

Steven James Parrott

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

84
papers

2,750
citations

331642

21
h-index

197805

49
g-index

87
all docs

87
docs citations

87
times ranked

4220
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cost-utility analysis of LEGO based therapy for school children and young people with autism spectrum disorder: results from a randomised controlled trial. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e056347.	1.9	5
2	Effect of a brief motivational interview and text message intervention targeting tobacco smoking, alcohol use and medication adherence to improve tuberculosis treatment outcomes in adult patients with tuberculosis: a multicentre, randomised controlled trial of the ProLife programme in South Africa. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e056496.	1.9	10
3	Evaluating the effectiveness of e-cigarettes compared with usual care for smoking cessation when offered to smokers at homeless centres: protocol for a multi-centre cluster-randomized controlled trial in Great Britain. <i>Addiction</i> , 2022, 117, 2096-2107.	3.3	7
4	The association between the retail price of manufactured cigarettes and bidis on current smoking status in India. <i>Tobacco Induced Diseases</i> , 2022, 20, 1-11.	0.6	0
5	Smokeless tobacco products, supply chain and retailers' practices in England: a multimethods study to inform policy. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 2021, 30, tobaccocontrol-2020-055830.	3.2	4
6	Cost-effectiveness analysis of public health interventions with impacts on health and criminal justice: An applied cross-sectoral analysis of an alcohol misuse intervention. <i>Health Economics (United Kingdom)</i> , 2021, 36, 1075-1090.	0.0	0
7	ADVANCE integrated group intervention to address both substance use and intimate partner abuse perpetration by men in substance use treatment: a feasibility randomised controlled trial. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 980.	2.9	11
8	Efficacy and cost-effectiveness of a community-based smoke-free-home intervention with or without indoor-air-quality feedback in Bangladesh (MCLASS II): a three-arm, cluster-randomised, controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2021, 9, e639-e650.	6.3	7
9	Exploring the uptake and use of electronic cigarettes provided to smokers accessing homeless centres: a four-centre cluster feasibility trial. <i>Public Health Research</i> , 2021, 9, 1-82.	1.3	4
10	Long-Term Cost-Effectiveness of Smoking Cessation Interventions in People With Mental Disorders: A Dynamic Decision Analytical Model. <i>Value in Health</i> , 2021, 24, 1263-1272.	0.3	3
11	Cost-effectiveness of e-cigarettes compared with nicotine replacement therapy in stop smoking services in England (TEC study): a randomized controlled trial. <i>Addiction</i> , 2020, 115, 507-517.	3.3	35
12	A pilot cluster randomised trial of the Medicines and Alcohol Consultation (MAC): an intervention to discuss alcohol use in community pharmacy medicine review services. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2020, 20, 943.	2.2	9
13	Cost-Effectiveness of Different Formats for Delivery of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Depression: A Systematic Review Based Economic Model. <i>Value in Health</i> , 2020, 23, 1662-1670.	0.3	7
14	Cytisine for smoking cessation in patients with tuberculosis: a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2020, 8, e1408-e1417.	6.3	18
15	Yorkshire Enhanced Stop Smoking (YESS) study: a protocol for a randomised controlled trial to evaluate the effect of adding a personalised smoking cessation intervention to a lung cancer screening programme. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 10, e037086.	1.9	31
16	A study protocol to assess the feasibility of conducting an evaluation trial of the ADVANCE integrated intervention to address both substance use and intimate partner abuse perpetration to men in substance use treatment. <i>Pilot and Feasibility Studies</i> , 2020, 6, 62.	1.2	3
17	Cost-effectiveness of a specialist smoking cessation package compared with standard smoking cessation services for people with severe mental illness in England: a trial-based economic evaluation from the SCIMITAR+ study. <i>Addiction</i> , 2020, 115, 2113-2122.	3.3	8
18	A cluster feasibility trial to explore the uptake and use of e-cigarettes versus usual care offered to smokers attending homeless centres in Great Britain. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0240968.	2.5	19

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240968.		0
20	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240968.		0
21	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240968.		0
22	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240968.		0
23	Children Learning About Secondhand Smoke (CLASS II): A Pilot Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2019, 21, 670-677.	2.6	9
24	ImPROving TB outcomes by modifying LIFE-style behaviours through a brief motivational intervention followed by short text messages (ProLife): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2019, 20, 457.	1.6	7
25	A Randomized Trial of E-Cigarettes versus Nicotine-Replacement Therapy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 380, 629-637.	27.0	1,050
26	Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a tailored text-message programme (MiQuit) for smoking cessation in pregnancy: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial (RCT) and meta-analysis. Trials, 2019, 20, 280.	1.6	10
27	Randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation of a task-based weight management group programme. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 365.	2.9	3
28	Smoking cessation for people with severe mental illness (SCIMITAR+): a pragmatic randomised controlled trial. Lancet Psychiatry, 2019, 6, 379-390.	7.4	126
29	Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Primary School Children: A Survey in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2019, 21, 416-423.	2.6	17
30	Cost-effectiveness of strategies to improve delivery of brief interventions for heavy drinking in primary care: results from the ODHIN trial. European Journal of Public Health, 2019, 29, 219-225.	0.3	7
31	Muslim Communities Learning About Second-hand Smoke in Bangladesh (MCLASS II): study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial of a community-based smoke-free homes intervention, with or without Indoor Air Quality feedback. Trials, 2019, 20, 11.	1.6	12
32	A dynamic, modifiable model for estimating cost-effectiveness of smoking cessation interventions in pregnancy: application to an RCT of self-help delivered by text message. Addiction, 2019, 114, 353-365.	3.3	15
33	E-cigarettes compared with nicotine replacement therapy within the UK Stop Smoking Services: the TEC RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2019, 23, 1-82.	2.8	43
34	A bespoke smoking cessation service compared with treatment as usual for people with severe mental ill health: the SCIMITAR+ RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2019, 23, 1-116.	2.8	10
35	The safety, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of cytisine in achieving six-month continuous smoking abstinence in tuberculosis patientsâ€”protocol for a double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized trial. Addiction, 2018, 113, 1716-1726.	3.3	19
36	Cost-effectiveness of personal tailored risk information and taster sessions to increase the uptake of the NHS stop smoking services: the Start2quit randomized controlled trial. Addiction, 2018, 113, 708-718.	3.3	8

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37	Cost-effectiveness of a complex intervention to reduce children's exposure to second-hand smoke in the home. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1252.	2.9	9
38	Communities in charge of alcohol (CICA): a protocol for a stepped-wedge randomised control trial of an alcohol health champions programme. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 522.	2.9	61
39	Cost-Effectiveness of Facilitated Access to a Self-Management Website, Compared to Usual Care, for Patients With Type 2 Diabetes (HeLP-Diabetes): Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2018, 20, e201.	4.3	35
40	Temporarily quadrupling the dose of inhaled steroid to prevent asthma exacerbations: FAST. Health Technology Assessment, 2018, 22, 1-82.	2.8	4
41	A web-based self-management programme for people with type 2 diabetes: the HeLP-Diabetes research programme including RCT. Programme Grants for Applied Research, 2018, 6, 1-242.	1.0	13
42	Assertive Community Treatment For People With Alcohol Dependence: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2017, 52, 234-241.	1.6	15
43	Effectiveness of personalised risk information and taster sessions to increase the uptake of smoking cessation services (Start2quit): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2017, 389, 823-833.	13.7	41
44	Large multi-centre pilot randomized controlled trial testing a low-cost, tailored, self-help smoking cessation text message intervention for pregnant smokers (MiQuit). Addiction, 2017, 112, 1238-1249.	3.3	66
45	Web-based self-management support for people with type 2 diabetes (HeLP-Diabetes): randomised controlled trial in English primary care. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e016009.	1.9	75
46	The acceptability and feasibility of a brief psychosocial intervention to reduce blood-borne virus risk behaviours among people who inject drugs: a randomised control feasibility trial of a psychosocial intervention (the PROTECT study) versus treatment as usual. Harm Reduction Journal, 2017, 14, 14.	3.2	4
47	Smoking Cessation Intervention for Severe Mental Ill Health Trial (SCIMITAR+): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2017, 18, 44.	1.6	15
48	Effectiveness and Cost-effectiveness of Opportunistic Screening and Stepped-care Interventions for Older Alcohol Users in Primary Care. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2017, 52, 655-664.	1.6	15
49	Screening for At-Risk Alcohol Consumption in Primary Care: A Randomized Evaluation of Screening Approaches. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2017, 52, 312-317.	1.6	12
50	An economic evaluation of Alexander Technique lessons or acupuncture sessions for patients with chronic neck pain: A randomized trial (ATLAS). PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0178918.	2.5	13
51	Start2quit: a randomised clinical controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of using personal tailored risk information and taster sessions to increase the uptake of the NHS Stop Smoking Services. Health Technology Assessment, 2017, 21, 1-206.	2.8	11
52	Youth social behaviour and network therapy (Y-SBNT): adaptation of a family and social network intervention for young people who misuse alcohol and drugs – a randomised controlled feasibility trial. Health Technology Assessment, 2017, 21, 1-260.	2.8	8
53	Collaborative care for Screen-Positive Elderly with major depression (CASPER plus): a multicentred randomised controlled trial of clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness. Health Technology Assessment, 2017, 21, 1-252.	2.8	56
54	Preventing blood-borne virus infection in people who inject drugs in the UK: systematic review, stakeholder interviews, psychosocial intervention development and feasibility randomised controlled trial. Health Technology Assessment, 2017, 21, 1-312.	2.8	3

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55	The Novel Psychoactive Substances in the UK Project: empirical and conceptual review work to produce research recommendations. Public Health Research, 2017, 5, 1-138.	1.3	12
56	Effectiveness of a mobile, drop-in stop smoking service in reaching and supporting disadvantaged UK smokers to quit. Tobacco Control, 2016, 25, tobaccocontrol-2014-051760.	3.2	5
57	A qualitative evaluation of a novel intervention using insight into tobacco industry tactics to prevent the uptake of smoking in school-aged children. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 539.	2.9	6
58	Varenicline for smoking cessation and reduction in people with severe mental illnesses: systematic review and meta-analysis. Addiction, 2016, 111, 1554-1567.	3.3	28
59	FourFold Asthma Study (FAST): a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial evaluating the clinical cost-effectiveness of temporarily quadrupling the dose of inhaled steroid to prevent asthma exacerbations. Trials, 2016, 17, 499.	1.6	4
60	Economic burden associated with alcohol dependence in a German primary care sample: a bottom-up study. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 906.	2.9	15
61	Improving GHB withdrawal with baclofen: study protocol for a feasibility study for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2016, 17, 472.	1.6	45
62	Re-starting smoking in the postpartum period after receiving a smoking cessation intervention: a systematic review. Addiction, 2016, 111, 981-990.	3.3	73
63	PROMISE: first-trimester progesterone therapy in women with a history of unexplained recurrent miscarriages “ a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, international multicentre trial and economic evaluation. Health Technology Assessment, 2016, 20, 1-92.	2.8	45
64	Tackling obesity in areas of high social deprivation: clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a task-based weight management group programme “ a randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation. Health Technology Assessment, 2016, 20, 1-150.	2.8	21
65	Development and evaluation of an intervention providing insight into the tobacco industry to prevent smoking uptake: a mixed-methods study. Public Health Research, 2016, 4, 1-180.	1.3	1
66	Systematic critical review of previous economic evaluations of smoking cessation during pregnancy. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e008998-e008998.	1.9	16
67	Muslim communities learning about second-hand smoke: a pilot cluster randomised controlled trial and cost-effectiveness analysis. Npj Primary Care Respiratory Medicine, 2015, 25, 15052.	2.6	9
68	HeLP-Diabetes: randomised controlled trial protocol. BMC Health Services Research, 2015, 15, 578.	2.2	12
69	ADAPTA: A pilot randomised controlled trial of an alcohol-focused intervention versus a healthy living intervention for problem drinkers identified in a general hospital setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 154, 117-124.	3.2	9
70	Bespoke smoking cessation for people with severe mental ill health (SCIMITAR): a pilot randomised controlled trial. Lancet Psychiatry, the, 2015, 2, 395-402.	7.4	68
71	Cost-Effectiveness of Nicotine Patches for Smoking Cessation in Pregnancy: A Placebo Randomized Controlled Trial (SNAP). Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2015, 17, 636-642.	2.6	8
72	Pilot study to evaluate a tailored text message intervention for pregnant smokers (MiQuit): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 29.	1.6	17

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73	A randomised controlled feasibility trial of family and social network intervention for young people who misuse alcohol and drugs: study protocol (Y-SBNT). Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2015, 1, 8.	1.2	3
74	Economic cost of smoking in people with mental disorders in the UK. Tobacco Control, 2015, 24, 462-468.	3.2	21
75	Children Learning About Secondhand Smoke (CLASS II): protocol of a pilot cluster randomised controlled trial: Table A1. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e008749.	1.9	7
76	Smoking Cessation Intervention for severe Mental Ill Health Trial (SCIMITAR): a pilot randomised control trial of the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a bespoke smoking cessation service. Health Technology Assessment, 2015, 19, 1-148.	2.8	28
77	The Effectiveness of Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention in Emergency Departments: A Multicentre Pragmatic Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e99463.	2.5	89
78	Cost-Effectiveness of Computer-Tailored Smoking Cessation Advice in Primary Care: A Randomized Trial (ESCAPE). Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2014, 16, 270-278.	2.6	16
79	Alcohol Screening and Brief Interventions for Offenders in the Probation Setting (SIPS Trial): a Pragmatic Multicentre Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2014, 49, 540-548.	1.6	48
80	The SNAP trial: a randomised placebo-controlled trial of nicotine replacement therapy in pregnancy – clinical effectiveness and safety until 2 years after delivery, with economic evaluation. Health Technology Assessment, 2014, 18, 1-128.	2.8	90
81	Methodological Assessment of Economic Evaluations of Alcohol Treatment: What Is Missing?. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2010, 45, 53-63.	1.6	19
82	Screening and brief interventions for hazardous and harmful alcohol use in probation services: a cluster randomised controlled trial protocol. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 418.	2.9	40
83	Randomised controlled trial of two brief interventions against long-term benzodiazepine use: Cost-effectiveness. Addiction Research and Theory, 2008, 16, 309-317.	1.9	12
84	A cluster feasibility trial to explore the uptake and use of e-cigarettes versus usual care offered to smokers attending homeless centres in Great Britain. Qeios, 0, , .	0.0	0