

# Grace Lemasters

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10835909/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

33  
papers

1,949  
citations

257450

24  
h-index

395702

33  
g-index

34  
all docs

34  
docs citations

34  
times ranked

2380  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mortality of workers employed in refractory ceramic fiber manufacturing: An update. <i>Journal of Applied Toxicology</i> , 2022, 42, 1287-1293.	2.8	2
2	Residential greenness, asthma, and lung function among children at high risk of allergic sensitization: a prospective cohort study. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2022, 21, 52.	4.0	12
3	Residential surrounding greenness and self-reported symptoms of anxiety and depression in adolescents. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2021, 194, 110628.	7.5	37
4	Quantitative and semiquantitative estimates of mold exposure in infancy and childhood respiratory health. <i>Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 4, e101.	3.0	8
5	Reduced gray matter volume and cortical thickness associated with traffic-related air pollution in a longitudinally studied pediatric cohort. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0228092.	2.5	40
6	Myo-inositol mediates the effects of traffic-related air pollution on generalized anxiety symptoms at age 12 years. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 175, 71-78.	7.5	32
7	lifetime exposure to traffic-related air pollution and symptoms of depression and anxiety at age 12 years. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 173, 199-206.	7.5	58
8	Respiratory follow-up pre- and post-engineering controls or cessation of added diacetyl at four microwave popcorn facilities. <i>ERJ Open Research</i> , 2019, 5, 00042-2019.	2.6	2
9	Exposure assessment models for elemental components of particulate matter in an urban environment: A comparison of regression and random forest approaches. <i>Atmospheric Environment</i> , 2017, 151, 1-11.	4.1	175
10	A 30-year mortality and respiratory morbidity study of refractory ceramic fiber workers. <i>Inhalation Toxicology</i> , 2017, 29, 462-470.	1.6	15
11	Secondhand smoke and traffic exhaust confer opposing risks for asthma in normal and overweight children. <i>Obesity</i> , 2015, 23, 32-36.	3.0	11
12	Timing and Duration of Traffic-related Air Pollution Exposure and the Risk for Childhood Wheeze and Asthma. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 192, 421-427.	5.6	90
13	A field application of a personal sensor for ultrafine particle exposure in children. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2015, 508, 366-373.	8.0	43
14	Optimum Predictors of Childhood Asthma: Persistent Wheeze or the Asthma Predictive Index?. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: in Practice</i> , 2014, 2, 709-715.e2.	3.8	47
15	Microbial content of household dust associated with exhaled NO in asthmatic children. <i>Environment International</i> , 2013, 59, 141-147.	10.0	12
16	Family and home characteristics correlate with mold in homes. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2013, 124, 67-70.	7.5	41
17	House dust bioactivities predict skin prick test reactivity for children with high risk of allergy. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2012, 129, 1529-1537.e2.	2.9	11
18	Infant origins of childhood asthma associated with specific molds. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2012, 130, 639-644.e5.	2.9	163

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	High environmental relative moldiness index during infancy as a predictor of asthma at 7 years of age. <i>Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology</i> , 2011, 107, 120-126.	1.0	132
20	A Major Public Health Issue: The High Incidence of Falls During Pregnancy. <i>Maternal and Child Health Journal</i> , 2010, 14, 720-725.	1.5	93
21	Visually observed mold and moldy odor versus quantitatively measured microbial exposure in homes. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2010, 408, 5565-5574.	8.0	72
22	Exposure to traffic exhaust and night cough during early childhood: the CCAAPS birth cohort. <i>Pediatric Allergy and Immunology</i> , 2010, 21, 253-259.	2.6	48
23	Exposure to Traffic-related Particles and Endotoxin during Infancy Is Associated with Wheezing at Age 3 Years. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2009, 180, 1068-1075.	5.6	101
24	Mold exposure during infancy as a predictor of potential asthma development. <i>Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology</i> , 2009, 102, 131-137.	1.0	81
25	Traffic-related PM2.5 aerosol in residential houses located near major highways: Indoor versus outdoor concentrations. <i>Atmospheric Environment</i> , 2008, 42, 6575-6585.	4.1	71
26	Relative moldiness index as predictor of childhood respiratory illness. <i>Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 17, 88-94.	3.9	45
27	Comparison of mold concentrations quantified by MSQPCR in indoor and outdoor air sampled simultaneously. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2007, 382, 130-134.	8.0	49
28	Mold damage in homes and wheezing in infants. <i>Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology</i> , 2006, 97, 539-545.	1.0	59
29	Influence of dog ownership and high endotoxin on wheezing and atopy during infancy. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2006, 118, 1271-1278.	2.9	91
30	Analysis of short-term influences of ambient aeroallergens on pediatric asthma hospital visits. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2006, 370, 330-336.	8.0	51
31	The effect of home characteristics on dust antigen concentrations and loads in homes. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2006, 371, 31-43.	8.0	55
32	Is it traffic type, volume, or distance? Wheezing in infants living near truck and bus traffic. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2005, 116, 279-284.	2.9	173
33	An ergonomic education and evaluation program for apprentice carpenters. , 1997, 32, 641-647.		28