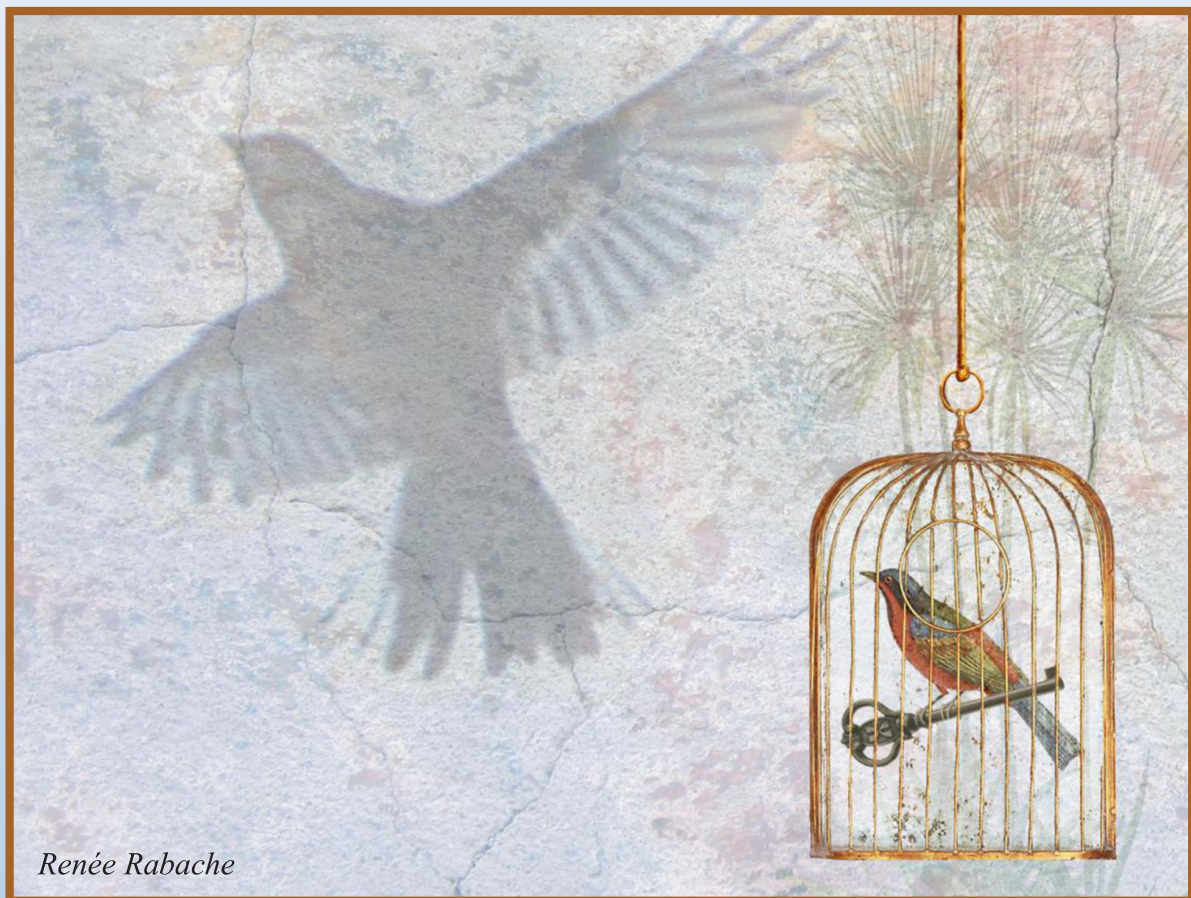


Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Myalgic Encephalomyelitis

A Primer for Clinical Practitioners



**International Association for
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome/Myalgic Encephalomyelitis
IACFS/ME**

ME/CFS: A Primer for Clinical Practitioners

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Conflicts of interest statement

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Disclaimer

This primer was developed by consensus among members of the primer committee who have made considerable effort to ensure that the information is accurate and up to date with the caveat that the physiological basis of ME/CFS has not yet been established. Statements, opinions and study results published in this primer are those of the individual authors and the studies cited, and do not necessarily reflect the policy or position of the IACFS/ME. The IACFS/ME provides no warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or reliability of all the contents of this primer. The recommendations contained in any part of this primer do not indicate an exclusive course of treatment or course of action. Nothing contained in this primer should serve as a substitute for the medical judgment of a treating provider.

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FOREWORD

About 25 years ago, modern medicine began to study seriously the illness we now call Chronic Fatigue Syndrome—also known as Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME/CFS).

In the United States, the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have conducted research in their laboratories, and funded research elsewhere. The International Association for CFS/ME (the IACFS/ME) has organized ten international conferences at which scientists from all over the world have presented thousands of research studies.

What has 25 years of research taught us? Twenty-five years ago we had no idea of the underlying pathophysiology of this illness. Worse than that, we did not even know if there *were* any underlying biological abnormalities in the illness. Indeed, some clinicians and scientists argued that the illness was probably psychological, and some even argued that it was a fabrication: patients were imagining symptoms that had no physiological basis.

For those of us who are practicing physicians, this was a frustrating situation. We had little knowledge, and no proven tools, with which to try to help patients who came to our office.

In my view, research of the past 25 years has identified many underlying biological abnormalities that are present more often in patients with ME/CFS than in healthy controls subjects or in subjects with other fatiguing illnesses, including depression, multiple sclerosis and Lyme disease.

Neurological abnormalities. Brain imaging studies with SPECT, PET and MRI have found abnormalities in both white and gray matter. Cognitive testing has confirmed problems that are independent of any coexisting psychological disorder. One group has reported a “signature” using EEG data that distinguishes patients with ME/CFS from patients with depression and from healthy subjects. Neuroendocrine studies have identified abnormalities in several hypothalamic endocrine releasing hormone axes, abnormalities that often

are the opposite of what is seen in major depression. Studies of spinal fluid proteins have found unique patterns, and spinal fluid concentrations of lactic acid (and, hence, pH) are abnormal. Finally, many studies have identified abnormalities of the autonomic nervous system in patients with ME/CFS.

Energy metabolism. A growing body of evidence indicates that energy metabolism and mitochondrial function are impaired in many patients with ME/CFS. The basis for such abnormalities remains undetermined, but chronic viral infection and chronic immune activation are both proven causes of such abnormalities.

Infectious triggers. Many (but not all) patients state that their illness began suddenly, with an infectious-like illness. There is good evidence that ME/CFS can follow in the wake of several different viral and bacterial infections. Indeed, it seems unlikely that a single novel infectious agent will prove to be a cause of the great majority of cases. Also, there is evidence that several viruses that produce latent, life-long infection in many humans may be reawakened or reactivated in ME/CFS, although it is unclear if this is the cause or the effect of the illness.

Immune activation. Many studies have found evidence of chronic T cell activation. A recent study of the drug rituximab provides indirect evidence for chronic B cell activation, as well.

Genetic component. Twin studies, studies of HLA antigens, and some gene sequencing studies indicate that ME/CFS—like most illnesses—has an underlying genetic component.

Implications for practice. Despite the substantial progress that has been made in understanding the underlying biology of ME/CFS, we still don’t have a sufficiently accurate diagnostic test, or a proven treatment. What we can tell patients is that: 1) Research is uncovering what goes wrong in the body; 2) Many laboratories are working on developing diagnostic tests, and on testing treatments suggested by our growing understanding of how ME/CFS affects the body.

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In this Primer, the collected wisdom of many experienced clinicians and clinician-scientists has been gathered. Here, you'll find advice on how to

diagnose ME/CFS, and on therapies that appear to be beneficial, although not curative. I think you will find it useful.

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PREFACE

This primer has been written for the clinical practitioner. Our goal is to provide the information necessary to understand, diagnose, and manage the symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome -- also known as myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME/CFS). The text was developed by consensus of the primer committee. The authors have made considerable efforts to ensure that the information provided is accurate and up to date. Where published studies are lacking, our recommendations are based on the clinical expertise of our experienced practitioners. Our hope is that you find the primer to be a useful adjunct to your practice and a worthy companion to your reference library.

Periodic updates will be available on our website: www.iacfsme.org

1. INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

The terms chronic fatigue syndrome and myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME/CFS) describe a complex physical illness characterized by debilitating fatigue, post-exertional malaise, pain, cognitive problems, sleep dysfunction and an array of other immune, neurological and autonomic symptoms.¹ The key feature of the syndrome, post-exertional malaise, is the exacerbation of symptoms following minimal physical or mental activity, which can persist for hours, days or even weeks. Rest and sleep produce only modest relief of fatigue and the other symptoms. The illness is also characterized by substantially reduced physical and/or cognitive functioning.

Although ME/CFS is a physical illness, secondary psychological symptoms may be present as in many chronic conditions.

1:1 Nomenclature

The term myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME) was coined in 1956 to describe a well-documented cluster outbreak of a fatiguing illness in London, England. The name chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) was proposed following the investigation of a cluster outbreak of a similar fatiguing illness in Nevada (USA) in 1984. CFS replaced the preliminary name, Chronic Epstein-Barr virus syndrome, because clinical studies were unable to confirm Epstein-Barr virus as the putative cause. The name chronic fatigue syndrome has been criticized as being vague and trivializing of the illness.² CFS has also been confused with the common non-specific complaint

of chronic fatigue. Other less common names for the illness are myalgic encephalopathy and chronic fatigue immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS). The World Health Organization classifies myalgic encephalomyelitis as a disease of the central nervous system (G93.3.).³ A similar illness, post-viral fatigue syndrome (PVFS), describes the lingering of fatigue subsequent to a viral infection.

The name ME is more commonly used in Europe and Canada, while the CFS term is more often used in the USA and Australia. A number of different but overlapping case definitions have been published for each of the two terms. Most research studies use "CFS" because a specific case definition (Fukuda et al., 1994⁴) was written for this purpose. The acronyms ME/CFS and CFS/ME are increasingly being used worldwide.

1:2 Epidemiology

The majority of patients present as sporadic or isolated cases, although cluster outbreaks of ME/CFS have occurred in many widely dispersed locations⁵ including: Iceland (1948), London, England (1955), New Zealand (1984), and the USA (Nevada, 1984; New York State and North Carolina, 1985). The illness affects all ages, races and socioeconomic groups. Onset usually occurs between the ages of 30 and 50 years, but may occur at almost any age. It has been estimated that 0.42% of the adult U.S. population have ME/CFS and 70% are female.⁶ Higher and lower prevalence estimates have been published for several countries outside the U.S. The

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prevalence in adolescents and children is uncertain, but appears to be lower than in adults, with equal numbers of boys and girls affected.

1:3 Diagnosis

With no validated diagnostic test for the illness, diagnosis is based on patient-reported symptoms as described in several overlapping case definitions.^{1,4,7} This primer will use the 2003 Canadian Clinical Case definition,¹ which is intended for clinical practice and better targets the key symptoms of ME/CFS (See ME/CFS clinical diagnostic criteria worksheet page 12). Although considerable media attention has been given to ME/CFS, most patients with the illness have not been diagnosed.^{6,8}

1:4 Presentation and Course of Illness

Illness onset may be characterized by flu-like symptoms that arise suddenly. Gradual onset may also occur. The illness can vary from mild to severe, with symptoms that may fluctuate significantly from hour to hour and day to day. Perhaps as many as 25% of patients are bedridden, house-bound, or wheelchair dependent.⁹ Many of these patients are too impaired to travel to office visits. Others, if not housebound, may be unable to hold a job. Those least affected may work part-time or even full time if their occupations are not too exhausting or if suitable accommodations are made. Some may need to find less demanding employment in order to continue working. Yet these higher functioning patients are often so exhausted from working that they spend many of their non-working hours resting.

The illness usually follows a relapsing and remitting course. Factors that can worsen the illness include: physical or mental overexertion, new infections, sleep deprivation, immunizations, distress from multiple sources (e.g., financial and marital problems, childcare demands, illness stigma) and co-existing medical conditions. In some cases, illness exacerbating factors cannot be identified. Improvements are not uncommon, but restoration of full pre-morbid health is rare in adults.¹⁰ The level of functioning over sustained periods (e.g., at least six months) is a better indicator of worsening or improvement than a potentially temporary change

seen during a single medical visit.¹¹

1:5 Role of the Health Practitioner in Diagnosis and Management

Patients who appear to have ME/CFS should be evaluated by a physician because: (1) the diagnosis depends on the exclusion of other fatiguing illnesses; (2) a proportion of patients with an initial diagnosis of ME/CFS are later found to have a different, treatable illness; and (3) treatable comorbid conditions may be present.

Establishing the diagnosis of ME/CFS will usually give the patient much relief. Early diagnosis with timely support and intervention (e.g., avoidance of over-exertion) is important as it may help to avoid deterioration and facilitate improvement. The chronicity of the illness indicates the need for ongoing management and periodic re-evaluation. Regular monitoring may reveal a change in the symptoms of ME/CFS or the emergence of a new, co-existing illness that may worsen fatigue.

Given the complexities of this illness, a multidisciplinary team approach to management is desirable but rarely available. That said, patients can be successfully treated in a primary care setting, with appropriate referral to other health practitioners as needed. Clinical care focuses on improving symptoms and functioning by:

- Educating the patient about the illness
- Providing guidance on activity management and diet
- Treating symptoms with non-pharmacological and pharmacological interventions
- Monitoring progress with ongoing vigilance for the emergence of other illnesses.

The health practitioner may also be asked to provide medical documentation for patients' disability insurance applications which, given their often limited financial resources, may be fundamental to their quality of life. The required documentation of patient impairments varies from country-to-country and from state to state in the USA.

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2. ETIOLOGY OF ME/CFS

Over the past three decades, notable progress has been made in advancing our understanding of ME/CFS. Yet basic research on identifying causal factors remains an ongoing challenge given the heterogeneity of the illness and an evolving case definition. Both predisposing and precipitating factors are thought to contribute to the development of the illness.

2:1 Predisposing Factors

In some cases, susceptibility to ME/CFS may be inherited or familial. Family studies have shown that 20 percent of patients with sporadic ME/CFS have relatives who also have the illness, and 70 percent of such relatives were not living with the patient.¹² In addition, twin studies have found a CFS-like illness in 55% of monozygotic twins as compared to 19% in dizygotic twins.¹³ A recent report found excess relative risk for developing ME/CFS in first (2.7), second (2.3) and third (1.3) degree relatives.¹⁴

2:2 Precipitating Factors

ME/CFS may be preceded by: an acute or a chronic infection (viral, bacterial or parasitic); exposure to environmental toxins (e.g. organophosphate pesticides); a recent vaccination; or a significant physical or emotional trauma.^{15,16} These factors may affect immune function. However in some patients,

no preceding illness or trauma can be identified. Factors that perpetuate the illness long-term are as yet unidentified.

A high percentage of patients date the onset of their ME/CFS to a flu-like illness. Over time, immune system changes similar to those seen in various chronic viral infections may be found. In some cases, ME/CFS follows infection with a known virus. For instance, one prospective study reported that six months after an initial primary infection with Epstein-Barr virus or Q fever, 11% of cases met the diagnostic criteria of ME/CFS. The severity of the initial infection in this study predicted a sustained illness.¹⁷

A number of other viruses and/or the antibodies against them have been found more frequently in patients with ME/CFS than in control populations in some studies¹¹⁴ (e.g., human herpes viruses, enteroviruses). These studies suggest that virus(es) may play a causative role. Alternatively, these viruses may be opportunistic infections. More recently, positive reports for the presence of the gammaretrovirus, XMRV, in patients with ME/CFS have been linked to an artifact of laboratory contamination¹¹⁵. To date, no specific infectious agent has been uniquely linked to ME/CFS.

3. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF ME/CFS

The pathophysiological consequences of ME/CFS are multi-systemic and may include: immune and neuroendocrine abnormalities; brain dysfunction and neurocognitive defects; cardiovascular and autonomic disturbances; abnormalities in energy production including mitochondrial dysfunction; and changes in the expression of certain genes. Figure 1 presents one possible model of ME/CFS as a multi-system disorder. Although results from different research studies are sometimes contradictory, the evidence for abnormalities is more consistent in recent studies that assess the effects of exertional challenges utilizing physical (exercise or orthostatic) or cognitive (mental) tasks. Important-

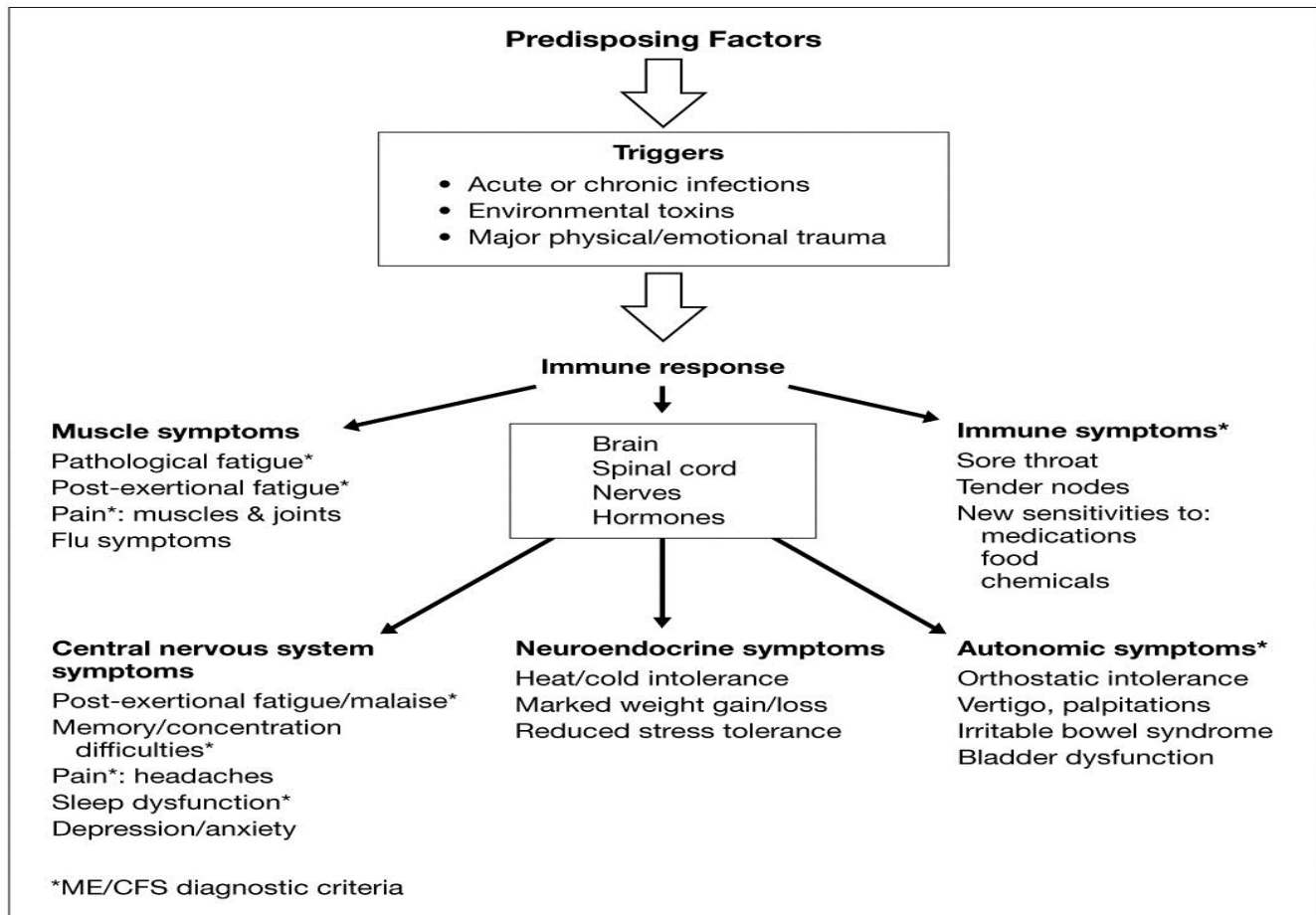
ly, these provocation studies may be more likely to generate the core symptom of post-exertional malaise.¹⁸⁻²³ Future research that recognizes the importance of exertion on illness variables may increase our understanding of this multifaceted condition.

3: 1 Immune System Abnormalities

The immune system abnormalities in patients with ME/CFS tend to wax and wane over time and may be associated with symptom severity. However, identified immune system abnormalities are not consistently found nor are they unique to the illness.

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Figure 1
Multisystem Dysregulation in ME/CFS



Immune system findings in patients with ME/CFS include:

- A shift towards a Th2 dominant immune response, with a preponderance of humoral over cell-mediated immunity.²⁴
- Immune activation with increased numbers of activated T lymphocytes, including cytotoxic T cells and elevated circulating cytokines²⁵
- Poor cellular function with low natural killer cell cytotoxicity²⁶
- Dysregulation of the antiviral defense pathway 2-5A synthetase/RNase L, with an increase in low molecular weight 37kDa RNase L²⁷
- The occasional finding of low levels of antinuclear antibodies, low levels of rheumatoid factor, thyroid antibodies and Lyme disease antibodies²⁸

Fatigue and flu-like symptoms may be linked to elevated levels of various cytokines, including interferons and interleukins.²⁹ The dysregulation of the RNase L pathway supports the hypothesis that viral infection may play a role in the pathogenesis of the illness.

3:2 Neuroendocrine Dysregulation

One or more of the following neuroendocrine abnormalities has been found in studies of patients with ME/CFS:

- Mild hypocortisolism and attenuated diurnal variation of cortisol³⁰
- Reduced function of the HPA axis, which can affect adrenal, gonad, and thyroid function³¹
- Blunted DHEA response to ACTH injection despite normal basal levels³²

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- Low IGF1 (somatomedin) levels and an exaggerated growth hormone response to pyridostigmine^{33,34}
- Increased prolactin response to buspirone³⁵
- A disturbance of fluid metabolism as evidenced by low baseline levels of arginine vasopressin³⁶
- Relatively lower levels of aldosterone in patients compared with controls³⁷
- Raised levels of neuropeptide Y (released in the brain and sympathetic nervous system following stress), possibly linked to the dysfunction of the HPA axis. Neuropeptide Y levels in plasma have been correlated with symptom severity.³⁸

3:3 Brain Abnormalities

Static and dynamic functional brain imaging techniques, EEG studies, and examination of the cerebrospinal fluid have revealed structural, functional, metabolic and behaviorally linked brain abnormalities in patients with ME/CFS. These abnormalities are not unique to the illness nor consistently found. However they can provide clues to illness pathophysiology. The findings include:

- Global reductions in gray matter³⁹ and punctuate areas of high signal intensity (white spots) in the white matter^{40,41}
- Decreased brain perfusion and glucose metabolism^{42,43}
- More areas of the brain recruited for processing incoming information as compared to controls⁴⁴
- Slower cerebral activity in response to motor and visual imagery tasks than in controls⁴⁵
- Increased ventricular lactate^{46,47}
- Reduced slow wave sleep and prolonged sleep latency⁴⁸
- Unique proteins found in cerebrospinal fluid⁴⁹

3:4 Cognitive Impairment

Cognitive deficits are often the principal disabling feature of ME/CFS. Such deficits restrict the patient's ability to function, plan, and complete tasks in real world settings. Documented deficits include impaired working memory, slowed processing speed, poor learning of new information,^{50,51} decreased concentration and attention span, difficulty with word retrieval, and increased distractibility.^{1,52}

Cognitive functioning may be disrupted by oversensitivity to noise and light, multiple stimuli and/or fast paced activity, and even routine social interactions. Standard neurocognitive testing batteries may not capture the cognitive difficulties experienced by patients in the real world. Individuals may be able to marshal their personal resources in the comparatively ideal conditions of the testing environment and the brief testing period. However, patients may be unable to sustain such efforts over prolonged periods where consistent performance (e.g., work, school) is required. Intense cognitive activity in itself can bring about diminished cognitive functioning as well as other post-exertional symptoms in a manner similar to that caused by physical exercise.⁵³

3:5 Autonomic/Cardiovascular Disturbances

Autonomic dysfunction, if present, is manifested by an inability to maintain an upright posture or feeling faint or weak upon standing (orthostatic intolerance). In such cases, tilt table testing may show neurally mediated hypotension (NMH) or postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS).

Some patients with ME/CFS may complain of heart palpitations and show a persistent tachycardia at rest. Holter monitoring may reveal benign cardiac rhythm disturbances and non-specific T wave changes such as repetitive oscillating T-wave inversions and/or T-wave flattening.⁵⁴ Suspected diastolic dysfunction has been documented in some patients with ME/CFS using echocardiography. This diastolic dysfunction (improper ventricular filling) may be due to a lack of energy at the cellular level.⁵⁵ Low blood volume has also been found in some patients with ME/CFS.⁵⁶

3:6 Mitochondrial/Energy Production Abnormalities

Recent studies suggest that mitochondrial dysfunction might be an important cause of the underlying energy deficit in patients with ME/CFS. One line of evidence indicates that aerobic energy production is impaired.^{23, 57, 58} As a result of this impairment, the patient's exertions may exceed aerobic capacity and activate anaerobic metabolic pathways which are far less efficient at producing energy. This process results in the production of lactic acid

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and a disturbance of ATP/ADP metabolic cycling.^{20,}
⁵⁷ However, the role of impaired aerobic metabolism in producing pathological fatigue, post-exertional malaise and a prolonged recovery time has not been fully elaborated.

Evidence for mitochondrial abnormalities includes: mitochondrial myopathy;⁵⁹ impaired oxygen consumption during exercise; activation of anaerobic metabolic pathways in the early stages of exercise;^{19,20} and raised brain ventricular lactate levels.^{46,60} With respect to exercise, a study of cardiopulmonary exercise testing, scheduled on two consecutive days showed an abnormal recovery response (decline in V_{O_2} max) on day two suggesting impaired metabolic function. By contrast, healthy control subjects were able to reproduce or slightly improve exercise performance over two consecutive days indicating that recovery from the initial exercise had occurred.^{18,23}

3:7 Gene Studies

Gene studies in patients with ME/CFS suggest that the expression of certain genes may be altered.^{22,61} These include altered expression of genes controlling immune modulation, oxidative stress and apoptosis. Several distinct genomic subtypes have been reported.⁶² The presence of some of these subtypes has correlated with symptom severity.

In a recent controlled study,²² two subgroups of patients with ME/CFS were identified with gene expression changes following exercise. The larger subgroup showed increases in mRNA for sensory and adrenergic receptors and a cytokine. The smaller subgroup contained most of the patients with orthostatic intolerance, and showed a post-exercise decrease in adrenergic α -2A receptor gene expression.

4. CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of ME/CFS is based on the patient's history, pattern of symptoms, and the exclusion of other fatiguing illnesses. A symptom-based diagnosis can be made with published criteria. This primer uses the 2003 Canadian clinical case definition for ME/CFS¹ (worksheet below), because of its emphasis on clearly described core symptoms of the illness. The 1994 Fukuda criteria for CFS⁴ (Appendix A) are primarily used for research purposes, although they may be required for disability determinations in the US and elsewhere. The newly published 2011 International Consensus Criteria for ME⁷ are not yet in general use. No specific diagnostic laboratory test is currently available for ME/CFS, although potential biomarkers are under investigation.

The diagnostic criteria for the 2003 case definition are listed in the clinical worksheet on page 12 and can be copied and used for patient diagnosis. The second page of the worksheet includes diseases which must be excluded or fully treated before a diagnosis of ME/CFS can be established. A number of non-exclusionary co-morbid entities which commonly co-exist with ME/CFS are also listed.

Patients with ME/CFS may have many symptoms in addition to those listed in the case definition.

4:1 Patient History

A thorough medical and social history is essential for accurate diagnosis. Obtaining a succinct and coherent history within one visit may not be possible given the cognitive difficulties in some patients. The information gathered should include pre-illness functioning (education, job performance, social and family relationships) and current living circumstances (daily activities, stressors, major life changes, and support sources). Assessment of functioning will reveal the significant life changes experienced by the patient as a result of the illness. A review of previous medical records, reports, and lab tests supplied by the patient may also provide useful information.

4:2 Physical Examination

Physical findings are often subtle and may not be clearly evident. Patients may look pale and puffy with suborbital dark shadows or shiners. Examination of the patient's pharynx may show non-exudative pharyngitis (often referred to as "crim

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ME/CFS Clinical Diagnostic Criteria Worksheet*

Name _____

Patient ID _____

To diagnose ME/CFS, the patient must have the following:

- Pathological fatigue, post-exertional malaise, sleep problems, pain, two neurocognitive symptoms, and at least one symptom from two of the following categories: autonomic, neuroendocrine, immune
- The fatigue and the other symptoms must persist, or be relapsing for at least six months in adults, or three months in children. A provisional diagnosis may be possible earlier
- The symptoms cannot be explained by another illness.

Improved diagnostic accuracy can be obtained by measuring the severity and frequency of the listed symptoms**

Symptoms	Description of Symptoms
Pathological fatigue Yes [] No []	A significant degree of new onset, unexplained, persistent or recurrent physical and/or mental fatigue that substantially reduces activity levels and which is not the result of ongoing exertion and not relieved by rest
Post-exertional malaise & worsening of symptoms Yes [] No []	Mild exertion or even normal activity is followed by malaise: the loss of physical and mental stamina and/or worsening of other symptoms. Recovery is delayed, taking more than 24 hours
Sleep problems Yes [] No []	Sleep is un-refreshing: disturbed quantity - daytime hypersomnia or nighttime insomnia and/or disturbed rhythm - day/night reversal Rarely is there no sleep problem.
Pain Yes [] No []	Pain is widespread, migratory or localized: Myalgia; arthralgia (without signs of inflammation); and/or headache - a new type, pattern or severity Rarely is there no pain.
Two Neurocognitive symptoms Yes [] No []	Impaired concentration, short term memory or word retrieval; hypersensitivity to light, noise or emotional overload; confusion; disorientation; slowness of thought; muscle weakness; ataxia
At least one symptom from two of these categories: (a) Autonomic Yes [] No []	(a) Autonomic: Orthostatic intolerance: neurally mediated hypotension (NMH); postural orthostatic tachycardia (POTS); light headedness; extreme pallor; palpitations; exertional dyspnea; urinary frequency; irritable bowel syndrome (IBS); nausea
(b) Neuroendocrine Yes [] No []	(b) Neuroendocrine: low body temperature; cold extremities; sweating; intolerance to heat or cold; reduced tolerance for stress; other symptoms worsen with stress; weight change; abnormal appetite
(c) Immune Yes [] No []	(c) Immune: recurrent flu-like symptoms; sore throats; tender lymph nodes; fevers; new sensitivities to food, medicines, odors or chemicals

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ME/CFS Clinical Diagnostic Criteria Worksheet (continued)

Symptom Characteristics:

- A sudden onset is most common, but the onset may be gradual
- Symptoms may vary from day to day or during the day
- Relapses and remissions are frequent
- Post- exertional symptom flare-ups may occur immediately or they can be delayed 24 hours or more
- If pain and/or sleep disorder are absent, ME/CFS can be diagnosed if the illness has an abrupt onset.

Exclusionary illnesses:

Many other illnesses have symptoms that mimic ME/CFS symptoms. Active disease processes that could explain the major symptoms of fatigue, sleep disturbance, pain, and neurocognitive dysfunction must be ruled out by history, physical examination and medical testing. The following lists some more common, exclusionary conditions:

- **Anemias**
- **Autoimmune diseases** such as Rheumatoid Arthritis, Lupus
- **Cardiac disease**
- **Endocrine disorders** such as diabetes, Addison's disease, thyroid disease, menopause
- **Infectious diseases** such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, chronic hepatitis, Lyme disease
- **Intestinal diseases** such as celiac or Crohn's disease
- **Malignancies**
- **Neurological disorders** such as multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, myasthenia gravis
- **Primary psychiatric disorders** and substance abuse (but not clinical depression)
- **Significant pulmonary disease**
- **Primary sleep disorders** such as sleep apnea

Non-exclusionary conditions:

- **Some co-morbid entities commonly occur in association with ME/CFS. They include: allergies, fibromyalgia (FM), irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), multiple chemical sensitivities (MCS)**
- **Any medical condition that has been adequately treated and is under control**
- **Any isolated physical abnormality or laboratory test that is insufficient to diagnose an exclusionary condition.**

ME/CFS and FM are often closely associated and should be considered to be overlapping syndromes. A co-morbid condition may precede the onset of ME/CFS by many years, but then become associated with it.

If the patient has unexplained, prolonged fatigue but has an **insufficient number of symptoms to meet the criteria for ME/CFS**, the illness should be classified as **idiopathic chronic fatigue**.

_____ **Patient meets the criteria for ME/CFS**

_____ **Full criteria not met but patient should be monitored**

Comments:

Provider's Signature

Date

* Carruthers BM, et al. ME/CFS: Clinical Working Case Definition, Diagnostic and Treatment Protocols. *J CFS* 2003; 11(1):7-115.

**Jason et al. The development of a revised Canadian Myalgic Encephalomyelitis-Chronic Fatigue Syndrome case definition. *American J Biochemistry Biotechnology* 2010; 6(2): 120-135.

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son crescents"). Cervical and axillary lymph nodes may be palpable and tender.

Some patients have demonstrable orthostatic intolerance with neurally mediated hypotension or

postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome, characterized by lowered blood pressure and/or a tachycardia on prolonged standing. This may be associated with dependent rubor in the feet and pallor of the hands.

Table 1
Investigation of ME/CFS: Routine Laboratory Testing

- full blood count and differential
- erythrocyte sedimentation rate
- electrolytes: sodium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate
- calcium
- phosphate
- fasting glucose
- C-reactive protein
- liver function: bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), gamma glutamyl transaminase (GGT), alanine transaminase (ALT), aspartate transaminase (AST), albumin/globulin ratio
- renal function: urea, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate (eGFR)
- thyroid function: thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), free thyroxine (free T4)
- iron studies: serum iron, iron-binding capacity, ferritin
- vitamin B12 and serum folate
- creatine kinase (CK)
- 25-hydroxy-cholecalciferol (Vitamin D)
- Urinalysis

A neurological examination may reveal a positive Romberg test or positive tandem stance test. If widespread pain is reported, a concurrent diagnosis of fibromyalgia should be considered and confirmed with a tender point examination.

4:3 Laboratory Tests

A basic laboratory investigation (Table 1) should be followed with more specific tests (Table 2) depending on particular symptoms. For example, an EKG/ECG should be performed if chest pain is present, a chest x-ray obtained for cough, and testing for celiac disease if gastrointestinal symptoms are reported. (An endoscopy is recommended if symptoms are severe.)

Results of routine tests in patients with ME/CFS are usually within the normal range even during severe relapses. If abnormalities are found (e.g., elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR]), other diagnoses may be considered.

Specific tests from Table 2 may show low morning cortisol, elevated antinuclear antibody (ANA), and/or immunoglobulin abnormalities. In addition, Vitamin D levels are often low,⁶³ which would suggest bone density testing for osteoporosis. Any abnormal finding warrants further investigation to exclude other diseases.

Research studies have reported a number of immune, neuroendocrine and brain abnormalities in patients with ME/CFS, but the clinical value of expensive and elaborate tests for these abnormalities has not been established.

4:4 Differential Diagnosis

Although the symptoms of a number of diseases can mimic ME/CFS, the presence of post-exertional symptom exacerbation, a key feature of the illness, increases the likelihood of ME/CFS as the correct diagnosis. Table 3 lists a number of medical conditions that need to be considered in the differential diagnosis.

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Table 2

Investigation of ME/CFS: Tests to be Considered Depending on Symptoms

- antinuclear antibodies
- chest x-ray
- electrocardiogram (EKG/ECG)
- endoscopy: gastroscopy, colonoscopy, cystoscopy
- estradiol and follicle-stimulating hormone
- gastric emptying study
- gliadin and endomysial antibodies
- immunoglobulins
- infectious disease screen if HIV, hepatitis, Lyme disease, Q fever, etc. are possible
- microbiology: stools, throat, urine, sputum, genital
- morning cortisol
- MRI if multiple sclerosis suspected
- overnight polysomnogram and possibly multiple sleep latency test
- prolactin
- renin/aldosterone ratio
- rheumatoid factors
- serum amylase
- short ACTH challenge test or Cortrosyn stimulation test
- testosterone
- tilt table test for autonomic function

4:5 Distinguishing ME/CFS from depressive and anxiety disorders

Symptoms of depression or anxiety may result from or precede the illness as they do with other chronic medical conditions. Distinguishing depressive and anxiety disorders from ME/CFS may present a challenge.^{64,65} Depressive symptoms, including problems with sleep, cognition, and initiating activity as well as fatigue and appetite/weight changes may overlap with ME/CFS.

Differential diagnosis is based on the identification of ME/CFS features -- in particular, post-exertional malaise (PEM) -- as well as autonomic, endocrine or immune symptoms (see Diagnostic Worksheet). PEM is the exacerbation of symptoms following minimal physical or mental activity that can persist for hours, days or even weeks. For instance, a short walk may trigger a long-lasting symptom flare-up. By contrast, patients with major depression generally feel better after increased activity, exercise or focused mental effort.

Furthermore, patients with ME/CFS (with or without co-morbid depression) generally have strong

desires to be more active, but are unable to do so. In clinical depression, by comparison, there is often a pervasive loss of interest, motivation and/or enjoyment. Finally, diurnal fluctuations in ME/CFS tend to show symptom-worsening in the afternoon while in major depressive disorder more severe symptoms often occur in the morning.

Some patients with ME/CFS do develop major depressive disorder which is characterized by low mood (loss of interest is less likely) and additional symptoms such as feelings of worthlessness or guilt and suicidal ideation. The practitioner should conduct a suicide evaluation for all patients who appear to be clinically depressed or highly stressed.

Secondary anxiety can arise with the crisis of illness onset and persist as the illness affects the ability to work and family relationships. Secondary anxiety may be distinguished from generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). GAD is characterized by excessive worry and assorted physical symptoms. By comparison, panic disorder features unbidden panic attacks. Symptoms of ME/CFS not found in GAD and panic disorders include post-exertional malaise as

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well as autonomic, endocrine or immune symptoms (see Diagnostic Worksheet). In addition, patients with primary anxiety disorders generally feel better after exercise whereas exercise worsens

symptoms in ME/CFS. Finally panic disorder is situational and each episode is short-lived, whereas ME/CFS persists for years.

Table 3
Differential Diagnoses

AUTOIMMUNE/RHEUMATOLOGY Polymyalgia rheumatica Rheumatoid arthritis Systemic lupus erythematosus	HEMATOLOGICAL Anemias Hemochromatosis Leukemia or lymphoma Myelodysplastic syndromes	PSYCHIATRIC Bipolar disorder Generalized anxiety disorder Major depressive disorder Post-traumatic stress disorder Personality disorders
CARDIOVASCULAR Cardiomyopathy Claudication Coronary artery disease Heart valve disease Patent foramen ovale Pulmonary hypertension	INFECTIONS Acute mononucleosis Bornholm disease (Coxsackie) Brucellosis Giardia Hepatitis B or C HIV Leptospirosis Lyme disease Parvovirus Post-polio syndrome Q fever Toxoplasmosis Tuberculosis	RESPIRATORY Aspergillosis Asthma or allergies Sarcoidosis
ENDOCRINE/METABOLIC Addison's disease Hyper- and hypothyroidism Hyper- and hypocalcaemia Male hypogonadism Menopause Metabolic syndrome Pituitary tumors or disorders Vitamin B12 or D deficiency	NEUROMUSCULAR Chiari 1 malformation Multiple sclerosis Myasthenia gravis Myopathies and neuropathies Parkinson's disease	SLEEP DISORDERS Central sleep apnea Obstructive sleep apnea Narcolepsy Periodic leg movements
GASTROINTESTINAL Celiac disease Food allergy or intolerances Inflammatory bowel diseases		MISCELLANEOUS Alcohol or drug abuse Ciguatera poisoning Ehlers-Danlos syndrome Gulf war syndrome Lead, mercury or other heavy metal poisoning Multiple chemical sensitivity Organophosphate pesticide poisoning Reactions to prescribed drugs
MALIGNANCY Primary and secondary cancers		

4:6 Exclusionary Medical Conditions (Table 3)

ME/CFS is not diagnosed if the patient has an identifiable medical or psychiatric condition that could plausibly account for the presenting symptoms. However, if ME/CFS symptoms persist after adequate treatment of the exclusionary illness, then a diagnosis of ME/CFS can subsequently be made.

4:7 Co-existing Medical Conditions (Table 4)

A number of other (non-exclusionary) conditions may co-exist with ME/CFS. A listing of these conditions appears in Table 4 and includes fibromyalgia, multiple chemical sensitivity, irritable bowel syndrome, irritable bladder syndrome, interstitial cystitis, temporomandibular joint syndrome, migraine headache, allergies, thyroiditis, Sicca syndrome, Raynaud's phenomenon, and prolapsed mitral valve. These conditions should be investigated in their own right and treated appropriately.

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Table 4
Non-exclusionary Overlapping Conditions

AUTOIMMUNE Sicca syndrome Sjogren's syndrome CARDIOVASCULAR Autonomic dysfunction • orthostatic intolerance • neurally mediated hypotension (NMH) • postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS) • syncope Mitral valve prolapse DERMATOLOGICAL Acne rosacea ENDOCRINE/METABOLIC HPA axis dysregulation • low normal cortisol • hypogonadism • premature menopause Hypoglycemia Metabolic syndrome Multiple chemical sensitivities	GASTROINTESTINAL Food allergy and intolerances • celiac or sprue-like disorders • lactose • milk protein Gut motility disorder • reflux, dysphagia, early satiety • irritable bowel syndrome GYNECOLOGICAL Abdomino-pelvic pain Endometriosis Premenstrual syndrome Premenstrual dysphoric disorder Vulvodynia Vulvar vestibulitis HEMATOLOGICAL Bruisability NEUROLOGICAL Hypersensitivities light, sound, touch, odors or chemicals Visual midline shift syndrome (symptoms) • dizziness/nausea • poor balance	RESPIRATORY Allergies Bronchoconstriction reactive airways or asthma Rhinitis • allergic • vasomotor • infectious RHEUMATOLOGICAL Costochondritis Fibromyalgia Myofascial pain syndrome Ehlers-Danlos syndrome • joint hyperlaxity • hyperelasticity Sacroiliac joint tenderness Temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMD) SLEEP DISORDERS Restless legs syndrome Periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD) Non-restorative sleep URINARY Interstitial cystitis Overactive bladder Prostatitis
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5. MANAGEMENT/TREATMENT

The onset of ME/CFS impacts the individual's ability to work, to sustain family and social relationships, to provide basic self-care, and to maintain self-identity. These sudden losses may trigger confusion and crisis. Yet patients often receive little benefit from consultations with health practitioners due to (1) physician skepticism of individuals with ME/CFS who may not look ill and show normal findings on standard physical examinations and laboratory tests; and (2) the absence of a clear

standard of care for these patients. These obstacles, in addition to significant illness limitations and unsupportive family and friends, may lead to patients feeling demoralized, frustrated and angry.

This chapter provides recommendations primarily for ambulatory patients who are able to attend office visits. Special considerations are offered in chapter 7 for the perhaps 25% of patients with

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ME/CFS who are bedridden, house-bound, or wheelchair dependent.

5.1 Approach to Treatment

Given the absence of curative treatments, clinical care of ME/CFS involves treating symptoms and guiding patient self-management. The goal is symptom reduction and quality of life improvement based on a collaborative therapeutic relationship. Although not all patients will improve, the potential for improvement, which ranges from modest to substantial, should be clearly communicated to the patient.

Acknowledging that the patient's illness is real will facilitate a therapeutic alliance and the development of an effective management plan. Thus, patients may be greatly relieved to hear that their bewildering symptoms have a diagnostic label – an important validation of their concerns. The practitioner can also assure the patient that normal findings on diagnostic tests do not negate the reality of the illness.

Once the diagnosis is established, a systems review will reveal the patient's most troublesome symptoms and concerns. These may include several of the following: debilitating fatigue and activity limitations; sleep disturbance; pain; cognitive problems; emotional distress; orthostatic intolerance; gastro-intestinal or urological symptoms; gynecological problems.

The clinical management plan in this section focuses on both non-pharmacologic interventions and medications. Written educational material for patients can also be helpful because they may have short-term memory problems.

To improve clinical management, we suggest the following:

- A patient support person to take down medical advice or a recording of the visit for later patient review
- Obtaining a written list of the patient's most troublesome symptoms
- Agreement with the patient to focus on a limited number of selected symptom(s) in order to avoid overloading the patient.

- Medication doses that start low and go slow
- Ongoing assessments of the patient over multiple visits.

The order of ME/CFS symptoms presented below starts with those considered most treatable.

5:2 Sleep

The non-restorative sleep in ME/CFS indicates waking up feeling unrefreshed or feeling as tired as the night before. The unrefreshed feeling may be associated with morning stiffness or soreness and mental foggiess that may last for an hour or two. Disturbed sleep patterns include difficulty falling or staying asleep, frequent awakenings, or coma-like sleep. Hypersomnia may occur in the early stages of the illness. Many patients have a diagnosable sleep disorder that may require consultation with a sleep disorder specialist.

The following sleep hygiene suggestions may be helpful to patients:⁶⁶

- An hour of relaxing wind-down activities prior to bed time
- Regular sleep and wake times
- Pacing activities during the day to avoid symptom exacerbation that may interfere with sleep
- Avoiding naps after 3 pm and substituting rest
- Spending some morning time under full spectrum light either outdoors, by a window, or artificial light⁶⁷
- Reducing or eliminating caffeine-containing beverages and food
- Using earplugs or soundproofing for noise, or sleeping in a different bedroom without (a snoring) partner
- Ensuring the bedroom is very dark by using a sleep mask or black-out curtains
- If unable to sleep, getting up and moving to another room, and doing a quiet activity (reading, soft music, or relaxation tapes; not a computer, iPad, or TV) until sleepy
- Using the bed for sleeping and sex only
- Avoiding attempts to force sleep.

Medications (Table 5). All sedating medications must be safe for long-term use and should be started at a low dose. The medication should be

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taken early enough so that sedation takes effect around bed time. Patients may initially feel thick-headed in the morning, but this usually improves as benefits become apparent. The risk of side effects and drug combinations which can produce

serotonin syndrome should be explained. In some patients, tolerance may develop with medications. Rotating medications may be more effective than using a single drug.

Table 5
Medications for Sleep

Medication	Dose	Comments
Tricyclics: Amitriptyline, Doxepin, Nortriptyline	5-100 mg	Take 5 hours before bedtime. May worsen dry mouth, constipation, orthostatic intolerance, or cause daytime Sedation
Cyclobenzaprine	5-10 mg	Same comments as tricyclics above
Trazodone	12.5-200 mg	May be the least likely to lose effectiveness for sleep
Quetiapine	12.5-100 mg	May cause weight gain or extrapyramidal symptoms
Gabapentin	100-1500 mg,	May help nocturnal pain and restless legs syndrome
Pregabalin	50-450 mg	Helpful for nocturnal pain, but very sedating for some
Antihistamines: Promethazine Diphenhydramine	10 mg 50 mg	Anticholinergic side effects
Clonazepam	0.25-1 mg	For restless legs, muscle spasms or anxiety.
Orphenadrine	100 mg	For restless legs or muscle spasms (not available everywhere)
Ropinirole or pramipexole	0.125-0.25 mg	For restless legs or muscle spasms (not available everywhere)
Melatonin	1-3 mg or more, 2-3 hours before bedtime	May help patients who have altered circadian rhythms
Zolpidem	2.5-10 mg	Short duration of action may lead to rebound insomnia
Zopiclone	7.5 mg	Short duration of action may lead to rebound insomnia
Mirtazapine	7.5-15 mg	May cause daytime sedation; tolerance may develop

5:3 Pain

Persistent pain in ME/CFS, whether widespread or localized, may range from mild to severe. In some cases the patient may feel pain from minimal stimulation such as a gentle touch. Headaches may be particularly troublesome and are often migrainous. If chronic widespread pain is a major complaint, a fibromyalgia evaluation may be indicated.

Helpful non-pharmacologic interventions for pain may include ^{68,69} pacing of activity, physical therapy, stretches, massage, acupuncture, hydrotherapy, chiropractic, yoga, Tai Chi and meditation (relaxation response). Also consider hot or cold packs, warm baths or balneotherapy, muscle liniments, electrical massagers, TENS (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation), and rTMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation). These methods can be ef-

fective singly or in various combinations to reduce tension and pain. However, these interventions may also be poorly tolerated, inaccessible, or prohibitively costly. It is important to treat localized pain, e.g., arthritis or migraine, because it can amplify the generalized pain of ME/CFS.

Medications (Table 6). For the treatment of pain in ME/CFS, the lowest effective dose should be prescribed and increased cautiously. Patients with severe pain may need the stronger analgesics and narcotics. Although opiates should be discouraged for the treatment of chronic pain states, they may be beneficial in some cases. Their use requires a clear rationale with documentation. Providers should consider referring such patients to a pain specialist.

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Table 6
Medications for Pain

Medication	Dose	Comments
Acetaminophen Paracetamol	500-1000 mg prn 8 hrly	Often ineffective
Aspirin	300-600 mg prn 6-8 hrly	Often ineffective
NSAIDs: Diclofenac Naproxen	75-100 mg daily 500-1000 mg daily	Often ineffective. May exacerbate gastritis or reduce renal function
Tricyclics		See sleep section above for most chronic pain
Anticonvulsants: Gabapentin Pregabalin	100- 300 mg qid 50-450 mg bid	Build up slowly Helpful for neuropathic and FM pain May cause cognitive dysfunction or weight gain
SNRIs: Duloxetine Milnacipran	20-90 mg daily 25-100 mg bid	May increase sweating, blood pressure or heart rate
Narcotics: Codeine phosphate Opiates such as oxycodone, hydrocodone; morphine	doses vary consult guidelines	Constipation/habituation Narcotics should be avoided if possible.
Tramadol	50-100 mg, qd 6-8 hrs	Seizure risk and interaction with drugs that raise serotonin

5:4 Fatigue and Post-exertional Malaise

Patients with ME/CFS experience abnormal fatigue that is both more intense and qualitatively different from normal tiredness. The fatigue in ME/CFS may take several different forms:⁷⁰ post-exertional fatigue (abnormal exhaustion or muscle weakness following minor physical activity), persistent flu-like feelings, brain fog (mental exhaustion from everyday cognitive effort), and wired fatigue (feeling over-stimulated when very tired).

The type of fatigue that is a core feature of ME/CFS is post-exertional malaise (PEM). PEM is the exacerbation of fatigue and other symptoms (e.g., cognitive difficulties, sore throat, insomnia) following minimal physical or mental activity that can persist for hours, days or even weeks. PEM may be related to abnormal energy metabolism.

Energy for physical activities is produced through two physiological systems: (1) Anaerobic metabolism is the predominant metabolic pathway during the first 90 seconds of exercise; (2) The aero-

bic/oxidative system is the primary source of energy during physical activities lasting longer than 90 seconds.

Because most daily physical activities exceed 90 seconds, the aerobic system is typically utilized to produce the energy-releasing nucleotide, adenosine triphosphate (ATP) at a steady rate in order to perform activities of daily living. In patients with ME/CFS, aerobic metabolism may be impaired.^{23,57,58} Thus, any physical exertion exceeding 90 seconds may utilize a dysfunctional aerobic system, which leads to increased reliance on anaerobic metabolism. This imbalance may be linked to the prolonged symptoms and functional deficits associated with PEM.

Simple and inexpensive physiological measures, such as heart rate monitoring, may be used to ensure that real-time cardiovascular responses remain below the threshold of aerobic impairment.

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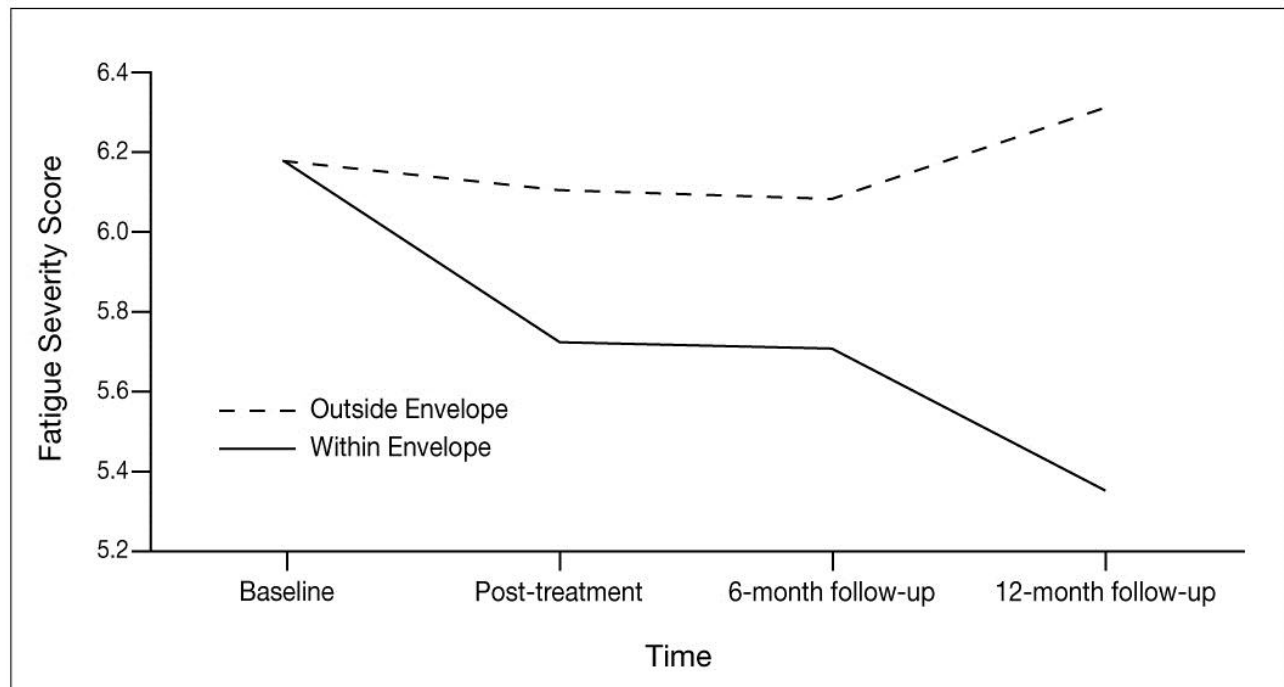
Managing post-exertional symptoms: Pacing and the energy envelope

Fatigue improvement can be facilitated by advising patients to pace or “spread out” activities so that ongoing exertion remains below the threshold of post-exertional symptom flare-ups (Figure 2). For instance, rather than completing housework in one uninterrupted push, tasks may be divided into

smaller pieces with rest intervals interspersed. Remaining as active as possible while avoiding fatigue-worsening over-exertion delineates an optimal zone of activity termed the “energy envelope.” An activity log¹¹⁸ (Appendix D) may be helpful to identify personal activities that stay within or exceed that optimal range.

Figure 2

Fatigue Severity Declines When Patients Stay Within Energy Envelope⁷¹



Activity and exercise. To stay within the energy envelope, some patients need to decrease their activity while others need to carefully and selectively do more. Many individuals with ME/CFS mistakenly over-exercise in an attempt to reduce fatigue and other symptoms. In addition, well-meaning healthcare providers may recommend exercise for patients with ME/CFS using guidelines intended for healthy people. Such guidelines are generally inappropriate and often counterproductive in this illness. Thus, practitioners may push patients too hard and patients may push themselves into activities that worsen symptoms. This symptom-worsening may be linked to underlying aerobic impairment.^{23,57,58}

Misdirected exercise usually results in post-exertional symptom flare-ups or relapses which discourage further exercise. In contrast, the optimal amount of individualized exercise is usually well below standard recommendations for healthy individuals, avoids post-exertional symptoms, and promotes improvement.

Exercise recommendations. An individualized activity plan should be developed in collaboration with the patient.^{72,73} Consultation with rehabilitation professionals knowledgeable about ME/CFS may also be desirable. Any exercise or activity program should seek to minimize the negative effects of exertion on impaired aerobic function. Exercise

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should also not take priority over activities of daily living.

Initially, the patient's degree of activity limitation can be estimated using a functional status rating such as the Functional Capacity Scale (Appendix C). This 10 point scale ranges from 10, for symptom free individuals, to 1, for patients who are bedridden and unable to perform activities of daily living.

Severely ill patients (functional capacity rating 1-3; Appendix C). Homebound and bedbound patients may benefit from in-home services that provide assisted range-of-motion and strengthening exercises. Exercise lying down should be advised when exercise standing or sitting is poorly tolerated. Initially, interval training exercise should begin with gentle stretching to improve mobility utilizing intervals of 90 seconds or less. The patient should rest between intervals until complete recovery has occurred. Additional intervals can be added when the stretching exercises do not trigger post-exertional symptoms. Then, resistance training can begin (functional capacity rating 4-5) with elastic

bands or light weights. As endurance improves, short-duration interval training such as leisurely-paced walking can be added.

Higher functioning patients (functional capacity rating 5-9; Appendix C). Interval training can begin with leisurely paced walking, swimming, or peddling on an exercise cycle.⁷⁴ The initial duration may vary from 5-15 minutes a day depending on how much the patient can do without provoking symptom flares. These higher functioning patients may also benefit from adaptive yoga and Tai Chi.

Medications for fatigue and post-exertional symptoms (Table 7). Due to prescribing difficulties, cost, and limited effectiveness, medications for fatigue may need to be reserved for functional assistance at special, but potentially exhausting events in the patient's life (e.g., a wedding or a concert). If the medication is effective, patients should avoid exceeding their individual activity limit, as this is likely to provoke symptom-worsening. Thus, careful monitoring of activity is recommended.

Table 7
Medications for Fatigue

Medication	Dose	Comments
Modafinil	100-200 mg qd	Unsuccessful in formal studies
Armodafinil	150-250 mg qd	
Methylphenidate	5 -20 mg tid	Moderate to marked benefit anecdotally but tolerance develops if used daily; may be habituating
Dexamphetamine	5-10 mg tid	Somewhat successful in a small trial; may be habituating. Tolerance may develop if used daily; may affect BP and HR
Caffeine		Patients often self-medicate with caffeine-containing products (e.g., drinks, supplements, tablets); may disturb sleep if taken late in the day

5:5 Cognitive Problems

The patient's cognitive difficulties can be managed to some extent with the following suggestions:

- Using a "memory book" to write things down in one place (and attempt not to lose the book)
- Developing habits such as leaving keys or glasses or always parking in the same spot
- When possible, avoiding situations involving multisensory bombardment and fast-paced activity

- Limiting the duration and intensity of cognitive efforts (a form of pacing)
- Limiting or stopping cognitive efforts when cognitive symptoms flare up.

Medications for cognitive problems (Table 8)

Stimulants seem to work best when the patient describes excessive "sleepiness" during the day as opposed to "tiredness." Sleepiness is suggested by a score of >10 on the Epworth sleepiness scale which may warrant a workup for primary sleep disorders.

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Table 8
Medications for Cognitive Problems

Medication	Dose	Comments
Methylphenidate	5-20 mg tid	May be habituating
Dextroamphetamine	5-10 mg tid	May affect BP and HR; may be habituating
Amphetamine salts	5-20 mg tid	May affect BP and HR; may be habituating
Modafinil	100-200 mg qd	Start with a small dose and increase slowly to the most effective dose.
Armodafinil	150-250 mg qd	Start with a small dose and increase slowly to the most effective dose.
Caffeine		Patients often self-medicate with caffeine containing products (drinks, supplements, tablets); may disturb sleep if taken late in the day

5:6 Depression, Anxiety and Distress

The prevalence of clinical depression and/or anxiety in patients with ME/CFS is about 40%¹¹⁶. This is similar to the rates of psychiatric symptoms in other chronic conditions such as arthritis. Patients may develop depression, anxiety, or stress reactions secondary to the illness or evidence a history of depression/anxiety prior to illness onset. The practitioner should conduct a suicide evaluation for all patients who appear to be clinically depressed or highly stressed.

Managing depression, anxiety and distress: Support, coping skills and pleasant experiences

These types of interventions may be helpful:

- Educating family members about the illness so that they can provide useful assistance and support.
- Identifying and scheduling pleasurable low effort activities (music, recorded relaxation, observing nature) which can generate well-being, reduce symptoms of anxiety, depression and distress and lessen fatigue as well.^{75,76}
- Developing coping skills, such as cognitive strategies to reduce anger, worry, and catastrophizing, as well as skills to improve tolerance of this difficult illness. Good resources are available to guide ME/CFS patients with effective coping skills.^{64,77}

- Referral, if needed, to supportive counseling, preferably to a professional familiar with ME/CFS
- Referral to a ME/CFS support group or volunteer services. Successful support groups have effective leadership and positive programming that avoids simply exchanging complaints.

Medications for depression. For patients who are clinically depressed, medication can sometimes improve mood and reduce fatigue. Medications should be started at a low dose. Improvement may take several weeks. Possible side effects of antidepressants, notably sedation and orthostatic hypotension, may worsen fatigue and autonomic lability in some patients. Drug choice is often based on side effects profile and the patient's response.

5:7 Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

CBT is a much publicized and debated psychotherapeutic intervention for ME/CFS that addresses the interactions between thinking, feeling and behavior. It focuses on current problems and follows a structured style of intervention that usually includes a graded activity program. CBT may improve coping strategies and/or assist in rehabilitation, but the premise that cognitive therapy (e.g., changing "illness beliefs") and graded activity can "reverse" or cure the illness is not supported by post-intervention outcome data.^{78,79}

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In routine medical practice, CBT has not yielded clinically significant outcomes for patients with ME/CFS.⁸⁰⁻⁸² Furthermore, the lack of CBT providers who specialize in this illness (psychologist, social worker, or nurse) indicates that CBT may not be an option for many patients with ME/CFS. More detailed information on CBT protocols and the controversy surrounding its application in ME/CFS is presented elsewhere.^{82,83}

5:8 Management of Related Conditions

Orthostatic intolerance (OI) and cardiovascular symptoms. Patients with symptoms suggestive of OI, such as light-headedness, dizziness, palpitations and feeling faint are advised to rise slowly, particularly when getting up in the morning or during the night. Prolonged standing is to be avoided. The use of pressure stockings or elevating the legs while sitting may help to prevent pooling of blood in the limbs. In addition, recumbent exercise is often better tolerated (e.g., swimming, recumbent bicycle or exercise lying on the floor or bed).

Dietary management of OI is intended to increase blood volume. Extra salt or mixed electrolytes in the diet (salty foods, added table salt, salt tablets) along with increased oral fluid intake may help to overcome hypotension and postural tachycardia. This recommendation is equivalent to a pinch of plain salt every 2-3 hours throughout the day and a salty snack at bedtime. Salt and fluids should also be increased before and after exercise.

Fludrocortisone, 0.1-0.2 mg/day, can improve symptoms attributable to hypotension and hypovolemia in some patients, but the effect may not be long lasting. In patients taking fludrocortisone, blood pressure and electrolytes should be monitored regularly with potassium supplementation if necessary. The risk of potassium depletion from the use of fludrocortisone can be reduced by eating a banana or kiwifruit daily. Low dose beta-blockers, such as atenolol (25-50 mg) or propranolol (10-20 mg), are useful in controlling tachycardia or palpitations associated with postural hypotension.

Gastrointestinal problems. Many patients with ME/CFS experience gastrointestinal symptoms in-

cluding reflux, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, bloating, pain and irritable bowel syndrome. Slow gastric emptying may be present. In general, dietary management (see below) and conventional conservative symptomatic treatment are advised. A proportion of these patients will have gluten and/or lactose intolerance, fructose intolerance, other food sensitivities, or bacterial overgrowth of the small intestine. These possibilities should be excluded during the initial work up. Any change in gastrointestinal symptoms should be investigated.

Urinary problems. Many individuals with ME/CFS have urinary symptoms of frequency, dysuria and bladder pain. Once infection has been ruled out, other possibilities should be considered including interstitial cystitis, detrusor instability, urethral syndrome or endometriosis. The treating physician may wish to refer the patient to a specialist for diagnosis and/or treatment.

Allergies. Many patients with ME/CFS suffer from allergies that may worsen symptoms during relapse. Treatment with nasal sprays, inhalers or topical skin applications may be adequate, but many will need to use an oral antihistamine. A non-sedating antihistamine can be used in the daytime and a sedating antihistamine at night. Allergy symptoms should not be confused with sensitivities or intolerances, which are not histamine-related.

Multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS). A number of patients with ME/CFS also have MCS. Rather than an allergic response, their sensitivity is to low levels of specific odors or chemicals, which cause an exacerbation of symptoms. For example, perfumes worn by others may cause problems for them. These patients may need advice on how to avoid the environmental chemicals which trigger symptoms.⁸⁴ Patients with multiple food sensitivities who avoid food groups may need dietary counseling to rotate their foods to avoid malnutrition.

Infections and immunological factors. A number of viral, bacterial or parasitic infections have been found in some cases of ME/CFS (e.g., herpes viruses, enteroviruses, *B. burgdorferi*, mycoplasmas, *G. lamblia*). Based on clinical observation, the use of

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long-term antibiotics, anti-parasitics or antiviral therapy may be beneficial in patients where the presence of pathogens has been confirmed.

Although initial results of some new drug therapies for various viral infections in ME/CFS appear promising,⁸⁵⁻⁸⁹ treatment protocols are often complex and remain untested in controlled trials. In addition, adverse reactions, the development of drug resistance, and costs are significant concerns. Referral to a specialist who has experience in testing and therapeutic interventions for these subgroups of patients may be helpful.

As immunological factors may play a role in ME/CFS, immune modulators such as isoprinosine (Imunovir®) may be helpful in selected patients. Specialist advice may be in order if clinical experience is limited. Based on two randomized trials,^{90,91} the drug rintatolimod (Ampligen®) has been shown to benefit patients who are more disabled. The drug is currently in Phase III clinical trials and not FDA approved. It is available to patients in the U.S. only through participation in an open-label, cost-recovery study and remains costly to patients who qualify. Finally, rituximab, an anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody primarily used as a cancer drug, has been found to be beneficial to patients with ME/CFS in a small randomized trial¹¹⁷.

5:9 Dietary Management. Although no evidence-based special diet is available for ME/CFS, dietary programs are popular with many patients. Good nutrition with a sensible, balanced diet is advisable. Excesses of specific foods as well as rich, fatty foods, sugars and caffeine are best avoided. Eating small meals with snacking in between can be helpful. To help counteract the risk of osteoporosis from lack of vitamin D, dairy products should be incorporated in the diet if lactose intolerance or an allergic reaction to milk and milk products is not present. In addition, because alcohol intolerance (causing sedation) may be reported, alcohol use should be minimized or avoided.

Some individuals who attribute their ME/CFS to food intolerances will carefully avoid certain foods. Gluten and/or lactose intolerances, not uncommon in ME/CFS, require a gluten, or lactose-free diet. Provided that these intolerances have been ex-

cluded, a rotational approach, rather than absolute avoidance, may lessen possible negative reactions to food.

Although there is no evidence that patients with ME/CFS suffer from systemic candidiasis, diets intended to combat candidiasis and allergies are quite popular and many patients believe that they are helpful. Finally, some patients with gastrointestinal symptoms have reported benefit from a "leaky gut diet"⁹² in combination with L-glutamine or butyrate.

Dietary supplements. Patients with ME/CFS need to ensure that they obtain at least the RDA of vitamins and minerals. This is not always possible using dietary sources. A suitable multivitamin and a separate multi-mineral preparation will ensure that at least the RDA of vitamins and minerals are obtained in the correct proportions.

Vitamin D. Because Vitamin D deficiency is often found in ME/CFS,⁶³ additional vitamin D may be necessary to achieve an optimal level, which may reduce the risk of osteoporosis, cancer, heart disease, stroke, and other illnesses.⁹³

Vitamin B12 and B-Complex. Given that cerebrospinal fluid levels of vitamin B12 may be depleted in some patients with ME/CFS,⁹⁴ a trial of a weekly injection of hydroxycobalamin 1000µg for six weeks (or perhaps longer) may be helpful. There are no reports of serious risk or side effects, despite the high blood levels achieved. A supplement of B-complex will avoid concurrent B vitamin deficiency.

Essential fatty acids. Essential fatty acids supplementation in ME/CFS has yielded symptom improvement and greater shifts towards normal levels of cell fatty acids concentration in treated patients in some studies.⁹⁵ Eicosapentaenoic acid, an essential fatty acid, is a major component of omega-3 fish oil. This substance has been beneficial in reducing symptoms for some patients. Additional vitamin and mineral cofactors, including biotin, niacin, folic acid, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, vitamin C, selenium, zinc, and magnesium,⁹⁶ may be sup-

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portive in conjunction with essential fatty acids supplementation.

Zinc. Inadequate zinc intake may contribute to decreased function of natural killer cells and cell-mediated immune dysfunction.⁹⁷ A multi-mineral preparation may ensure the correct balance between zinc and copper.

Herbs. Patient use of herbal/natural remedies should be identified to reveal likely side effects and avoid potential conflicts with prescribed medications. Patients may not know that “natural” does not necessarily mean “better” or “safe.” As with medication, small doses should be used initially with warnings about adverse reactions. Some herbs with pharmacological effects have been traditionally incorporated in the diet, e.g., herbal teas of peppermint, ginger or chamomile for gastrointestinal symptoms or for improving sleep.

Warnings are appropriate for several largely unregulated products. Glyco-nutrients, olive leaf and picnogenol (pine bark), have been touted as potential cures for ME/CFS, but neither clinical observation nor published evidence supports their use. Products claiming to be immune system boosters have not been shown, in the medical literature, to reduce symptoms in ME/CFS patients. Many of the so-called adrenal support concoctions contain steroids, which can have adverse effects in those who do not need them, especially when stopped

suddenly. Steroids should only be prescribed by a physician.

5:10 Alternative and complementary approaches.

Patients with ME/CFS often try costly alternative treatments in search of a cure. A review of a number of studies revealed generally poor methodologies and little evidence for more than modest effects. Equivocal evidence was found for homeopathy and biofeedback. Acupuncture, massage and chiropractic are relatively established treatments for pain, and thus are covered in the pain section. More detailed information may be found in recent reviews.^{98,99}

5:11 Follow up

Patients with ME/CFS require regular reassessment and follow-up to manage their most disabling symptoms and to re-confirm or change the diagnosis. Although patients may assume that new symptoms are part of ME/CFS, other illnesses with symptoms not characteristic of ME/CFS can develop and should be investigated. Any patient who experiences a worsening of symptoms or the onset of new and/or additional symptoms should be encouraged to return to the physician's office. Additionally, an annual follow-up should be undertaken that includes a review of symptoms, a physical exam, a functional capacity evaluation, routine screening (Table 1), and a review of the patient's management/treatment plan.

6. RELATED CLINICAL CONCERNS

6:1 Low Functioning Patients:

Special Considerations

Perhaps one in four patients are so disabled that they are confined to a bed or chair and rarely leave home¹¹⁹. These individuals are unable to attend regular office visits. Assessments also reveal greater symptom severity, more comorbidities, limited mental activity, and very low levels of physical activity. A small minority of these patients may be totally bedbound and report constant pain as well as an inability to tolerate movement, light or noise and certain scents or chemicals (including prescribed drugs).

Home-based caregivers are essential to support patients with severe ME/CFS, and to participate in their ongoing management plan. Caregivers can also be subject to considerable stress in serving the needs of the patient.

These suggestions may be helpful for this severely ill group:

- Recommend a very quiet environment
- Limit mental activity (such as reading, writing, computing, or concentrating) because mental

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exertion is as exhausting as physical activity in many of these patients

- Minimize medications and supplements to those absolutely necessary
- Prescribe medication in very low doses and titrate slowly, as tolerated
- Proceed very slowly with any activity, perhaps starting with range of motion exercises lying down, followed by range of motion with light resistance and then very light aerobic activity.

In addition, low functioning patients may require more services and support with respect to:

- Follow up (perhaps via home visits, telephone contacts, or online communication)
- Social support, including home health services and aides
- Stress management and grief/loss counseling
- Modest expectations for themselves and from others
- Balanced nutrition and healthy foods (provided and prepared by caretakers).

Irma Pinxterhuis, in her studies of the very severely ill,¹⁰⁰ remarked, “They needed above all peace of mind and a feeling that they and their families were taken care of, so that they could use all their energy on getting better.”

6:2 Pregnancy

Most mothers with ME/CFS have an uneventful pregnancy and deliver a normal child. During pregnancy, ME/CFS symptoms may improve for some, remain the same for some, and worsen for others. In many patients, symptoms return to pre-pregnancy levels within weeks of delivery. Pregnancy is not recommended in the early stages of ME/CFS, because the patient may be very ill and the diagnosis uncertain.

Some medications for ME/CFS can damage a growing fetus especially in the early stages of pregnancy. The effects of most herbal preparations on the fetus are unknown. Healthcare providers should advise which ongoing medications, given their risks to the fetus, should be stopped before a planned pregnancy. The patient can then determine if she can cope with possibly worsened ME/CFS symptoms without the medications. Some essential

medications may need to be continued in smaller doses.

Obstetric problems, which may be more prevalent in women with ME/CFS, include lowered fertility, miscarriage, severe vomiting in pregnancy, exhaustion in labor, delayed post-partum recovery and post-partum depression.^{101,102} If labor is prolonged, surgical delivery of the child is recommended.

Lactation is not contraindicated. The advantages and disadvantages of breast-feeding should be discussed with the mother. Milk can be expressed for night feedings, to allow the mother adequate rest. Child-rearing is the biggest challenge for mothers with ME/CFS and many require a good support network.

The offspring of mothers with ME/CFS may have a higher risk of developing ME/CFS than the general population. One study showed a 5% risk of developing ME/CFS in childhood or early adult life.¹² Another small study suggests that the offspring also may have an increased risk of developmental delays and learning difficulties.¹⁰¹

6:3 Gynecological Problems

ME/CFS and some common gynecological conditions such as pre-menstrual syndrome and menopause show a significant overlap of symptoms. These conditions also frequently exacerbate symptoms of ME/CFS and vice versa.

A small number of scientific studies suggest that several gynecological conditions occur more frequently in women with ME/CFS. Some of these conditions may pre-date the onset of the illness. These disorders include: premenstrual syndrome; anovulatory and oligo-ovulatory cycles; low estrogen levels leading to a multitude of CNS symptoms, loss of libido, and in later years, osteoporosis; dysmenorrhea; pelvic pain; endometriosis; interstitial cystitis; dyspareunia and vulvodynia; and a history of hysterectomy (for fibroids or ovarian cysts).^{37,103,104} The investigation and treatment of these conditions should follow standard gynecological practice.

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Many peri-menopausal and postmenopausal patients with ME/CFS may benefit from hormone replacement therapy (HRT). Pre-menopausal patients with ME/CFS and low estrogen levels may also be helped by HRT. Estrogen may improve cerebral circulation, benefit cognition, and provide significant relief from hot flashes, insomnia, and fatigue. HRT also reduces the risk of osteoporosis.¹⁰⁵

Some women may be more responsive to a progesterone-only regimen such as a progesterone-only pill, or impregnated intra-uterine device. These approaches also address contraception, which may be vital for women with ME/CFS. Oral contraceptives may help patients who suffer from menstrual pain, particularly if bleeding is heavy.

Hormonal therapy should be limited in duration due to the increased risk of breast, ovarian and uterine cancer with HRT. Some women prefer to take "natural" hormones (e.g. phytoestrogens and wild Yam products), but it should be pointed out that prospective randomized studies of their clinical effects and potential side effects have not been done.^{106,107}

6:4 Pediatric ME/CFS

ME/CFS can occur at any age but it is difficult to diagnose under the age of ten. Pediatric management can be especially challenging. Children and adolescents sometimes do not report symptoms and assume tiredness is normal. In addition, they are often misdiagnosed as lazy or having behavioral disorders, school phobia, ADHD or Factitious disorder by proxy.^{108,109} The diagnosis of ME/CFS is often overlooked or delayed, but it can be established using a specific pediatric case definition¹¹⁰ (Appendix B), which is based on the Canadian case definition. The diagnosis in children can be made after 3 months of illness. The prevalence of ME/CFS in children and adolescents varies greatly in different studies, but, overall, rates appear to be lower than in adults.

Management and treatment of children with ME/CFS is similar to that described above for adults. Any medications should be prescribed with great caution. As with adults, many pediatric pa-

tients with ME/CFS respond to much lower than standard doses of medications.

Many children with ME/CFS experience worsening of their school performance. In the USA, children and adolescents with cognitive deficits and physical limitations may qualify for special services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), because they are "health impaired". With physician documentation, eligible students can receive an individualized educational plan (IEP).

Tutoring at home, correspondence schooling or home schooling allows students who are debilitated with ME/CFS to pace themselves and reduce symptom flares. When appropriate, a graduated schedule of return to school can be successful in conjunction with school personnel who are willing to work with the child and family. This might involve the child initially attending a single class on a daily basis and gradually increasing the number of classes attended over several weeks or months.

To enhance the chances of recovery, competitive sports are best avoided. If the patient is subject to stress-related symptom flare-ups, it may be desirable to limit academic examinations to those that are deemed essential. Family counseling may be recommended if family conflicts related to the child's illness are evident. The prognosis for children with ME/CFS is considerably better than for adults, although they may initially be severely ill.¹¹¹⁻¹¹³

6:5 Immunizations

Patients with ME/CFS should consider avoiding all but essential immunizations particularly with live vaccines, as post-vaccination relapse has been known to occur. Usual medical practice is not to vaccinate a normally healthy person when unwell. However, during a flu epidemic, patients should balance the health hazards of becoming ill against the possibility of symptom-worsening due to immunization.

6:6 Blood and Tissue Donation

The American Red Cross requires that blood donors "be healthy", i.e., feel well and be able to perform normal activities¹²⁰. Since people with ME/CFS are not healthy by this definition, they

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should not donate blood. Furthermore, based on the possible link between ME/CFS and XMRV, a number of national blood banks adopted measures to discourage or prohibit individuals diagnosed with ME/CFS from donating blood.¹²¹

6:7 Recommendations Prior to Surgery

For individuals with ME/CFS approaching surgery, discussion with the surgeon and anesthesiologist/

anaesthetist about this illness is important. Issues such as depleted blood volume, orthostatic intolerance, pain control, and sensitivity to anesthetic medications should be addressed. Further recommendations for persons with ME/CFS who are anticipating surgery are given in Appendix E.

Updates to this primer will be found at www.iacfsme.org/primer

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APPENDICES

A 1994 International research case definition (Fukuda et al) worksheet

B Pediatric case definition (Jason et al) worksheet

C Functional capacity scale

D Activity log

E Recommendations prior to surgery

APPENDIX A

1994 RESEARCH CASE DEFINITION CRITERIA FOR CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME WORKSHEET⁴

Patient name ----- Date -----

Major Criteria

----- Significant fatigue, relapsing or chronic, insidious or abrupt, of at least six months duration

----- Exclusion of other clinical conditions that plausibly explain this fatigue

Minor Criteria (A minimum of 4 out of 8)

Symptoms (must be concurrent, persisting or relapsing; and symptoms must NOT precede the onset of fatigue)

----- Sore throat

----- Painful lymph nodes (cervical, axillary, inguinal, or supraclavicular)

----- Generalized, new headaches

----- Myalgia or muscle discomfort

----- Migratory arthralgia

----- Fatigue worsens with exertion, plus post-exertional malaise

----- Neuropsychological (cognitive) complaints

----- Sleep disturbance

Fulfills:

----- Major Criteria ----- Four or More Minor Symptom Criteria

Assessment:

----- Fits CDC CFS criteria ----- Does Not Meet CDC CFS criteria

----- Fits Idiopathic Chronic Fatigue (ICF) Criteria --Significant fatigue not meeting full CFS criteria

----- Does not fit CFS or ICF criteria

----- Has atypical features of CFS/ICF or is unclear

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APPENDIX B

PEDIATRIC ME/CFS CASE DEFINITION WORKSHEET¹¹⁰													
Subject:	Date: Examiner:												
To meet criteria for pediatric ME/CFS the subject must have had 3 months of medically unexplained fatigue; post-exertional malaise; unrefreshing sleep or sleep disturbance; widespread or migratory myofascial, joint, abdominal or head pain; two or more neuro-cognitive manifestations (such as impaired memory, difficulty focusing or slowness of thought); and at least one symptom from two of three categories: autonomic, neuroendocrine, or immune. Symptoms must be moderate or severe to meet criteria													
I.	Symptoms: ME/CFS symptoms must have persisted or recurred during the past three months of illness												
II.	Post-exertional malaise: With even non-strenuous activity there must be a loss of physical or mental stamina, rapid/sudden muscle or cognitive fatigability, post-exertional malaise and/or fatigue and a tendency for other associated symptoms within the patient's cluster of symptoms to worsen. The recovery is slow, often taking 24 hours or longer												
III.	Sleep: Unrefreshing sleep or disturbance of sleep quantity or rhythm disturbance												
IV.	Pain. At least one symptom from any of the following: ☐ Myofascial and/or joint pain ☐ Abdominal and/or head pain												
V.	Two or more neurocognitive manifestations: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Impaired memory</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Slowness of thought</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difficulty focusing</td> <td>Need to focus on one thing at a time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difficulty finding the right word</td> <td>Trouble expressing thought</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequently forget what wanted to say</td> <td>Difficulty comprehending information</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent mindedness</td> <td>Frequently lose train of thought</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difficulty recalling information</td> <td>New trouble with math or other educational subjects</td> </tr> </table>	Impaired memory	Slowness of thought	Difficulty focusing	Need to focus on one thing at a time	Difficulty finding the right word	Trouble expressing thought	Frequently forget what wanted to say	Difficulty comprehending information	Absent mindedness	Frequently lose train of thought	Difficulty recalling information	New trouble with math or other educational subjects
Impaired memory	Slowness of thought												
Difficulty focusing	Need to focus on one thing at a time												
Difficulty finding the right word	Trouble expressing thought												
Frequently forget what wanted to say	Difficulty comprehending information												
Absent mindedness	Frequently lose train of thought												
Difficulty recalling information	New trouble with math or other educational subjects												
VI.	At least one symptom from two of the following three categories: ☐ Autonomic manifestations: Neurally mediated hypotension, postural orthostatic tachycardia, delayed postural hypotension, palpitations with or without cardiac arrhythmias, dizziness, disturbed balance, shortness of breath ☐ Neuroendocrine manifestations Recurrent feelings of feverishness and cold extremities, subnormal body temperature and marked diurnal fluctuations, sweating episodes, intolerance of extremes of heat and cold, marked weight change-loss of appetite or abnormal appetite, worsening of symptoms with stress ☐ Immune manifestations: Recurrent flu-like symptoms, non-exudative pharyngitis, repeated fevers and sweats, lymph nodes tender to palpitation, new sensitivities to food, odors, or chemicals												
Exclusionary conditions:	☐ Active disease processes that could explain chronic fatigue ☐ Active psychiatric conditions that may explain the presence of chronic fatigue, such as: 1. Childhood schizophrenia or psychotic disorders 2. Bipolar disorder 3. Active alcohol or substance abuse 4. Active anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa 5. Severe depressive disorders												
Subjects may have concomitant disorders that do not adequately explain fatigue such as school phobia, separation anxiety, anxiety disorders, somatoform disorders, milder depressive disorders, multiple chemical sensitivities, and fibromyalgia													
DIAGNOSIS: ☐ Severe ME/CFS (meets criteria for categories I, II, III, IV, V and VI) ☐ Moderate ME/CFS (meets 5 of the 6 categories; also only one symptom is needed for VI) ☐ Atypical ME/CFS (meets four or fewer criteria categories)													

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APPENDIX C

FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY SCALE	
The Functional Capacity Scale incorporates energy rating, symptom severity, and activity level. The description after each scale number can be used to rate functional capacity	
0 =	No energy, severe symptoms including very poor concentration; bed ridden all day; cannot do self-care (e.g. need bed bath to be given).
1 =	Severe symptoms at rest, including very poor concentration; in bed most of the day; need assistance with self-care activities (bathing).
2 =	Severe symptoms at rest, including poor concentration; frequent rests or naps; need some assistance with limited self-care activities (can wash face at the sink) and need rest afterwards for severe post exertional fatigue.
3 =	Moderate symptoms at rest, including poor concentration; need frequent rests or naps; can do independent self-care (can wash standing at the sink for a few minutes) but have severe post exertion fatigue and need rest.
4 =	Moderate symptoms at rest, including some difficulty concentrating; need frequent rests throughout the day; can do independent self-care (can take a shower) and limited activities of daily living (e.g. light housework, laundry); can walk for a few minutes per day.
5 =	Mild symptoms at rest with fairly good concentration for short periods (15 minutes); need a.m. and p.m. rest; can do independent self-care and moderate activities of daily living, but have slight post exertion fatigue; can walk 10-20 minutes per day.
6 =	Mild or no symptoms at rest with fairly good concentration for up to 45 minutes; cannot multitask; need afternoon rest; can do most activities of daily living except vacuuming; can walk 20-30 minutes per day; can do volunteer work – maximum total time 4 hours per week, with flexible hours.
7 =	Mild or no symptoms at rest with good concentration for up to ½ day; can do more intense activities of daily living (e.g. grocery shopping, vacuuming), but may get post exertion fatigue if ‘overdo’; can walk 30 minutes per day; can work limited hours, less than 25 hours per week; no or minimal social life.
8 =	Mild intermittent symptoms with good concentration; can do full self-care, work 40 hours per week, enjoy a social life, do moderate vigorous exercise three times per week.
9 =	No symptoms; very good concentration; full work and social life; can do vigorous exercise three to five times a week.
10 =	No symptoms; excellent concentration; over achiever (sometimes may require less sleep than average person).

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APPENDIX D

ACTIVITY LOG

Name: _____ Date Commencing: _____

DAY	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
SLEEP: Write number of hours slept and quality 1 = very poor 2 = poor 3 = fair 4 = good 5 = very good							
Functional Capacity Scale: Record your energy rating every hour using the scale 1 - 10.							
Activities (please specify)							
6 a.m.							
7 a.m.							
8 a.m.							
9 a.m.							
10 a.m.							
11 a.m.							
12 p.m.							
1 p.m.							
2 p.m.							
3 p.m.							
4 p.m.							
5 p.m.							
6 p.m.							
7 p.m.							
8 p.m.							
9 p.m.							
10 p.m.							
11 p.m.							
# of minutes walked							
# of usable hours / day							

NUMBER OF USABLE HOURS / DAY = Number of hours NOT asleep or resting/meditating with eyes closed.

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Activity log:

- Keep it in a handy place
- Complete it every day
- Take your completed logs to your doctor/other health care provider at follow-up visits
- Your logs assist your doctor/other health care provider to adjust your treatment plan as needed
- Completed logs may reassure your insurance company of your active ongoing participation in your treatment.

Completing activity log:

- You may change the times on the left hand side of the log to suit your usual schedule (e.g. if you usually get up at 10:00 a.m. and go to bed at 2:00 a.m., write 10:00 a.m. in as the first time, and adjust the other times accordingly).
- Please note your activities with one or two word(s) in the appropriate time slots (e.g. dressed, made bed, nap).
- Rest is defined as lying down, eyes shut, meditating or sleeping.
- To better identify activity patterns coloring the log based on activity levels e.g. red for exercise, yellow for sedentary activity, blue for sleep, will help patients identify which activity pattern works best for them.

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APPENDIX E

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PATIENTS PRIOR TO SURGERY

Anticipating Surgery? Recommendations for Persons with ME/CFS

Dr. Charles W. Lapp

CFS is a disorder characterized by severe debilitating fatigue, recurrent flu-like symptoms, muscle pain, and neurocognitive dysfunction such as difficulties with memory, concentration, comprehension, recall, calculation and expression. A sleep disorder is not uncommon. All of these symptoms are aggravated by even minimal physical exertion or emotional stress, and relapses may occur spontaneously.

Although mild immunological abnormalities (T-cell activation, low natural killer cell function, dysglobulinemias, and auto-antibodies) are common in CFS, subjects are not immunocompromised and are no more susceptible to opportunistic infections than the general population. The disorder is not thought to be infectious, but it is ***not recommended that the blood or harvested tissues of patients be used in others.***

Intracellular magnesium and potassium depletion has been reported in CFS. For this reason, serum magnesium and potassium levels should be checked pre-operatively and these minerals replenished if borderline or low. Intracellular magnesium or potassium depletion could potentially lead to cardiac arrhythmias under anesthesia.

Up to 97% of persons with CFS demonstrate vasovagal syncope (neurally mediated hypotension) on tilt table testing, and a majority of these can be shown to have low plasma volumes, low RBC mass, and venous pooling.

Syncope may be precipitated by catecholamines (epinephrine), sympathomimetics (isoproterenol), and vasodilators (nitric oxide, nitroglycerin, α -blockers, and hypotensive agents). Care should be taken to hydrate patients prior to surgery and to avoid drugs that stimulate neurogenic syncope or lower blood pressure.

Allergic reactions are seen more commonly in persons with CFS than the general population.

For this reason, histamine-releasing anesthetic agents (such as pentothal) and muscle relaxants (curare, Tracrium, and Mevacurium) are best avoided if possible. Propofol, midazolam, and fentanyl are generally well-tolerated. Most CFS patients are also extremely sensitive to sedative medications—including benzodiazepines, antihistamines, and psychotropics—which should be used sparingly and in small doses until the patient's response can be assessed.

Herbs and complementary and alternative therapies are frequently used by persons with CFS and FM. Patients should inform the anesthesiologist of any and all such therapies, and they are advised to withhold such treatments for at least a week prior to surgery, if possible.

Of most concern are:

- garlic, ginkgo, and ginseng (which increase bleeding by inhibiting platelet aggregation);
- ephedra or ma huang (may cause hemodynamic instability, hypertension, tachycardia, or arrhythmia),
- kava and valerian (increase sedation),
- St. John's Wort (multiple pharmacological interactions due to induction of Cytochrome P450 enzymes), and Echinacea (allergic reactions and possible immunosuppression with long term use).

The American Society of Anesthesiologists recommends that all herbal medications be discontinued 2-3 weeks before an elective procedure. Stopping kava may trigger withdrawal, so this herbal (also known as awa, kawa, and intoxicating pepper) should be tapered over 2-3 days.

Finally, HPGA Axis Suppression is almost universally present in persons with CFS, but rarely suppresses cortisol production enough to be problematic. Seriously ill patients might be screened, however, with a 24 hour urine free cortisol level (spot or random specimens are usually normal) or Cortrosyn stimulation test, and provided cortisol supplementation if warranted. Those patients who are being supplemented with cortisol should have their doses doubled or tripled before and after surgery.

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Summary Recommendations

- Insure that serum magnesium and potassium levels are adequate
- Hydrate the patient prior to surgery
- Use catecholamines, sympathomimetics, vasodilators, and hypotensive agents with caution
- Avoid histamine-releasing anesthetic and muscle-relaxing agents if possible
- Use sedating drugs sparingly
- Ask about herbs and supplements, and advise patients to taper off such therapies at least one week before surgery
- Consider cortisol supplementation in patients who are chronically on steroid medications or who are seriously ill
- Relapses are not uncommon following major operative procedures, and healing is said to be slow but there is no data to support this contention

I hope that you have found these comments useful, and that they will serve to reduce the risk of surgical procedures.

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