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## Salivary amylase and pain levels estimation & co-relation in myofascial pain syndrome

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**Objectives**: The present study evaluated the level of salivary α-amylase (sAA) in healthy individuals and Myofascial pain syndrome (MPS) patients and evaluated the reliability of salivary α amylase as a biomarker for pain.

**Methods**: Following ethical approval, the salivary sample for estimation of amylase was taken using Navazesh method of clinically diagnosed MPS patients (criteria by RDC) (Group I) and age & sex matched control group (Group II). Visual Analog scale (VAS) score for everyone was recorded co-related with salivary amylase. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS software 16.0.

**Results**: The sAA was significantly higher amongst Group I (149.92±21.1) compared to Group II (91.18±5.4). There was significant difference in VAS among different age groups and sex. The salivary α amylase levels progressively reduced in patients as the age increased. Group I.  However, mild negative correlation was found between VAS and sAA in Group II.

**Conclusion**: The study highlights the sensitivity of sAA as an effective marker in assessment of pain severity in MPS patients based on VAS scale. The level of salivaryα-amylase was significantly correlated with the pain severity assessed by VAS.

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