S J Singh

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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430874 677142 3,520 24 18 22 citations h-index g-index papers 24 24 24 2462 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	An early rehabilitation intervention to enhance recovery during hospital admission for an exacerbation of chronic respiratory disease: randomised controlled trial. BMJ, The, 2014, 349, g4315-g4315.	6.0	235
2	Can we identify patients with different illness schema following an acute exacerbation of COPD: A cluster analysis. Respiratory Medicine, 2014, 108, 319-328.	2.9	67
3	Have we underestimated the efficacy of pulmonary rehabilitation in improving mood?. Respiratory Medicine, 2012, 106, 838-844.	2.9	89
4	P142 Inflammatory cells in the quadriceps of COPD patients and response to resistance training. Thorax, 2010, 65, A138-A138.	5 . 6	0
5	S72 The utility of the modified BODE index (incorporating the incremental shuttle walking test) in assessing survival in patients with COPD screened for Pulmonary Rehabilitation (PR). Thorax, 2010, 65, A34-A34.	5.6	O
6	Generic, symptom based, exercise rehabilitation; integrating patients with COPD and heart failure. Respiratory Medicine, 2010, 104, 1473-1481.	2.9	67
7	Within-day repeatability of the endurance shuttle walk test. Physiotherapy, 2009, 95, 140-143.	0.4	18
8	Pulmonary rehabilitation is successful for COPD irrespective of MRC dyspnoea grade. Respiratory Medicine, 2009, 103, 1070-1075.	2.9	84
9	Detecting oxygen desaturation in patients with COPD: Incremental versus endurance shuttle walking. Respiratory Medicine, 2008, 102, 1148-1152.	2.9	21
10	Minimum clinically important improvement for the incremental shuttle walking test. Thorax, 2008, 63, 775-777.	5 . 6	236
11	Assessing the exercise response to a bronchodilator in COPD: time to get off your bike?. Thorax, 2007, 62, 281-283.	5.6	13
12	How long should outpatient pulmonary rehabilitation be? A randomised controlled trial of 4 weeks versus 7 weeks. Thorax, 2006, 61, 767-771.	5 . 6	87
13	Nutritional enhancement of exercise performance in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a randomised controlled trial. Thorax, 2003, 58, 745-751.	5. 6	160
14	Health status measurement: sensitivity of the self-reported Chronic Respiratory Questionnaire (CRQ-SR) in pulmonary rehabilitation. Thorax, 2003, 58, 515-518.	5 . 6	53
15	The incremental shuttle walking test in elderly people with chronic airflow limitation. Thorax, 2002, 57, 34-38.	5 . 6	61
16	A comparison of three disease-specific and two generic health-status measures to evaluate the outcome of pulmonary rehabilitation in COPD. Respiratory Medicine, 2001, 95, 71-77.	2.9	80
17	Development of a self-reported Chronic Respiratory Questionnaire (CRQ-SR). Thorax, 2001, 56, 954-959.	5. 6	222
18	A randomised controlled trial of four weeks versus seven weeks of pulmonary rehabilitation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Thorax, 2001, 56, 143-145.	5 . 6	124

#	Article	IF	CITATION
19	Randomized controlled trial of ambulatory oxygen and an ambulatory ventilator on endurance exercise in COPD. Respiratory Medicine, 2000, 94, 778-783.	2.9	36
20	The endurance shuttle walk: a new field test for the assessment of endurance capacity in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Thorax, 1999, 54, 213-222.	5 . 6	365
21	A short outpatient pulmonary rehabilitation programme: immediate and longer term effects on exercise performance and quality of life. Respiratory Medicine, 1998, 92, 1146-1154.	2.9	114
22	Rehabilitation for people with chronic lung disease Quality and Safety in Health Care, 1995, 4, 284-288.	2.5	2
23	Comparison of oxygen uptake during a conventional treadmill test and the shuttle walking test in chronic airflow limitation. European Respiratory Journal, 1994, 7, 2016-20.	6.7	234
24	Development of a shuttle walking test of disability in patients with chronic airways obstruction Thorax, 1992, 47, 1019-1024.	5 . 6	1,152