**FEATURED ARTICLES**

Gracely RH, Petzke F, Wolf JM, Clauw DJ.  
**Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Evidence of Augmented Pain Processing in Fibromyalgia.**  

Sinclair D, Starz TW, Turk DC.  
**The manual tender point survey.**  
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Vaerøy H, Helle R, Forre O, Kåas E, Terenius L.  
**Elevated CSF levels of substance P and high incidence of Raynaud phenomenon in patients with fibromyalgia: new features for diagnosis.**  

Wolfe F, Smythe HA, Yunus MB et al.  
**The American College of Rheumatology 1990 criteria for the classification of fibromyalgia. Report of the Multicenter Criteria Committee.**  

**ADDITIONAL ARTICLES**

**Family study of fibromyalgia.**  

**A Double-Blind, Multicenter Trial Comparing Duloxetine With Placebo in the Treatment of Fibromyalgia Patients With or Without Major Depressive Disorder.**  

**Abnormal brain regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) levels of substance P (SP) in patients and non-patients with fibromyalgia (FM).**  

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*Self-assessed physical function levels of women with fibromyalgia: a national survey.*  

Kuchinad A, Schweinhardt P, Seminowicz DA, Wood PB, Chizh BA, Bushnell MC.  
*Accelerated brain gray matter loss in fibromyalgia patients: premature aging of the brain?*  

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*Comparison of pain properties in fibromyalgia patients and rheumatoid arthritis patients.*  

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*Working memory performance is correlated with local brain morphology in the medial frontal and anterior cingulate cortex in fibromyalgia patients: structural correlates of pain–cognition interaction.*  
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*White and gray matter abnormalities in the brain of patients with fibromyalgia: a diffusion-tensor and volumetric imaging study.*  

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**Alpha sleep characteristics in fibromyalgia.**

**Elevated cerebrospinal fluid levels of substance P in patients with the fibromyalgia syndrome.**

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**Increased levels of neurotrophins are not specific for chronic migraine: evidence from primary fibromyalgia syndrome.**

**Striatal grey matter increase in patients suffering from fibromyalgia- a voxel-based morphometry study.**

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**Mechanisms of disease: pain in fibromyalgia syndrome.**

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