Objective

To determine the association between fibromyalgia syndrome [FMS] and primary dysmenorrhea [PD].

Material and method

Patients with PD formed the PD group and age matched healthy controls were included to control group [HNC group]. New American College of Rheumatology FMS criteria was detected in all patients and depression was questioned with Beck depression inventory [BDI].

Results

We found FMS in 15.6% of the PD patients and 0.0 % of the controls. The mean sum of the somatic symptoms was higher in the PD patients with FMS than without FMS. The mean sore of BDI was higher in PD group than HNC group but the mean depression score of the PD patients with FMS was not significantly higher than PD patients without FMS

Conclusions

The frequency of FMS was increased in PD patients especially in the PD patients accompanied by many somatic patients.