

SUMMARY

OBJECTIVE: In this study we aimed to determine the frequency of hypermobility among patients applied to outpatient clinic and to present the distribution of musculoskeletal problems with this patient. In this sense we targeted to emphasize once more that hypermobility should be reminded when evaluating the musculoskeletal problems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Among the patients applied to our outpatient clinic for musculoskeletal problems, 72 patients who are diagnosed as hypermobility according to Beighton criteria are included in this study. The patients with hypermobility that have musculoskeletal problems (growing pain, late walking, hip dysplasia, subluxation, osteoarthritis) during the examination or in their history are recorded.

RESULTS: The frequency of hypermobility is calculated as %5.5 as it observed similar within some of the studies. The mean Beighton score of the 72 patients with hypermobility was 5.51 ± 1.40 . There was no significant difference between Beighton scores of the patients aged 35 and over when compared with under 35 ($p:0,419$). According to the frequency, paresthesia, osteoarthritis, raynaud phenomenon, growing pain, neuropathies, disc hernia, fibromyalgia, fracture, subluxation and others are seen in patients with hypermobility. On the other side no patient with diagnosis of arthritis, thoracic disc hernia, adolescent kyphosis were observed. There was no correlation between hypermobility and osteoarthritis, while there was a significant correlation between hypermobility and disc hernia, tendinitis, fibromyalgia, neuropathies

CONCLUSION: This study showed us that hypermobility can makes susceptibility for soft issue problems such as tendinitis, fibromyalgia and musculoskeletal problems such as disc hernia, neuropathies.

KEY WORDS: Hypermobility, prevalence, musculoskeletal system, beighton