

# Fibromyalgia

## What Is Fibromyalgia?

Fibromyalgia (FM) is a chronic condition causing pain in muscles, tendons, and ligaments. In FM, specific places in the body where pain is felt are called *tender points*.

## What Causes Fibromyalgia?

The cause is unknown, but it is not thought to be an infection. Possibilities include poor sleep, certain chemicals called serotonin and substance P, muscle abnormalities, and stress hormones. FM is most common in women aged between 20 and 50 and is also common in women older than 60.

## What Are the Symptoms of Fibromyalgia?

Pain and fatigue are the main symptom and can affect activities at work and home. Pain is usually worse in the upper back and neck and the lower back and hips. Pain can occur near any tender point, however. Fatigue can be severe. Headaches, numbness or tingling in the hands or feet, and forgetfulness are other symptoms.

## How Is Fibromyalgia Diagnosed?

A doctor uses a medical history and an examination of joints and muscles for diagnosis. For a diagnosis of FM, the doctor must find at least 11 of the 18 tender points. Laboratory tests and x-rays may be done to rule out other disease causing similar symptoms. Blood test and x-rays are usually normal in fibromyalgia.

## How is Fibromyalgia Treated?

No cure exists for FM, but people with FM can feel better with the right treatment. Medicines, reducing stress, and improving sleep to reduce fatigue can help people feel better. Drugs can improve the amount and quality of sleep. Interrupted sleep prevents people from reaching the deepest sleep, but medicines can help them reach this deeper stage of sleep. As a result, pain decreases. The most common medicines include low doses of antidepressants (e.g., amitriptyline or duloxetine). Common side effects include grogginess, dry mouth, constipation, and weight gain. Exercise help reduce pain. Stretching and posture exercises should be done daily for good body alignment to prevent pain. Endurance exercises should be done three to four times a week; these include walking, biking and water therapy. It is important to begin to exercise slowly and to increase gradually. Often people with FM forget how to relax. A counselor can offer relaxation therapy as well as family counseling to see whether depression or family or financial problems are contributing to FM.

**Disclaimer:** All material on this brochure is provided for general information purposes only and should not be considered medical advice or consultation.

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## DOs and DON'Ts in Managing Fibromyalgia:

- **DO** call your doctor if you have drug side effects.
- **DO** ask your doctor what over-the-counter pain medications you may take.
- **DO** communicate and follow up with your healthcare workers.
- **DON'T** expect medicines alone to reduce your pain and fatigue. Feeling better involves better sleep, exercise, and stress management.
- **DON'T** take any diet supplement without discussing it first with your doctor.
- **DON'T** stop exercising.

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