

Gary J Macfarlane

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

60
papers

6,195
citations

81900

39
h-index

138484

58
g-index

60
all docs

60
docs citations

60
times ranked

6099
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Consensus Approach Toward the Standardization of Back Pain Definitions for Use in Prevalence Studies. <i>Spine</i> , 2008, 33, 95-103.	2.0	537
2	Risk factors for neck pain: a longitudinal study in the general population. <i>Pain</i> , 2001, 93, 317-325.	4.2	366
3	The Prevalence of Fibromyalgia in the General Population: A Comparison of the American College of Rheumatology 1990, 2010, and Modified 2010 Classification Criteria. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatology</i> , 2015, 67, 568-575.	5.6	323
4	Episodes of Low Back Pain. <i>Spine</i> , 2002, 27, 2409-2416.	2.0	301
5	Features of somatization predict the onset of chronic widespread pain: Results of a large population-based study. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2001, 44, 940-946.	6.7	297
6	The epidemiology of chronic syndromes that are frequently unexplained: do they have common associated factors?. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 35, 468-476.	1.9	295
7	Low back pain in schoolchildren: occurrence and characteristics. <i>Pain</i> , 2002, 97, 87-92.	4.2	275
8	Predictors of Low Back Pain in British Schoolchildren: A Population-Based Prospective Cohort Study. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2003, 111, 822-828.	2.1	239
9	Adverse events in childhood and chronic widespread pain in adult life: Results from the 1958 British Birth Cohort Study. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 143, 92-96.	4.2	229
10	AAPT Diagnostic Criteria for Fibromyalgia. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2019, 20, 611-628.	1.4	222
11	The association between chronic widespread pain and mental disorder: A population-based study. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2000, 43, 561.	6.7	197
12	Employment and Physical Work Activities as Predictors of Future Low Back Pain. <i>Spine</i> , 1997, 22, 1143-1149.	2.0	193
13	Widespread body pain and mortality: prospective population based study Commentary: An interesting finding, but what does it. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2001, 323, 662-662.	2.3	186
14	Psychosocial Factors in the Workplace-Do They Predict New Episodes of Low Back Pain?. <i>Spine</i> , 1997, 22, 1137-1142.	2.0	163
15	Life-course influences on health in British adults: effects of socio-economic position in childhood and adulthood. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 36, 532-539.	1.9	157
16	Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal stress axis function and the relationship with chronic widespread pain and its antecedents. <i>Arthritis Research and Therapy</i> , 2005, 7, R992.	3.5	149
17	Risk factors for onset of chronic oro-facial pain – Results of the North Cheshire oro-facial pain prospective population study. <i>Pain</i> , 2010, 149, 354-359.	4.2	124
18	Persons with chronic widespread pain experience excess mortality: longitudinal results from UK Biobank and meta-analysis. <i>Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2017, 76, 1815-1822.	0.9	116

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19	Onset, prognosis and risk factors for widespread pain in schoolchildren: A prospective 4-year follow-up study. <i>Pain</i> , 2008, 138, 681-687.	4.2	100
20	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. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2004, 50, 1655-1664.	6.7	94
21	Orofacial pain: just another chronic pain? Results from a population-based survey. <i>Pain</i> , 2002, 99, 453-458.	4.2	91
22	Musculoskeletal pain is associated with very low levels of vitamin D in men: results from the European Male Ageing Study. <i>Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2010, 69, 1448-1452.	0.9	86
23	Does chronic pain predict future psychological distress?. <i>Pain</i> , 2002, 96, 239-245.	4.2	80
24	Modest Association of Joint Hypermobility With Disabling and Limiting Musculoskeletal Pain: Results From a Large-scale General Population-based Survey. <i>Arthritis Care and Research</i> , 2013, 65, 1325-1333.	3.4	79
25	Are common symptoms in childhood associated with chronic widespread body pain in adulthood?: Results from the 1958 british birth cohort study. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2007, 56, 1669-1675.	6.7	78
26	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?. <i>Pain</i> , 2007, 127, 5-10.	4.2	77
27	Physical activity and emotional problems amongst adolescents. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 43, 765-772.	3.1	74
28	Predicting the onset of widespread body pain among children. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2003, 48, 2615-2621.	6.7	72
29	Genetic and environmental influences on non-specific low back pain in children: a twin study. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2008, 17, 502-508.	2.2	67
30	Predicting persistent low back pain in schoolchildren: A prospective cohort study. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2009, 61, 1359-1366.	6.7	62
31	The association between neighbourhood socioeconomic status and the onset of chronic widespread pain: Results from the EPIFUND study. <i>European Journal of Pain</i> , 2009, 13, 635-640.	2.8	59
32	Epidemiology of pain. , 2006, , 1199-1214.		59
33	Genetic variation in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal stress axis influences susceptibility to musculoskeletal pain: results from the EPIFUND study. <i>Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2010, 69, 556-560.	0.9	58
34	Psychosocial risk factors for the onset of abdominal pain. Results from a large prospective population-based study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 31, 1219-1225.	1.9	57
35	Reduced hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity in chronic multi-site musculoskeletal pain: partly masked by depressive and anxiety disorders. <i>BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders</i> , 2014, 15, 227.	1.9	56
36	Predicting persistent disabling low back pain in general practice: a prospective cohort study. <i>British Journal of General Practice</i> , 2006, 56, 334-41.	1.4	54

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37	Genetic variation in neuroendocrine genes associates with somatic symptoms in the general population: Results from the EPiFUND study. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> , 2010, 68, 469-474.	2.6	50
38	Role of road traffic accidents and other traumatic events in the onset of chronic widespread pain: Results from a population-based prospective study. <i>Arthritis Care and Research</i> , 2011, 63, 696-701.	3.4	46
39	Biological stress systems, adverse life events and the onset of chronic multisite musculoskeletal pain: a 6-year cohort study. <i>Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2016, 75, 847-854.	0.9	44
40	Determining factors related to poor quality of life in patients with axial spondyloarthritis: results from the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Register (BSRBR-AS). <i>Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2020, 79, 202-208.	0.9	42
41	Occurrence of Raynaud's phenomenon in children ages 12-15 years: Prevalence and association with other common symptoms. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2003, 48, 3518-3521.	6.7	39
42	Predicting the onset of knee pain: results from a 2-year prospective study of new workers. <i>Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2007, 66, 400-406.	0.9	31
43	Alcohol Consumption in Relation to Risk and Severity of Chronic Widespread Pain: Results From a UK Population-Based Study. <i>Arthritis Care and Research</i> , 2015, 67, 1297-1303.	3.4	29
44	The prevalence of fibromyalgia in axial spondyloarthritis. <i>Rheumatology International</i> , 2020, 40, 1581-1591.	3.0	28
45	Can one predict the likely specific orofacial pain syndrome from a self-completed questionnaire?. <i>Pain</i> , 2004, 111, 270-277.	4.2	27
46	Whether the weather influences pain? Results from the EpiFunD study in North West England. <i>Rheumatology</i> , 2010, 49, 1513-1520.	1.9	25
47	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. <i>RMD Open</i> , 2015, 1, e000026-e000026.	3.8	25
48	Elevated levels of gonadotrophins but not sex steroids are associated with musculoskeletal pain in middle-aged and older European men. <i>Pain</i> , 2011, 152, 1495-1501.	4.2	24
49	Is alcohol consumption related to likelihood of reporting chronic widespread pain in people with stable consumption? Results from UK biobank. <i>Pain</i> , 2016, 157, 2552-2560.	4.2	20
50	Are reports of mechanical dysfunction in chronic orofacial pain related to somatisation? A population based study. <i>European Journal of Pain</i> , 2008, 12, 501-507.	2.8	18
51	Impact of Moving From a Widespread to Multisite Pain Definition on Other Fibromyalgia Symptoms. <i>Arthritis Care and Research</i> , 2017, 69, 1878-1886.	3.4	12
52	Chronic physical illness in early life and risk of chronic widespread and regional pain at age 68: evidence from the 1946 British birth cohort. <i>Pain</i> , 2016, 157, 2382-2389.	4.2	11
53	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. <i>BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders</i> , 2016, 17, 179.	1.9	10
54	AxSpA patients who also meet criteria for fibromyalgia: identifying distinct patient clusters using data from a UK national register (BSRBR-AS). <i>BMC Rheumatology</i> , 2019, 3, 19.	1.6	10

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55	What is the effect of alcohol consumption on the risk of chronic widespread pain? A Mendelian randomisation study using UK Biobank. <i>Pain</i> , 2019, 160, 501-507.	4.2	10
56	Maintaining musculoskeletal health using a behavioural therapy approach: a population-based randomised controlled trial (the MAMMOTH Study). <i>Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2021, 80, 903-911.	0.9	10
57	Reproducibility of pain manikins: a comparison of paper versus online questionnaires. <i>British Journal of Pain</i> , 2013, 7, 130-137.	1.5	5
58	Comment on Hendriks et al.: Prognostic factors for poor recovery in acute whiplash patients. <i>Pain</i> 2005;114:408-416. <i>Pain</i> , 2005, 119, 247-248.	4.2	4
59	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. <i>Journal of Rheumatology</i> , 2009, 36, 2523-2530.	2.0	3
60	<i>EpidemiologÃa del dolor.</i> , 2007, , 1231-1246.		0