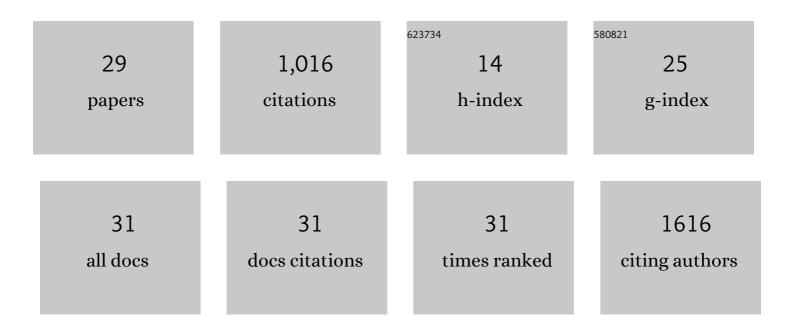
Marcus John Beasley

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/500188/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Comparing the Impact of Symptoms and Health Care Experiences of People Who Have and Have Not Received a Diagnosis of Fibromyalgia: A <scp>Crossâ€Sectional</scp> Survey Within the <scp>PACFiND</scp> Study. Arthritis Care and Research, 2022, 74, 1894-1902.	3.4	3
2	Cross-validation of good versus poor self-reported outcome trajectory types following knee arthroplasty. Osteoarthritis and Cartilage, 2022, 30, 61-68.	1.3	14
3	Lessons from experiences of accessing healthcare during the pandemic for remobilizing rheumatology services: a national mixed methods study. Rheumatology Advances in Practice, 2022, 6, rkac013.	0.7	0
4	Association between alcohol consumption and chronic pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2022, 129, 355-365.	3.4	19
5	Enabling work participation for people with musculoskeletal conditions: lessons from work changes imposed by COVID-19: a mixed-method study. BMJ Open, 2022, 12, e057919.	1.9	1
6	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.	0.9	10
7	O15 Maintaining musculoskeletal health: a randomised controlled trial of cognitive behaviour therapy among people at high risk of developing chronic widespread pain. Rheumatology, 2020, 59, .	1.9	Ο
8	The epidemiology of regular opioid use and its association with mortality: Prospective cohort study of 466 486 UK biobank participants. EClinicalMedicine, 2020, 21, 100321.	7.1	29
9	Telephone cognitive behavioural therapy to prevent the development of chronic widespread pain: a qualitative study of patient perspectives and treatment acceptability. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2019, 20, 198.	1.9	12
10	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.	4.2	10
11	Development of a clinical risk score for pain and function following total knee arthroplasty: results from the TRIO study. Rheumatology Advances in Practice, 2018, 2, rky021.	0.7	16
12	Impact of Moving From a Widespread to Multisite Pain Definition on Other Fibromyalgia Symptoms. Arthritis Care and Research, 2017, 69, 1878-1886.	3.4	12
13	Investigating generalizability of results from a randomized controlled trial of the management of chronic widespread pain: the MUSICIAN study. Pain, 2017, 158, 96-102.	4.2	12
14	Treatment expectations but not preference affect outcome in a trial of CBT and exercise for pain. Canadian Journal of Pain, 2017, 1, 161-170.	1.7	23
15	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.	4.2	20
16	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.	1.9	10
17	The epidemiology of regional and widespread musculoskeletal pain in rural versus urban settings in those ≥55 years. British Journal of Pain, 2015, 9, 86-95.	1.5	16
18	Can large but Highly Selected Population Surveys Provide Valid Information on the Descriptive Epidemiology and Associations of Common Health Conditions? An Analysis of UK Biobank Data on Chronic Pain International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, i144-i144.	1.9	0

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	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.	3.4	29
20	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.	3.8	25
21	Can large surveys conducted on highly selected populations provide valid information on the epidemiology of common health conditions? An analysis of UK Biobank data on musculoskeletal pain. British Journal of Pain, 2015, 9, 203-212.	1.5	53
22	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.	5.6	323
23	OP0122â€Association between Alcohol Consumption and Chronic Widespread Pain: Results from A Population-Based Cross-Sectional Study. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2014, 73, 107.1-107.	0.9	0
24	Self-Reported Facial Pain in UK Biobank Study: Prevalence and Associated Factors. Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Research, 2014, 5, e2.	1.0	37
25	Maternal and perinatal risk factors for childhood cancer: record linkage study. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e003656.	1.9	34
26	Modest Association of Joint Hypermobility With Disabling and Limiting Musculoskeletal Pain: Results From a Large‣cale General Population–Based Survey. Arthritis Care and Research, 2013, 65, 1325-1333.	3.4	79
27	Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Exercise, or Both for Treating Chronic Widespread Pain. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2012, 172, 48.	3.8	106
28	The prevalence and management of low back pain across adulthood: Results from a population-based cross-sectional study (the MUSICIAN study). Pain, 2012, 153, 27-32.	4.2	122
29	Maintaining Musculoskeletal Health Using a Behavioural Therapy Approach: A Population-Based Randomised Controlled Trial (The MAmMOTH Study). SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	0