

Purpose and Significance of the 2010 Criteria and Modification of the 2010
Criteria for Fibromyalgia

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To the Editor:

I read a reply from Dr. F. Wolfe¹. I did not misunderstand. I understand that modification of the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) preliminary diagnostic criteria for fibromyalgia (FM) are not the ACR criteria. I did not state that the modification of the ACR preliminary criteria were the ACR criteria¹. Dr. Wolfe, *et al* stated as follows: ACR preliminary diagnostic criteria for FM in 2010 eliminated the tender point examination, thus making it possible to study FM in survey and clinical research². A modification to the ACR criteria will allow their use in epidemiologic and clinical studies without the requirement for an examiner². Therefore, I had believed that the modification of the 2010 criteria had replaced the 2010 criteria¹. Is it due to my misunderstanding or due to the description by Dr. Wolfe, *et al*? I accept a conclusion of Dr. Wolfe: The modification of the 2010 criteria is designed for survey research only (survey criteria)¹. Are the 2010 criteria used for individual diagnosis only (clinical criteria)? I sometimes perform a cross-sectional study or retrospective study with individually diagnosed patients with FM. In this case, which criteria should be used?

Dr. Wolfe stated that the proposed survey criteria (the modification of the 2010 criteria) did not include FM symptom score¹. They showed a sensitivity and specificity of the FM symptom score ≥ 13 ². Dr. Wolfe, *et al* stated that their scales were designed primarily for aiding in diagnosis². Their scales mean FM symptom scale (FM symptom score) and symptom severity scale². What is the purpose of FM symptom scale (or FM symptom score)?

Physicians have to investigate symptom severity scale score in the 2010 criteria². The time for diagnosis with the 2010 criteria including time for explanation of some terms such as Raynaud's phenomenon may be longer than that with the 1990 criteria. It is a disadvantage of the 2010 criteria. Even if physicians investigate symptom severity score in the modification of the 2010 criteria, the time for diagnosis with the 2010 criteria is longer than that with the modification of the 2010 criteria. I am afraid that not a few physicians may use the modification of the 2010 criteria for indi-

vidual diagnosis because of its short duration of diagnosis. Frequently used diagnostic criteria are substantive diagnostic criteria.

I am afraid that clinical criteria for FM have little or no significance from the viewpoint of clinical practice. Chronic regional pain and chronic widespread pain are usually an incomplete form of FM³. Chronic regional pain, chronic widespread pain, and FM are thought to be a continuous disorder. Treatment of chronic widespread pain is usually identical with treatment of FM throughout the world³. Natelson stated that treatment for patients with chronic regional pain was the same as it was for patients with FM⁴. If treatments of 2 disorders are the same, differentiation between the 2 disorders provides little or no significance from the viewpoint of clinical practice. Diagnostic criteria are useful in a conference presentation and/or in writing articles alone.

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