AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RHEUMATOLOGY (ACR) PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR FIBROMYALGIA¹

The information contained on this form was derived from Wolfe F, Clauw DJ, Fitzcharles M-A, et al. The American College of Rheumatology preliminary diagnostic criteria for fibromyalgia and measurement of symptom severity. *Arthritis Care Res.* 2010;62(5):600-610.

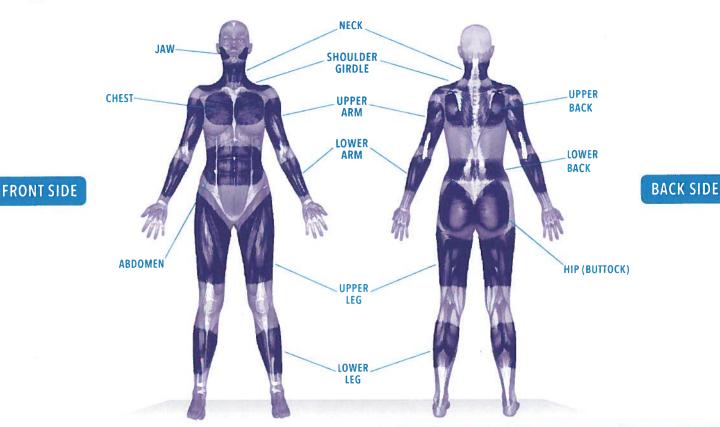
PART 1: WIDESPREAD PAIN INDEX

HOW TO CALCULATE THE PATIENT'S WIDESPREAD PAIN INDEX (WPI)

- 1. Using the list of 19 body areas, identify the areas where the patient felt pain over the **past week**. As a visual aid, front/back body diagrams are included.
 - Each area identified on the list counts as 1
- 2. Total the number of body areas (the WPI score can range from 0 to 19).

Write the patient's WPI score here:

Identify the areas where the patient felt pain over the past week				
☐ Shoulder girdle, left	☐ Lower arm, right	☐ Lower leg, left	Abdomen	
☐ Shoulder girdle, right	☐ Hip (buttock), left	Lower leg, right	☐ Neck	
Upper arm, left	☐ Hip (buttock), right	☐ Jaw, left	☐ Upper back	
Upper arm, right	Upper leg, left	☐ Jaw, right	☐ Lower back	
Lower arm, left	Upper leg, right	☐ Chest		



PART 2A: SYMPTOM SEVERITY SCALE (LEVELS OF SEVERITY)

HOW TO MEASURE THE PATIENT'S LEVEL OF SYMPTOM SEVERITY

- 1. Using a scale of 0 to 3, indicate the patient's level of symptom severity over the **past week** in each of the 3 symptom categories. Choose only 1 level of severity for each category.
 - The score is the sum of the numbers that correspond to the severity levels identified in all 3 categories
- 2. Total the scale numbers for all the 3 categories and write the number here:

Fatigue	Waking unrefreshed	Cognitive symptoms
□ 0 = No problem □ 1 = Slight or mild problems; generally mild or intermittent □ 2 = Moderate; considerable	□ 0 = No problem □ 1 = Slight or mild problems; generally mild or intermittent □ 2 = Moderate; considerable	□ 0 = No problem □ 1 = Slight or mild problems; generally mild or intermittent □ 2 = Moderate; considerable
problems; often present and/or at a moderate level 3 = Severe; pervasive, continuous,	problems; often present and/or at a moderate level 3 = Severe; pervasive, continuous,	problems; often present and/or at a moderate level 3 = Severe; pervasive, continuous,

PART 2B: SYMPTOM SEVERITY SCALE (OTHER SOMATIC SYMPTOMS)

HOW TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF THE PATIENT'S OTHER SOMATIC SYMPTOMS

Using the symptoms list on the following page, determine the extent of other somatic symptoms the patient may have experienced over the **past week**.

- 1. Determine the quantity of somatic symptoms using the list on the following page.
- 2. Using your best judgment, calculate the score that matches the quantity of those somatic symptoms and write the number here:

Add the scores from Parts 2a and 2b (the Symptom Severity score	, or SS score, can ran	ge from 0 to 12.)
Write the patient's SS score here:			

Other somatic symptoms				
☐ Muscle pain	☐ Depression	☐ Itching	☐ Dry eyes	
☐ Irritable bowel syndrome	☐ Constipation	Wheezing	☐ Shortness of breath	
☐ Fatigue/tiredness	Pain in upper abdomen	☐ Raynaud's	☐ Loss of appetite	
☐ Thinking or memory problem	☐ Nausea	☐ Hives/welts	Rash	
☐ Muscle weakness	Nervousness	Ringing in ears	☐ Sun sensitivity	
Headache	Chest pain	Vomiting	☐ Hearing difficulties	
☐ Pain/cramps in abdomen	☐ Blurred vision	Heartburn	☐ Easy bruising	
☐ Numbness/tingling	Fever	Oral ulcers	☐ Hair loss	
Dizziness	☐ Diarrhea	Loss/change in taste	☐ Frequent urination	
☐ Insomnia	☐ Dry mouth	☐ Seizures	☐ Bladder spasms	
Based on the quantity of symptoms, the patient's score is:				
0 = No symptoms	oms			
1 = Few symptoms	u symptoms \Box 3 = A great deal of symptoms			

WHAT THE PATIENT'S SCORE MEANS

The patient's WPI score (Part 1):	The patient's SS score (Parts 2a and 2b):

A PATIENT MEETS THE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR FIBROMYALGIA IF THE FOLLOWING 3 CONDITIONS ARE MET:

1a. The WPI score (Part 1) is greater than or equal to 7 and the SS score (Parts 2a and 2b) is greater than or equal to 5.

OR

- 1b. The WPI score (Part 1) is from 3 to 6 and the SS score (Parts 2a and 2b) is greater than or equal to 9.
- 2. Symptoms have been present at a similar level for at least 3 months.
- 3. The patient does not have a disorder that would otherwise explain the pain.

Reference: 1. Wolfe F, Clauw DJ, Fitzcharles M-A, et al. The American College of Rheumatology preliminary diagnostic criteria for fibromyalgia and measurement of symptom severity. Arthritis Care Res. 2010;62(5):600-610.



