Richard G Stevens

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/12202312/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

112	8,675	41344	45317
papers	citations	49	90
		h-index	g-index

115	115	115	6959
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	BRCA1 and BRCA2 Gene Expression: Diurnal Variability and Influence of Shift Work. Cancers, 2019, 11, 1146.	3.7	25
2	Fecal Microbiota Transplantation for Clostridium difficile Infection: A One-Center Experience. Digestive Diseases, 2019, 37, 467-472.	1.9	6
3	Bioavailable serum estradiol may alter radiation risk of postmenopausal breast cancer: a nested case-control study. International Journal of Radiation Biology, 2018, 94, 97-105.	1.8	7
4	Proximal Aberrant Crypt Foci Associate with Synchronous Neoplasia and Are Primed for Neoplastic Progression. Molecular Cancer Research, 2018, 16, 486-495.	3.4	13
5	Comment on â€˜Domestic light at night and breast cancer risk: a prospective analysis of 105 000 UK women in the Generations Studyâ€™. British Journal of Cancer, 2018, 119, 1169-1169.	6.4	3
6	Kernel density analysis reveals a halo pattern of breast cancer incidence in Connecticut. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2018, 26, 143-151.	1.7	11
7	Rotating Night-Shift Work and the Risk of Breast Cancer in the Nurses' Health Studies. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 532-540.	3.4	180
8	Health consequences of electric lighting practices in the modern world: A report on the National Toxicology Program's workshop on shift work at night, artificial light at night, and circadian disruption. Science of the Total Environment, 2017, 607-608, 1073-1084.	8.0	266
9	Metformin Use in Practice: Compliance With Guidelines for Patients With Diabetes and Preserved Renal Function. Clinical Diabetes, 2017, 35, 154-161.	2.2	8
10	RE: Night Shift Work and Breast Cancer Incidence: Three Prospective Studies and Meta-analysis of Published Studies. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2017, 109, .	6.3	14
11	O14-3â€…Rotating night shift work and risk of breast cancer in the nursesâ€™ health studies: 24 years of follow-up. , 2016, , .		3
12	Circadian disruption and health: Shift work as a harbinger of the toll taken by electric lighting. Chronobiology International, 2016, 33, 589-594.	2.0	7
13	Affect, emotion dysregulation, and sleep quality among low-income women. Sleep Health, 2016, 2, 283-288.	2.5	16
14	Light at night and breast cancer incidence in Connecticut: An ecological study of age group effects. Science of the Total Environment, 2016, 572, 1020-1024.	8.0	29
15	Mortality risk from comorbidities independent of triple-negative breast cancer status: NCI-SEER-based cohort analysis. Cancer Causes and Control, 2016, 27, 627-636.	1.8	11
16	Colorectal polyp prevention by daily aspirin use is abrogated among active smokers. Cancer Causes and Control, 2016, 27, 93-103.	1.8	19
17	Circadian Modulation of 8-Oxoguanine DNA Damage Repair. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 13752.	3.3	58
18	Sleep Quality Among Low-Income Young Women in Southeast Texas Predicts Changes in Perceived Stress Through Hurricane Ike. Sleep, 2015, 38, 1121-1128.	1.1	18

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Electric light, particularly at night, disrupts human circadian rhythmicity: is that a problem?. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 370, 20140120.	4.0	119
20	Adverse events in cancer patients with sickle cell trait or disease: case reports. Genetics in Medicine, 2015, 17, 237-241.	2.4	3
21	Aberrant methylation of miR-34b is associated with long-term shiftwork: a potential mechanism for increased breast cancer susceptibility. Cancer Causes and Control, 2015, 26, 171-178.	1.8	20
22	Epidemiological associations between iron and cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2014, 5, 117.	3.5	71
23	Breast cancer and circadian disruption from electric lighting in the modern world. Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2014, 64, 207-218.	329.8	252
24	Shiftwork and Prostate-Specific Antigen in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2013, 105, 1292-1297.	6.3	63
25	Adverse Health Effects of Nighttime Lighting. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2013, 45, 343-346.	3.0	118
26	Invited Commentary: Validity of Case-Control Studies of Sleep Duration and Breast Cancer. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 177, 328-330.	3.4	5
27	Methylation alterations at imprinted genes detected among longâ€term shiftworkers. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2013, 54, 141-146.	2.2	26
28	Does Electric Light Stimulate Cancer Development in Children?. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2012, 21, 701-704.	2.5	7
29	Caseâ€“control study of shift-work and breast cancer risk in Danish nurses: Impact of shift systems. European Journal of Cancer, 2012, 48, 1722-1729.	2.8	189
30	Genetic and epigenetic associations of circadian gene TIMELESS and breast cancer risk. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2012, 51, 923-929.	2.7	61
31	Night Work and Breast Cancer Risk Among Norwegian Nurses: Assessment by Different Exposure Metrics. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 173, 1272-1279.	3.4	148
32	Epigenetic Impact of Long-Term Shiftwork: Pilot Evidence From Circadian Genes and Whole-Genome Methylation Analysis. Chronobiology International, 2011, 28, 852-861.	2.0	131
33	Body iron stores and breast cancer risk in female atomic bomb survivors. Cancer Science, 2011, 102, 2236-2240.	3.9	12
34	Prevalence and Prognostic Role of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer by Race: A Surveillance Study. Clinical Breast Cancer, 2011, 11, 332-341.	2.4	21
35	Testing the Light-at-Night (LAN) Theory for Breast Cancer Causation. Chronobiology International, 2011, 28, 653-656.	2.0	34
36	Associations of Ionizing Radiation and Breast Cancer-Related Serum Hormone and Growth Factor Levels in Cancer-Free Female A-Bomb Survivors. Radiation Research, 2011, 176, 678.	1.5	14

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Considerations of circadian impact for defining 'shift work' in cancer studies: IARC Working Group Report. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2011, 68, 154-162.	2.8	319
38	Night shiftwork and breast cancer risk: overall evidence. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2011, 68, 236-236.	2.8	11
39	Nighttime light level co-distributes with breast cancer incidence worldwide. Cancer Causes and Control, 2010, 21, 2059-2068.	1.8	139
40	The Core Circadian GeneCryptochrome 2Influences Breast Cancer Risk, Possibly by Mediating Hormone Signaling. Cancer Prevention Research, 2010, 3, 539-548.	1.5	90
41	CLOCK in Breast Tumorigenesis: Genetic, Epigenetic, and Transcriptional Profiling Analyses. Cancer Research, 2010, 70, 1459-1468.	0.9	158
42	Research Recommendations for Selected IARC-Classified Agents. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2010, 118, 1355-1362.	6.0	75
43	Clock-Cancer Connection in Nonâ€“Hodgkin's Lymphoma: A Genetic Association Study and Pathway Analysis of the Circadian Gene Cryptochrome 2. Cancer Research, 2009, 69, 3605-3613.	0.9	98
44	Light-at-night, circadian disruption and breast cancer: assessment of existing evidence. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 38, 963-970.	1.9	291
45	Testing the Circadian Gene Hypothesis in Prostate Cancer: A Population-Based Case-Control Study. Cancer Research, 2009, 69, 9315-9322.	0.9	137
46	Number of aberrant crypt foci associated with adiposity and IGF1 bioavailability. Cancer Causes and Control, 2009, 20, 653-661.	1.8	14
47	Total visual blindness is protective against breast cancer. Cancer Causes and Control, 2009, 20, 1753-1756.	1.8	62
48	Working against our endogenous circadian clock: Breast cancer and electric lighting in the modern world. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2009, 680, 106-108.	1.7	68
49	Electric light causes cancer?. Mutation Research - Reviews in Mutation Research, 2009, 682, 1-6.	5.5	35
50	Global Coâ€Ðistribution of Light at Night (LAN) and Cancers of Prostate, Colon, and Lung in Men. Chronobiology International, 2009, 26, 108-125.	2.0	186
51	Non-synonymous polymorphisms in the circadian gene NPAS2 and breast cancer risk. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2008, 107, 421-425.	2.5	104
52	Light at Night Coâ€distributes with Incident Breast but not Lung Cancer in the Female Population of Israel. Chronobiology International, 2008, 25, 65-81.	2.0	189
53	Comment re: â€œSporadic Aberrant Crypt Foci Are Not a Surrogate Endpoint for Colorectal Adenoma Preventionâ€• and â€œAberrant Crypt Foci in the Adenoma Prevention with Celecoxib Trialâ€• Cancer Prevention Research, 2008, 1, 215-216.	1.5	7
54	Mutations in BRAF and KRAS Differentially Distinguish Serrated versus Non-Serrated Hyperplastic Aberrant Crypt Foci in Humans. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 3551-3554.	0.9	164

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Aberrant crypt foci in patients with a positive family history of sporadic colorectal cancer. Cancer Letters, 2007, 248, 262-268.	7.2	37
56	Epidemiology of colonic aberrant crypt foci: Review and analysis of existing studies. Cancer Letters, 2007, 252, 171-183.	7.2	52
57	Ala394Thr polymorphism in the clock geneNPAS2: A circadian modifier for the risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. International Journal of Cancer, 2007, 120, 432-435.	5.1	100
58	Artificial Lighting in the Industrialized World: Circadian Disruption and Breast Cancer. Cancer Causes and Control, 2006, 17, 501-507.	1.8	106
59	Does Incidence of Breast Cancer and Prostate Cancer Decrease with Increasing Degree of Visual Impairment. Cancer Causes and Control, 2006, 17, 573-576.	1.8	39
60	Cancer and Rhythm. Cancer Causes and Control, 2006, 17, 483-487.	1.8	37
61	Shift Work, Light at Night, and Breast Cancer on Long Island, New York. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 164, 358-366.	3.4	144
62	Does "Clock" Matter in Prostate Cancer?. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2006, 15, 3-5.	2.5	47
63	Circadian Disruption and Breast Cancer. Epidemiology, 2005, 16, 254-258.	2.7	262
64	Alcohol consumption and serum hormone levels during pregnancy. Alcohol, 2005, 36, 47-53.	1.7	14
65	Sleep Duration and Breast Cancer: A Prospective Cohort Study. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 9595-9600.	0.9	167
66	Epidemiology of Uriniary Melatonin in Women and Its Relation to Other Hormones and Night Work. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2005, 14, 551-551.	2.5	59
67	Period3 structural variation: a circadian biomarker associated with breast cancer in young women. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2005, 14, 268-70.	2.5	78
68	Oxidative damage in colon and mammary tissue of the HFE-knockout mouse. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2003, 34, 1212-1216.	2.9	24
69	HFE Mutation and Dietary Iron Content Interact to Increase Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury of the Heart in Mice. Circulation Research, 2003, 92, 1240-1246.	4.5	47
70	Residential Magnetic Fields and the Risk of Breast Cancer. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 155, 446-454.	3.4	74
71	Light at Night and Breast Cancer: An Editorial Correction. Epidemiology, 2002, 13, 116.	2.7	1
72	Light in the built environment: potential role of circadian disruption in endocrine disruption and breast cancer. , 2001, 12, 279-287.		204

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Circadian Disruption and Breast Cancer. , 2001, , 511-517.		2
74	MODERATE ELEVATION OF BODY IRON LEVEL AND INCREASED RISK OF CANCER OCCURRENCE AND DEATH. World Scientific Series in 20th Century Biology, 2000, , 447-452.	0.1	1
75	Morning urinary assessment of nocturnal melatonin secretion in older women. Journal of Pineal Research, 2000, 28, 41-47.	7.4	81
76	Nocturnal 6-hydroxymelatonin sulfate excretion in female workers exposed to magnetic fields. Journal of Pineal Research, 2000, 28, 97-104.	7.4	41
77	Hemochromatosis Heterozygotes May Constitute a Radiation-Sensitive Subpopulation. Radiation Research, 2000, 153, 844-847.	1.5	24
78	Iron-Binding Proteins and Risk of Cancer in Taiwan. World Scientific Series in 20th Century Biology, 2000, , 441-446.	0.1	0
79	Alcohol Consumption and Urinary Concentration of 6-Sulfatoxymelatonin in Healthy Women. Epidemiology, 2000, 11, 660-665.	2.7	40
80	Role of Light in Breast Cancer. , 1999, , 351-357.		0
81	The Melatonin Hypothesis: Electric Power and Breast Cancer. Environmental Health Perspectives, 1996, 104, 135.	6.0	42
82	Body Iron Stores May Modify Sensitivity to Occupational Radiation Exposure. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 1996, 11, 421-424.	0.4	0
83	Occupational Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields: The Case for Caution. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 1996, 11, 299-306.	0.4	1
84	Childhood Brain Tumor Occurrence in Relation to Residential Power Line Configurations, Electric Heating Sources, and Electric Appliance Use. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1996, 143, 120-128.	3.4	98
85	Light and magnetic fields in a neonatal intensive care unit. Bioelectromagnetics, 1996, 17, 396-405.	1.6	40
86	RE: â€œRISK OF PREMENOPAUSAL BREAST CANCER AND USE OF ELECTRIC BLANKETSâ€• American Journal of Epidemiology, 1995, 142, 446-446.	3.4	26
87	CHILDHOOD CANCER OCCURRENCE IN RELATION TO POWER LINE CONFIGURATIONS. Epidemiology, 1995, 6, 31-35.	2.7	40
88	Moderate elevation of body iron level and increased risk of cancer occurrence and death. International Journal of Cancer, 1994, 56, 364-369.	5.1	261
89	Electric Power and Risk of Hormone-Related Cancers. , 1994, , 263-278.		1
90	Biologically Based Epidemiological Studies of Electric Power and Cancer. Environmental Health Perspectives, 1993, 101, 93.	6.0	30

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	RE: â€œUSE OF ELECTRIC BLANKETS AND RISK OF POSTMENOPAUSAL BREAST CANCERâ€. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1992, 135, 834-835.	3.4	4
92	Electric power, pineal function, and the risk of breast cancer. FASEB Journal, 1992, 6, 853-860.	0.5	177
93	Is electromagnetic fields and cancer an issue worthy of study?. Cancer, 1992, 69, 603-607.	4.1	4
94	Effects of Electromagnetic Field Exposure on Neuroendocrine Function. , 1992, , 29-50.		11
95	Serum ferritin and stomach cancer risk among a japanese population. Cancer, 1991, 67, 1707-1712.	4.1	58
96	SMOKING AND SERUM PROTEINS IN ATOMIC-BOMB SURVIVORS IN JAPAN. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1990, 131, 1038-1045.	3.4	5
97	Iron and the risk of cancer. Medical Oncology and Tumor Pharmacotherapy, 1990, 7, 177-181.	1.1	31
98	Acute myelocytic leukemia and prior allergies. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 1989, 42, 995-1001.	5.0	40
99	Minireview: Neuroendocrine mediated effects of electromagnetic-field exposure: Possible role of the pineal gland. Life Sciences, 1989, 45, 1319-1332.	4.3	88
100	Body Iron Stores and the Risk of Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 1988, 319, 1047-1052.	27.0	553
101	ACUTE NONLYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA AND RESIDENTIAL EXPOSURE TO POWER FREQUENCY MAGNETIC FIELDS1. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1988, 128, 10-20.	3.4	123
102	ELECTRIC POWER USE AND BREAST CANCER: A HYPOTHESIS. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1987, 125, 556-561.	3.4	499
103	Iron-Binding Proteins and Risk of Cancer in Taiwan2. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1986, 76, 605-610.	6.3	111
104	SERUM SELENIUM ASSAY FOLLOWING SERUM FERRITIN ASSAY. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1986, 124, 329-331.	3.4	3
105	MALIGNANT MELANOMA: DEPENDENCE OF SITE-SPECIFIC RISK ON AGE. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1984, 119, 890-895.	3.4	33
106	Age and cohort effects in primary liver cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 1984, 33, 453-458.	5.1	15
107	Age and breast cancer incidence. European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1984, 20, 1453-1454.	0.7	0
108	IRON-BINDING PROTEINS, HEPATITIS B VIRUS, AND MORTALITY IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1983, 118, 550-561.	3.4	36

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	TEMPORAL TRENDS IN BREAST CANCER. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1982, 115, 759-777.	3.4	53
110	Effect of Age on Incidence of Breast Cancer in Females2. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1979, 62, 493-501.	6.3	111
111	THE INFLUENCE OF AGE, YEAR OF BIRTH, AND DATE ON MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT MELANOMA IN THE POPULATIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, CANADA, AND THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1979, 110, 734-739.	3.4	58
112	TUBERCULOSIS: GENERATION EFFECTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1978, 107, 120-126.	3.4	10