

APERÇU DES NOUVEAUX INSTRUMENT POUR L'ÉVALUATION DE LA DOULEUR

PAIN ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST FOR SENIORS WITH LIMITED ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE

(PACSLAC)

Fuchs-Lacelle, S. & Hadjistavropoulos, T. (2004). Development and preliminary validation of the pain assessment checklist for seniors with limited ability to communicate (PACSLAC). *Pain Manag.Nurs*, 5, 37-49.

Instrument de mesure	Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate
Abréviation	(PACSLAC)
Auteurs	Fuchs-Lacelle, S. & Hadjistavropoulos, T. (2004)
Thème	Gestion de la symptomatologie algique
But	Evaluation de la douleur chez les patients déments
Population	Patient souffrant de démence résidant dans des institutions de long séjour
Administrateur	Prestataire de soins
Nombre d'items	60
Présence du patient requise	Oui
Lieu où trouver l'instrument	Fuchs-Lacelle, S. & Hadjistavropoulos, T. (2004). Development and preliminary validation of the pain assessment checklist for seniors with limited ability to communicate (PACSLAC). <i>Pain Manag.Nurs</i> , 5, 37-49.

BUT

Le but de l'instrument est l'évaluation de la douleur (Zwakhalen et al., 2006a).

PUBLIC CIBLE

Le public cible est toute personne âgée souffrant de démence et qui n'est plus capable de communiquer, résidant en institution de long séjour, tels que les maisons de repos (Fuchs-Lacelle & Hadjistavropoulos, 2004f; Zwakhalen et al., 2007f).

DESCRIPTION

L'échelle PACSLAC est une échelle d'évaluation de la douleur qui est basée sur l'observation du comportement (Zwakhalen et al., 2006a). L'échelle d'observation comprend au total 60 items ventilés en 4 sous échelles:

- L'expression du visage (13 items)
- Activité/mouvements du corps (20 items)
- Sociabilité/ Personnalité/Humeur (12 items)
- Physiologie/Alimentation/repos/Voix (15 items)

L'échelle PACSLAC consiste en un système d'évaluation dichotomique (0 = absence de douleur, 1 = douleur) et n'est scorée qu'en présence d'un des facteurs (Zwakhalen et al., 2006f).

FIABILITE

La consistance interne concernant aussi bien la version originale que les versions néerlandaises ou Françaises (analyse sur 20 et 24 items) est objectivée par un coefficient Alpha de Cronbach supérieur à 0.80 (Aubin et al., 2008; van Nispen tot Pannerden SC et al., 2009c; Zwakhalen et al., 2006e; Zwakhalen et al., 2007e). Les scores pour les sous-échelles sont moins bons ($\alpha=0.55 - 0.73$), ce qui souligne que le nombre d'items peut être éventuellement réduit (Fuchs-Lacelle & Hadjistavropoulos, 2004e). La consistance interne augmente par la réduction du nombre ou la fusion d'items (Fuchs-Lacelle & Hadjistavropoulos, 2004d; van Nispen tot Pannerden SC et al., 2009b; Zwakhalen et al., 2007d). La *stability* du PACSLAC-D (PACSLAC-Dutch) oscille entre 0.77 et 0.96 (ICC). Pour la version française PACSLAC-F (PACSLAC-French), les coefficients de Spearman sont 0.75 et 0.80, respectivement pour les interventions non douloureuses et douloureuses. L'*equivalence* dans la version PACSLAC-D était bonne (ICC entre 0.77 et 0.96). Les résultats en ce qui concerne la version française PACSLAC-F sont encore meilleurs (ICC=0.93-0.94) (Aubin et al., 2008; Zwakhalen et al., 2006h).

VALIDITE

L'étude initiale qui a développé l'instrument souligne des résultats modérés concernant la validité (concurrent validity). L'échelle PACSLAC permet une bonne discrimination des situations douloureuses, stressantes et non douloureuses, résultats confirmés dans les versions françaises et néerlandaises (Aubin et al., 2008; Fuchs-Lacelle & Hadjistavropoulos, 2004c; Zwakhalen et al., 2006g). Les professionnels de la santé travaillant dans des institutions de soins de long séjour ont élaboré une liste de comportements que les patients présentaient en cas de douleur, sur base d'interviews (*content validity*) (Fuchs-Lacelle & Hadjistavropoulos, 2004b). Ultérieurement, lors de la traduction en néerlandais, (PACSLAC-D), l'instrument a été affiné. Une analyse factorielle (en *principal component analysis*) fournit un modèle composé de trois facteurs. La réduction a limité l'échelle à 24 items (Zwakhalen et al., 2007c). Une analyse complémentaire des données réalisée dans la même étude aboutissait également à un modèle comprenant 3 facteurs, et finalement 18 items (van Nispen tot Pannerden SC et al., 2009a).

Des résultats, il apparaît que la version néerlandaise PASLAC-D est fortement corrélée avec la Verbal Rating Scale ($r=0.86$) et le PAINAD ($r=0.85$). Concernant la version française (PACSLAC-F), la corrélation a été calculée avec une autre échelle d'observation : de DOLOPLUS-2 ($r=0.80$, $p<0.0001$). Ces données démontrent la validité de construit de l'échelle (*construct validity*) (Aubin et al., 2008; Zwakhalen et al., 2006d).

REMARQUES

Zwakhalen, S. M., Hamers, J. P., & Berger, M. P. (2007) n'ont pas testé l'échelle PACSLAC chez des patients souffrant de douleur chronique. Lors du développement de l'échelle, aucun patient n'a été impliqué directement. La taille de l'échantillon de patients pour lequel les comportements étaient étudiés était limitée à 40 patients (Zwakhalen et al., 2006a).

CONVIVIALITE

A cause du nombre d'items, les auteurs estiment le temps nécessaire pour la passation de l'échelle à environ 5 minutes (Zwakhalen et al., 2007b). Le PACSLAC a été considéré comme un instrument convivial. L'évaluation de l'utilité de l'instrument montre de meilleurs résultats comparativement aux instruments DOLOPLUS-2 et PAINAD (Zwakhalen et al., 2006c).

REFERENCES

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- Van Nispen tot Pannerden SC, Candel, M. J., Zwakhalen, S. M., Hamers, J. P., Curfs, L. M., & Berger, M. P. (2009). An item response theory-based assessment of the pain assessment checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate (PACSLAC). *J Pain*, 10, 844-853.
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LOCALISATION DE L'INSTRUMENT

- Fuchs-Lacelle, S. & Hadjistavropoulos, T. (2004). Development and preliminary validation of the pain assessment checklist for seniors with limited ability to communicate (PACSLAC). *Pain Manag.Nurs*, 5, 37-49.

Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate (PACSLAC)

FUCHS-LACELLE, S. & HADJISTAVROPOULOS, T. (2004)

Author (Year)	Setting	Sample (n)	Design	Reliability	Validity
(Fuchs-Lacelle & Hadjistavropoulos, 2004a)	Long term care facilities	PHASE 1: Primary caregivers: registered nurses, licensed practical nurses & special care aides (n=28) PHASE 2: Registered nurses & registered psychiatric nurses (n=40) PHASE 3: Registered nurses (n=34) and psychiatric nurses (n=6)	Developmental and validation study	IC	CtV CrV
(Zwakhalen et al., 2007a)	Dementia care wards (n=12)	Nursing home patients (n=128)	Descriptive study	IC	CsV
(Zwakhalen et al., 2006b)	Psychogeriatric wards (n=12) of 3 nursing homes	Nursing home residents (n=128)	Observational study	IC S E	

Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabiliteit: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
<p>IC IC for the total scale ranged from $\alpha=0.82$ to 0.92. The Chronbach's alpha calculated for each subscale ranged from 0.55 to 0.73. The internal consistency improved by combining 5 subscales.</p>	<p>Results validity</p> <p>CtV Professional long-term caregivers were interviewed, which provided a preliminary checklist of pain behaviours.</p> <p>CrV concurrent validity The PACSLAC scores were correlated with 'global intensity ratings' of two pain events. The correlation for the 1st pain event was $r=0.39$, $p<0.05$. The 2nd pain event: $r=0.54$, $p<0.001$. The PACSLAC seemed to discriminate between painful, distressing and calm events.</p>	
<p>IC Total scale (24 items scale): $\alpha=0.82 - 0.86$ All subscales: $\alpha=0.72 - 0.82$</p>	<p>CsV Principal Component Analysis Three factors were extracted. They explained 45.7% of the variance. The PACSLAC-D was reduced to 24 items. The reduced version of the scale was correlated with the original version. Pearson correlation coefficient was 0.945.</p>	<p>The observations (VAS and PACSLAC) were made by only one rater. The scale was reduced by deleting the items on specified moments. If other moments had been used to measure pain, other items might have been deleted.</p>
<p>IC $\alpha=0.77-0.96$ Chronbach's α for the total scale was >0.80 The subscales 'facial expression' ($\alpha=0.57-0.73$) and 'social/ personality/ mood' ($\alpha=0.65-0.76$) had adequate coefficients. The lowest α coefficients were found for the subscales 'activity/ body movement' ($\alpha=0.40-0.57$) & 'psychological indicators/ eating/ sleeping changes/vocal behaviours' ($\alpha=0.20$ to 0.43). S Intrarater reliability ICC=0.72-0.92 E Interrater reliability ICC= 0.77-0.96</p>	<p>CsV The PACSLAC-D discriminated between pain en non-pain events. The PACSLAC-D correlated well with the Verbal Rating Scale: $r=0.86$ and with the PAINAD $r=0.85$.</p>	<p>The nurses were not blinded to the intervention.</p>

Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabilité: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validité: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Author (Year)	Setting	Sample (n)	Design	Reliability	Validity
(Aubin et al., 2008)	Long-term care facilities, Québec and Montréal	Seniors (n=86)	Prospective validation study	IC S E	
(van Nispen tot Pannerden SC et al., 2009d)	Psychogeriatric wards (n=12) of 3 nursing homes	Nursing home residents (n=128)	Secondary analysis of an observational study	IC	csV

Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabiliteit: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
<p>S Test retest Spearman's correlation: No-painful situation 0.75 Painful situation 0.80</p> <p>IC Phase 1: $\alpha = 0.74$ (total PASLAC-F score) Phase 2: $\alpha = 0.84$</p> <p>E Interrater reliability No-painful situation: ICC=0.93 Painful situation: ICC=0.94</p> <p>IC Totale scale (20 items) $\alpha = 0.84$ 3 subscales: - $\alpha = 0.75$ - $\alpha = 0.80$ - $\alpha = 0.64$</p>	<p>PACSLAC-F</p> <p>CsV Convergent validity The PACSLAC-F correlated with the DOLOPLUS-2 ($r = 0.80$; $p < 0.0001$)</p> <p>Discriminant validity The PACSLAC-F discriminates between several situations (painful, non-painful)</p>	
	<p>CsV Item reduction was carried out. 18 items remained. A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted, which resulted in a 3-factor model, which means that 3 specific factors were necessary for describing the data.</p> <p>The reduced PACSLAC had a greater AUC, than the original PACSLAC.</p>	<p>The results of this study, which included an item reduction of the Dutch version of the PACSLAC, were not generalizable to the English version. A larger sample size could have been used.</p>

Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabiliteit: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate (PACSLAC)

Avec l'autorisation des auteurs

Source : Fuchs-Lacelle, S. & Hadjistavropoulos, T. (2004). Development and preliminary validation of the pain assessment checklist for seniors with limited ability to communicate (PACSLAC). *Pain Manag.Nurs*, 5, 37-49.

**Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate
(PACSLAC)**

DATE: _____ TIME ASSESSED: _____

NAME OF PATIENT/RESIDENT: _____

PURPOSE:

This checklist is used to assess pain in patients/residents who have dementia and are unable to communicate verbally.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Indicate with a checkmark, which of the items on the PACSLAC occurred during the period of interest.

Scoring the Sub-Scales is derived by counting the checkmarks in each column.

To generate a Total Pain Score sum all four Sub-Scale totals.

Comments:

Facial Expressions		Present	Activity/Body Movement		Present
Grimacing			Uncooperative/Resistant to care		
Sad Look			Guarding sore area		
Tighter face			Touching/holding sore area		
Dirty look			Limping		
Change in eyes (squinting, dull, bright, increased movement)			Clenched fist		
Frowning			Going into foetal position		
Pain expression			Stiff/Rigid		
Grim face			Social/Personality/Mood		
Clenching teeth			Physical aggression (e.g., pushing people and/or objects, scratching others, hitting others, striking, kicking)		
Wincing			Verbal aggression		
Opening mouth					
Creasing forehead					
Screwing up nose					
Activity/Body Movement			Not wanting to be touched		
Fidgeting			Not allowing people near		
Pulling Away			Angry/Mad		
Flinching			Throwing things		
Restless			Increased confusion		
Pacing			Anxious		
Wandering			Upset		
Trying to leave			Agitated		
Refusing to move			Cranky/Irritable		
Thrashing			Frustrated		
Decreased activity			Other*		
Refusing medications			Pale Face		
Moving slow			Flushed, red face		
Impulsive Behaviour (e.g., repetitive movements)			Teary eyed		
			Sweating		

Other continued	Present
Shaking/Trembling	
Cold & clammy	
Changes in sleep (please circle): Decreased sleep or Increased sleep during day	
Changes in Appetite (please circle): Decreased appetite or Increased appetite Screaming/Yelling Calling out (i.e. for help)	
Crying A specific sound or vocalisation For pain 'ow', ouch' Moaning and groaning Mumbling	
Grunting	

Sub-scale Scores:

Facial Expressions _____

Activity/Body Movement _____

Social/Personality Mood _____

Other _____

Total Checklist Score

* "Other" sub-scale includes physiological changes, eating and sleeping changes and vocal behaviours.

This version of the scale does not include the items "sitting and rocking", "quiet/withdrawn", and "vacant blank stare" as these were not found to be useful in discriminating pain from non-pain states.

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Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate (PACSLAC)

La version néerlandaise (24 items) a été saisie le 14/08/2009 sur <http://www.pijnverpleegkundigen.nl/Pacslac-D.pdf>

Nederlandse versie van de Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Severe Dementia (Pacslac-D)*

Datum: _____ Tijdstip beoordeling: _____

Naam patiënt/ bewoner: _____

Doel:

Deze checklist wordt gebruikt om pijn te beoordelen bij patiënten met dementie die geen of slechts beperkte mogelijkheden hebben te communiceren

Instructies:

Kruis aan welke items van de PACSLAC voorkomen tijdens de periode waarin u geïnteresseerd bent

De score per subschaal kan worden berekend door de het aantal kruisjes per subschaal op te tellen
Door alle subschaal scores op te tellen berekend u de totale schaal score

Opmerkingen:

Gelaat	Aanwezig
Uitdrukking van pijn	
Een specifiek geluid of uiting van pijn 'au' of 'oef'	
Wenkbrauwen fronsen	
Grimas	
Rimpels in het voorhoofd	
Kreunen en kernen	
Verandering in de ogen (scheel kijken, mat, helder, meer bewegingen)	
Pijnlijke plek aanraken en vasthouden	
Pijnlijke plek beschermen	
Terugtrekken	
Verzet/ afweer	
Verbale agressie	
Fysieke agressie (bijv. mensen en/of voorwerpen wegduwen, anderen krabben, anderen slaan, stompen, schoppen)	
Geërgerd (geagiteerd)	
Achteruitdeinzen	
Niet aangeraakt willen worden	
Niet-óöperatief/weerstand tegen zorgverlening	
Sociaal emotioneel/stemming	
Nors/prikkelbaar	
Schreeuwen/kijsen	
Donkere blik	
Verdrietige blik	
Geen mensen in de buurt laten komen	
Ontsteld (ontdaan)	
Blozend, rood gelaat	
Rusteloos	

Subschaal scores:

Gelaat _____

Verzet/ Afweer _____

Sociaal emotioneel/ stemming _____

Totale score: _____

** PACSLAC is oorspronkelijk ontwikkeld door Fuchs-Lacelle and Hadjistavropoulos, 2004*

PACSLAC-D werd vertaald, aangepast en getest door de Universiteit Maastricht (Zwakhalen et al., 2006)

Comment citer ce rapport ?

Bulteel L., Gobert M., Piron C., Filion N., Vanderwee K., Verhaeghe S., Caillet O., Van Durme T., Vandermolen M., Defloor T. (2009) Actualisation de la base de données BeST & Ajout de nouvelles échelles dans la base de données BeST. Bruxelles: Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire et Environnement.

Gelieve bij gebruik van dit rapport als volgt te refereren :

Bulteel L., Gobert M., Piron C., Filion N., Vanderwee K., Verhaeghe S., Caillet O., Van Durme T., Vandermolen M., Defloor T. (2009) Actualiseren van de bestaande BeST-databank & Aanvullen van de bestaande BeST-databank met nieuwe schalen. Brussel: Federale Overheidsdienst Volksgezondheid van de voedselketen en leefmilieu.