

Fibromyalgia



VERSUS
ARTHRITIS

WE ARE VERSUS ARTHRITIS

We're the 10 million people living with arthritis. We're the carers, researchers, health professionals, friends and parents all united in our ambition to ensure that one day, no one will have to live with the pain, fatigue and isolation that arthritis causes.

We understand that every day is different. We know that what works for one person may not help someone else. Our information is a collaboration of experiences, research and facts. We aim to give you everything you need to know about your condition, the treatments available and the many options you can try, so you can make the best and most informed choices for your lifestyle.

We're always happy to hear from you whether it's with feedback on our information, to share your story, or just to find out more about the work of Versus Arthritis. Contact us at content@versusarthritis.org

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LYNN'S STORY

Lynn White was diagnosed with fibromyalgia in her early 40s. Now at 52, she wants people to know they can keep on top of their condition with treatment, self-care and the occasional treat.

'I had the symptoms for years before I found out I had fibro. I knew I wasn't right. I'd feel awful.

'I'd get terribly low and I was in pain everywhere. But you just get on with things don't you. I didn't want to make an issue out of it. My daughter has JIA and Sjögren's syndrome and she was so ill, I couldn't think about how I was feeling.

'When I eventually saw a rheumatologist, she just pressed my trigger points – I went through the roof. Tears were pouring down my face.

'Knowing I had fibro made such a difference. When you can name it, you can start dealing with it.

'I have to look after myself. I try to pace myself. I exercise with a personal trainer too, that makes all the difference.

'Exercise is so important. But don't just go and exercise, you need to see a physiotherapist or a gym instructor. Doing the wrong exercises can be as harmful as doing nothing. Make yourself keep walking, because when you stop it's so difficult to get going again.

'I have acupuncture, laser and heat treatments. They're brilliant and really help. If I don't go it takes weeks to get back on track.

'I get as much sleep as I can. In the morning I'm still tired and my legs feel like lead, but I must get on and walk the dogs. Heat pads on my waist really help me walk. I always feel much better out in the fresh air.

'I watch my diet, because once the weight goes on it doesn't shift, that makes me feel worse.

'If I'm going out, I try not to do too much the day before and after. Sometimes, I really don't feel up to it, but my friends really understand.

'I have down days, but I deal with it. It helps to stay positive. It would be very easy to get down.

'I make sure I treat myself with a massage or a facial. It's not indulgent, it helps. It's so important to relax your body, mind and muscles and I know I'll sleep well that night.

'Little things really do make a difference. I still have days I don't feel great, but I know I have to get on with things.'

What is fibromyalgia?

Fibromyalgia is a long-term condition that causes pain and tenderness all over your body.

Unlike arthritis, this isn't because you have problems with your joints, bones or muscles. It's thought to be caused by your nervous system in your brain and spine not being able to control or process pain signals from other parts of your body.

The condition is also linked to:

- poor sleep
- feeling you can't concentrate or remember things
- extreme and constant tiredness that doesn't improve with sleep or rest – which is known as fatigue.

There can be many other symptoms that affect different parts of your body.

Symptoms

The main symptoms of fibromyalgia are:

- pain – you may feel as though you've got pain that spreads throughout your entire body, with certain parts – such as your neck and back – feeling particularly painful
- tiredness, fatigue and generally feeling like you have no energy
- sleeping badly – waking up feeling unrested
- aching and stiffness, which often feels worse during or after you've been active.

It's common for your condition to flare-up, making your symptoms suddenly worse.

Fibromyalgia can also cause:

- forgetfulness or poor concentration
- stress, worry or low mood
- tingling, numbness or swelling of your hands and feet
- headaches
- restless legs syndrome – a tingling, uncomfortable feeling in your legs, especially at night
- irritability, or feeling low or weepy
- feeling like you urgently need to wee, especially at night
- painful menstrual periods
- diarrhoea, constipation and stomach pain – sometimes separately diagnosed as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
- increased sensitivity to things like cold, sound, knocks and bumps
- tender or overly sensitive joints and muscles.

The pain may feel like it's affecting your whole body, or it may be particularly bad in just a few areas. Some people say their pain gets worse in extreme temperatures, such as very hot, cold or damp weather.

People often say that besides the pain, fatigue is the worst part of fibromyalgia. This can be linked to a difficulty to think clearly or remember things properly, which is sometimes called fibro fog or brain fog.

Fibromyalgia can be physically and mentally overwhelming, but if you can learn to manage it you can reduce its impact on your life.

Who gets fibromyalgia?

It's estimated that somewhere between 1.8 million and 2.9 million people in the UK have fibromyalgia.

It most commonly develops between the ages of 25 and 55, although children can also get it. It appears that more women are diagnosed with fibromyalgia than men.

Does it run in families?

We don't know for sure whether fibromyalgia can run in families.

It's thought that people can inherit genes that make them more likely to get fibromyalgia, and the condition can then be triggered by an injury, physical or psychological trauma, or stress.

Causes

We don't currently know the exact reason why people get fibromyalgia. But there does seem to be a common link with things such as arthritis, a traumatic event, and mental health and well-being.

Fibromyalgia isn't caused by damage or an injury to the body. But it does increase the sensitivity of your nerve endings, which means you could feel pain from a small amount of pressure or minor knocks.

One theory is that the condition is caused by problems with a person's central nervous system – which controls all the sensations and movements the body makes.

Studies have shown that parts of the brain that register pain react differently if you have fibromyalgia. This means you feel pain when other people just feel uncomfortable or stiff.

People with fibromyalgia often don't get enough deep sleep. Research shows that lack of good quality sleep can make pain worse, and maybe even cause pain.

Pain, unhappiness, depression and stress can all make you sleep badly.

Symptoms often start after an illness, accident, or a time of emotional stress and anxiety.

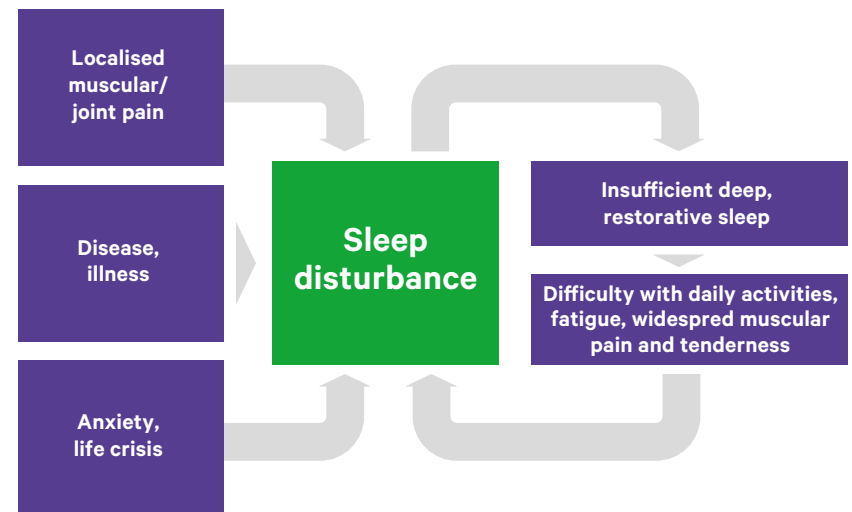
When you're low or depressed, your pain can also feel worse. At the same time, your pain can make you feel more stressed.

Unlike conditions, such as arthritis, the pain you feel with fibromyalgia isn't caused by visible inflammation or damage to your body.

This doesn't mean the symptoms of fibromyalgia are unreal or 'all in your mind'. However, anxiety, physical or mental trauma, and sleep disturbance are all thought to play a part in the condition.

Poor sleep appears to be a significant cause of fibromyalgia, so getting enough good-quality sleep is important.

Figure 1. The cycle of pain and sleep disturbance



Fibromyalgia doesn't appear to cause lasting damage to your body, but it's important to stay physically active so your muscles don't become weak. If your muscles become weak, you could cause lasting damage.

Diagnosis

Fibromyalgia can sometimes be difficult to diagnose, as the symptoms vary from person to person.

There are some common symptoms your doctor will look for to help diagnose fibromyalgia, including:

- severe pain that has lasted three months or more
- fatigue
- regularly waking up feeling unrefreshed
- problems with your memory and understanding.

It may help your doctor understand the problems you're having if you make a list of any physical or psychological problems you've experienced. They will probably then carry out a physical examination.

There aren't any specific blood tests, x-rays or scans to confirm a diagnosis of fibromyalgia. But you might have blood tests to check for other conditions.

Many symptoms of fibromyalgia are similar to those of other conditions, such as **rheumatoid arthritis**, **Sjögren's syndrome** (sher-grenz sin-drome) and an **underactive thyroid gland**.

Some people may be diagnosed and treated for one of these other conditions. It is also possible to have one of these conditions as well as fibromyalgia.

Your doctor may also suggest a referral to:

- a rheumatologist – a doctor who specialises in conditions affecting the bones, joints and muscles. They may confirm your diagnosis.
- a physiotherapist – who can suggest exercises and relaxation techniques
- a clinical psychologist or counsellor – who may use methods such as cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) and mindfulness
- an occupational therapist – who can advise you on the best way to carry out daily activities and work around your condition
- a community or hospital-based specialist pain clinic, or chronic fatigue service – who can help you manage your symptoms.

For more information about how these specialists could help you, see the treatment section later in this booklet.

What does the future hold for me?

Because fibromyalgia's symptoms vary from person to person, it's difficult to predict how long you will have the condition and the impact it will have on your life.

Although there's currently no cure, there are treatments, therapies and self-management techniques that can improve your quality of life.

Fibromyalgia doesn't seem to cause long-term damage to your body. But it's important to keep your muscles and joints strong through activity.

Gradually increasing how much exercise you do can also improve your symptoms.

‘It helps to stay positive. It would be very easy to get down.... Little things really do make a difference. I know I have to get on with things.’



Treatments

There are a number of ways your symptoms can be managed.

In many cases, fibromyalgia can be diagnosed and treated by your GP, without the need to see a specialist.

They can advise you on treatments and therapies that tackle specific symptoms. These may include drug treatments. However, physical and psychological therapies can often be a more effective way of managing fibromyalgia than medication.

There are also many things you can do for yourself that can change the way your condition impacts upon your life.

Physical therapies

Depending on how your fibromyalgia is affecting you, your doctor may refer you to a physiotherapist or occupational therapist.

Physiotherapy

Physiotherapy can help relieve the pain of fibromyalgia.

Physiotherapists are trained specialists who can help you stay active and independent. They will show you the best exercises to strengthen your muscles, without hurting yourself or putting your body under too much strain.

They can show you how something as simple as improving your posture can help your pain. They may also advise you on relaxation techniques which can be just as important as exercise when you're dealing with fibromyalgia.

Your doctor can refer you to an NHS physiotherapist. In some areas you can refer yourself, but this may take a while.

It can be quicker to see a physiotherapist privately, but you would pay for the appointment. To find a private physiotherapist, visit the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy website www.csp.org.uk



Occupational therapy

Occupational therapy can help you manage your everyday activities around your fibromyalgia, without increasing your pain or overwhelming yourself.

Your occupational therapist may suggest new ways you can get things done. They may also teach you some relaxation techniques.

If you still find some activities difficult after you've made these changes, they may suggest equipment, known as aids and adaptations, to help you.

Your doctor can refer you to an occupational therapist or you can see one privately, for a fee.

To find a private occupational therapist, visit the Royal College of Occupational Therapists website www.rcot.co.uk



If you're having problems at work, your employer may have an occupational health team that could help you. Otherwise, you can contact a Jobcentre Plus office to ask for advice.

For more information about working with fibromyalgia, you can also look at the living with arthritis section of our website www.versusarthritis.org



Pain clinics and pain management programmes

Pain clinics bring together the skills of a wide range of professionals, such as:

- specialist pain consultants
- physiotherapists
- occupational therapists
- psychologists
- social workers
- employment advisors.

They can provide specific treatments or rehabilitation therapies that could reduce the effects of fibromyalgia.

A pain specialist may suggest you join a pain management programme, which brings together people with different long-term pain conditions. Pain management won't take away your pain, but it can help you manage it better and reduce its impact on your life.

These sessions are often led by psychologists who specialise in helping people find ways to live with their pain. They are usually held in an outpatient clinic and run over several days or weeks.

Psychological therapies

Pain is never just a physical experience, especially if it lasts a long time. Pain can affect your mood and behaviour.

Psychological approaches to pain management try to address the emotional effects of your pain and the things that can make your pain worse. They help you look at how your pain affects your thoughts and habits, and how your emotions can affect your pain.

Therapies such as cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), which is a talking therapy, try to reduce the overwhelming effect of problems such as stress, unhappiness and pain.

They aim to help you understand how you react to different problems by breaking them down into smaller, more manageable, chunks. This should help you change the way you react to them and the effect they have on you.

Making small changes to the way you react to a situation or problem can often improve both your emotional and physical health.

Psychological therapies can also include relaxation techniques and other ways to reduce your stress.

They encourage you not to be too hard on yourself, even when you feel frustrated, and to accept that sometimes there are limits to what you can do.

A number of healthcare professionals often have training in CBT, so you may not have to see a psychologist.

For more information about psychological therapies and CBT, the British Association for Behavioural & Cognitive Psychotherapies (BABCP) keeps a register of all accredited therapists in the UK at: www.babcp.com



Drug treatments

Your doctor can prescribe medications to help with the pain, sleep problems or depression you may be experiencing because of your fibromyalgia.

Drugs can't treat fibromyalgia alone, but they can help reduce your symptoms to a level that will allow you to start some gentle physical activity and rehabilitation therapies.

All drugs have potential side effects. It's important to talk to your doctor about how to get the best balance between pain relief and any unpleasant effects.

If you feel like a treatment isn't helping you, talk to your doctor.

Neuromodulatory drugs

These are prescribed treatments, such as antidepressants, or drugs targeting nerve pain, including pregabalin and gabapentin. They were originally used to treat conditions such as depression and epilepsy but have since proved effective for treating fibromyalgia.

They work by changing how the brain and central nervous system process pain.

Antidepressant drugs

Antidepressants, such as amitriptyline or nortriptyline, can reduce pain and help you sleep. When used to treat pain they are prescribed at a lower dose compared to when they are used to treat depression. They can, however, still help with low mood at this lower dose.

Some people say certain types, such as duloxetine, help relieve pain and other symptoms.

Some antidepressants can make you feel sleepy, so avoid taking them before you drive, cycle or use heavy machinery. You usually need to take them about two hours before bedtime.

You might need to take them for a few months before you feel their full benefits. Your doctor will gradually increase the dose to a level that works for you.

Pregabalin and gabapentin

Pregabalin and gabapentin are used to treat nerve pain and have been shown to help some people with fibromyalgia.

You are likely to be started on a low dose and, depending on how you respond to them, it will be increased gradually to a level that works for you.

They can cause side effects such as drowsiness, dizziness and weight gain, and it may take six weeks before you see any real differences in your pain.

Pregabalin and gabapentin are classed as controlled substances and will only be prescribed one month at a time.

Painkillers

Paracetamol

Paracetamol can ease pain for some people with fibromyalgia but doesn't work for everybody.

Some people find drugs like co-codamol or co-dydramol help. These contain paracetamol and a low dose of a stronger opioid painkiller.

Co-codamol contains the opioid codeine and co-dydramol is made from an opioid called dihydrocodeine. Opioid-based painkillers can cause a number of side effects. They are only recommended for short-term use – usually no more than three days. This is because there's a risk people could become addicted to them.

Opioids tend to mask pain and not resolve the problem causing it. There is evidence that long-term use of opioids may actually increase your pain because your body can build up a tolerance to them.

Tramadol

There have been a few small studies that show a drug called tramadol helps. Tramadol works partly as an opioid and partly as an antidepressant. However, your doctor may feel other drug treatments are safer and would help your condition more.

Tramadol is a controlled drug only available on prescription for short-term flare-ups. It can be addictive and people who take it are carefully monitored.

How can I help myself?

Exercise

If you're in pain, your instinct may be to avoid exercise or moving around too much. But keeping active is a really important part of the treatment for fibromyalgia and can prevent other health problems.

Your symptoms and general health can be improved by a combination of aerobic exercise and movements that improve your flexibility and strength.

Exercise has been proven to improve fatigue and our ability to control pain.

At first, you may find that your pain and tiredness become worse, particularly if you're starting to exercise muscles that haven't been used for a while. Try to do the same amount of exercise each day, so you build up your muscle strength and your stamina.

Then, after doing your routine of exercises for a couple of weeks, slowly increase the amount you do, and this will improve your fitness, stamina and flexibility.

Aerobic exercises

Aerobic exercise is anything that makes you a little out of breath and your heart beat faster.

Swimming is recommended for people with fibromyalgia. Taking a brisk walk and cycling can also help.

At home, you could step up and down your bottom step several times, or march on the spot to get your heart beating faster.

Research shows aerobic exercise improves your fitness and can also reduce the pain and fatigue of fibromyalgia. It should also improve your sleep and general wellbeing.



Strengthening exercises

Strengthening exercises help develop and build the muscles that move and protect your joints. They may be difficult at first but should become easier with practice.

Aim to do at least one session a day, either at home or in a gym. Ask a GP or physiotherapist for examples of strengthening exercises you could do at home.

You can also buy specially designed equipment, such as ankle weights. Begin with lighter weights, then move on to heavier ones, if you feel able to.

Strengthening equipment in a gym allows you to work your muscles by pushing or pulling against a resistance, such as weights or elastic ropes. You can ask an instructor for advice about using the equipment, if you're not sure.

Stretching exercises

Stretching, or range of movement, exercises can increase your flexibility. You can do these anywhere. There are plenty of examples of exercises online, or you could ask a physiotherapist. Some people with fibromyalgia have found t'ai chi and yoga help.

For more information, see our exercise advice in the managing your symptoms pages on our website
www.versusarthritis.org/exercise



Alternatively, you could take a look at our Keep moving booklet for more advice. This is available to order on our website or by calling our free helpline on **0800 5200 520**.



Diet and nutrition

There's no particular diet that's been proven to help fibromyalgia. However, it's recommended that you keep to a healthy weight by eating a balanced diet that is low in saturated fats, sugar and salt, and has plenty of fruit and vegetables. It's also good to drink six to eight glasses of water every day.

Find more information about healthy eating in our About arthritis pages on our website
www.versusarthritis.org



You can order our Diet and arthritis information booklet on our website or by calling our free helpline on **0800 5200 520**.



Complementary treatments

Some people with fibromyalgia find that complementary treatments help their symptoms.

Acupuncture, where special needles are inserted into the skin above pressure points, may help your pain for a short time. Massage can also be helpful for some people with fibromyalgia. However, the effects don't often last that long.

If you want to try a complementary treatment, speak to your doctor first, in case it affects any other treatment you're on.

It's important to go to a legally registered therapist, or one who has a set ethical code and is fully insured.

If you decide to try therapies or supplements, you should be critical of what they're doing for you and only continue if they're helping.

You can find more information about complementary treatments in our About Arthritis pages on our website www.versusarthritis.org



Sleep

Poor sleep appears to be a significant cause of fibromyalgia, so getting enough good-quality sleep is an important part of your treatment. Not only will it help with tiredness and fatigue, but it may also improve your pain.

Sleeping tablets are not normally recommended, as the body can become tolerant to them, which can lead to the effects wearing off and even addiction. But regular activity, particularly aerobic exercise, and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) have proven effective for people with disrupted sleep patterns.

It can also help to change your habits around bedtime. To help you get a better night's sleep:

- Make sure your bedroom is dark, quiet and a comfortable temperature.
- Try a warm bath before bedtime to help ease pain and stiffness.
- Develop a regular routine, where you go to bed and get up at a similar time each day.
- You may like to try listening to some soothing music before going to bed.
- Some gentle exercises may help reduce muscle tension, but it's probably best to avoid energetic exercise too close to bedtime.
- Keep a notepad by your bed – if you think of something you need to do the next day, write it down and then put it out of your mind.
- Avoid caffeine in the eight hours before you go to bed.
- Don't drink alcohol close to bedtime.
- Avoid eating main meals close to bedtime.
- If you smoke, try to stop smoking, or at least don't smoke close to bedtime.
- Try not to sleep during the day.
- Avoid watching TV and using computers, tablets or smartphones in your bedroom.
- Don't keep checking the time during the night.

You can find more information about things that could improve the quality of sleep on our website at www.versusarthritis.org/sleep



You can also find this information in our Sleep and arthritis booklet, which can be ordered via the website or by calling our free helpline on **0800 5200 520**.



What else can I do?

Because fibromyalgia varies from person to person, we suggest you try some of the following tips to find out what works for you:

- Learn about fibromyalgia – understanding your condition can help reduce your fears and anxiety. It also means you're fully aware of treatment and self-management approaches that can help you.
- Find a support group in your area or an online forum for people with fibromyalgia. Talking about your experiences with other people who understand can help.
- Encourage your family and friends to learn more about your condition and to talk to you about it. You could show them this information. It's especially important they understand how your pain affects you, even if you look well.
- Find ways to talk about your feelings, such as anxiety, low mood or anger. Counselling or CBT can help – your GP will be able to refer you.
- For 'fibro fog', some people find mental exercises like crosswords or jigsaw puzzles help. Do as much as you can to stimulate your brain.
- Pick your best time of day to do anything needing concentration. Explain to others if fibromyalgia affects your memory.
- Learn to pace yourself by breaking tasks into smaller chunks, giving yourself time to rest in between.
- Stress and unhappiness can make fibromyalgia pain feel worse – addressing what's making you feel that way could help.
- Ask for help from people at your workplace, such as a friend, colleague or manager.
- Working shorter hours, as well as adapting your desk, chair, computer and other working areas for comfort, can all help.

- Ask an occupational therapist, your local Jobcentre Plus office or Citizens Advice service for advice. They can work with both you and your employer.
- Applying heat with a hot water bottle, or having a hot bath or shower, can help pain and improve morning stiffness.
- If you have a dry mouth, try a toothpaste containing sodium bicarbonate.
- Some people have found meditation helps improve their pain.
- Try the treatments your doctor offers and discuss which ones are helpful.

Research and new developments

Versus Arthritis is funding a number of research studies into the causes, effects and treatment of fibromyalgia. Some examples include:

- A study at the University of Cambridge is looking at why things that wouldn't normally be painful, such as sound, light and gentle touch become painful for people with fibromyalgia, and whether brain signals that process pain differ in people with fibromyalgia.
- Research underway at the University of Sussex is examining how the body's natural fight and flight response to stress might be altered in people who have fibromyalgia. This work is also looking at the role inflammation might have in this process.
- We are funding work at the University of Liverpool investigating how the brain processes pain signals. It has been found that in people with long-term pain such as fibromyalgia there are differences in the structure and activity in the parts of the brain that process pain signals. Using mathematical modelling, this work could help to match people up with the best treatment option for them.

- We are also investigating how to improve healthcare services for people with fibromyalgia. Research being carried out at the University of Aberdeen is looking at how long it took people with fibromyalgia to get diagnosed and where in the system improvements can be made.

For the latest news from around the charity, including about our research, visit our website:
www.versusarthritis.org/news



The Pain Centre Versus Arthritis

In partnership with the University of Nottingham and local NHS Trusts, Versus Arthritis supports the world's first national centre for research into pain.

The aims of the centre are to improve our understanding of pain and ways to stop it, through existing and new treatments.

The centre has experts in rheumatology, neuroimaging, psychology, neuropharmacology, neurosciences and orthopaedic surgery.

If you'd like to receive regular updates about our latest research, support services and campaigns, visit this page and fill in your details so we can send you our newsletter:
www.versusarthritis.org/newsletter



Glossary

Rheumatoid arthritis

Rheumatoid arthritis (room-a-toyd arth-rye-tus) is a long-term condition that can cause pain, swelling and stiffness in your joints.

Sjögren's syndrome

Sjögren's syndrome (sher-grenz sin-drome) is an autoimmune condition that causes a dry mouth and eyes. It can also affect other parts of the body and cause joint pain and fatigue. It can occur on its own, or in relation to another condition, such as rheumatoid arthritis.

Underactive thyroid

An underactive thyroid gland or hypothyroidism, is when the thyroid, a gland in the neck, doesn't produce enough important hormones. Common signs of an underactive thyroid are tiredness, weight gain and feeling depressed.

Where can I find out more?

If you've found this information useful, you might be interested in other titles from our range. You can download all of our booklets from our website www.versusarthritis.org or order them by contacting our Helpline. If you wish to order by post, our address can be found on the back of this booklet.

Bulk orders

For bulk orders, please contact our warehouse, APS, directly to place an order:

Phone: 0800 515 209

Email: info@versusarthritis.org

Tell us what you think

All of our information is created with you in mind. And we want to know if we are getting it right. If you have any thoughts or suggestions on how we could improve our information, we would love to hear from you.

Please send your views to bookletfeedback@versusarthritis.org or write to us at: **Versus Arthritis, Copeman House, St Mary's Court, St Mary's Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S41 7TD.**

Thank you!

A team of people helped us create this booklet. Versus Arthritis medical advisors, Dr Peter Glennon and Aneela Mian are responsible for the content overall. We would also like to thank professor Ernest Choy and Lisa Turner for helping us review this booklet.

We would also like to give a special thank you to the people who shared their opinions and thoughts on the booklet. Your contributions make sure the information we provide is relevant and suitable for everyone.

Talk to us

Helpline

You don't need to face arthritis alone. Our advisors aim to bring all of the information and advice about arthritis into one place to provide tailored support for you.

Helpline: 0800 5200 520

Email: helpline@versusarthritis.org

Our offices

We have offices in each country of the UK. Please get in touch to find out what services and support we offer in your area:

England

Tel: 0300 790 0400

Email: enquiries@versusarthritis.org

Scotland

Tel: 0141 954 7776

Email: scotland@versusarthritis.org

Northern Ireland

Tel: 028 9078 2940

Email: nireland@versusarthritis.org

Wales

Tel: 0800 756 3970

Email: cymru@versusarthritis.org

Fibromyalgia

Fibromyalgia is a long-term condition that can cause pain throughout the body. It can make you feel extremely tired and affect your ability to concentrate. In this booklet, we explain what fibromyalgia is, how it's treated and how you can manage its impact on your life.

For information please visit our website:

versusarthritis.org

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