HPR Epidemiology and public health (including prevention).

**AB1352-HPR**

**INVESTIGATION OF EFFECT OF DISEASE AND RELATED FACTORS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH FIBROMYALGIA**

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**Background:** Fibromyalgia (FM), one of the most common rheumatologic disorders, is characterized by widespread pain in the body, sensitivity in the certain anatomical regions, fatigue, sleep disorders and reduced pain threshold, uncommon and extra-articular rheumatism disease (1). It has been reported that impairments in functional capacity and quality of life cause significant limitations in individuals with FM (2).

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to examine the effect of disease and to investigate the factors associated with the disease in individuals with FM.

**Methods:** In our study, 334 voluntary individuals with FM (324 female, male who applied to Pamukkale University Department of Internal Medicine, Department of Rheumatology were diagnosed according to 2010 American College of Rheumatology criteria whom participated in the study with the mean age of 47.56±10.91 (years). Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire (FIQ) was used to determine the effect of disease, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) for emotional status and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) for sleep quality, right after demographic information and disease related data were recorded. Multiple regression analysis were used to examine the factors related to disease activity.

**Results:** High body mass index (BMI=121, p=0.023), high tender point score (B=427, p=0.000), high depression score (B=350, p=0.000), high anxiety score (B=258, p=0.000) and poor sleep quality (B=157, p=0.002) corresponded to the higher FIQ score. However, age (B=0.019, p=0.716), level of education (B=0.009, p=0.858) and disease duration (B=0.054, p=0.331) did not significantly affect FIQ.

**Conclusion:** As a result of our study the progress of body mass index did not significantly affect FIQ.

**REFERENCES**


**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared


**AB1354-HPR**

**DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH FIBROMYALGIA SYNDROME**

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**Background:** Fibromyalgia (FM) affects negatively physical and mental health and reduces quality of life. The most common symptom is chronic widespread musculoskeletal pain in FMS.

**Objectives:** This study was planned to investigate comorbidities, number of medication and to determine the most painful body region in individuals with RA.

**Methods:** The study included 166 individuals (161 women, 5 men) who were diagnosed with FM, with a mean age of 47.56±10.91 years. Comorbidities, number of medication which were used for FMS or other diseases of participants were recorded also painful body regions were assessed for 28 regions. The categorical variables were expressed in numbers and percentage.

**Results:** The results showed that a total of 42.8% (n=71) of individuals in this study had no comorbidities, 11.4% (n=19) of individuals had hypertension and 7.8% (n=13) of individuals had asthma. When the number of medication were examined, a total of 66.3% (n=110) of individuals did not use any medication, 25.8% (n=43) of individuals did use one type of medication with FM-related and 4.2% (n=7) of individuals did use two type of medications with FMSrelated. Painful body regions were reported by 74.1% (n=123) for neck, 66.3% (n=110) right shoulder, 68.7% (n=114) left shoulder, 68.6% (n=113) right knee and 68.1% (n=113) left knee.

**Conclusion:** In general, there was no comorbidities with FMS. The study found that individuals with FMS usually did not use medication. Also neck were found the most painful body region in individuals with FMS.

**REFERENCES**


**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared