

Robert A Cohen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

32
papers

748
citations

687363

13
h-index

526287

27
g-index

32
all docs

32
docs citations

32
times ranked

701
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Coal Mine Dust Lung Disease. New Lessons from an Old Exposure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 187, 1178-1185.	5.6	196
2	Lung Pathology in U.S. Coal Workers with Rapidly Progressive Pneumoconiosis Implicates Silica and Silicates. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 193, 673-680.	5.6	138
3	WHO/ILO work-related burden of disease and injury: Protocol for systematic reviews of occupational exposure to dusts and/or fibres and of the effect of occupational exposure to dusts and/or fibres on pneumoconiosis. Environment International, 2018, 119, 174-185.	10.0	75
4	Progressive Massive Fibrosis Resurgence Identified in U.S. Coal Miners Filing for Black Lung Benefits, 1970-2016. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2018, 15, 1420-1426.	3.2	52
5	Current global perspectives on silicosis- Convergence of old and newly emergent hazards. Respirology, 2022, 27, 387-398.	2.3	41
6	Profusion of Opacities in Simple Coal Worker's Pneumoconiosis Is Associated With Reduced Lung Function. Chest, 2015, 148, 1293-1299.	0.8	29
7	Increasing Severity of Pneumoconiosis Among Younger Former US Coal Miners Working Exclusively Under Modern Dust-Control Regulations. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2017, 59, e105-e111.	1.7	27
8	Injuries associated with long working hours among employees in the US mining industry: risk factors and adverse outcomes. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2019, 76, 389-395.	2.8	24
9	Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis and Other Mining-Related Lung Disease. Clinics in Chest Medicine, 2020, 41, 687-696.	2.1	23
10	Respiratory surveillance for coal mine dust and artificial stone exposed workers in Australia and New Zealand: A position statement from the Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand*. Respirology, 2020, 25, 1193-1202.	2.3	22
11	Pathology and Mineralogy Demonstrate Respirable Crystalline Silica Is a Major Cause of Severe Pneumoconiosis in U.S. Coal Miners. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2022, 19, 1469-1478.	3.2	21
12	Progression of coal workers' pneumoconiosis absent further exposure. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2020, 77, 748-751.	2.8	20
13	Demographic, exposure and clinical characteristics in a multinational registry of engineered stone workers with silicosis. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2022, 79, 586-593.	2.8	16
14	Artificial Stone Silicosis. Chest, 2020, 158, 862-863.	0.8	11
15	Mine Safety and Health Administration's Part 50 program does not fully capture chronic disease and injury in the Illinois mining industry. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2018, 61, 436-443.	2.1	9
16	Linking Compensation and Health Surveillance Data Sets to Improve Knowledge of US Coal Miners' Health. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2017, 59, 930-934.	1.7	7
17	Misclassification of occupational disease in lung transplant recipients. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2017, 36, 588-590.	0.6	6
18	Patterns of progressive massive fibrosis on modern coal miner chest radiographs. Archives of Environmental and Occupational Health, 2020, 75, 152-158.	1.4	6

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Association between Financial Conflicts of Interest and International Labor Office Classifications for Black Lung Disease. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2021, 18, 1634-1641.	3.2	6
20	High exposure mining occupations are associated with obstructive lung disease, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2006-2015. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2018, 61, 715-724.	2.1	4
21	Occupational emphysema in South African miners at autopsy; 1975-2014. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2018, 91, 981-990.	2.3	4
22	Reply: Coal Mine Dust Lung Disease That Persists below the Surface of Surveillance: Down Under. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 194, 773-774.	5.6	2
23	Effects of commodity on the risk of emphysema in South African miners. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2020, 93, 315-323.	2.3	2
24	Early radiographic pneumoconiosis is associated with impaired exercise gas exchange among coal miners with normal resting spirometry. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2021, 64, 453-461.	2.1	2
25	Prevalence and severity of abnormal lung function among US former coal miners with and without radiographic coal workers' pneumoconiosis. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2022, 79, 527-532.	2.8	2
26	Injuries during the first hour at work in the U.S. mining industry. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2020, 63, 1124-1133.	2.1	1
27	Coal mine dust lung disease. , 2020, , 176-189.		1
28	Coal mine dust lung disease in miners killed in the Upper Big Branch disaster: a review of lung pathology and contemporary respirable dust levels in underground US coal mines. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2022, 79, 319-325.	2.8	1
29	The need for continued investigation of lung cancer risk in coal miners. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2014, 71, 523.2-524.	2.8	0
30	O36-1- Higher noise levels are associated with increased injury rates in us coal miners. , 2016, , .		0
31	The Ongoing History of Harm Caused and Hidden by the Viscose Rayon and Cellophane Industry. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 108, 1274-1275.	2.7	0
32	Reply: Radiologic Classification of Black Lung: Time for a New Gold Standard?. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2022, , .	3.2	0