Select the one number that describes your pain.

1) What number best describes your pain on average in the past week?

\_\_0 \_\_1 \_\_2 \_\_3 \_\_4 \_\_5 \_\_6 \_\_7 \_\_8 \_\_9 \_\_10

No Pain Pain as bad as you can imagine

2) What number best describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your enjoyment of life?

\_\_0 \_\_1 \_\_2 \_\_3 \_\_4 \_\_5 \_\_6 \_\_7 \_\_8 \_\_9 \_\_10

Does not Completely Interferes

Interfere

3) What number best describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your general activity?

\_\_0 \_\_1 \_\_2 \_\_3 \_\_4 \_\_5 \_\_6 \_\_7 \_\_8 \_\_9 \_\_10

Does not Completely Interferes

Interfere

Notes

1. To compute an overall PEG score, add the three item responses, then divide by 3 to get a final score out of 10 (mean response).
2. The final PEG score can mean very different things to different patients. The PEG score, like most other screening instruments, is most useful in tracking changes over time. The PEG score should decrease over time after therapy has begun.
3. Some studies consider each item individually as a “subscale”.

Reference

Krebs EE, Lorenz KA, Bair MJ, Damush TM, Wu J, Sutherland JM, Asch SM, Kroenke K. Development and initial validation of the PEG, a three-item scale assessing pain intensity and interference. J Gen Intern Med. 2009;24(6):733-738.