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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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60 papers	6,195 citations	81839 39 h-index	138417 58 g-index
60 all docs	60 docs citations	60 times ranked	6099 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Maintaining musculoskeletal health using a behavioural therapy approach: a population-based randomised controlled trial (the MAmMOTH Study). Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2021, 80, 903-911.	0.5	10
2	Determining factors related to poor quality of life in patients with axial spondyloarthritis: results from the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Register (BSRBR-AS). Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2020, 79, 202-208.	0.5	42
3	The prevalence of fibromyalgia in axial spondyloarthritis. Rheumatology International, 2020, 40, 1581-1591.	1.5	28
4	AxSpA patients who also meet criteria for fibromyalgia: identifying distinct patient clusters using data from a UK national register (BSRBR-AS). BMC Rheumatology, 2019, 3, 19.	0.6	10
5	What is the effect of alcohol consumption on the risk of chronic widespread pain? A Mendelian randomisation study using UK Biobank. Pain, 2019, 160, 501-507.	2.0	10
6	AAPT Diagnostic Criteria for Fibromyalgia. Journal of Pain, 2019, 20, 611-628.	0.7	222
7	Impact of Moving From a Widespread to Multisite Pain Definition on Other Fibromyalgia Symptoms. Arthritis Care and Research, 2017, 69, 1878-1886.	1.5	12
8	Persons with chronic widespread pain experience excess mortality: longitudinal results from UK Biobank and meta-analysis. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2017, 76, 1815-1822.	0.5	116
9	Chronic physical illness in early life and risk of chronic widespread and regional pain at age 68: evidence from the 1946 British birth cohort. Pain, 2016, 157, 2382-2389.	2.0	11
10	Is alcohol consumption related to likelihood of reporting chronic widespread pain in people with stable consumption? Results from UK biobank. Pain, 2016, 157, 2552-2560.	2.0	20
11	The Maintaining Musculoskeletal Health (MAmMOTH) Study: Protocol for a randomised trial of cognitive behavioural therapy versus usual care for the prevention of chronic widespread pain. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2016, 17, 179.	0.8	10
12	Biological stress systems, adverse life events and the onset of chronic multisite musculoskeletal pain: a 6-year cohort study. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2016, 75, 847-854.	0.5	44
13	Alcohol Consumption in Relation to Risk and Severity of Chronic Widespread Pain: Results From a UK Populationâ€Based Study. Arthritis Care and Research, 2015, 67, 1297-1303.	1.5	29
14	Patient-reported improvements in health are maintained 2 years after completing a short course of cognitive behaviour therapy, exercise or both treatments for chronic widespread pain: long-term results from the MUSICIAN randomised controlled trial. RMD Open, 2015, 1, e000026-e000026.	1.8	25
15	The Prevalence of Fibromyalgia in the General Population: A Comparison of the American College of Rheumatology 1990, 2010, and Modified 2010 Classification Criteria. Arthritis and Rheumatology, 2015, 67, 568-575.	2.9	323
16	Reduced hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity in chronic multi-site musculoskeletal pain: partly masked by depressive and anxiety disorders. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2014, 15, 227.	0.8	56
17	Modest Association of Joint Hypermobility With Disabling and Limiting Musculoskeletal Pain: Results From a Largeâ€Scale General Populationâ€"Based Survey. Arthritis Care and Research, 2013, 65, 1325-1333.	1.5	79
18	Reproducibility of pain manikins: a comparison of paper versus online questionnaires. British Journal of Pain, 2013, 7, 130-137.	0.7	5

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19	Elevated levels of gonadotrophins but not sex steroids are associated with musculoskeletal pain in middle-aged and older European men. Pain, 2011, 152, 1495-1501.	2.0	24
20	Role of road traffic accidents and other traumatic events in the onset of chronic widespread pain: Results from a populationâ€based prospective study. Arthritis Care and Research, 2011, 63, 696-701.	1.5	46
21	Risk factors for onset of chronic oro-facial pain â€“ Results of the North Cheshire oro-facial pain prospective population study. Pain, 2010, 149, 354-359.	2.0	124
22	Whether the weather influences pain? Results from the EpiFunD study in North West England. Rheumatology, 2010, 49, 1513-1520.	0.9	25
23	Musculoskeletal pain is associated with very low levels of vitamin D in men: results from the European Male Ageing Study. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2010, 69, 1448-1452.	0.5	86
24	Genetic variation in the hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal stress axis influences susceptibility to musculoskeletal pain: results from the EPIFUND study. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2010, 69, 556-560.	0.5	58
25	Genetic variation in neuroendocrine genes associates with somatic symptoms in the general population: Results from the EPIFUND study. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2010, 68, 469-474.	1.2	50
26	Perturbed Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and IGF Binding Protein-3 Are Not Associated with Chronic Widespread Pain in Men: Results from the European Male Ageing Study. Journal of Rheumatology, 2009, 36, 2523-2530.	1.0	3
27	Predicting persistent low back pain in schoolchildren: A prospective cohort study. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2009, 61, 1359-1366.	6.7	62
28	The association between neighbourhood socioâ€economic status and the onset of chronic widespread pain: Results from the EPIFUND study. European Journal of Pain, 2009, 13, 635-640.	1.4	59
29	Adverse events in childhood and chronic widespread pain in adult life: Results from the 1958 British Birth Cohort Study. Pain, 2009, 143, 92-96.	2.0	229
30	Physical activity and emotional problems amongst adolescents. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2008, 43, 765-772.	1.6	74
31	Genetic and environmental influences on non-specific low back pain in children: a twin study. European Spine Journal, 2008, 17, 502-508.	1.0	67
32	Are reports of mechanical dysfunction in chronic oroâ€facial pain related to somatisation? A population based study. European Journal of Pain, 2008, 12, 501-507.	1.4	18
33	Onset, prognosis and risk factors for widespread pain in schoolchildren: A prospective 4-year follow-up study. Pain, 2008, 138, 681-687.	2.0	100
34	A Consensus Approach Toward the Standardization of Back Pain Definitions for Use in Prevalence Studies. Spine, 2008, 33, 95-103.	1.0	537
35	Life-course influences on health in British adults: effects of socio-economic position in childhood and adulthood. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 36, 532-539.	0.9	157
36	Predicting the onset of knee pain: results from a 2-year prospective study of new workers. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2007, 66, 400-406.	0.5	31

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37	Epidemiology of chronic pain, from the laboratory to the bus stop: time to add understanding of biological mechanisms to the study of risk factors in population-based research?. Pain, 2007, 127, 5-10.	2.0	77
38	Are common symptoms in childhood associated with chronic widespread body pain in adulthood?: Results from the 1958 british birth cohort study. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2007, 56, 1669-1675.	6.7	78
39	EpidemiologÃa del dolor. , 2007, , 1231-1246.		0
40	The epidemiology of chronic syndromes that are frequently unexplained: do they have common associated factors?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 468-476.	0.9	295
41	Epidemiology of pain. , 2006, , 1199-1214.		59
42	Predicting persistent disabling low back pain in general practice: a prospective cohort study. British Journal of General Practice, 2006, 56, 334-41.	0.7	54
43	Comment on Hendriks et al.: Prognostic factors for poor recovery in acute whiplash patients. Pain 2005;114:408â€“416. Pain, 2005, 119, 247-248.	2.0	4
44	Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal stress axis function and the relationship with chronic widespread pain and its antecedents. Arthritis Research and Therapy, 2005, 7, R992.	1.6	149
45	Mechanical injury and psychosocial factors in the work place predict the onset of widespread body pain: A two-year prospective study among cohorts of newly employed workers. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2004, 50, 1655-1664.	6.7	94
46	Can one predict the likely specific orofacial pain syndrome from a self-completed questionnaire?. Pain, 2004, 111, 270-277.	2.0	27
47	Predicting the onset of widespread body pain among children. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2003, 48, 2615-2621.	6.7	72
48	Occurrence of Raynaud's phenomenon in children ages 12-15 years: Prevalence and association with other common symptoms. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2003, 48, 3518-3521.	6.7	39
49	Predictors of Low Back Pain in British Schoolchildren: A Population-Based Prospective Cohort Study. Pediatrics, 2003, 111, 822-828.	1.0	239
50	Episodes of Low Back Pain. Spine, 2002, 27, 2409-2416.	1.0	301
51	Psychosocial risk factors for the onset of abdominal pain. Results from a large prospective population-based study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 1219-1225.	0.9	57
52	Does chronic pain predict future psychological distress?. Pain, 2002, 96, 239-245.	2.0	80
53	Low back pain in schoolchildren: occurrence and characteristics. Pain, 2002, 97, 87-92.	2.0	275
54	Orofacial pain: just another chronic pain? Results from a population-based survey. Pain, 2002, 99, 453-458.	2.0	91

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Risk factors for neck pain: a longitudinal study in the general population. Pain, 2001, 93, 317-325.	2.0	366
56	Widespread body pain and mortality: prospective population based study Commentary: An interesting finding, but what does it. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2001, 323, 662-662.	2.4	186
57	Features of somatization predict the onset of chronic widespread pain: Results of a large population-based study. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2001, 44, 940-946.	6.7	297
58	The association between chronic widespread pain and mental disorder: A population-based study. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2000, 43, 561.	6.7	197
59	Employment and Physical Work Activities as Predictors of Future Low Back Pain. Spine, 1997, 22, 1143-1149.	1.0	193
60	Psychosocial Factors in the Workplace-Do They Predict New Episodes of Low Back Pain?. Spine, 1997, 22, 1137-1142.	1.0	163