

# BAPSI

## Behavioral Assessment of Pain Screening Instrument

**Patient:** Prince Charming

**SSN:** 667-90-8876

**Date of Birth:** 01/01/1930

**Sex:** male

**Date Tested:** 08/03/2012

**Reviewed by:** Blake Tearman, PhD

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The patient was administered the Behavioral Assessment of Pain Screening Instrument (BAPSI) to evaluate his/her level of pain-related disability, psychological distress, and pain intensity. It is well known that these factors increase with time following the onset of pain and that clinicians cannot always reliably detect their presence without using assessment tools like the BAPSI.

A more precise understanding of the patients level of disability, psychological distress, activity limitation, and pain intensity is important. Research suggests that patients who are severely disabled by their pain or report high levels of psychological distress are more difficult to treat and do not respond well to somatic treatment modalities alone.

The BAPSI should be viewed as a component of a comprehensive assessment protocol and cannot be judged definitively. The results of the BAPSI need to be combined with additional data drawn from the clinical interview and other assessment devices.

The BAPSI should be used as an initial screening instrument to assist in treatment planning and to measure treatment progress and outcome.

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**BAPSI - Behavioral Assessment of Pain Screening Instrument**

by

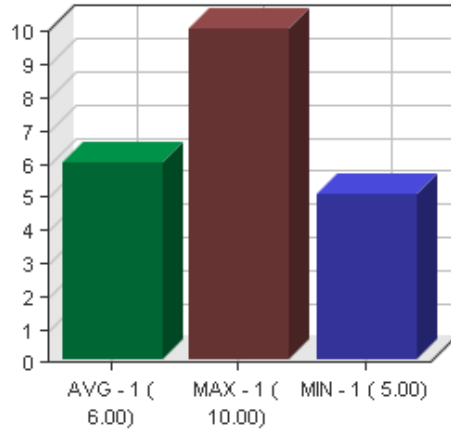
Blake H. Tearnan, Ph.D.

The Behavioral Assessment of Pain Screening Instrument (BAPSI) is part of the Pain Assessment Series  
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HealthNetSolutions.com  
4790 Caughlin Parkway Ste. 160  
Reno, NV 89509  
Phone: (888) 286-9302  
Fax: (866) 476-4317  
Email: hnsassessment@gmail.com  
Website: www.healthnetsolutions.com

**BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT OF PAIN SCREENING INSTRUMENT TEST  
PAIN INTENSITY**

Patient: Prince Charming  
ID: 667-90-8876  
Date of Birth: 01/01/1930  
Gender: male



Admin 1 (08/03/2012)

**Pain Intensity Interpretation**

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0 - 3 The patient is reporting minimal levels of average pain intensity. Patients reporting this level of pain intensity tend not to report a significant degree of activity limitation related to pain.

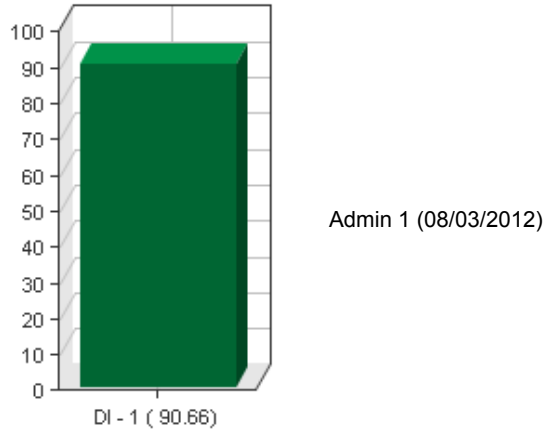
4 - 6 The patient is reporting moderate levels of average pain intensity. Patients reporting this level of pain intensity may experience episodes of activity limitation related to pain.

7 - 10 The patient is reporting severe levels of average pain intensity. Patients reporting this level of pain intensity tend to experience significant levels of activity limitation related to pain, use greater amounts of analgesic medication, and report higher levels of overall disability related to their pain.

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**BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT OF PAIN SCREENING INSTRUMENT TEST  
DISABILITY INDEX (PERCENTILE)**

Patient: Prince Charming  
ID: 667-90-8876  
Date of Birth: 01/01/1930  
Gender: male



**Disability Index (percentile) Interpretation**

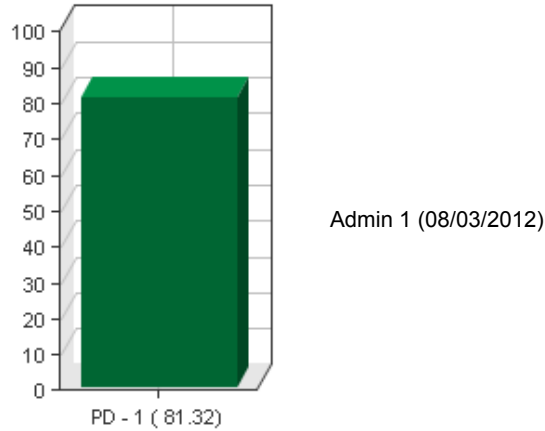
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<b>Disability Index (percentile) (DI)</b>	0 - 27	Minimal disability related to the patient's pain problem. Treatment Recommendations: No need for further assessment or referral. Somatic treatment modalities are likely to be beneficial.
	28 - 74	Moderate levels of disability related to the patient's pain problem. The patient may report some generalized mood disturbance, decrease in activities related to pain, and sleep disturbance.
	75 - 100	Severe levels of disability related to the patient's pain problem. The patient is very likely reporting symptoms of generalized mood disturbance, sleep disturbance, high activity interference, and difficulty carrying out day-to-day responsibilities.

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**BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT OF PAIN SCREENING INSTRUMENT TEST  
PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS (PERCENTILE)**

Patient: Prince Charming  
ID: 667-90-8876  
Date of Birth: 01/01/1930  
Gender: male



**Psychological Distress (percentile) Interpretation**

<b>Psychological Distress (percentile) (PD)</b>	0 - 27	Minimal mood disturbance is present.
	28 - 74	Moderate mood disturbance is present. The patient may be reporting several symptoms of depression and anxiety such as sadness, feelings of stress, and irritability.
	75 - 100	Significant mood disturbance is noted. The patient is likely reporting numerous symptoms of depression and anxiety. The patient may show evidence for nonorganic symptoms (i.e., nonanatomical signs and express a great deal of pain and illness behavior. Additionally, the patient may be confounding emotional distress for pain, report fears of pain, and demonstrate increased pain sensitivity. The patient may also be using narcotics or other substances to manage emotional distress and pain medication is unlikely to be effective by itself in relieving pain symptoms.

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**CONCLUSIONS**

**The patient was administered the Behavioral Assessment of Pain Screening Instrument (BAPSI) to evaluate his/her pain intensity and his level of pain-related disability, psychological distress, and activity limitation. Below is a summary of the results.**

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<b>Scale</b>	<b>Admin 1</b>	
	<b>08/03/2012</b>	
Disability Index (percentile)	90.66	high
Pain Intensity - Average	6.00	
Psychological Distress (percentile)	81.32	high

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**CLINICAL IMPRESSIONS**

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Severe levels of disability related to the patient's pain problem. The patient is very likely reporting symptoms of generalized mood disturbance, sleep disturbance, high activity interference, and difficulty carrying out day-to-day responsibilities.

Significant mood disturbance is noted. The patient is likely reporting numerous symptoms of depression and anxiety. The patient may show evidence for nonorganic symptoms (i.e., nonanatomical signs and express a great deal of pain and illness behavior. Additionally, the patient may be confounding emotional distress for pain, report fears of pain, and demonstrate increased pain sensitivity. The patient may also be using narcotics or other substances to manage emotional distress and pain medication is unlikely to be effective by itself in relieving pain symptoms.

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**The following are items the patient endorsed as not applicable or failed to respond to:**

**Questions**