Is the Sensory Organization Test a Reliable Measure of Central Sensory Function in Adults with Fibromyalgia?

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Introduction

Fibromyalgia (FM) is a chronic musculoskeletal disorder that is characterized by tender points at the underlying fascia in various locations of the body. Many patients with FM also report sensory symptoms such as heightened sensitivity to sound, light, and temperature, which are often characterized as multiple dimensions of sensory abnormalities (1). These sensory symptoms typically co-occur with FM symptoms and can be problematic for FM patients, who may experience difficulty engaging in daily activities (2). Sensory symptoms have been linked to FM pain (3) and may be mediated by central processing mechanisms (4). Sensory Organization Test (SOT) performance has been proposed as an indicator of central sensory function in adults with FM (5). It is reasonable to assume that the variance attributable to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT it is reasonable to assume that the variance attributed to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT.

Methods and Procedures

The SOT and its components are described in detail elsewhere (6). Briefly, the SOT is a dynamic sensory test that permits anteroposterior (AP) and medio-lateral (ML) movement while the subject stands on a computerized force platform. The SOT tests are conducted on a moveable platform that is coupled to servomotors that permit AP rotational movement relative to both vertical and horizontal axes. The platform is mounted on a moveable, 3 metropolitan feet with a visual surround, eyes open. A mean equilibrium score (ES) for each participant is calculated by averaging the self-paced test condition scores across the 3 trials. The calculations include the self-paced test condition scores across the 3 trials. The calculations include the self-paced test condition scores across the 3 trials.

Results

D-Study Results. Results from this study, including the estimated variance components and the percentages of variation for each facet, are presented in Table 1. The data included the estimated variance components for each of the six test conditions. The estimated variance components were calculated for each of the six test conditions. The estimated variance components were calculated for each of the six test conditions. The estimated variance components were calculated for each of the six test conditions. The estimated variance components were calculated for each of the six test conditions. The estimated variance components were calculated for each of the six test conditions. The estimated variance components were calculated for each of the six test conditions. The estimated variance components were calculated for each of the six test conditions.

The variance attributable to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT. The variance attributable to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT. The variance attributable to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT. The variance attributable to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT. The variance attributable to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT. The variance attributable to this combined factor ranged from ~21-58% across the six conditions of the SOT.

Discussion

The results of this study suggest that the SOT test administered to a group of patients with FM is a reliable measure of central sensory function. Additionally, the results of this study indicate that the SOT test administered to a group of patients with FM is a reliable measure of central sensory function. Additionally, the results of this study indicate that the SOT test administered to a group of patients with FM is a reliable measure of central sensory function. Additionally, the results of this study indicate that the SOT test administered to a group of patients with FM is a reliable measure of central sensory function. Additionally, the results of this study indicate that the SOT test administered to a group of patients with FM is a reliable measure of central sensory function. Additionally, the results of this study indicate that the SOT test administered to a group of patients with FM is a reliable measure of central sensory function.