

# Karen M Devries

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

102  
papers

19,963  
citations

136740

32  
h-index

37111

96  
g-index

108  
all docs

108  
docs citations

108  
times ranked

29750  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Paper: violence, abuse and exploitation among trafficked women and girls: a mixed-methods study in Nigeria and Uganda. BMC Public Health, 2022, 22, 794.	1.2	7
2	Supporting children and adolescents who have experienced sexual abuse to access services: Community health workers's experiences in Kenya. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2021, 116, 104244.	1.3	8
3	Preventing teacher violence against children: the need for a research agenda. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e379-e380.	2.9	6
4	Disability status and multi-dimensional personal well-being among adolescents in the Southern Highlands Region of Tanzania: results of a cross-sectional study. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e044077.	0.8	3
5	Modelling the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on violent discipline against children. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2021, 116, 104897.	1.3	24
6	The EmpaTeach intervention for reducing physical violence from teachers to students in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp: A cluster-randomised controlled trial. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003808.	3.9	12
7	Violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2021, 99, 730-738.	1.5	27
8	Psychosocial resilience among left-behind adolescents in rural Thailand: A qualitative exploration. Sociology of Health and Illness, 2021, , .	1.1	5
9	School violence: where are the interventions?. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2021, , .	2.7	7
10	Can the "Learn in peace, educate without violence" intervention in Cote d'Ivoire reduce teacher violence? Development of a theory of change and formative evaluation results. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e044645.	0.8	3
11	Identifying the women most vulnerable to intimate partner violence: A decision tree analysis from 48 low and middle-income countries. EClinicalMedicine, 2021, 42, 101214.	3.2	6
12	Measuring violence perpetration: Stability of teachers' self-reports before and after an anti-violence training in Cote d'Ivoire. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2020, 109, 104687.	1.3	8
13	Violence against children and intimate partner violence against women: overlap and common contributing factors among caregiver-adolescent dyads. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 124.	1.2	17
14	Did internal displacement from the 2010 earthquake in Haiti lead to long-term violence against children? A matched pairs study design. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2020, 102, 104393.	1.3	9
15	Safetxt: a safer sex intervention delivered by mobile phone messaging on sexually transmitted infections (STI) among young people in the UK - protocol for a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e031635.	0.8	9
16	COVID-19 response measures and violence against children. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2020, 98, 583-583A.	1.5	26
17	Context of Violence in Adolescence Cohort (CoVAC) study: protocol for a mixed methods longitudinal study in Uganda. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 43.	1.2	10
18	Long-Term Outcomes of the Good School Toolkit Primary School Violence Prevention Intervention Among Adolescents: Protocol for a Nonrandomized Quasi-Experimental Study. JMIR Research Protocols, 2020, 9, e20940.	0.5	0

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19	How to conduct good quality research on violence against children with disabilities: key ethical, measurement, and research principles. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 1133.	1.2	6
20	Preventing violence against children in schools (PVACS): protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial of the EmpaTeach behavioural intervention in Nyarugusu refugee camp. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 1295.	1.2	7
21	Violence against children and natural disasters: A systematic review and meta-analysis of quantitative evidence. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0217719.	1.1	24
22	Children's and caregivers' perspectives about mandatory reporting of child maltreatment: a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e025741.	0.8	30
23	Peer support for frequent users of inpatient mental health care in Uganda: protocol of a quasi-experimental study. BMC Psychiatry, 2019, 19, 374.	1.1	10
24	Violence against children in Latin America and the Caribbean: What do available data reveal about prevalence and perpetrators?. Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health, 2019, 43, 1.	0.6	25
25	Who perpetrates violence against children? A systematic analysis of age-specific and sex-specific data. BMJ Paediatrics Open, 2018, 2, e000180.	0.6	96
26	Intimate partner violence and pregnancy spacing: results from a meta-analysis of individual participant time-to-event data from 29 low-and-middle-income countries. BMJ Global Health, 2018, 3, e000304.	2.0	28
27	Reducing Physical Violence Toward Primary School Students With Disabilities. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2018, 62, 303-310.	1.2	22
28	Local narratives of sexual and other violence against children and young people in Zanzibar. Culture, Health and Sexuality, 2018, 20, 99-112.	1.0	5
29	Economic evaluation of the Good School Toolkit: an intervention for reducing violence in primary schools in Uganda. BMJ Global Health, 2018, 3, e000526.	2.0	21
30	Failure to adequately protect adolescents presenting to London sexual assault services. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 625-626.	2.7	0
31	Effects of a violence prevention intervention in schools and surrounding communities: Secondary analysis of a cluster randomised-controlled trial in Uganda. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2018, 84, 182-195.	1.3	15
32	Sexual violence against children and adolescents in South Africa: making the invisible visible. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e367-e368.	2.9	10
33	Recent intimate partner violence against women and health: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e019995.	0.8	245
34	Examining diffusion to understand the how of SASA!, a violence against women and HIV prevention intervention in Uganda. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 616.	1.2	32
35	Missed treatment opportunities and barriers to comprehensive treatment for sexual violence survivors in Kenya: a mixed methods study. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 769.	1.2	14
36	Implementation of the Good School Toolkit in Uganda: a quantitative process evaluation of a successful violence prevention program. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 608.	1.2	16

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37	Occurrence and impact of domestic violence and abuse in gay and bisexual men: A cross sectional survey. <i>International Journal of STD and AIDS</i> , 2017, 28, 16-27.	0.5	26
38	Violence against children perpetrated by peers: A cross-sectional school-based survey in Uganda. <i>Child Abuse and Neglect</i> , 2017, 68, 65-73.	1.3	33
39	Does the Good Schools Toolkit Reduce Physical, Sexual and Emotional Violence, and Injuries, in Girls and Boys equally? A Cluster-Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>Prevention Science</i> , 2017, 18, 839-853.	1.5	34
40	Effect of the good school toolkit on school staff mental health, sense of job satisfaction and perceptions of school climate: Secondary analysis of a cluster randomised trial. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2017, 101, 84-90.	1.6	10
41	Witnessing intimate partner violence and child maltreatment in Ugandan children: a cross-sectional survey. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e013583.	0.8	72
42	School staff perpetration of physical violence against students in Uganda: a multilevel analysis of risk factors. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e015567.	0.8	11
43	Mandated reporters' experiences with reporting child maltreatment: a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e013942.	0.8	94
44	Gender, violence and resilience among Ugandan adolescents. <i>Child Abuse and Neglect</i> , 2017, 70, 303-314.	1.3	39
45	Secondary distress in violence researchers: a randomised trial of the effectiveness of group debriefings. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 17, 204.	1.1	22
46	Methods to increase reporting of childhood sexual abuse in surveys: the sensitivity and specificity of face-to-face interviews versus a sealed envelope method in Ugandan primary school children. <i>BMC International Health and Human Rights</i> , 2017, 17, 4.	2.5	21
47	Exploring Couples' Processes of Change in the Context of SASA!, a Violence Against Women and HIV Prevention Intervention in Uganda. <i>Prevention Science</i> , 2017, 18, 233-244.	1.5	35
48	"If he could speak, he would be able to point out who does those things to him": Experiences of violence and access to child protection among children with disabilities in Uganda and Malawi. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0183736.	1.1	20
49	Should community health workers offer support healthcare services to survivors of sexual violence? a systematic review. <i>BMC International Health and Human Rights</i> , 2017, 17, 28.	2.5	15
50	The impact of SASA!, a community mobilisation intervention, on women's experiences of intimate partner violence: secondary findings from a cluster randomised trial in Kampala, Uganda. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2016, 70, 818-825.	2.0	77
51	Collecting data on violence against children and young people: need for a universal standard. <i>International Health</i> , 2016, 8, 159-161.	0.8	13
52	Primary school students' mental health in Uganda and its association with school violence, connectedness, and school characteristics: a cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 662.	1.2	20
53	Patterns and predictors of violence against children in Uganda: a latent class analysis. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2016, 6, e010443.	0.8	45
54	Safetxt: a pilot randomised controlled trial of an intervention delivered by mobile phone to increase safer sex behaviours in young people. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2016, 6, e013045.	0.8	9

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55	Ecological pathways to prevention: How does the SASA! community mobilisation model work to prevent physical intimate partner violence against women?. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 339.	1.2	73
56	Violence against children and education. International Health, 2016, 8, 1-2.	0.8	10
57	Cost and cost-effectiveness analysis of a community mobilisation intervention to reduce intimate partner violence in Kampala, Uganda. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 196.	1.2	16
58	Can text messages increase safer sex behaviours in young people? Intervention development and pilot randomised controlled trial. Health Technology Assessment, 2016, 20, 1-82.	1.3	30
59	Cycles of violence in gendered social contexts: why does child maltreatment lead to increased risk of intimate partner violence in adulthood?. , 2016, , .		3
60	Are school-level factors associated with primary school students' experience of physical violence from school staff in Uganda?. International Health, 2015, 8, ihv069.	0.8	3
61	â€œI never expected that it would happen, coming to ask me such questionsâ€•Ethical aspects of asking children about violence in resource poor settings. Trials, 2015, 16, 516.	0.7	35
62	The Good School Toolkit for reducing physical violence from school staff to primary school students: a cluster-randomised controlled trial in Uganda. The Lancet Global Health, 2015, 3, e378-e386.	2.9	156
63	Do routinely measured risk factors for obesity explain the sex gap in its prevalence? Observations from Saudi Arabia. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 254.	1.2	26
64	What is the potential for interventions designed to prevent violence against women to reduce children's exposure to violence? Findings from the SASA! study, Kampala, Uganda. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2015, 50, 128-140.	1.3	33
65	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks in 188 countries, 1990â€“2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 2287-2323.	6.3	2,184
66	Burden attributable to child maltreatment in Australia. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2015, 48, 208-220.	1.3	112
67	Domestic violence and abuse in gay and bisexual men attending a sexual health clinic: pilot testing of an educational support intervention for sexual health practitioners. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, S20.	6.3	1
68	Estimating the Effect of Intimate Partner Violence on Womenâ€™s Use of Contraception: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0118234.	1.1	121
69	The impact of SASA!, a community mobilization intervention, on reported HIVâ€“related risk behaviours and relationship dynamics in Kampala, Uganda. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2014, 17, 19232.	1.2	73
70	Associations between Intimate Partner Violence and Health among Men Who Have Sex with Men: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2014, 11, e1001609.	3.9	162
71	Violence against primary school children with disabilities in Uganda: a cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 1017.	1.2	42
72	Worldwide prevalence of non-partner sexual violence: a systematic review. Lancet, The, 2014, 383, 1648-1654.	6.3	291

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73	Responding to abuse: Children's experiences of child protection in a central district, Uganda. <i>Child Abuse and Neglect</i> , 2014, 38, 1647-1658.	1.3	29
74	Global differences between women and men in the prevalence of obesity: is there an association with gender inequality?. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2014, 68, 1101-1106.	1.3	173
75	School Violence, Mental Health, and Educational Performance in Uganda. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2014, 133, e129-e137.	1.0	96
76	Findings from the SASA! Study: a cluster randomized controlled trial to assess the impact of a community mobilization intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2014, 12, 122.	2.3	344
77	Intimate partner violence victimization and alcohol consumption in women: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Addiction</i> , 2014, 109, 379-391.	1.7	382
78	Childhood Sexual Abuse and Suicidal Behavior: A Meta-analysis. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2014, 133, e1331-e1344.	1.0	156
79	“SASA! is the medicine that treats violence”™. Qualitative findings on how a community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women created change in Kampala, Uganda. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2014, 7, 25082.	0.7	67
80	The epidemiology of intimate partner violence. , 2014, , 43-48.		3
81	Prevalence of non-partner sexual violence: a review of global data. , 2014, , 49-56.		4
82	Global estimates of homicide risk related to intimate partner violence “ Authors' reply. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2013, 382, 1625-1626.	6.3	3
83	The Good Schools Toolkit to prevent violence against children in Ugandan primary schools: study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2013, 14, 232.	0.7	36
84	The global prevalence of intimate partner homicide: a systematic review. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2013, 382, 859-865.	6.3	644
85	Intimate Partner Violence and Incident Depressive Symptoms and Suicide Attempts: A Systematic Review of Longitudinal Studies. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2013, 10, e1001439.	3.9	833
86	The Global Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women. <i>Science</i> , 2013, 340, 1527-1528.	6.0	1,056
87	Preventing Smoking Relapse Using Text Messages: Analysis of Data From the txt2stop Trial. <i>Nicotine and Tobacco Research</i> , 2013, 15, 77-82.	1.4	28
88	Violence against Women and Suicidality: Does Violence Cause Suicidal Behaviour?. <i>Key Issues in Mental Health</i> , 2013, , 148-158.	0.6	11
89	A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990“2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2012, 380, 2224-2260.	6.3	9,397
90	A community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV/AIDS risk in Kampala, Uganda (the SASA! Study): study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2012, 13, 96.	0.7	74

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91	Do messages of scarcity increase trial recruitment?. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2011, 32, 36-39.	0.8	12
92	Are those who join a trial in response to a scarcity message more likely to drop out?. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2011, 32, 475.	0.8	0
93	Boyfriends and Booty Calls: Sexual Partnership Patterns Among Canadian Aboriginal Young People. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2011, 102, 13-17.	1.1	6
94	Violence against women is strongly associated with suicide attempts: Evidence from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women. Social Science and Medicine, 2011, 73, 79-86.	1.8	437
95	What factors are associated with recent intimate partner violence? findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 109.	1.2	915
96	"I told him not to use condoms": masculinities, femininities and sexual health of Aboriginal Canadian young people. Sociology of Health and Illness, 2010, 32, 827-842.	1.1	38
97	Intimate partner violence during pregnancy: analysis of prevalence data from 19 countries. Reproductive Health Matters, 2010, 18, 158-170.	1.3	364
98	Factors Associated with Pregnancy and STI among Aboriginal Students in British Columbia. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2009, 100, 226-230.	1.1	16
99	Location Restrictions on Smoking: Assessing their Differential Impacts and Consequences in the Workplace. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2009, 100, 46-50.	1.1	23
100	Factors Associated With the Sexual Behavior of Canadian Aboriginal Young People and Their Implications for Health Promotion. American Journal of Public Health, 2009, 99, 855-862.	1.5	34
101	Factors Associated with Condom Use Among Aboriginal People. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2007, 98, 48-54.	1.1	16
102	Smoking Cessation for Pregnant Women. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2004, 95, 278-280.	1.1	5