Pain Medication Questionnaire (PMQ)

Background
1. Survey of 26 self-assessment questionnaire to be completed by patient to assess the risk of opioid medication misuse among chronic pain patients
2. Answers scored on a Likert 5-point scale of 0 (disagree) to 4 (agree), some questions have reverse numeration
3. Further research may be needed to fortify the replicability and validity of the PMQ as a broad-use tool
4. The PMQ can be time consuming to complete

Questions consist of 26 groups of statements. Patients are directed to select the description which best matches their experiences, thoughts, and needs related to their pain medication. Topics include:

- Adjuvant Therapies
- Alcohol
- Anxiety, Depression and Sleep
- Borrowing Medication
- Concentration
- Concomitant Illnesses
- Dependence on Medication
- Discussing Pain with Doctor
- Early Refills
- Education on Medication
- Emergency Room
- GI Effects
- Increased Dosage
- Lost Medication
- Medication Preferences
- Multiple Doctors
- New Treatment Plan
- Obtaining Medication
- Quantity Medication
- Saving Medication
- Self-Medicating

Interpretation
- Higher PMQ scores in the higher third (70 to 104) are associated with history of substance abuse, higher levels of psychosocial distress, and poorer functioning (HPMQ)
- Patients falling in the lower third of scores (0 to 34) constituted the low risk group and are at lower potential for opioid misuse (LPMQ)

Resources: PMQ
1. General
   a. Intended for use by licensed healthcare professionals only
   b. Published by Elsevier
2. Available for purchase from:

Reference