

Supplementary material

Criteria used to confirm a diagnosis of fibromyalgia (Criteria based on those of the ACR 1990).

Individuals will be classified as cases if they simultaneously fulfill the following 2 criteria:

- Generalised chronic pain: This must be present at ≥ 1 point on the right side of the body, another on the left, another above the waist, another below the waist, and another in the axial skeleton. The intensity of the pain must be greater than 1 on the visual analog scale, have been present for more than 3 months, and not have cancer or injury as a plausible cause. In this definition, pain affecting the shoulders of buttocks is considered an independent pain for each side of the body. Low back pain includes the lower area of the spinal column.
- Demonstration of pain on palpation (with an approximate force of 4 kg) at ≥ 11 of 18 points. For a tender point to be considered positive, the patient had to show that palpation was painful. Simple discomfort should not be considered pain. The points established for the definition of fibromyalgia by the ACR in 1990 are as follows:
 1. Occiput: bilateral, at the suboccipital muscle insertions.
 2. Low cervical: bilateral, at the anterior aspects of the intertransverse spaces at C5-C7.
 3. Trapezius: bilateral, at the midpoint of the upper border.
 4. Supraspinatus: bilateral, at origins, above the scapular spine, near the medial border.
 5. Second rib: bilateral, at the second chondrocostal junctions, immediately lateral to the junctions on the upper surfaces.
 6. Epicondyle: bilateral, 2 cm distal to the epicondyles.
 7. Gluteal: bilateral, in upper outer quadrant of the buttocks.
 8. Greater trochanter: bilateral, posterior to the trochanteric prominence.
 9. Knees: bilateral, at the medial fat pad proximal to the joint line.