

# 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	Reply: Radiologic Classification of Black Lung: Time for a New Gold Standard?. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2022, , .	3.2	0
2	Prevalence and severity of abnormal lung function among US former coal miners with and without radiographic coal workersâ€™ pneumoconiosis. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2022, 79, 527-532.	2.8	2
3	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
4	Current global perspectives on silicosisâ€™ Convergence of old and newly emergent hazards. Respiriology, 2022, 27, 387-398.	2.3	41
5	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. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2022, 79, 319-325.	2.8	1
6	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
7	Early radiographic pneumoconiosis is associated with impaired exercise gas exchange among coal miners with normal resting spirometry. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2021, 64, 453-461.	2.1	2
8	Association between Financial Conflicts of Interest and International Labor Office Classifications for Black Lung Disease. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2021, 18, 1634-1641.	3.2	6
9	Patterns of progressive massive fibrosis on modern coal miner chest radiographs. Archives of Environmental and Occupational Health, 2020, 75, 152-158.	1.4	6
10	Effects of commodity on the risk of emphysema in South African miners. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2020, 93, 315-323.	2.3	2
11	Injuries during the first hour at work in the U.S. mining industry. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2020, 63, 1124-1133.	2.1	1
12	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*. Respiriology, 2020, 25, 1193-1202.	2.3	22
13	Progression of coal workersâ€™ pneumoconiosis absent further exposure. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2020, 77, 748-751.	2.8	20
14	Coal Workersâ€™ Pneumoconiosis and Other Mining-Related Lung Disease. Clinics in Chest Medicine, 2020, 41, 687-696.	2.1	23
15	Artificial Stone Silicosis. Chest, 2020, 158, 862-863.	0.8	11
16	Coal mine dust lung disease. , 2020, , 176-189.		1
17	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
18	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The Ongoing History of Harm Caused and Hidden by the Viscose Rayon and Cellophane Industry. American Journal of Public Health, 2018, 108, 1274-1275.	2.7	0
20	Progressive Massive Fibrosis Resurgence Identified in U.S. Coal Miners Filing for Black Lung Benefits, 1970â€“2016. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2018, 15, 1420-1426.	3.2	52
21	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
22	High exposure mining occupations are associated with obstructive lung disease, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2006â€“2015. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2018, 61, 715-724.	2.1	4
23	Occupational emphysema in South African miners at autopsy; 1975â€“2014. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2018, 91, 981-990.	2.3	4
24	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
25	Misclassification of occupational disease in lung transplant recipients. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2017, 36, 588-590.	0.6	6
26	Linking Compensation and Health Surveillance Data Sets to Improve Knowledge of US Coal Minersâ€™ Health. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2017, 59, 930-934.	1.7	7
27	O36-1â€“Higher noise levels are associated with increased injury rates in us coal miners. , 2016, , .		0
28	Reply: Coal Mine Dust Lung Disease That Persists below the Surface of Surveillance: Down Under. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 194, 773-774.	5.6	2
29	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
30	Profusion of Opacities in Simple Coal Worker's Pneumoconiosis Is Associated With Reduced Lung Function. Chest, 2015, 148, 1293-1299.	0.8	29
31	The need for continued investigation of lung cancer risk in coal miners. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2014, 71, 523.2-524.	2.8	0
32	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