

Appendix 4

THE EDINBURGH CLAUDICATION QUESTIONNAIRE¹

(1) Do you get a pain or discomfort in your leg(s) when you walk?

Yes

No

I am unable to walk

If you answered "Yes" to question (1) - please answer the following questions.

Otherwise you need not continue.

(2) Does this pain ever begin when you are standing still or sitting?

Yes

No

(3) Do you get it if you walk uphill or hurry?

Yes

No

(4) Do you get it when you walk at an ordinary pace on the level?

Yes

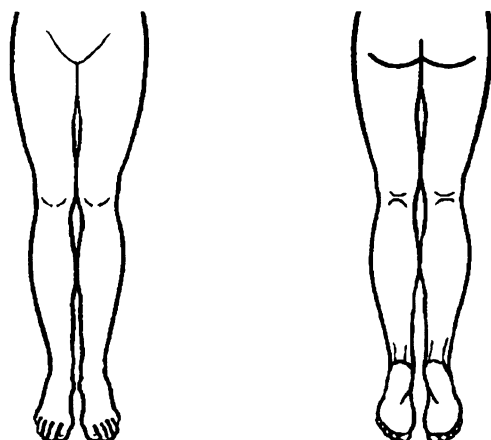
No

(5) What happens to it if you stand still?

Usually continues more than 10 minutes

Usually disappears in 10 minutes or less

(6) Where do you get this pain or discomfort? Mark the place(s) with "x" on the diagram below



Definition of positive classification requires all of the following responses:

'Yes' to (1),

'No' to (2),

'Yes' to (3), and

'Usually disappears in 10 minutes or less' to (5);

grade 1 = 'No' to (4) and grade 2 = 'Yes' to (4).

If these criteria are fulfilled, a definite claudicant is one who indicates pain in the calf, regardless of whether pain is also marked in other sites; a diagnosis of atypical claudication is made if pain is indicated in the thigh or buttock, in the absence of any calf pain. Subjects should not be considered to have claudication if pain is indicated in the hamstrings, feet, shins, joints or appears to radiate, in the absence of any pain in the calf.

Reference

1. Leng G, Fowkes F. The Edinburgh claudication questionnaire: an improved version of the WHO/Rose questionnaire for use in epidemiological surveys. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1992; **45**: 1101-1109.

Reproduced with permission of Elsevier Science, Oxford, UK.