

ARE THERE COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN FIBROMYALGIA?

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This study evaluated the cognitive dysfunction in a group of patients suffering from Fibromyalgia using standardized neuropsychological tests.

Methods: We analyzed baseline data from fifty-four female with fibromyalgia (FM) selected from the population suffering from FM aging between 30 and 60 years. Those patients with dementia or with history of stroke or transient ischemic attack were excluded. The neuropsychological battery included: Global Cognitive Performance (MMSE), Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVL), Memory Impairment Screen (MIS), Semantic Verbal Fluency Test (SVFt), Trail Making Test-part A (TMT-A) and the Clock Drawing Test (CDT). Results were statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17 for Windows. Neuropsychological test scores and descriptive statistical analysis were performed by counting expressed in percentages for qualitative variables and through means and standard deviations (SD) for quantitative variables.

Results: FM patients showed objective cognitive dysfunction in several domains including the test MMSE (27.43 ± 1.67 in a 51.9% of cases), the evocation I in the RAVL (5.24 ± 1.64 in 37.03% of cases), in the SVFt (17.5 ± 4.66 in 22.22% of cases) and TMT-A (62.39 ± 31.04 in 79.62% of cases).

Conclusions: Compared with the Spanish population for age, sex and educational level, FM patients showed high frequency of cognitive dysfunction which could be included as mild cognitive disorders according to the WHO (1992). Abstract text for book