

Two simple tests can ID fibromyalgia in pain patients

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2.4±2.4) and BP cuff-evoked pain (132.6±45.5 versus 169.2±48 mmHg). The BP cuff-evoked pain became non-significant on multivariate analysis. On further analyses, a useful screening test was provided by pain on pinching the Achilles tendon at 4 kg/pressure over four seconds and positive endorsement of the single aching question.

"These results suggest that two tests, taking less than one minute, can indicate a probable diagnosis of FM in a chronic pain patient," the authors write. "In the case of a positive screen, a follow-up examination is required for confirmation or refutation."

More information: <u>Abstract</u> <u>Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)</u>

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(HealthDay)—Two simple tests can indicate a probable diagnosis of fibromyalgia (FM) in patients with chronic pain, according to a study published online Oct. 23 in the *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*.

Kim D. Jones, Ph.D., from Oregon Health and Science University in Portland, and colleagues studied 352 <u>patients</u> scheduled for routine examination in two primary care practices. The cohort included 52 patients with a chart diagnosis of FM, 108 with <u>chronic pain</u> but not FM, and 192 with neither <u>pain</u> nor FM. Participants were assessed for tenderness to digital pressure at 10 locations, pain evoked by a blood pressure (BP) cuff, and a single question: "I have a persistent deep aching over most of my body."

The researchers found that compared with patients with chronic pain but without FM, patients with FM endorsed the single question substantially more $(7.4\pm2.9 \text{ versus } 3.2\pm3.4)$ and showed greater bilateral digital-evoked tenderness (6.1±3.1 versus



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