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Female pain syndrome

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Background: It is common to see a clinical chronic pain picture in a high percentage of female population, who complaints for pelvic pain, headache, musculoskeletal pain, lumbar pain, back pain, polyarticular pain, malaise.

Most common wrong diagnoses:

- Fibromyalgia
- Unspecific Arthritis
- Unspecific Myositis
- Anxiety-depression Disorder
- Hypochondria

Objectives:

1. To demonstrate that this clinical picture belongs to a disease, (Female Pain Syndrome) produced by a chronic respiratory infection.
2. To demonstrate pre-existence and co-existence of chronic infectious diseases of the respiratory system in this group of patients.
3. To apply the theory of suffering of an immune complex disease in this group of patients.

Methods: Descriptive study with one hundred female patients, in the San Juan De D-S Hospital (Sonson- Antioquia Colombia), with described clinical features.

Findings: Chronic sinusitis 70%, chronic tonsillitis 40%, chronic otitis, turbinate hypertrophy, nasal congestion 20%, chronic rhinitis 45%, musculoskeletal tenderness on palpation: 100%, tenderness on renal fossae palpation 90%, tenderness on bimanual pelvic palpation 90%. Immune complexes derive from complex interactions between antibodies, antigens, complement and various receptors as a part of adaptative immunity. Antigens bound to antibodies in immune complexes are normally cleared by various cellular mechanisms physiologically capable of eliminating even small quantities of foreign antigens from circulation. Immune complexes are formed when organisms are exposed to foreign substances (infections). Autoimmune disorders develop when immune complexes deposit pathologically in different organs, initiating inflammatory cascades which led to organ damaged/disease. Immune complexes are deposited on the articular surfaces, musculoskeletal system, renal glomerular basement membranes and vascular basement membranes and produce activation of complement, release of vasoactive peptides, neutrophil accumulation, and release of lysosomal enzymes with subsequent inflammation of vascular basement membranes, inflammation of joint surfaces, inflammation of the musculoskeletal system, inflammation of renal glomerular basement membrane, inflammation of pelvic structures, cell injury, tissue injury.

Results and Conclusions: Female pain syndrome is a clinical syndrome produced by chronic respiratory infection.

Biography

Jaime Arango Hurtado was a general practitioner at Hospital San Juan DE D-S (Sonson Ant.). In 1994 he obtained a title: "Medicine Doctor Surgeon" and he has 3 researches and 5 publications and has participated in 7 international conferences.

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