

**High prevalence of fibromyalgia in both rural and urban areas of Lucknow**SK Das, S Srivastava, P Kumar, R Srivastava, D Bhattacharya, S Agarwal, GG Agarwal<sup>1</sup>Department of Rheumatology, King George's Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, <sup>1</sup>Department of Statistics, Lucknow University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.**Objective:** The objective was to estimate the prevalence of fibromyalgia (FM) in the rural and urban population of Lucknow (North India).**Methods:** An epidemiological survey was carried out by using cluster sampling in four villages of Gosainganj area ( $n=5118$ ) and the urban area ( $n=5053$ ) of Kundri-Rakabganj, Lucknow. Trained Rheumatologist and social workers carried out door-to-door survey using structured Phase I questionnaire of COPCORD. Subjects reporting musculoskeletal problems were then screened and underwent a standardized physical examination for FM. The diagnosis of FM was made using ACR-diagnostic criteria for FM.**Results:** In rural area, 772 subjects reported having musculoskeletal problems, of them 657 patients were studied for FM. The percentage of FM in affected population was found to be 34.7% (228/657) with a prevalence of 4.5% (228/5118). There was a predominance of females (81.1%, 185/228). In urban area, 1720 subjects reported having musculoskeletal problems, of them 1469 patients were studied for FM. The percentage of FM in affected population was found to be 13.2% (194/1469) with a prevalence of 3.8% (194/5053). Again there was a predominance of females (90.2%, 175/194). Though the percentage of FM in affected population was significantly higher in rural population ( $P=0.00$ ), there was no significant difference in the prevalence ( $P=0.11$ ).**Conclusion:** Prevalence of FM is high in both rural (4.5%) and urban (3.8%) population. FM is much more common in females.**Acknowledgement:** The study was supported by ICMR grant No.5/4-5/2Ortho/2001-NCD-1 and APLAR through COPCORD.