not exist (7% of French GPs did not answer). They have an average of 6.1 and 8.3 patients suffering from fibromyalgia for the French and Portuguese GPs respectively. Concerning the use visual analog scales for measurement of pain, if 11% of French GPs use them systematically and 35% never use them, we have 4% and 44% respectively in Portugal. CONCLUSION: The comparison between French and Portuguese General Practitioners management of FM reveals quite no differences in the prescriptions and for both a low use of morphine like agents. Concerning other type of management and physical exercises they essentially differ for acupuncture, osteopathy, hypnotherapy and bicycling. We can also note important difference concerning the use of visual analog scales, used more frequently in France.

**OBJECTIVE:** To compare the management of fibromyalgia amongst French and Portuguese Rheumatologists. **METHOD:** A questionnaire with a prepaid envelope was sent to all practicing rheumatologists in France (n = 2614) and Portugal (n = 124). This questionnaire was organized in six main sections: the characteristics of the physician's professional practice, the physician's opinion on fibromyalgia, the main symptoms of fibromyalgia, diagnosis criteria, treatments of fibromyalgia, sources of knowledge on fibromyalgia. **RESULTS:** A total of 430 French and 34 Portuguese rheumatologists (response rate: 17% and 27.4% respectively) returned the completed questionnaire. In France 66% are male with an average age of 48, whereas in Portugal 61% are male with an average age of 46. The profile of the respondents is similar in age and gender to the average national profile. Twenty-three percent of French rheumatologists and 12% of the Portuguese affirm that fibromyalgia is a disease; 72% and 88% respectively claim it is a symptom and it is only for 2% of French rheumatologists that fibromyalgia does not exist. They have an average of 30 and 24.5 patients suffering from fibromyalgia for the French and Portuguese Rheumatologists respectively. Concerning the use visual analog scales for measurement of pain, if 23% of French Rheumatologists use them systematically and 18% never use them, we have 12% and 23% respectively in Portugal. CONCLUSION: The comparison between French and Portuguese Rheumatologists management of fibromyalgia reveals some significant differences, especially regarding the prescription of antidepressants more important in Portugal and the use of visual analog scales is more frequent in France. Concerning other type of management they essentially differ for acupuncture and osteopathy, while physical therapies are very similar.