

# Glasgow Composite Measure Pain Scale: CMPS - Feline

## **Guidance for use**

The Glasgow Feline Composite Measure Pain Scale (CMPS-Feline), which can be applied quickly and reliably in a clinical setting, has been designed as a clinical decision making tool for use in cats in acute pain. It includes 28 descriptor options within 7 behavioral categories. Within each category, the descriptors are ranked numerically according to their associated pain severity and the person carrying out the assessment chooses the descriptor within each category which best fits the cat's behavior/condition. It is important to carry out the assessment procedure as described on the questionnaire, following the protocol closely. The pain score is the sum of the rank scores. The maximum score for the 7 categories is 20. The total CMPS-Feline score has been shown to be a useful indicator of analgesic requirement and the recommended analgesic intervention level is 5/20.

## Glasgow Feline Composite Measure Pain Scale: CMPS - Feline

Choose the most appropriate expression from each section and total the scores to calculate the pain score for the cat. If more than one expression applies choose the higher score

### LOOK AT THE CAT IN ITS CAGE:

Is it?

#### Question 1

Silent / purring / meowing	0
Crying/growling / groaning	1

#### Question 2

Relaxed		0
Licking lips	1	
Restless/cowering at back of cage		2
Tense/crouched		3
Rigid/hunched		4

#### Question 3

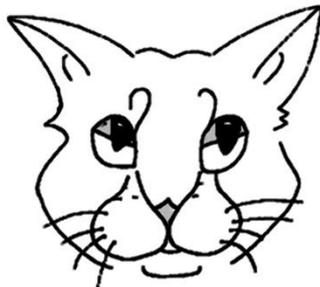
Ignoring any wound or painful area	0
Attention to wound	1

#### Question 4

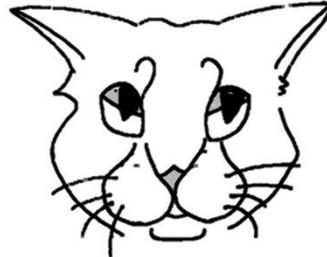
- a) Look at the following caricatures. Circle the drawing which best depicts the cat's ear position?



0



1

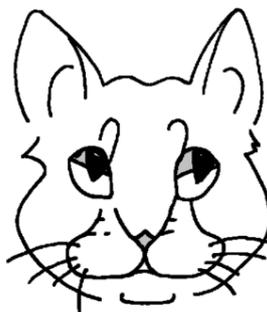


2

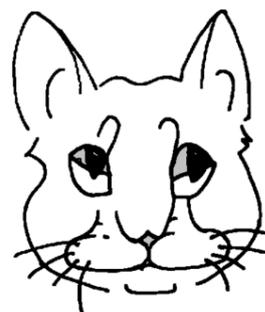
- b) Look at the shape of the muzzle in the following caricatures. Circle the drawing which appears most like that of the cat?



0



1



2

**APPROACH THE CAGE, CALL THE CAT BY NAME & STROKE ALONG ITS BACK FROM HEAD TO TAIL**

**Question 5**

Does it?		
Respond to stroking		0
Is it?		
Unresponsive		1
Aggressive		2

**IF IT HAS A WOUND OR PAINFUL AREA, APPLY GENTLE PRESSURE 5 CM AROUND THE SITE. IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY PAINFUL AREA APPLY SIMILAR PRESSURE AROUND THE HIND LEG ABOVE THE KNEE**

**Question 6**

Does it?		
Do nothing		0
Swish tail/flatten ears		1
Cry/hiss		2
Growl		3
Bite/lash out		4

**Question 7**

General impression		
Is the cat?		
Happy and content		0
Disinterested/quiet		1
Anxious/fearful		2
Dull		3
Depressed/grumpy		4

**Pain Score ... /20**

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## SHORT FORM OF THE GLASGOW COMPOSITE PAIN SCALE

Dog's name \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital Number \_\_\_\_\_ Date / / Time

Surgery Yes/No (delete as appropriate)

Procedure or Condition \_\_\_\_\_

*In the sections below please circle the appropriate score in each list and sum these to give the total score.*

### A. Look at dog in Kennel

*Is the dog?*

(i)		(ii)	
Quiet	0	Ignoring any wound or painful area	0
Crying or whimpering	1	Looking at wound or painful area	1
Groaning	2	Licking wound or painful area	2
Screaming	3	Rubbing wound or painful area	3
		Chewing wound or painful area	4

In the case of spinal, pelvic or multiple limb fractures, or where assistance is required to aid locomotion do not carry out section B and proceed to C  
Please tick if this is the case  then proceed to C.

### B. Put lead on dog and lead out of the kennel. C. If it has a wound or painful area including abdomen, apply gentle pressure 2 inches round the site.

*When the dog rises/walks is it?*

(iii)	
Normal	0
Lame	1
Slow or reluctant	2
Stiff	3
It refuses to move	4

*Does it?*

(iv)	
Do nothing	0
Look round	1
Flinch	2
Growl or guard area	3
Snap	4
Cry	5

### D. Overall

*Is the dog?*

(v)	
Happy and content or happy and bouncy	0
Quiet	1
Indifferent or non-responsive to surroundings	2
Nervous or anxious or fearful	3
Depressed or non-responsive to stimulation	4

*Is the dog?*

(vi)	
Comfortable	0
Unsettled	1
Restless	2
Hunched or tense	3
Rigid	4

#### Vocalization (i):

- Quiet: no vocalizing
- Whimpering: often quiet, short, high pitched sound, frequently closed mouth (whining)
- Crying: extension of the whimpering noise, louder and with open mouth
- Groaning: low moaning or grunting deep sound, intermittent
- Screaming: animal making a continual high pitched noise, inconsolable, mouth wide open

#### Attention to wound or painful area (surgical site) (ii):

- Ignoring: paying no attention to wound or painful area (surgical site)
- Looking: turning head in direction of wound or painful area (surgical site)
- Licking: using tongue to stroke area of wound or painful area (surgical site)
- Rubbing: using paw or kennel floor, etc. to stroke wound or painful area (surgical site)
- Chewing: using mouth and teeth on wound or painful area (surgical site), pulling stitches

#### Mobility (iii):

- Normal: gets up and walks with no alteration from normal walk
- Lamé: irregular gait, uneven weight bearing when walking
- Slow: slow to get up or walk but not stilted in movement
- Reluctant: needs encouragement to get up or walk
- Stiff: stilted gait, slow to rise or walk, may be reluctant to move

#### Response to touch (iv):

- Does nothing: accepts firm pressure near wound or painful area (surgical site) with no reaction
- Flinch: wound or painful area (surgical site) is quickly moved away from stimulus either before or in response to touch
- Growl: emits a low prolonged warning sound before or in response to touch
- Guard: pulls wound or painful area (surgical site) away from stimulus, tenses local muscles in order to protect from stimulus
- Snap: tries to bite observer before or in response to touch
- Cry: a short vocal response; looks at area and opens mouth, emits a brief sound

#### Demeanor (v):

- Content: interested in surroundings, positive interaction with observer, responsive and alert
- Bouncy: tail wagging, jumping in kennel often vocalizing with a happy and excited noise
- Quiet: sitting or lying still, no noise, will look when spoken to, but not respond
- Indifferent: not responsive to surroundings or observer
- Nervous: eyes in continual movement, often head and body movement, jumpy
- Anxious: worried expression, eyes wide with white showing, wrinkled forehead
- Fearful: cowering away, guarding body and head
- Depressed: dull demeanor, not responsive, shows reluctance to interact
- Non-responsive to stimulation: cannot be stimulated to wag tail or interact with observer

#### Posture / Activity (vi):

- Comfortable: animal resting and relaxed, no avoidance or abnormal body position evident, settled, remains in same body position, at ease
- Unsettled: animal resting but with avoidance or abnormal body position.
- Restless: moving body position, circling, pacing, shifting body parts
- Hunched: when animal is standing, its back forms a convex shape with abdomen tucked up, or, back in a concave shape with shoulders and front legs lower than hips
- Tense: animal appears frightened or reluctant to move jaw, overall impression of tight muscles; animal can be in any body position
- Rigid: animal lying in lateral recumbency, legs extended or partially extended in a fixed position

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## Guidance for use of the CMPS - SF

The short form composite measure pain score (CMPS-SF) can be applied quickly and reliably in a clinical setting and has been designed as a clinical decision making tool which was developed for dogs in acute pain. It includes 30 descriptor options within 6 behavioural categories, including mobility. Within each category, the descriptors are ranked numerically according to their associated pain severity and the person carrying out the assessment chooses the descriptor within each category which best fits the dog's behaviour/condition. It is important to carry out the assessment procedure as described on the questionnaire, following the protocol closely. The pain score is the sum of the rank scores. The maximum score for the 6 categories is 24, or 20 if mobility is impossible to assess. The total CMPS-SF score has been shown to be a useful indicator of analgesic requirement and the recommended analgesic intervention level is 6/24 or 5/20.