Applications of Actigraphy - Fibromyalgia

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About Actigraphy
Actigraphy is the measurement of motion, usually with miniature accelerometers, to monitor daily activity and sleep patterns. The data are typically displayed as actograms that show the activity and rest between noon and noon the following day. The data can be analyzed to provide a variety of objective endpoints about circadian patterns, level of activity and nighttime movements.

Fibromyalgia (FM) is a neuropathic pain that affects millions of people in the United States. It, like most pain conditions, affects daily activity and sleep. The pain sensations are best measured by recording the patient’s own perceptions (patient-reported outcome) but the related effects of pain on activity and sleep can be measured objectively with actigraphy.

Korszun and colleagues used actigraphy to monitor motion 24hrs/day in 28 healthy control patients, and 16 patients with fibromyalgia (FM) for 5-7 days.² The actograms shown convey that compared to the healthy controls, the patients with fibromyalgia had less consistency in their levels of daytime activity and more movement during the normal sleep periods.

Kop and colleagues monitored the activity levels of 38 patients with fibromyalgia or chronic fatigue syndrome and 27 age-matched control subjects.¹ They reported no difference in the mean level of activity during the day but the patients with FM demonstrated a significantly (p=0.011) lower portion of the day engaged in the highest level of activity.

These findings show that actigraphy can provide useful insights into the activity patterns in patients with fibromyalgia.

References

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