

eP27-CLINICAL PAIN STATES: FIBROMYALGIA**Abstract: 81****PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPONENTS OF PAIN: A COMPARISON BETWEEN FIBROMYALGIA AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**

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Background and aims: The aim of the study was to evaluate the prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms, psychosomatic syndromes (according to Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research – DCPR) and traumatic events in a group of patients with Fibromyalgia (FM), compared to patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA).

Methods: 76 consecutive female with FM and 80 with RA were assessed by: Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) for pain, Beck Depression Inventory - II (BDI-II), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-Y2), Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), DCPR and Traumatic Experiences Checklist (TEC).

Results: FM patients reported significantly higher levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms, difficulty in identifying emotions and psychosomatic syndromes, compared to RA patients ($p < .001$). TEC results highlighted that FM patients reported a higher number of traumatic events than RA, with higher percentages on emotional abuse and neglect ($p < .001$). The logistic binary regression showed that pain (OR=1.797; 95% CI=1.40-2.31), psychosomatic syndromes (OR=1.798; 95% CI=1.30-2.49) and the trauma score (OR=1.08; 95% CI=1.02-1.15) were statistically significant predictors of group membership. The final model explained 65% of the variance, with 83.3% of patients correctly categorized as FM/RA.

Conclusions: The present study revealed a higher prevalence of psychosomatic syndromes and a greater number of lifetime trauma in FM patients, compared to RA patients. What is more, psychosomatic syndromes and childhood trauma were significant predictors for identify an individual as having a diagnosis of FM, rather than RA. These results highlight the importance of a multidisciplinary

approach, which takes into account also the psychological aspects in the treatment of FM.