

LEEDS ASSESSMENT OF NEUROPATHIC SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS (LANSS)

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION

Bibliographic information for original (English) questionnaire

Bennett M. The LANSS pain scale: the Leeds assessment of neuropathic symptoms and signs. *Pain* 92: 147-157, 2001.

PubMed identifier (PMID): <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11323136>

Bibliographic information for translated (Brazilian Portuguese) questionnaire

Reference

Schestatsky P, Felix-Torres V, Chaves MLF, Camara Ehlers B, Mucenic T, Caumo W, Nascimento O, Bennett MI. Brazilian Portuguese validation of the Leeds assessment of neuropathic symptoms and signs for patient with chronic pain. *Pain Medicine* 12: 1544-1550, 2011.

PMID: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21883875>

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Properties of the translated questionnaire

Purpose

Diagnostic/screening: To identify whether pain is likely to be neuropathic in origin.

Language

Brazilian Portuguese

Translation process:

Forward and reverse translation, followed by consensus discussion. Forward translation was performed by two native Brazilian Portuguese speakers who were fluent in English. Reverse translation was performed by one native English speaker who was fluent in Brazilian Portuguese.

Changes from original questionnaire:

None

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Assessment

SYMPTOMS:

Five items addressing pain quality and pain triggers

SIGNS:

Two sensory function tests (requires a suitably trained person to administer the instrument)

- Dynamic mechanical allodynia (light brushing)
- Altered pin-prick threshold

Scoring system

Responses to all seven items (five symptoms and two signs) are binary ('yes' or 'no'). Responses are weighted according to the odds ratio of each item when predicting whether a pain is neuropathic in origin (based on the original LANSS validation by Bennet et al. Pain 92: 147-157, 2001). Weighted scores for the five symptom items and two sensory tests are summed, giving a total score from 0 to 24.

Scoring direction

Score < 12 indicates that the pain is unlikely to be neuropathic in origin

Score ≥ 12 indicate that the pain is likely to be neuropathic in origin

Validation population

Ninety (90) chronic pain patients diagnosed clinically with either neuropathic (n = 34), nociceptive (n = 44) or mixed (n = 12) pain were recruited from a hospital referral site. There were no significant differences between the groups with respect to age and sex ratio. Participants were assessed twice, at least one day apart, by two independent observers.

Psychometric properties

Diagnostic validity (using a threshold score ≥ 12)

Not assessed

Construct validity

Not assessed

Convergent/criterion validity

Not assessed

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Reliability

Inter-rater reliability: Good (intra-class correlation coefficient: $r = 0.97$)

Internal consistency: Fair (Cronbach's alpha = 0.67)

Validation studies of translated questionnaire for specific pain conditions

None

Additional information

None