Hooman Khademi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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	Long-term opiate use and risk of cardiovascular mortality: results from the Golestan Cohort Study. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2021, 28, 98-106.	1.8	13
2	Opium use and subsequent incidence of cancer: results from the Golestan Cohort Study. The Lancet Global Health, 2020, 8, e649-e660.	6.3	59
3	Individual and Combined Effects of Environmental Risk Factors for Esophageal Cancer Based on Results From theÂGolestan Cohort Study. Gastroenterology, 2019, 156, 1416-1427.	1.3	123
4	Mortality from respiratory diseases associated with opium use: a population-based cohort study. Thorax, 2017, 72, 1028-1034.	5.6	24
5	Hazards of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco and waterpipe in a Middle Eastern Population: a Cohort Study of 50â€…000 individuals from Iran. Tobacco Control, 2017, 26, 674-682.	3.2	38
6	Household Fuel Use and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality. Circulation, 2016, 133, 2360-2369.	1.6	66
7	Hypertension and mortality in the Golestan Cohort Study: A prospective study of 50â€‰000 adults in Iran. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2016, 30, 260-267.	2.2	21
8	The Combined Effects of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors on All-Cause Mortality: The Golestan Cohort Study. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2016, 19, 752-761.	0.6	5
9	Opioid Therapy and its Side Effects: A Review. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2016, 19, 870-876.	0.6	57
10	Heart Disease Is Associated With Anthropometric Indices and Change in Body Size Perception Over the Life Course: The Golestan Cohort Study. Global Heart, 2015, 10, 245.	2.3	4
11	Cardiovascular disease mortality and years of life lost attributable to non-optimal systolic blood pressure and hypertension in northeastern Iran. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2015, 18, 144-52.	0.6	10
12	Response to Lankarani. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2014, 109, 600-601.	0.4	2
13	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and overall and Cause-specific Mortality: A Prospective Study of 50000 Individuals. Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases, 2014, 6, 65-80.	0.4	10
14	Opium Use and Risk of Mortality from Digestive Diseases: A Prospective Cohort Study. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2013, 108, 1757-1765.	0.4	47
15	Prevalence, awareness and risk factors of hypertension in a large cohort of Iranian adult population. Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 31, 1364-1371.	0.5	110
16	Opium use and mortality in Golestan Cohort Study: prospective cohort study of 50 000 adults in Iran. BMJ, The, 2012, 344, e2502-e2502.	6.0	135
17	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. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e39173.	2.5	28
18	Verbal Autopsy: Reliability and Validity Estimates for Causes of Death in the Golestan Cohort Study in Iran. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11183.	2.5	72

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Cohort Profile: The Golestan Cohort Study--a prospective study of oesophageal cancer in northern Iran. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 39, 52-59.	1.9	203
20	Time Trends of Gastro-esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) and Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD) in Iran. Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases, 2010, 2, 78-83.	0.4	14