## **ABBEY PAIN SCALE**

For measurement of pain in people with dementia who cannot verbalise

How to use the scale: While observing the resident, score questions 1 to 6			
Name of resident:			
Name and designation of person completing the scale:			
Date: Time:			
Latest pain relief given was:		at	hrs.
Q1	Vocalisation e.g. whimpering, groaning, crying Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2	Severe 3	
Q2	Facial Expression e.g. looking tense, frowning, grimacing, looking frig Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2		
Q3	Change in body language e.g. fidgeting, rocking, guarding part of body, with Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2		
Q4	Behavioural change e.g. increased confusion, refusing to eat, alteration Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2		
Q5	Physiological change e.g. temperature, pulse or blood pressure outside of flushing or pallor Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2		
Q6	Physical changes e.g. skin tears, pressure areas, arthritis, contractures Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2		
Add Scores for 1 – 6 and record here Total Pain Score			
Now Tick the box that matches the Total Pain Score  0-2 No Pain		3-7 8-13 Mild Moderate	14+ Severe
Finally, tick the box which matches the type of pain		Chronic Acute	Acute on Chronic

Abbey, J 'Ageing, Dementia and Palliative Care' in O'Connor, M and Aranda, S (Eds) 2003 Palliative Care Nursing . A guide to practice , Ausmed Publications, Melbourne, pp. 313-339

Jennifer Abbey, Neil Piller, Anita De Bellis, Adrian Esterman, Deborah Parker, Lynne; Giles and Belinda Lowcay (2004) The Abbey pain scale: a 1-minute numerical indicator for people with end-stage dementia, International Journal of Palliative Nursing, Vol 10, No 1pp 6-13.





