

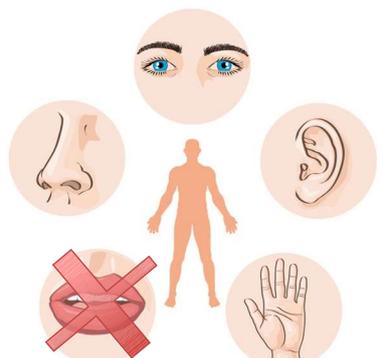


Particularité de l' évaluation chez un animal hospitalisé

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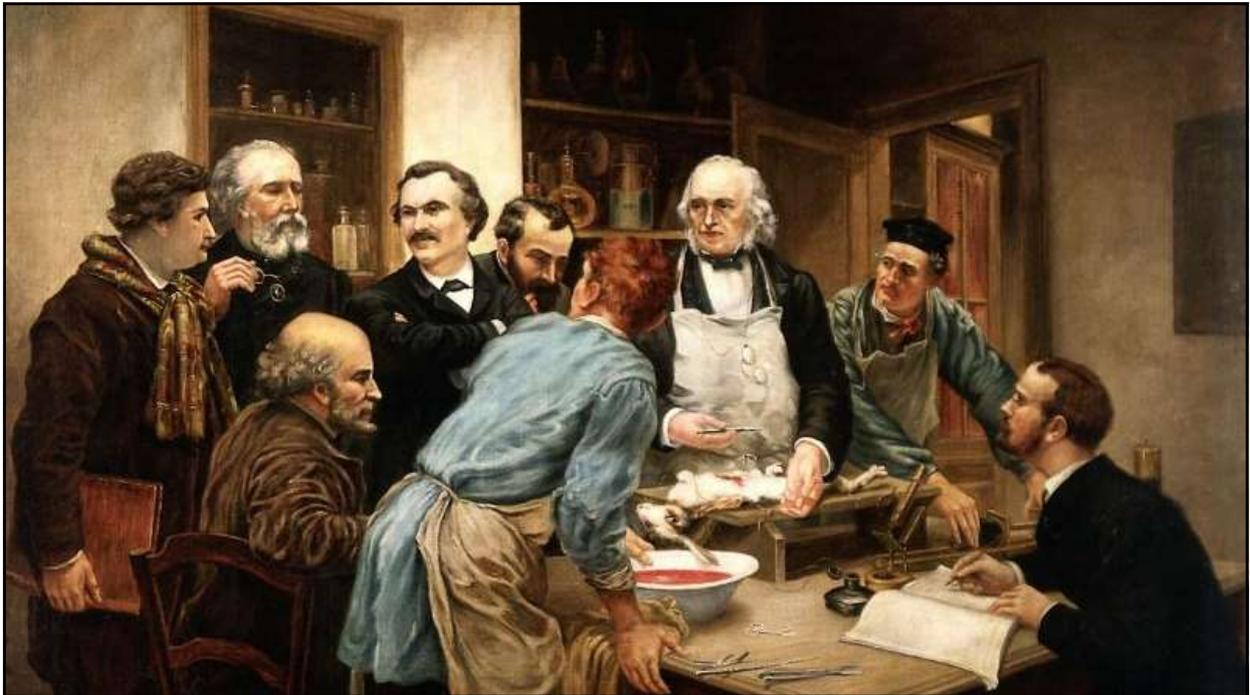
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FIVE SENSES

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La douleur

- “An unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with, or resembling that associated with, actual or potential tissue damage,”

IASP revised January 2020

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Corollaire

- Pain is always a personal experience that is influenced to varying degrees by biological, psychological, and social factors.
- Pain and nociception are different phenomena. Pain cannot be inferred solely from activity in sensory neurons.
- Through their life experiences, individuals learn the concept of pain.
- A person's report of an experience as pain should be respected.
- Although pain usually serves an adaptive role, it may have adverse effects on function and social and psychological well-being.
- Verbal description is only one of several behaviors to express pain; inability to communicate does not negate the possibility that a human or a nonhuman animal experiences pain.

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“Avoir mal”

The standard definition of **pain** is :

**“whatever the experiencing person says it is,
existing whenever the experiencing person says it does”**

[Ethics: Ethics and Pain Management in Hospitalized Patients](#)

25 oct. 2011



(McCaffery, 1968, p. 95)

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Reconnaissance de la douleur en med. vétérinaire

Absence de la parole

- Parallélisme avec les enfants
- N'exclu pas la présence de douleur



Le diagnostic et la quantification de la douleur permettent

1. D'identifier la nécessité d'un traitement analgésique
2. D'évaluer l'efficacité de la thérapie
3. De trouver un traitement efficace individualisé

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Species	Scale initials	Scale name	Reference	Outcome measure	Type of pain assessed	Validated/not validated
Horses	SDS	Simple Descriptive Scale	Price et al. 2003	One-dimensional. From no pain to worst imaginable pain	Acute	Validated
	NRS	Numerical Rating Scale	Fitzthum et al. 2005	One-dimensional. From 0 to 10 (discontinuous)	Acute	Validated
	VAS	Visual Analogue Scale	Ridman et al. 2004	One-dimensional. From 0 to 10 (continuous, 10 cm line)	Acute	Validated
	OLPI	Orbit-Lid Pain Index	Ridman et al. 2004	Physiological and behavioral	Acute (orthopedic)	Validated
	ECPS	Equine Composite Pain Scale	Ridman et al. 2004	Behavioral & disability component, hoof tester score	Acute (colic)	Validated
	CMPS	Composite measure pain scale	Andersson et al. 2010	Physiological, behavioural	Acute (PS-induced transient synovitis)	Validated
	PASPAS	Post abdominal surgery pain assessment scale	Schnitzer et al. 2011	Physiological and behavioral	Acute (post abdominal surgery)	Initially validated
	EAAPS	Equine Acute Abdominal Pain Scale	Sutton et al. 2013	Physiological and behavioral	Acute (colic)	Validated
	HSS	Horse Grimace Scale	Della Rossa et al. 2014 (in 2016)	Facial expressions	Post castration, laminitis	Validated
	EPP	Equine Pain Face	Gierup et al. 2015	Facial expressions	Clinical pain, experimental	Validated
Donkeys	EQUUS-COMPAS	EQUUS Composite Pain Assessment	van Lier et al. 2015	All previously described behaviours & face expression	Acute, but aims to all types	Validated
	EQUUS-FAP	EQUUS Facial Assessment of Pain	van Lier et al. 2015	Physiological and behavioural	Acute colic, head related	Validated
	UNESP-Botucatu	UNESP-Botucatu	Taheri et al. 2018	Includes facial action coding units	Acute colic, head related	Validated
	EquiFACS	Facial action coding system	Walton et al. 2015	Facial action descriptions	Post castration	Not validated
	FERes	Facial expressions of ridden horses	Muller et al. 2017; Ryan et al. 2018	Head position and facial features	Orthopedic	Validated
	EQUUS-FAP Foals	EQUUS Facial Assessment of Pain in Foals	van Lier et al. 2020	Facial expressions	Acute	Not validated
	EQUUS-DONKEY-COMPASS	EQUUS-Donkeys-Composite Pain Assessment	van Dorsselaer et al. 2020	Behavioural	Acute (colic and orthopedic)	Validated
	EQUUS-DONKEY-FAP	EQUUS-Donkeys-Facial Assessment of Pain	van Dorsselaer et al. 2020	Facial expressions	Acute (colic and head-related)	Validated
	DIVAS	Dynamic and interactive Visual Analogue Scale	Lacouture et al. 1998	One-dimensional	Acute	Validated
	Dogs	Melbourne	Melbourne Pain Scale	Firth and Haines 1999	Behaviour and Physiologic	Acute
GCPs		Glasgow Composite Pain Scale	Hoban et al. 2004	Psychometric	Acute	Validated
NAVET-Pain Scale		NAVET-Pain Scale	Verwerde et al. 2001 (not published)	Behavior, locomotion, wound palpation	Acute	Not validated
OODI		Olinde Orthopedic Disability Index	Staszch et al. 2003	Composite measure pain scale	Chronic orthopedic	Validated
CMPS		Composite measure pain scale	Muller et al. 2008	Behavioral	Acute	Validated
HRQL Instruments		Health related quality of life instruments (Vetmetrics)	Wassenaar et al. 2006	Behavioral	Chronic	Validated
SP-GCPS		Short Form - Glasgow Composite Pain Scale	Baird et al. 2007	Behavioral, locomotion	Acute	Validated
CDPI		Canine Brief Pain Inventory	Benson et al. 2008	Behavior, vocalization, locomotion	Chronic	Validated (in Finnish)
HCPI		Helinski Chronic Pain Index	Helsinki University et al. 2009	Behavior, vocalization, locomotion	Chronic	Validated
LOAD		Liverpool Osteoarthritis in Dogs	Walton et al. 2011	Psychological, behavioural	Chronic	Validated
Cats	CSU-CAR	Colorado State University Canine Acute Pain (educational tool)	Carr et al. 2017	Psychological, behavioural	Acute	Validated
	Short Form - HRQL Instr.	Short Form - Health related quality of life instruments (Vetmetrics)	Carr et al. 2017	Psychological, behavioural	Chronic	Validated
	COAST	Canine Osteoarthritis Staging Tool	Sachdev et al. 2018	Behavioural, physiological	Chronic	Validated
	ESAP	ESAP Canine Chronic Pain Index	www.esapvet.com/Items.htm	Behavioural, physiological	Chronic	Validated
	COPS-C/F	Composite oral and maxillofacial pain scale - canine/feline	Della Rossa et al. 2018	Behaviour and clinical signs	Acute & chronic oral and maxillofacial pain	Initially validated
	CSU-FAPS	Colorado State University Feline Acute Pain Scale	Della Rossa et al. 2018	Behavioural, physiological	Acute	Validated
	CSOM	Client Specific Outcome Measures	Andersson et al. 2006	Mobility	Osteoarthritis	Validated
	UNESP-Botucatu-MCPS	UNESP-Botucatu-MCPS	Brennan et al. 2011	Physiological, behavioural	Acute	Validated
	FMPPI	Feline Musculoskeletal Pain Index	Reich et al. 2013	Activity, Gait	Chronic	Validated
	CMPS-Feline	Glasgow Composite measure pain scale	Carr et al. 2014	Psychometric & facial expression	Acute	Validated
Cattle	MI-CAT(V)	Montreal instrument for cat arthritis testing (for veterinarians)	Hoban et al. 2017	Behaviour & mobility	Arthritis	Not validated
	MI-CAT(C)	Montreal instrument for cat arthritis testing (for caretakers)	Hoban et al. 2019	Behaviour & mobility	Arthritis	Initially validated
	FGS	Feline Grimace Scale	Kruzelis et al. 2019	Behaviour & mobility	Acute	Validated
	HRQL Instruments	Health related quality of life instruments (Vetmetrics)	Hoban et al. 2018	Behaviour and clinical signs	Chronic	Validated
	COPS-C/F	Composite oral and maxillofacial pain scale - canine/feline	Della Rossa et al. 2018	Behaviour and clinical signs	Acute & chronic oral and maxillofacial pain	Initially validated
	SMALGO tool	Small animal algometer	Machon et al. 2020	Quantitative sensory testing	Chronic gingivostomatitis	Not validated
	SP-FMPS	Short Form of the Feline Musculoskeletal Pain Index	Crombie et al. 2004	ONE-dimensional only behaviour	Acute	Validated
	UNESP-Botucatu	UNESP-Botucatu	de Oliveira et al. 2018	Behavioural actions and facial features	Acute	Validated
	CPS	Cow Pain Scale	Gierup et al. 2015	Behavioural actions and facial features	Acute (male castration)	Validated
	UNESP-Botucatu	UNESP-Botucatu-Pain assessment on facial expression	Ferreira et al. 2021	Facial action units	Acute (male castration)	Validated
Sheep	UNESP-Botucatu	UNESP-Botucatu	Muller et al. 2018	Face expression	Footrot and mastitis	Validated
	LGSS	Lamb grimace scale	Muller et al. 2016	Face expression	Acute	Not validated
	HSS	Sheep Grimace Scale	Hoban et al. 2017	Face expression	Post-operative distress and pain	Validated
Goats	UNESP-Botucatu	UNESP-Botucatu	Shu et al. 2020	Behaviour	Acute	Validated
	UNESP-Botucatu	Pain mitigation strategies in goat kids (NRS mostly used)	Aluda et al. 2020	Behavioural time budget	Distubbing	Not validated
Dermatids	HRQL	Health related quality of life for farmed pigs	Wassenaar et al. 2011	Behavioral	Quality of life and welfare	Validated
	PGS	Piglet grimace scale	Wassenaar et al. 2017	Facial expression	Castration, tail docking, cryptorchidectomy	Validated
	UPAPS	UNESP-Botucatu pig composite acute pain scale	Lutz et al. 2020	ONE-dimensional only behaviour	Acute	Validated
Purine pig	UNESP-Botucatu	UNESP-Botucatu	Duchon et al. 2018	Behaviour	Postoperative pain	Validated
	UNESP-Botucatu	UNESP-Botucatu	Bakami et al. 2018	Facial expression	After biologic implantation	Validated
Rabbits	RGSS	Rabbit grimace scale	Lutz et al. 2014	Physiological, behavioural and facial expression	Acute	Validated
	CANCRS	Composite RS for assessment & quantification of pain in rabbits	Rach et al. 2020	Facial and physiological	Acute	Validated
Rodents	RGSS	Rat Grimace Scale	Sokolnik et al. 2011	Facial and physiological	Acute	Validated

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CANINE ACUTE PAIN SCALE
Colorado State University Veterinary Teaching Hospital

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SHORT FORM OF THE GLASGOW COMPOSITE PAIN SCALE

4 ADVETIA EVALUATION CLINIQUE DE PAIN

Appréciation globale subjective

Identification 1

Pins de douleur

Douleur

Dog's name _____ Date / / Time _____
Hospital Number _____ (write as appropriate)

Sum these to give the total score

0 1 2 3 4

Does it?
(v) 0
Do nothing 0
Look round 1
Flinch 2
Growl or guard area 3
Snap 4
Cry 5

Is the dog?
(vi) 0
0 Comfortable 0
1 Uncomfortable 1
2 Restless 2
3 Hunched or tense 3
4 Dazed 4

Total Score ((H+I+H+V+V)) = _____

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Kal J. Key 1.0 (Traf - Mod) [W]

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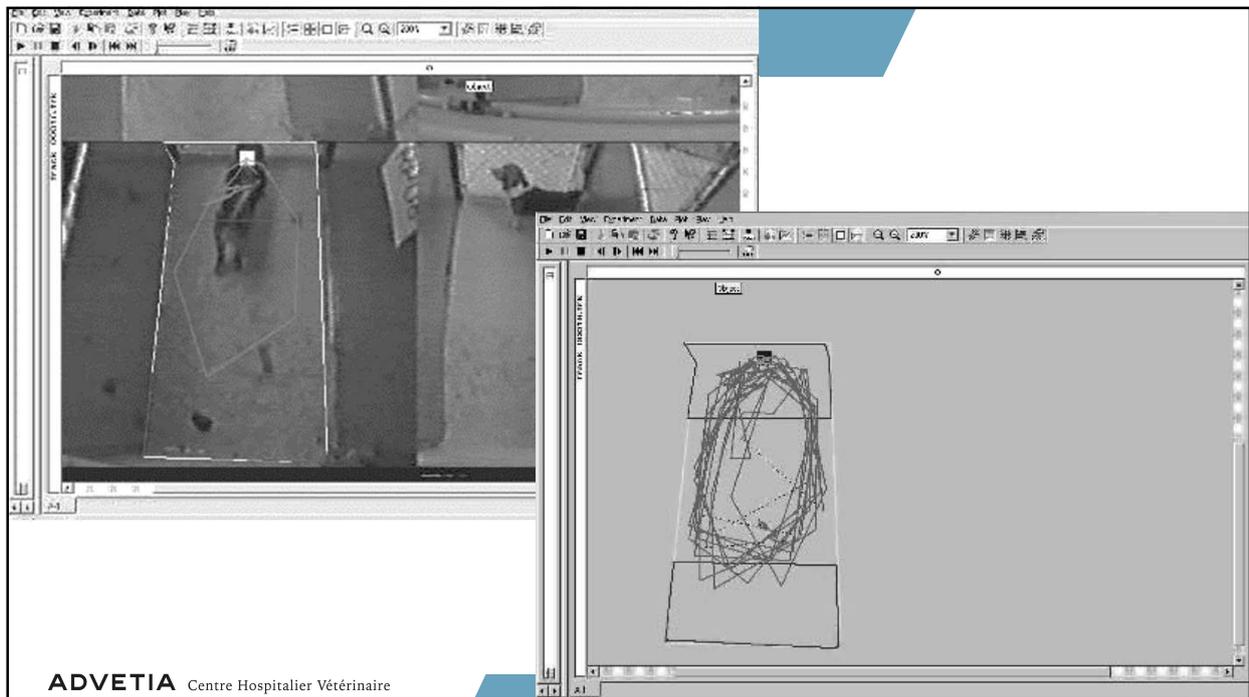
1. Medial/Lateral
2. Forelimb
3. Caudal
4. Dorsal
5. Cranial
6. Cervical
7. Thoracic
8. Pelvic
9. Head

Number of Points: 11

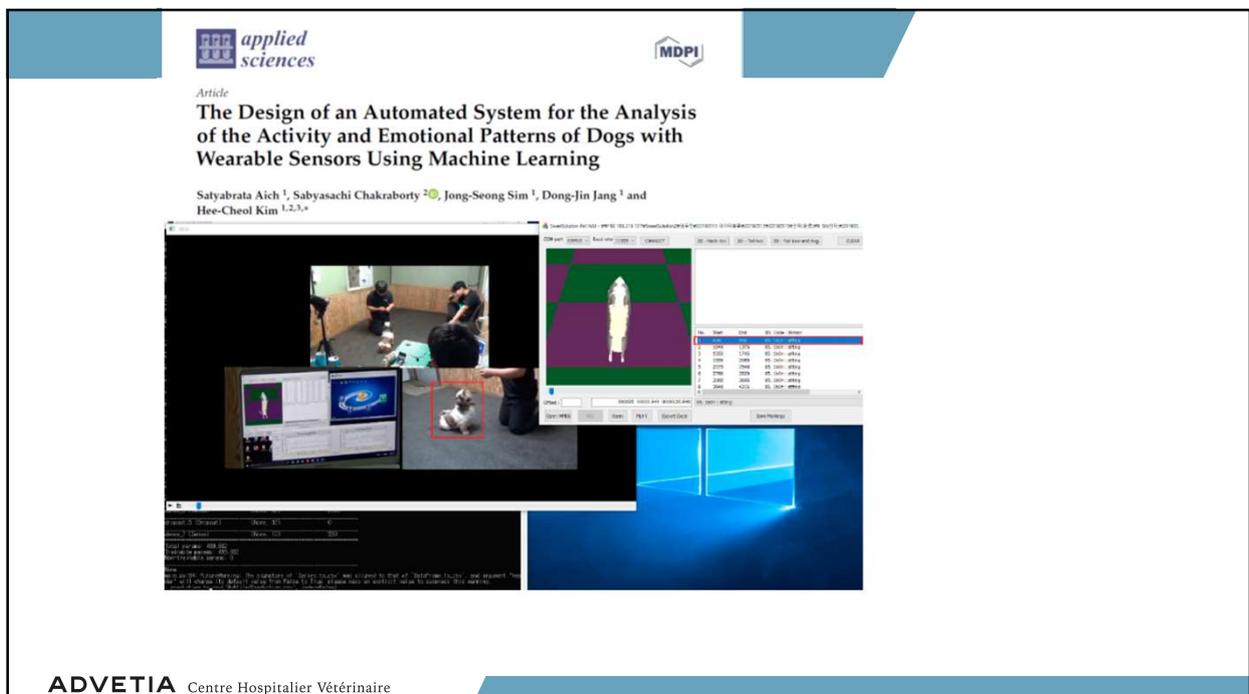
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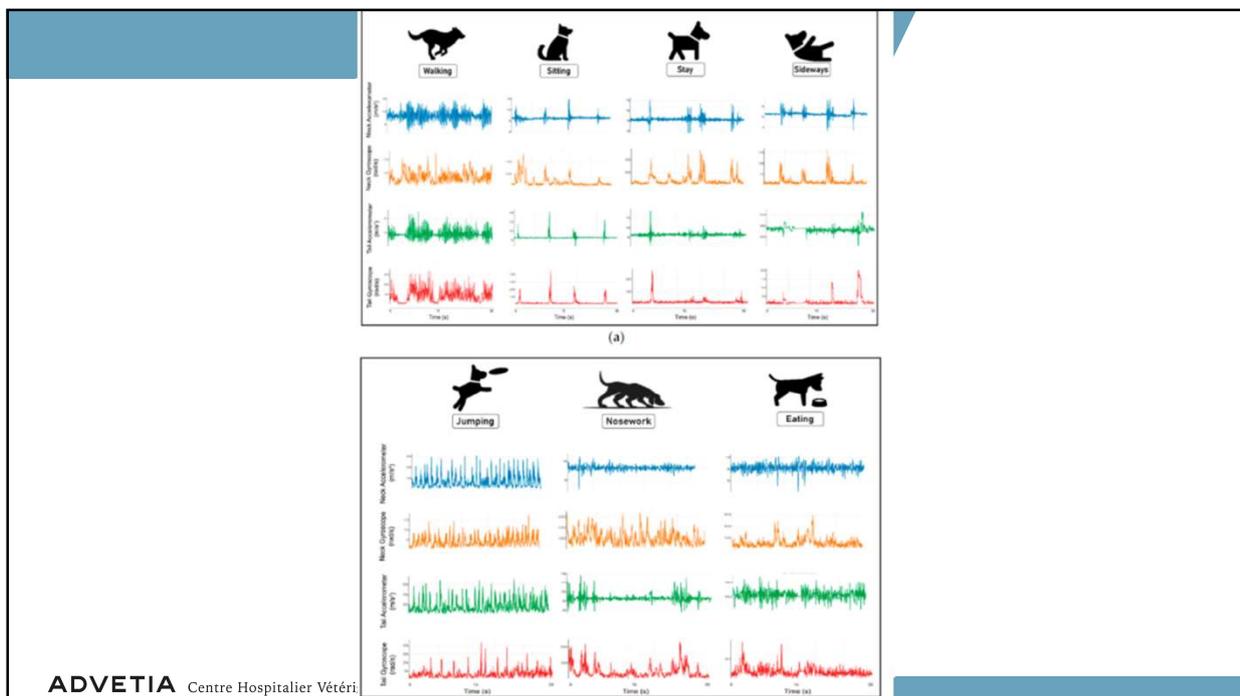
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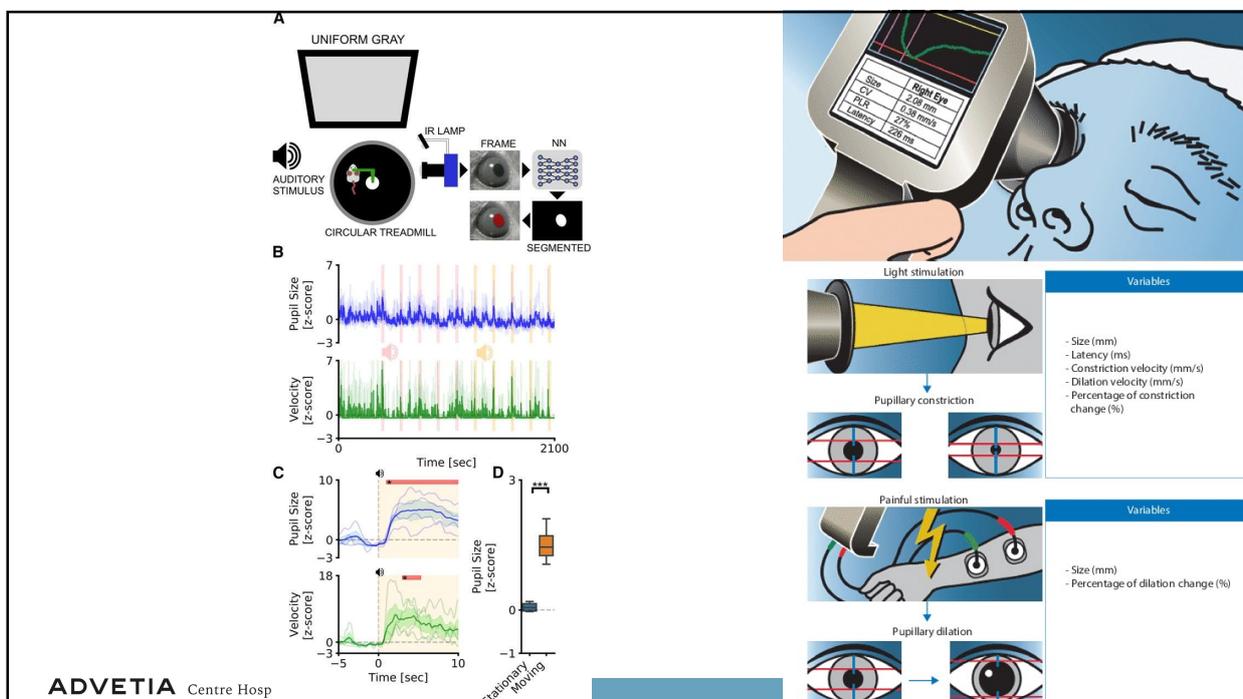
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Benefits of ANI technology:

- Predictivity hemodynamic reactivity**
Jeanne M et al., Clin J Pain, 2014.
- Predict post-extubation pain**
Boselli E et al., British Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2014.
- Refine opioids titration**
Daccache G et al., Anaesthesia Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2016.
- Helpful to diagnose the etiology of a hemodynamic event**
Logier R, et al., IEEE Proceedings, 2011.
- Reduce post-operative pain**
Henry D, Upton, et al., Anesthesia & Analgesia, July 2017.
- Reduce length of stay in outpatient surgery units**
Ramos et al., J Clin Monit Comput, Feb 2020.



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National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement & Reduction of Animals in Research

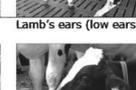
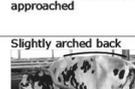


The Rabbit Grimace Scale

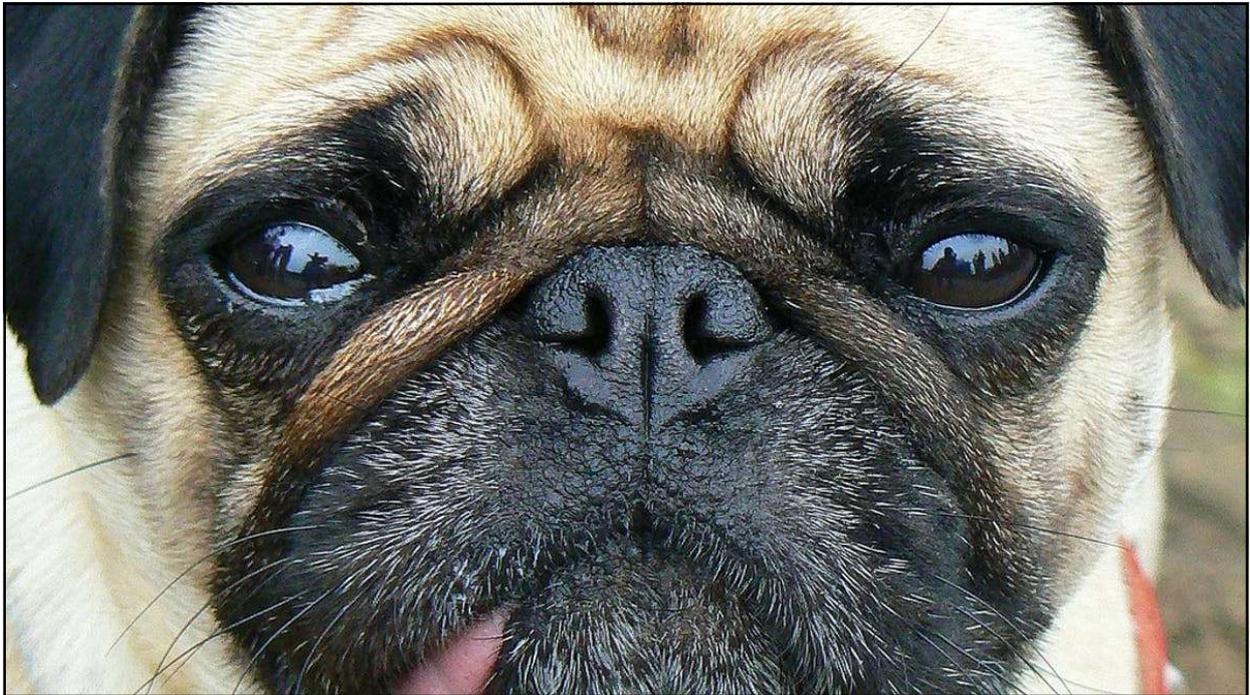
Research has demonstrated that changes in facial expression provide a measure of assessing pain in rabbits. The specific facial action units shown below comprise the Rabbit Grimace Scale. These action units increase in intensity in response to post-procedure pain and can form part of a clinical assessment alongside other validated indices of pain.

	Action units		
	Not present "0"	Moderately present "1"	Obviously present "2"
Orbital tightening <small>• Closing of the eyelid surrounding of orbital area • A wrinkle may be visible around the eyes</small>			
Check flattening <small>• Flattening of the cheeks. When obviously present, cheeks have a flattened look. • The face becomes more angular and less rounded</small>			
Nostril shape <small>• Nostrils become more circular forming a 'V' rather than 'U' shape • Nostril tip is moved down towards the side</small>			
Whisker shape and position <small>• Whiskers are pushed away from the face to 'fan out' • Whiskers stiffen and lose their natural, downward curve • Whiskers horizontally point in the same direction. When obviously present, whiskers move downwards</small>			
Ear shape and position <small>• Ears become more tightly folded / curled towards the back of the head • Ears rotate from facing towards the shoulders towards the hindquarters • Ears may be held close to the back or sides of the body</small>			

Read the original paper: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-013-0141-4> (Evaluation of the Rabbit Grimace Scale for the assessment of post-operative pain in rabbits) and <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-013-0141-4> (Validation of the Rabbit Grimace Scale for the assessment of post-operative pain in rabbits). Images kindly provided by Dr. Barbara Cook, Newcastle University, and Dr. Patricia Hernandez, Universitat de Lleida, Lleida, Spain. The Rabbit Grimace Scale would not have been developed without the outstanding work of the Pain and Animal Welfare Evidence Group (PAWEG) at Newcastle University.

Score	0	1	2
Attention towards the surroundings	Active and attentive 	Not attentive 	
Head position	Head held high 	Lower than withers 	Very low 
Ear position	Both ears forward or actively moving 	Both ears back 	Lamb's ears (low ears) 
Facial expression	Attentive or neutral look 	Tense expression 	
Response to approach	Look at observer, head up, ears forward or occupied with activity (grooming, ruminating) 	Look at observer, ears not forward, leave when approached 	May/may not look at observer, head low, ears not forward and may leave slowly 
Back position	Straight line 	Slightly arched back 	Arched back 
Lameness	Not lame Normal and rhythmic strides 	Lame Shorter and non-rhythmic strides 	Very lame No support on one leg or very unequal and short strides 

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AI

a)  b) 





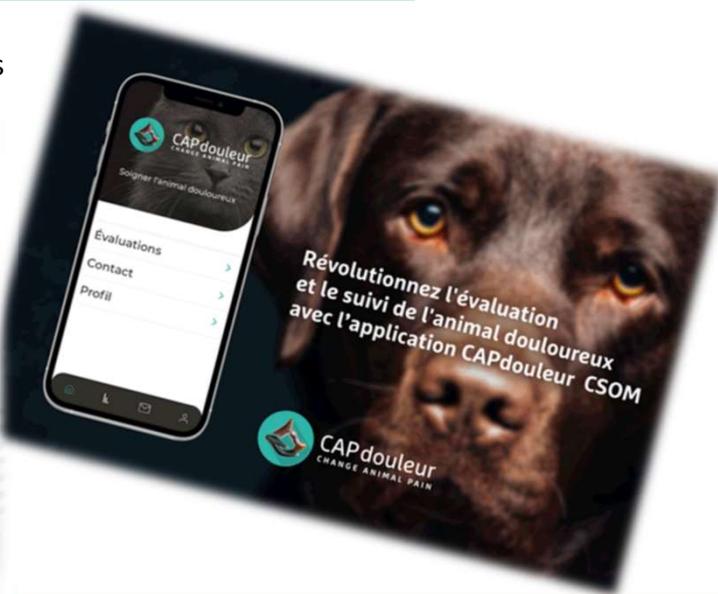
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La solution ?

CSOM

Client Specific Outcome Measures



Révolutionnez l'évaluation et le suivi de l'animal douloureux avec l'application CAPdouloureux CSOM

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20^{ème} siècle



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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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VAS *principe*



0 mm 100 mm

Avant la thérapie

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VAS *principe*



0m
m

100mm

Après la thérapie

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The diagram shows a horizontal blue gradient bar representing a Visual Analog Scale (VAS) from 0m to 100mm. A red 'X' is placed in the center of the bar. Below the bar, the text 'Après la thérapie' is centered. To the right of the text is a photograph of an orange tabby cat sitting on a pink blanket, looking towards the camera.

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VAS *principe*



0 mm

100mm

Douleur augmente nouvellement;
nécessité de renouveler le traitement

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The diagram shows a horizontal blue gradient bar representing a VAS from 0 mm to 100mm. A red 'X' is placed in the center of the bar. Below the bar, the text 'Douleur augmente nouvellement; nécessité de renouveler le traitement' is centered. To the right of the text is a photograph of the same orange tabby cat sitting on a green surface, wearing a purple and white striped brace around its midsection.

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Les pièges



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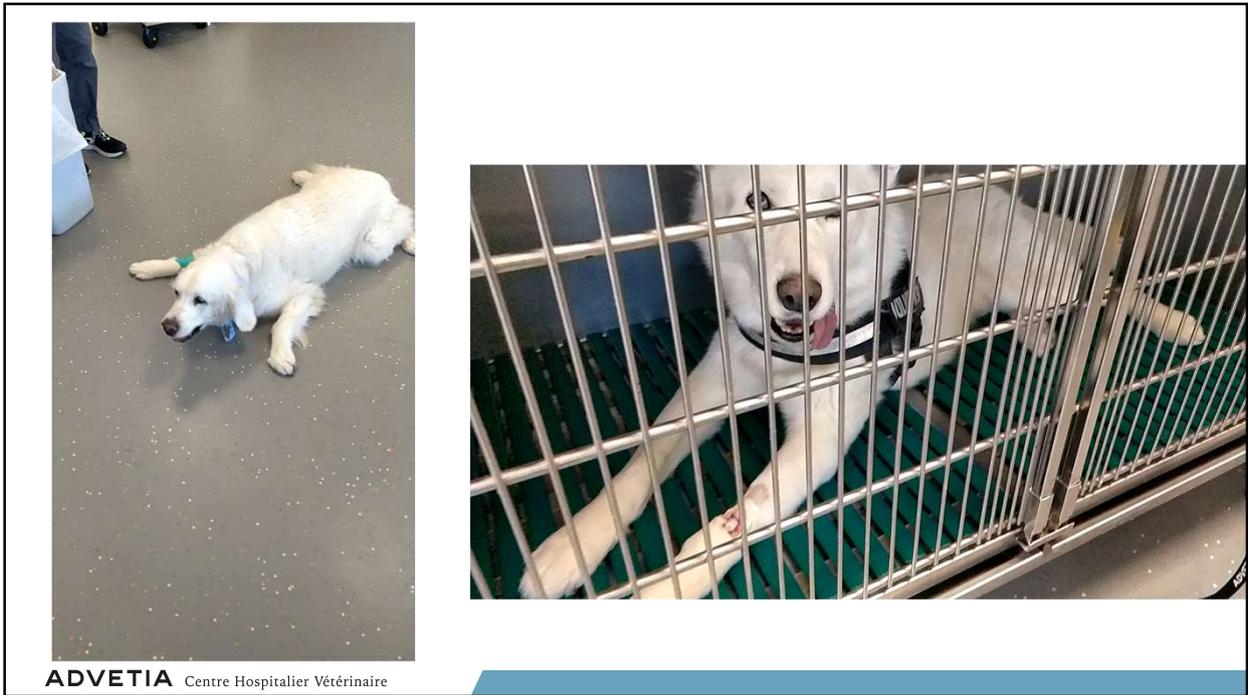
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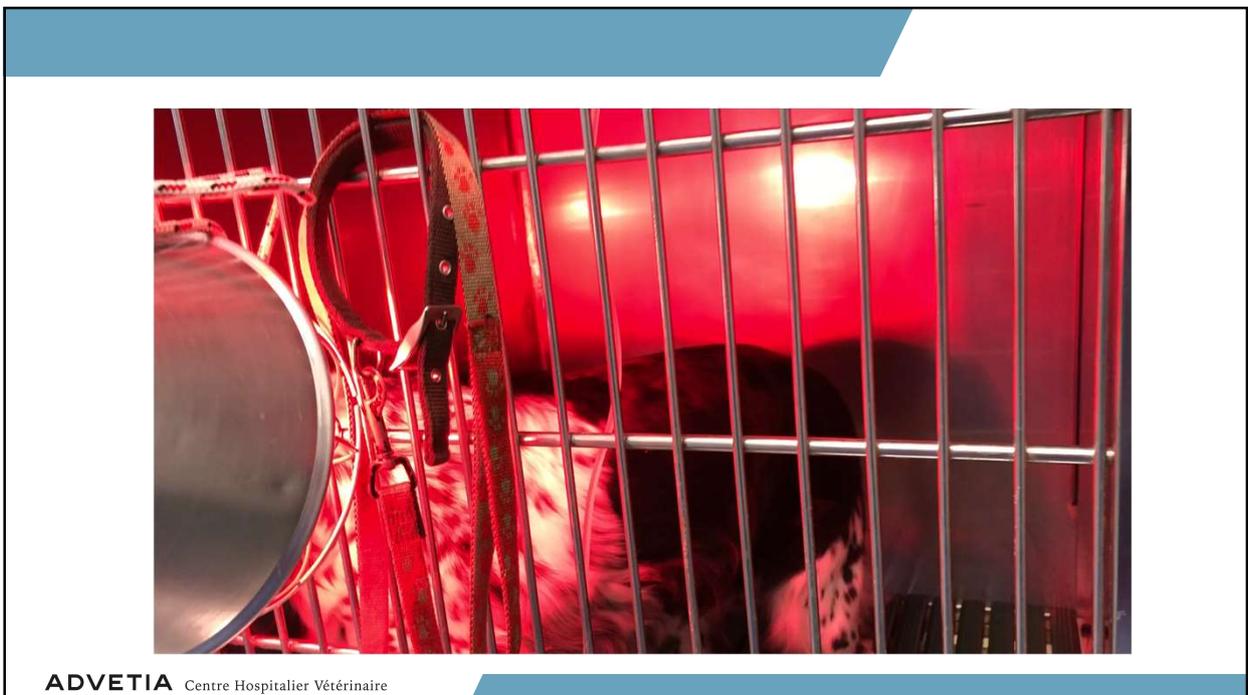
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Brondani JT & Luna SPL
UNESP Botucatu MCPS



www.animalpain.com.br

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**TO BE
CONTINUED...** →

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