




	anywhere along the line to show how much pain you have right now." With millimeter rule, measure from the "no pain" end to mark and record this measurement as pain score.	
		
Numeric Scale		
Uses straight line with end points identified as "no pain" and "worst pain" and sometimes "medium pain" in the middle; divisions along line marked in units from 0 to 10 (high number may vary)	Explain to child that at one end of line is 0, which means that person feels no pain (hurt). At the other end is usually a 5 or 10, which means the person feels worst pain imaginable. The numbers 1 to 5 or 1 to 10 are for very little pain to a whole lot of pain. Ask child to choose number that best describes own pain.	For children as young as 5 years as long as they count and have concept of number and their value relation to other numbers. Scale may be used horizontally or vertically. Number coding should be same as other scales used for facility.
		
Visual Analog Scale (VAS) (Cline, Herman, Shaw, et al, 1992)		
Defined as vertical or horizontal line that is drawn to certain length, such as 10 cm (4 inches), and anchored by items that represent extremes of the subjective phenomenon being measured, such as pain	Ask child to place mark on line that best describes amount of own pain. With centimeter ruler, measure from "no pain" end to the mark, and record this measurement as the pain score.	For children as young as 4½ years old, preferably 5 years old. Vertical or horizontal scale may be used. Research shows that children from 4 to 18 years old prefer VAS compared with numeric scales (Luffy and Grove, 2003; Werry and Baker, 1988).
		
Oucher (Villarruel and Denyes, 1991)		
Consists of six photographs of	Numeric scale: Point to each section of scale to explain variations in pain intensity:	For children from 3 to 13 years old.