mon use across and between conditions. **METHODS:** Subjects were recruited by web posting and telephone screening. Those self-reporting active treatment for one of the following: Low Back Pain (LBP), Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), Spondylitis Ankylosante (OA), Repetitive Strain Injury (RSI) were asked to complete a postal survey using a self-administered mixed-mode (print and web) questionnaire (SF-36), SF-12, Psychological General Well-Being Index (PGWBI) and other measures, including the Saint George’s Respiratory Disease Questionnaire (SGRQ) and the London Chest Activities of Daily Living (LCADL) instrument. In total, 153 (F=111, M=42) completed the CAT study in 49 Spanish centers. Patients hospitalized because of exacerbations of obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) on health status in clinical practice. We examined whether the mode of administration (self vs. interviewer) influences the psychometric properties. Two CATs have been built to evaluate HRQoL of patients with pain in daily clinical practice. The universal Spanish version of two item banks previously developed and translated into Spanish by the PROMIS Group: “Pain-Behavior-FB” (39 items) and “Pain-Interference-FB” (41 items). This will allow construction of two Computerized Adaptive Tests (CATs) for evaluating Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) in patients with pain. **METHODS:** Forward and backward translations of FB and PI items were carried out. The alternative translation was then compared to the existing PROMIS translation and reviewed by 25 patients and 6 experts to evaluate the relevance and comprehensibility of items. Recommendations to revise the universal Spanish were evaluated by the PROMIS Statistical Center and by a linguist from Spain. The revised items were cognitively debriefed with 5 patients following the PROMIS Interview Script and discrepancies were resolved. The revised universal Spanish version of both item banks was administered to a sample of 236 subjects with chronic pain of any etiology. Unidimensionality and local independence were evaluated. The calibration of the items was done using the Samejima’s graded response model. **RESULTS:** The process of cultural adaptation of both item banks for use in Spain resulted in the amendment of 8 items (5 FB - 3 PI). Unidimensionality and local independence of items of both banks were confirmed. Discrimination parameters ranged from moderate to very high in almost all items of both banks. Differences according to gender were not statistically significant in FB bank (F(1,220) = 3.24; p = 0.073) nor in PI bank (F(1,212) = 0.073; p = 0.785). Despite the relatively small sample size, the standard errors for the item parameters are within an acceptable range (<1), with the exception of three extreme threshold parameters. **CONCLUSIONS:** The universal Spanish PROMIS Pain-Behavior and Pain-Interference have been calibrated in Spanish and two CATs have been built to evaluate HRQoL of patients with pain in daily clinical practice.