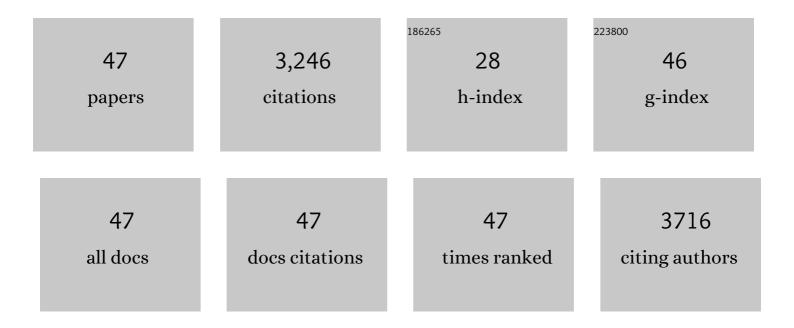
David A Lombardi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Chronotypes in the US: Influence of longitude position in a time zone. Chronobiology International, 2022, 39, 460-464.	2.0	11
2	Characteristics of working hours and the risk of occupational injuries among hospital employees: a case-crossover study. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2020, 46, 570-578.	3.4	23
3	Updating the "Risk Index†A systematic review and meta-analysis of occupational injuries and work schedule characteristics. Chronobiology International, 2017, 34, 1423-1438.	2.0	79
4	Age-related differences in fatal intersection crashes in the United States. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2017, 99, 20-29.	5.7	89
5	Circumstances of fall-related injuries by age and gender among community-dwelling adults in the United States. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0176561.	2.5	102
6	Chronotypes in the US – Influence of age and sex. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0178782.	2.5	310
7	Falls and Fall-Related Injuries among Community-Dwelling Adults in the United States. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0150939.	2.5	205
8	Working multiple jobs over a day or a week: Short-term effects on sleep duration. Chronobiology International, 2016, 33, 630-649.	2.0	27
9	Effect of Body Mass Index on Left Ventricular Mass in Career Male Firefighters. American Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 118, 1769-1773.	1.6	28
10	Higher risks when working unusual times? A cross-validation of the effects on safety, health, and work–life balance. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2016, 89, 1205-1214.	2.3	31
11	Association Between Sedentary Work and BMI in a U.S. National Longitudinal Survey. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015, 49, e117-e123.	3.0	31
12	Leisure-Time Physical Activity, Falls, and Fall Injuries in Middle-Aged Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015, 49, 888-901.	3.0	38
13	A structural equation modelling approach examining the pathways between safety climate, behaviour performance and workplace slipping. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2015, 72, 476-481.	2.8	11
14	Preventing Slips and Falls through Leisure-Time Physical Activity: Findings from a Study of Limited-Service Restaurants. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e110248.	2.5	5
15	Duration of slip-resistant shoe usage and the rate of slipping in limited-service restaurants: results from a prospective and crossover study. Ergonomics, 2014, 57, 1919-1926.	2.1	21
16	Internet and telephonic IVR mixed-mode survey for longitudinal studies: choice, retention, and data equivalency. Annals of Epidemiology, 2014, 24, 72-74.	1.9	7
17	The impact of shift starting time on sleep duration, sleep quality, and alertness prior to injury in the People's Republic of China. Chronobiology International, 2014, 31, 1201-1208.	2.0	7
18	The effects of rest breaks, work shift start time, and sleep on the onset of severe injury among workers in the People's Republic of China. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2014, 40, 146-155.	3.4	30

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19	Independent Effects of Sleep Duration and Body Mass Index on the Risk of a Work-Related Injury: Evidence From the US National Health Interview Survey (2004–2010). Chronobiology International, 2012, 29, 556-564.	2.0	47
20	A Structural Equation Modeling Approach to Fatigue-related Risk Factors for Occupational Injury. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 597-607.	3.4	51
21	Management commitment to safety vs. employee perceived safety training and association with future injury. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2012, 47, 94-101.	5.7	36
22	The effect of rest breaks on time to injury – a study on work-related ladder-fall injuries in the United States. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2012, 38, 560-567.	3.4	29
23	The link between fatigue and safety. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2011, 43, 498-515.	5.7	535
24	A prospective study of floor surface, shoes, floor cleaning and slipping in US limited-service restaurant workers. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2011, 68, 279-285.	2.8	66
25	Rushing, distraction, walking on contaminated floors and risk of slipping in limited-service restaurants: a case-crossover study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2011, 68, 575-581.	2.8	16
26	Work-related falls from ladders – a follow-back study of US emergency department cases. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2011, 37, 525-532.	3.4	26
27	Use of O*NET as a job exposure matrix: A literature review. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2010, 53, 898-914.	2.1	69
28	The Case-Crossover Study: A Novel Design in Evaluating Transient Fatigue as a Risk Factor for Road Traffic Accidents. Sleep, 2010, 33, 283-284.	1.1	13
29	DAILY SLEEP, WEEKLY WORKING HOURS, AND RISK OF WORK-RELATED INJURY: US NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY (2004–2008). Chronobiology International, 2010, 27, 1013-1030.	2.0	149
30	Patterns of work-related traumatic hand injury among hospitalised workers in the People's Republic of China. Injury Prevention, 2010, 16, 42-49.	2.4	29
31	Workers' Experience of Slipping in U.S. Limited-Service Restaurants. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 2010, 7, 491-500.	1.0	26
32	Factors influencing worker use of personal protective eyewear. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2009, 41, 755-762.	5.7	147
33	Etiology of Work-Related Electrical Injuries: A Narrative Analysis of Workers' Compensation Claims. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 2009, 6, 612-623.	1.0	28
34	A matched case–control study of circumstances of occupational same-level falls and risk of wrist, ankle and hip fracture in women over 45 years of age. Ergonomics, 2008, 51, 1960-1972.	2.1	31
35	Evaluation of a comprehensive slip, trip and fall prevention programme for hospital employees. Ergonomics, 2008, 51, 1906-1925.	2.1	113
36	The challenge of cross-cultural collaborative research: lessons learnt from a pilot case-crossover study of severe occupational hand trauma in the People's Republic of China. Injury Prevention, 2007, 13, 133-136.	2.4	9

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37	Modeling the impact of the components of long work hours on injuries and "accidents― American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2006, 49, 953-963.	2.1	191
38	Estimating the Circadian Rhythm in the Risk of Occupational Injuries and Accidents. Chronobiology International, 2006, 23, 1181-1192.	2.0	54
39	Does Occupation Explain Gender and Other Differences in Work-Related Eye Injury Hospitalization Rates?. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2005, 47, 640-648.	1.7	16
40	Shiftwork: Safety, Sleepiness and Sleep. Industrial Health, 2005, 43, 20-23.	1.0	204
41	Toward a "Risk Index―to Assess Work Schedules. Chronobiology International, 2004, 21, 1063-1072.	2.0	40
42	Glove Use and the Relative Risk of Acute Hand Injury: A Case-Crossover Study. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 2004, 1, 182-190.	1.0	44
43	Temporal Factors and the Prevalence of Transient Exposures at the Time of an Occupational Traumatic Hand Injury. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2003, 45, 832-840.	1.7	38
44	Acute Traumatic Occupational Hand Injuries: Type, Location, and Severity. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2002, 44, 345-351.	1.7	93
45	A reliability study of potential risk factors for acute traumatic occupational hand injuries. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2002, 42, 336-343.	2.1	22
46	A case-crossover study of occupational traumatic hand injury: Methods and initial findings. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2001, 39, 171-179.	2.1	69
47	Application of the Case-Crossover Design to the Study of Occupational Acute Traumatic Hand Injury. Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, 2000, 44, 310-313.	0.3	Ο