

Appendix

Column 1 is representative of the current wording/ language in the NPQ-12. Please note that for each statement, the recipient is asked to identify if they believe the statement to be **true, false, or if they are unsure**. For each statement, please rate on a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly

agree) if you feel kids aged 10-15 years old will be able to read, interpret, and understand the statement about pain. Please use the space in column 3 to provide suggestions if you feel changes are appropriate.

Strongly Disagree			Disagree		Neutral	Agree		Strongly Agree		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Current Language	Likert Scale (0-10)	Suggestions for Changes
It is possible to have pain and not know about it.		
When part of your body is injured, special pain receptors convey the pain message to your brain.		
Pain only occurs when you are injured or at risk of being injured.		
When you are injured, special receptors convey the danger message to your spinal cord.		
Special nerves in your spinal cord convey the danger message to your brain		
Nerves adapt by increasing their resting level of excitement.		
Chronic pain means that an injury hasn't healed properly.		
Worse injuries always result in worse pain.		
Descending neurons are always inhibitory.		
Pain occurs whenever you are injured.		
When you injure yourself, the environment that you are in will not affect the amount of pain you experience, as long as the injury is exactly the same.		
The brain decides when you perience pain.		