Objective: We aimed to evaluate the emergency service admission frequencies of fibromyalgia patients with their sociodemographic properties.

Methods: A questionnaire form was applied to 136 fibromyalgia patients who admitted to our Physical Treatment and Rehabilitation Clinic and a control group of 132 nonfibromyalgia adult volunteers.

Results: Last emergency service admission complaints (p<0.05), last emergency service admission time (p<0.05), satisfaction of last emergency visits (p<0.05) of the groups were significantly different but result of last emergency admissions (p>0.05) were not different. In the fibromyalgia group, status of working is negatively correlated with satisfaction of last emergency visit (p<0.05, r = -0.170). Number of persons at home is positively correlated with frequency of emergency visit (p<0.05, r = 0.255), frequency of outpatient clinic admission (p<0.05, r = -0.204) and result of last emergency admission (p<0.05, r = 0.224).

Conclusion: Detailed evaluation of fibromyalgia patients' symptoms and sociodemographic properties and appropriate treatment of these patients may be beneficial for decreasing their emergency service admission rates. J Clin Exp Invest 2014; 5 (4): 539-543

Key words: Fibromyalgia, emergency service, sociodemographic properties