# Palliative Performance Scale

| % | Ambulation | Activity & Evidence of Disease | Self-Care | Intake | Level of Consciousness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Full | Normal activity, no evidence of disease | Full | Normal | Full |
| 90 | Full | Normal activity, no evidence of disease | Full | Normal | Full |
| 80 | Full | Normal activity with effort, some evidence of disease | Full | Normal or reduced | Full |
| 70 | Reduced | Unable to do normal work, some evidence of disease | Full | Normal or reduced | Full |
| 60 | Reduced | Unable to do hobbies or some housework, some evidence of disease | Occasional assistance | Normal or reduced | Full or confusion |
| 50 | Mainly sit/lie | Unable to do any work, extensive disease | Considerable assistance | Normal or reduced | Full or confusion |
| 40 | Mainly in bed | Unable to do any work, extensive disease | Mainly assistance | Normal or reduced | Any |
| 30 | Totally bedbound | Unable to do any work, extensive disease | Total care | Reduced | Any |
| 20 | Totally bedbound | Unable to do any work, extensive disease | Total care | Minimal sips | Any |
| 10 | Totally bedbound | Unable to do any work, extensive disease | Total care | Mouth care only | Drowsy or coma |

# Instructions for Scoring

PPS scores are determined by reading horizontally at each level to find a 'best fit' for the patient which is then assigned as the PPS% score.

Begin at the left column and read downwards until the appropriate ambulation level is reached, then read across to the next column and downwards again until the activity/evidence of disease is located.

These steps are repeated until all five columns are covered before assigning the actual PPS for that patient. In this way, 'leftward' columns (columns to the left of any specific column) are 'stronger' determinants and generally take precedence over others.

PPS scores are in 10% increments only.

Sometimes, there are several columns easily placed at one level but one or two which seem better at a higher or lower level. One then needs to make a 'best fit' decision. Choosing a 'half' value of PPS 45%, for example, is *incorrect*. The combination of clinical judgment and 'leftward precedence' is used to determine whether 40% or 50% is the more accurate score for that patient.