

Hooman Khademi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

20
papers

1,041
citations

687363

13
h-index

752698

20
g-index

20
all docs

20
docs citations

20
times ranked

1889
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cohort Profile: The Golestan Cohort Study—a prospective study of oesophageal cancer in northern Iran. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 39, 52-59.	1.9	203
2	Opium use and mortality in Golestan Cohort Study: prospective cohort study of 50 000 adults in Iran. <i>BMJ</i> , The, 2012, 344, e2502-e2502.	6.0	135
3	Individual and Combined Effects of Environmental Risk Factors for Esophageal Cancer Based on Results From the Golestan Cohort Study. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2019, 156, 1416-1427.	1.3	123
4	Prevalence, awareness and risk factors of hypertension in a large cohort of Iranian adult population. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2013, 31, 1364-1371.	0.5	110
5	Verbal Autopsy: Reliability and Validity Estimates for Causes of Death in the Golestan Cohort Study in Iran. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e11183.	2.5	72
6	Household Fuel Use and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality. <i>Circulation</i> , 2016, 133, 2360-2369.	1.6	66
7	Opium use and subsequent incidence of cancer: results from the Golestan Cohort Study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2020, 8, e649-e660.	6.3	59
8	Opioid Therapy and its Side Effects: A Review. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2016, 19, 870-876.	0.6	57
9	Opium Use and Risk of Mortality from Digestive Diseases: A Prospective Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2013, 108, 1757-1765.	0.4	47
10	Hazards of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco and waterpipe in a Middle Eastern Population: a Cohort Study of 50 000 individuals from Iran. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 2017, 26, 674-682.	3.2	38
11	Diagnostic Accuracy of Age and Alarm Symptoms for Upper GI Malignancy in Patients with Dyspepsia in a GI Clinic: A 7-Year Cross-Sectional Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e39173.	2.5	28
12	Mortality from respiratory diseases associated with opium use: a population-based cohort study. <i>Thorax</i> , 2017, 72, 1028-1034.	5.6	24
13	Hypertension and mortality in the Golestan Cohort Study: A prospective study of 50 000 adults in Iran. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2016, 30, 260-267.	2.2	21
14	Time Trends of Gastro-esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) and Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD) in Iran. <i>Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases</i> , 2010, 2, 78-83.	0.4	14
15	Long-term opiate use and risk of cardiovascular mortality: results from the Golestan Cohort Study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2021, 28, 98-106.	1.8	13
16	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and overall and Cause-specific Mortality: A Prospective Study of 50000 Individuals. <i>Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases</i> , 2014, 6, 65-80.	0.4	10
17	Cardiovascular disease mortality and years of life lost attributable to non-optimal systolic blood pressure and hypertension in northeastern Iran. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2015, 18, 144-52.	0.6	10
18	The Combined Effects of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors on All-Cause Mortality: The Golestan Cohort Study. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2016, 19, 752-761.	0.6	5

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19	Heart Disease Is Associated With Anthropometric Indices and Change in Body Size Perception Over the Life Course: The Golestan Cohort Study. <i>Global Heart</i> , 2015, 10, 245.	2.3	4
20	Response to Lankarani. <i>American Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2014, 109, 600-601.	0.4	2