The aim of this study was to examine predictors of fibromyalgia among refugees in Jordan. A cross-sectional method was utilized. 384 refugees were recruited from four different cities in Jordan. In addition to fibromyalgia questionnaire, anxiety, stress, post traumatic stress disorder, insomnia and refugees' demographic details were collected. Logistic regression was used to examine predictors of fibromyalgia; all variables were included as possible predictors. The results of the current study showed that 23.7% (n=91) of refugees had moderate to severe fibromyalgia. Logistic model was statistically significant (P=0.001). The model explained 60% of the variance in fibromyalgia categories and correctly classified 84.9% of the cases. Refugees live in Irbid city were 7.58 times more likely to exhibit fibromyalgia compared to refugees living in Zarqa city. Increase age was associated with an increase likelihood of exhibit fibromyalgia. Increase post traumatic stress disorder, and anxiety scores were associated with higher fibromyalgia. This study showed higher fibromyalgia prevalence among refugees in Jordan. In addition, refugees living in Irbid city, older, anxious, and stressed after displacement were associated with higher fibromyalgia. The study recommends to assess fibromyalgia among all refugees in Jordan and consider these factors that showed to be associated with fibromyalgia when assessing refugees. In addition, the study recommends health care workers to use non-pharmacological and pharmacological interventions to elevate fibromyalgia among refugees. Furthermore, the current study recommends further studies to explore other factors that were not included in the current study such as type of diseases associated with fibromyalgia.

Biography
Ahmed Mohammad Al-Smadi has completed his PhD Nursing in 2013 from University of Ulster. He has joined the American University of Madaba as Assistant Professor in Nursing since Feb 2012. He has published 5 papers in reputed journals.

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