the letter of the pain (A,B,C) being described.											
aching		throbbing		shooting		stabbing		gnawing		sharp	
burning		tender		exhausting		tiring		penetrating		numb	
nagging pulling		hammering Other:		miserable		unbearable		tingling		stretching	

Pain Quality Description Guide: Is pain described as:

- 1. Sharp, aching, gnawing, soreness, worse on movement, deep, better with certain positions, able to pinpoint location, worse in morning? *Source of pain may be in muscle, joints, soft tissues (somatic).*
- 2. Squeezing, cramping, pressure-like, spreads from one location to another (stomach to back, liver to shoulder), wave-like, in chest or abdomen, difficult to pinpoint location?
 - Source of pain may be in internal organs: heart, lungs, liver, gall bladder, intestines (visceral).
- 3. Burning, itching, tearing, numbness, pins and needles, persistent or lightning-like, shock-like sensations, occurs with light touch or pressure, worse at night, moves down leg or arm? *May be in nervous system (neuropathic).*

Effects of pain on activities of daily living	Yes	No	Comments
Sleep and rest			
Social activities			
Appetite			
Physical activity and mobility			
Emotions			
Sexuality/intimacy			

Effects of Pain on your Quality of Life: (happiness, contentment, fulfillment, independence)

What can't you do that you would like to do or what activity would improve the resident's quality of life?

Symptoms: What other symptoms are you/they experiencing?

	🗌 nausea		fatigue	🗌 insomnia
depression	short of breath	sore mouth	weakness	drowsiness
other				

Non-verbal Pain Expression: Complete for all persons, but especially important in cognitively impaired or people with a language barrier. (*Circle best descriptor, indicate baseline behaviour or change using 0-10 scale.*)

0-never	2-rarely	4-occasionally	6-often	8-mostly	10-alway	/S
Activity		Baseline	Change			
Vocalization	Moaning, groaning					
Facial Expression	Grimacing, fearful	Grimacing, fearful, sad, withdrawn, tense, frowning				
Body position	Bracing, guarding	Bracing, guarding, walking, sitting position, stiff				
Activity patterns	Rocking, pulling, rubbing, sleeping, hyper alert, responsive, fidgeting, distracted, withdrawn					
Body movements	Immobilization, purposeless movement, protective movements, rhythmic movement					
Mood changes	Angry, sad, withdrawn, aggressive, passive, irritable					
Resistance to care	Less able to assist in care, actively resists care					
Appetite	Diminished, loss of interest in food					

Elaborate on current or new behaviours:

Nursing Pain Diagn	osis:		
<pre>somatic other</pre>	<pre>visceral muscle spasm</pre>	 neuropathic suffering radial intracranial pressure 	incident pain
Problem List: (add	to resident care plan)		
1	2	3	
Signature		Date	

Pain assessment tool adapted with permission from Grey Bruce Palliative Care/Hospice Association Manual, *guidelines for developing a pain management program, 2000* and Pain Assessment Tool – 2000 Genesis Eldercare from "Promoting Excellence in End-of-Life Care".