PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TOOLS

BRIEF SCREENING TESTS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES IN PAIN PATIENTS

- **Hendler Screening Test**
  - Hendler, N. *Psychosomatics* 20:801-808, 1979

- **Behavioral Assessment of Pain-Medical Stability Quick Screen (BAP-MSQS)**
  - Lewandowski, M. Measures patient assets as well as obstacles for recovery. Measures perceived need for additional medical treatment, maximum medical improvement, job satisfaction, pain acceptance, anger/entitlement, depression, anxiety, perceived ability to return to work.

- **BAPSI**
  - Tearnan, B. Gives a psychological distress score.

- **P-3**
  - Tollison, D. NCS Measures three factors: somatization, MEASURES OF PAIN, DISABILITY, and ILLNESS BEHAVIOR

- **Pain Disability Index**

- **Back Pain Classification Scale**
  - Leavitt, F. *Measurement and Assessment*, 1983

- **Chronic Illness Problem Inventory**

- **Functional Rating Scale**

- **Illness Behavior Questionnaire**

- **The Pain Behaviour Scale**

- **McGill-Melzack Pain Questionnaire**
  - Melzack, R. *Pain* 1: 277-299, 1975

- **McGill Comprehensive Pain Questionnaire**
  - Monks, R., Taenzer, P. *Pain Measurement and Assessment*

- **Vanderbilt Pain Management Inventory**
  - Brown, G., Nicassio, P. *Pain* 31:53-64 1987

OTHER DISABILITY MEASURES

- **Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire**

- **Sickness Impact Profile**

- **SF-36**: short 36-question outcome assessment instrument. quick standardized assessment of patients’ health status. 8-separate indices of health and well-role function due to physical limitations, role function due to emotional limitations, social function, mental health, bodily pain, vitality and energy. Limitation in Usefulness of
SF-36. Gatchel et al. presented at the North American Spine Society, San Francisco, 1998. The SF-36 has limited usefulness in charting the outcomes of patients with chronic back pain. The SF-36 was designed to treat study populations and not individual patients.

COMPREHENSIVE PAIN ASSESSMENT DEVICES

- West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory (WHYMPI). Robert D. Kerns, Dennis C. Turk, and Thomas Rudy. 120 chronic pain patients (81.5% male Veterans). *Pain, 23:345-356. 1985.*

PAIN DRAWINGS AND RATING SCALES


SPECIFIC AREAS OF PAIN ASSESSMENT

COGNITIVE FACTORS and COPING STRATEGIES

- Pain Locus of Control Questionnaire. *Occupational Medicine, 1997; 47:25-32*
- Pain and Impairment Relationship Scale (PAIRS). Slater MA; Hall HF; Atkinson JH; Garfin SR. *Pain 1991; 44:51-6.*
- Cognitive Strategies Questionnaire (CSQ). Lawson K; Reesor KA; Keefe FJ; Turner JA. Department of Psychology, Rehabilitation Centre, Ottawa, Canada. *Pain 1990; 43:195-204.* Cognitive Strategies Questionnaire (CSQ), a 42-item measure of different strategies used by pain patients that includes diverting attention, coping self-statements, praying or hoping, increased behavioural activities, reinterpretation of pain sensations, ignoring pain sensations and catastrophizing.
MOOD FACTORS (Depression and Anxiety)
- Modified Zung Depression Inventory
- Beck Depression Inventory
- Beck Anxiety Inventory
- Fear-Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire
- Pain Anxiety Symptoms Scale

WORK AND JOB SATISFACTION
- Behavioral Assessment of Pain—Medical Stability Quick Screen—Lewandowski, M.
- Psychosocial Aspects of Work Questionnaire

PATIENT PERCEIVED NEED FOR TREATMENT
- Behavioral Assessment of Pain—Medical Stability Quick Screen—Lewandowski, M
- Level of Expressed Needs Questionnaire (see Elliott, AM in Lancet, 1999; 354:1248-52).

***PERSONALITY MEASURES AND MEASURES OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
- Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2): 567 items.
- Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-2 (MCMI-2 & MCMI-III)
- Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). 344 Items on non-overlapping scales

CHILDRENS PAIN

***Commercial products requiring degree in Psychology. Level C products.