

## Data Collection Worksheet

**Please Note:** The Data Collection Worksheet (DCW) is a tool to aid investigators to integrate the collection of PhenX measures in your study. The PhenX measures that you selected and added to your Cart are presented in the DCW in alphabetical order. The DCW includes worksheets for data collection. Variables derived from the collected data are shown in the Data Dictionary (DD) with variable names and unique PhenX variable identifiers. The collection of DCWs produced by the Toolkit is not designed as a data collection instrument. Each investigator will decide how to integrate PhenX measures into data collection for their study.

### Adolescent Pediatric Pain Tool (APPT)

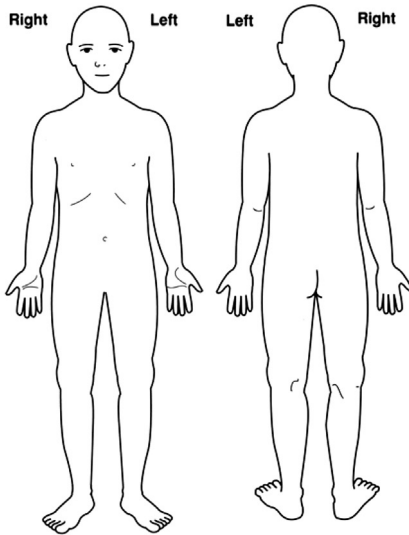
CODE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

#### ADOLESCENT PEDIATRIC PAIN TOOL (APPT)

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Color in the areas on these drawings to show where you have pain. Make the marks as big or small as the place where the pain is.



2. Place a straight, up and down mark on this line to show how much pain you have.



3. Point to or circle as many of these words that describe your pain.

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <sup>1</sup> annoying<br><sup>2</sup> bad<br>horrible<br>miserable<br>terrible<br>uncomfortable<br><sup>3</sup> aching<br>hurting<br>like an ache<br>like a hurt<br>sore<br><sup>4</sup> beating<br>hitting<br>pounding<br>punching<br>throbbing<br><sup>5</sup> biting<br>cutting<br>like a pin<br>like a sharp knife<br>pin like<br>sharp<br>stabbing | <sup>6</sup> blistering<br>burning<br>hot<br><sup>7</sup> cramping<br>crushing<br>like a pinch<br>pinching<br>pressure<br><sup>8</sup> itching<br>like a scratch<br>like a sting<br>scratching<br>stinging<br><sup>9</sup> shocking<br>shooting<br>splitting<br><sup>10</sup> numb<br>stiff<br>swollen<br>tight | <sup>11</sup> awful<br>deadly<br>dying<br>killing<br><sup>12</sup> crying<br>frightening<br>screaming<br>terrifying<br><sup>13</sup> dizzy<br>sickening<br>suffocating<br><sup>14</sup> never goes away<br>uncontrollable<br><sup>15</sup> always<br>comes on all of<br>a sudden<br>constant<br>continuous<br>forever | <sup>16</sup> off and on<br>once in a while<br>sneaks up<br>sometimes<br>steady<br><br>If you like,<br>you may add<br>other words:<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ |
|---|---|---|---|

For office use only.

BSA: \_\_\_\_\_  
IS: \_\_\_\_\_  
#S (2-9) \_\_\_\_\_ / 37 = \_\_\_\_\_ %  
#A (10-12) \_\_\_\_\_ / 11 = \_\_\_\_\_ %  
#E (1,13) \_\_\_\_\_ / 8 = \_\_\_\_\_ %  
#T (14,15) \_\_\_\_\_ / 11 = \_\_\_\_\_ %  
Total \_\_\_\_\_ / 67 = \_\_\_\_\_ %

#### Scoring:

The Adolescent Pediatric Pain Tool (APPT) provides five subscale scores:

1. Number of pain sites as a measure of pain location from marks on a body outline.
2. Pain intensity measured by the Word Graphic Rating Scale (WGRS) and anchored by the words no pain, little, medium, large, and worst possible pain.

3. Number of pain quality descriptors, which yields percent scores for the sensory, affective, and evaluative subscales.
4. Number of temporal descriptors, which yields a percent temporal subscale.
5. Percent of total pain quality and temporal descriptors as a total subscale.

The introduction of the Jacob et al. 2014 publication (see the Source section) contains details and source information regarding the above subscales

Protocol source: <https://www.phenxtoolkit.org/protocols/view/190902#Source>