1. Introduction

Fibromyalgia (FM) is defined as a chronic syndrome characterized by widespread musculoskeletal muscular pain that is perceived as diffuse throughout the body. When pain is evoked, FM present with amplified electrodermal activation. This increase in electrodermal activity is not only in response to painful stimuli, but also to any negative emotional situation (Aïni et al., 2008).

Depression is a predisposing factor for chronic pain and is more common in people with fibromyalgia (Aïni et al., 2011).
2. Objective

- Examine the electrodermal activity in response to emotional stimuli in FM;
- Examine the emotional appraisal in FM;
- Evaluate the role of depression.

5. Experimental Paradigm:

Appraise 45 posts in four categories -

**Procedure**

[Diagram showing a timeline with stages such as 'Visualisation 45 images', 'Ligne de base', 'Ligne de recouvrement', 'PAUSE', 'Stimulation sensorielle', 'Ligne de base', 'Ligne de recouvrement'.]
6. Results

Dissociation between subjective and physiological data

- No group difference on EDA for image evaluation and tactile stimulation

- BUT **group effect for image appraisal**:
  - FM rated NEG images more positive $(38) = 6,504$; $p < .001$
  - FM rated POS images more negative $(38) = -7.701$; $p < .001$
  - Except for positive images of “body parts” → due to FM and not to depression!

7. Discussion

Fibromyalgia did not modify electrodermal response evaluation of images.

This effect was possibly mediated by higher depression.

To conclude, this study outlines a dissociation between pain and stress, as well as a need to distinguish effects due to FM and depression.