

## Supplementary File 2

Abbey Pain Scale				
Name of resident _____				
<b>For measurement of pain in people with dementia who cannot verbalise</b>				
How to use scale: While observing the resident, score questions 1 to 6				
Name/designation of person completing the scale _____				
Date _____		Time _____		
Latest pain relief given was _____		at _____ hours		
<b>Q1 Vocalisation</b>			<input type="text"/>	
eg. whimpering, groaning, crying				
Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2 Severe 3				
<b>Q2 Facial expression</b>			<input type="text"/>	
eg. looking tense, frowning, grimacing, looking frightened				
Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2 Severe 3				
<b>Q3 Change in body language</b>			<input type="text"/>	
eg. fidgeting, rocking, guarding part of body, withdrawn				
Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2 Severe 3				
<b>Q4 Behavioural change</b>			<input type="text"/>	
eg. Increased confusion, refusing to eat, alteration in usual patterns				
Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2 Severe 3				
<b>Q5 Physiological change</b>			<input type="text"/>	
eg. temperature, pulse or blood pressure outside of normal limits, perspiring				
Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2 Severe 3				
<b>Q6 Physical changes</b>			<input type="text"/>	
eg. skin tears, pressure areas, arthritis, contractures, previous injuries				
Absent 0 Mild 1 Moderate 2 Severe 3				
Add scores for 1–6 and record here			<b>Total pain score</b> <input type="text"/>	
Now tick the box that matches the total pain score	0–2 No pain	3–7 Mild	8–13 Moderate	14+ Severe
Finally, tick the box that matches the type of pain	Chronic		Acute	Acute on chronic

### The Abbey Pain Scale

Source: Abbey J, De Bellis A, Piller N, Esterman A, Giles L, Parker D, Lowcay B. Funded by the JH & JD Gunn Medical Research Foundation 1998–2002