

Key words: ...

Introduction

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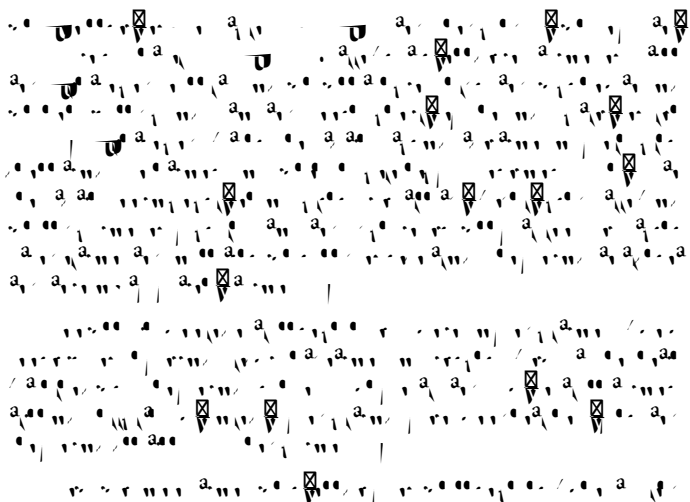
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***Corresponding author:** Antonio Eduardo de Aquino Junior, Physics Institute of São Carlos, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, E-mail: antonioaquino@ifsc.usp.br

Received: 02-Nov-2024, **Manuscript No:** jnp-24-151822; **Editor assigned:** 04-



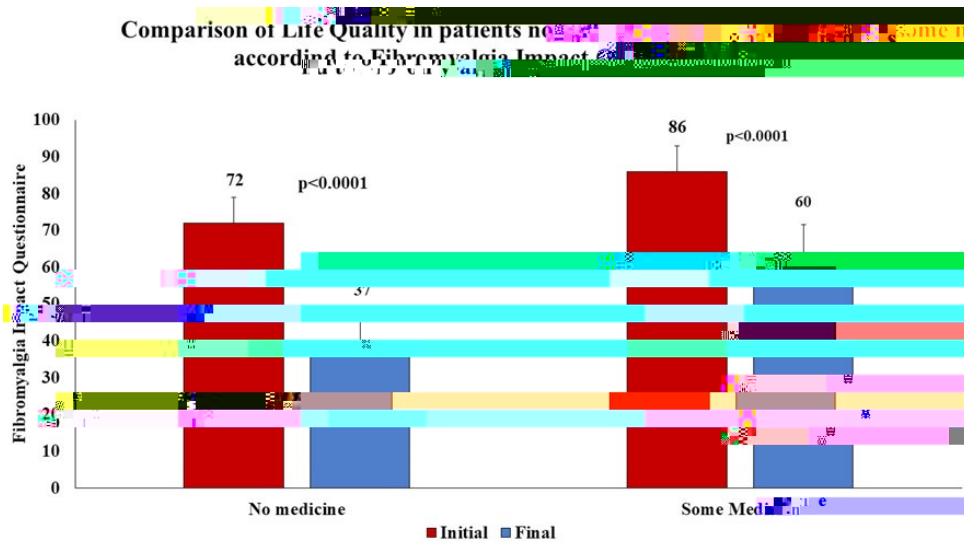


Figure 1: Comparison of quality of life in patients without (n=11) and with (n=27) drug intervention, according to the Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire in the pre- and post-treatment moments. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test was used, followed by the Student "t" test.

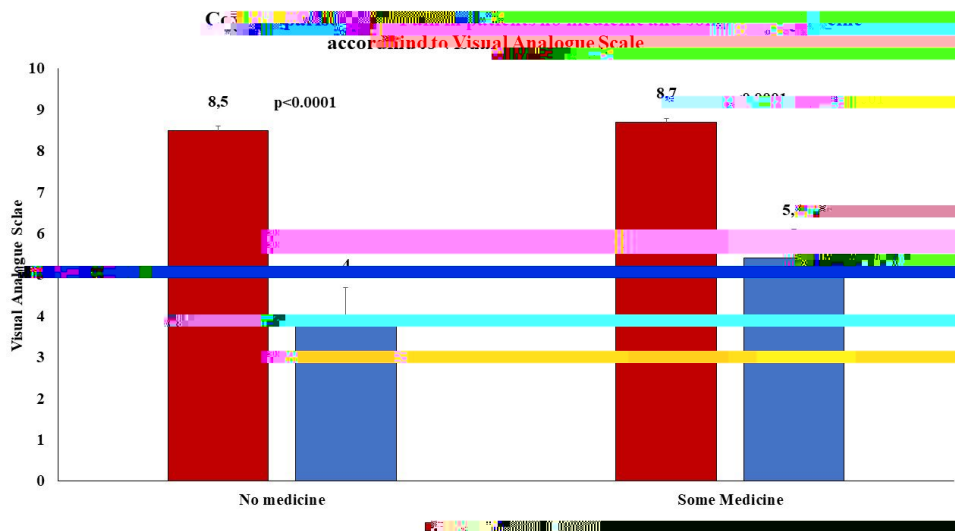


Figure 2: Comparison of pain in patients with or without drug treatment according to the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) in the pre- and post-treatment moments. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test was used, followed by the Student's t-test analysis.

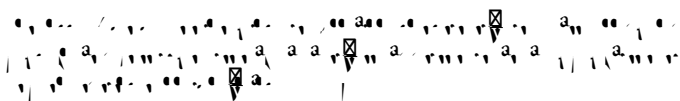
Discussion

The present study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of a combination of therapeutic resources in the treatment of fibromyalgia symptoms. The results showed a significant improvement in the quality of life and pain levels of patients who received the intervention compared to those who did not receive any medication. This suggests that the combination of therapeutic resources may be a promising approach for the management of fibromyalgia.

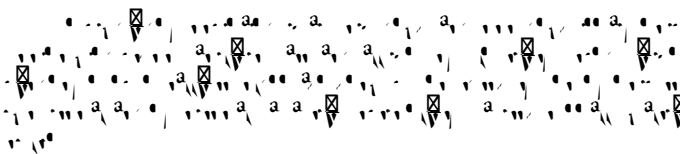
Conclusion

The combination of therapeutic resources, including physical therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and medication, significantly improved the quality of life and reduced pain levels in patients with fibromyalgia. This approach may be considered a valuable strategy for the management of this chronic condition.

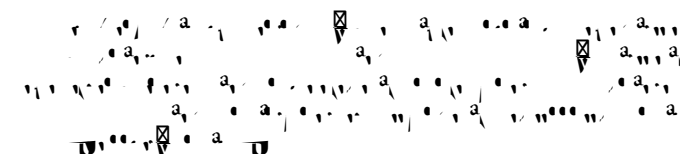
Citation: Aquino Junior AE, Rodrigues TZ, Antônio MHC, Canelada ACN, Bernardo CC, et al. (2024) Can Technological Combinations of Therapeutic Resources in Rehabilitation Act with Drug Synergy in the Treatment of Fibromyalgia Symptoms? - Pilot Study. J Nov Physiother 14: 764.



Conclusion



Acknowledgements



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