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.
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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?

![Caricatures of cat's ears](image1)

- 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?

![Caricatures of cat's muzzle](image2)

- 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) Quiet 0
Crying or whimpering 1
Groaning 2
Screaming 3

(ii) Ignoring any wound or painful area 0
Looking at wound or painful area 1
Licking wound or painful area 2
Rubbing wound or painful area 3
Chewing wound or painful area 4

B. Put lead on dog and lead out of the kennel.

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

C. If it has a wound or painful area including abdomen, apply gentle pressure 2 inches round the site.

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

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

Total Score (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi) = _______
Vocalization (i):
- Quiet: no vocalizing
- Whimp: 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
- Lame: irregular gait, uneven weight bearing when walking
- Slow: slow to get up or walk but not stilled in movement
- Reluctant: needs encouragement to get up or walk
- Stiff: stilled 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

Thank you for requesting the validated English version of the CMPS-SF. Please note that it
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educational purposes only. Clinical trials and any other commercial use is subject to a
separate licence which can be obtained from jacky.reid@nevmetrica.com

**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.