请从0到10选择一个最能表示您疼痛的指标：

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

不痛 剧痛

或：选择一个最能表示您疼痛的字句：

无痛 疼痛 很痛 剧痛

或：选择一个最能表示您疼痛的表情：

0 无痛 1 微痛 2 痛 3 很痛 4 更痛 5 痛得厉害

Pain Assessment Scales

Choose a number from 0 to 10 that best describes your pain:

No Pain 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

No Pain 1 Hurts Little Bit 2 Hurts Little More 3 Hurts Even More 4 Hurts Whole Lot 5 Hurts Worst

OR: Choose a word that best describes your pain:

No Pain  Mild  Moderate  Severe

OR: Choose the face that best describes how you feel:

0 1 2 3 4 5

0 No Hurt 1 Hurts Little Bit 2 Hurts Little More 3 Hurts Even More 4 Hurts Whole Lot 5 Hurts Worst


Non-verbal Assess - OVER
PAIN ASSESSMENT

Screen/assess for pain
- When you first meet your patient
- Before and after pain-relieving interventions (reassessment)

Provide patient/family education on:
- Pain management (give handout “Pain Management”)
- PCA (give handout “PCA: Patient-controlled analgesia – You are in charge”)

For patients who verbally report pain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For patients who verbally report pain:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onset:</strong> When did your pain start?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Where on your body is your pain?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration &amp; Pattern:</strong> Is your pain always there, or does it come and go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Character &amp; Quality:</strong> How does your pain feel? <em>(sharp, aching, dull…)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What number, word, or face best describes your pain?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggravating &amp; Relieving Factors:</strong> What makes your pain worse?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What makes your pain better?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For patients who are unable to verbally report pain:

1. Attempt to elicit self-report of pain (point on pain scale, draw picture).
2. Identify pathologic conditions or procedures that may cause pain.
3. Identify and treat other problems that may contribute to discomfort (such as infection, constipation, urinary retention, pressure points, etc.).
4. Observe for behaviors recognized as pain-related: facial expressions, vocalizations, physical movement, change in mental status, change in activity or routines, change in interpersonal interactions.
5. Ask caregivers and family familiar with patient about possible pain indicators.
6. Attempt analgesic trial and observe for changes in patient behaviors and complete pain reassessments over time.