

**NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright  
McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ)**

<b>Availability:</b>	<p><b>Please visit this website for more information about the instrument:</b></p> <p>Visit this website for more information on obtaining the instrument: <a href="#">McGill Pain Questionnaire Link</a></p> <p>The copyright for this test is owned by <a href="#">Ronald Melzack</a>, © 1975.</p>
<b>Classification:</b>	<p><b>Supplemental:</b> Chiari I Malformation (CM), Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy (FSHD), Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Myotonic Dystrophy (DM), Neuromuscular Disease (NMD)</p>
<b>Short Description of Instrument:</b>	<p><b>Construct measured:</b> Pain</p> <p><b>Generic vs. disease specific:</b> Generic</p> <p><b>Means of administration:</b> Interview or Self-Adminstered</p> <p><b>Intended respondent:</b> Patient</p> <p><b># of items:</b> 3 items</p> <p><b># of subscales and names of sub-scales:</b>N/A</p> <p><b># of items per sub-scale:</b>N/A</p>
<b>Comments/Special Instructions:</b>	<p><b>Scoring:</b> Minimum pain score: 0 (would not be seen in a person with true pain), maximum pain score: 78. The higher the pain score the greater the pain.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> The McGill Pain Questionnaire can be used to evaluate a person experiencing significant pain. It can be used to monitor the pain over time and to determine the effectiveness of any intervention. It was developed at by Ronald Melzack at McGill University in Montreal, Quebec Canada and has been translated into several languages. The 3 major measures are: (1) the pain rating index, based on two types of numerical values that can be assigned to each word descriptor, (2) the number of words chosen; and (3) the present pain intensity based on a 1–5 intensity scale.</p>

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<b>References:</b>	<p><b>Key References:</b></p> <p>Melzack R. The McGill Pain Questionnaire: Major properties and scoring methods. <i>Pain</i>. 1975; (1): 277–299.</p> <p>Stein C, Mendl G. The German counterpart to McGill Pain Questionnaire. <i>Pain</i>. 1988; 32: 251–255.</p> <p><b>ALS References:</b></p> <p>Cohen SR, Mount BM, Strobel MG, Bui F. The McGill Quality of Life Questionnaire: a measure of quality of life appropriate for people with advanced disease. A preliminary study of validity and acceptability. <i>Palliat Med</i>. 1995;9(3):207–219.</p> <p>Cohen SR, Mount BM, Bruera E, Provost M, Rowe J, Tong K. Validity of the McGill Quality of Life Questionnaire in the palliative care setting: a multi-centre Canadian study demonstrating the importance of the existential domain. <i>Palliat Med</i>. 1997;11(1):3–20.</p> <p><b>DM References:</b></p> <p>George A, Schneider-Gold C, Zier S, Reiners K, Sommer C. Musculoskeletal pain in patients with myotonic dystrophy type 2. <i>Arch Neurol</i>. 2004; 61(12):1938–1942.</p> <p>George A, Schneider-Gold C, Reiners K, Sommer C. [Musculoskeletal pain as the most prominent feature in myotonic dystrophy type 2]. <i>Schmerz</i>. 2006;20(5):388, 390–394, 396–397. (German).</p>
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