## Motoki Endo

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Diagnosis-specific Cumulative Incidence of Return-to-work, Resignation, and Death Among Long-term Sick-listed Employees: Findings From the Japan Epidemiology Collaboration on Occupational Health Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 32, 431-437.	2.4	2
2	Depressive and anxiety symptoms among Japanese cancer survivors: Japan cancer survivorship research project. BMC Cancer, 2022, 22, 134.	2.6	7
3	Risk factors for infertility treatment-associated harassment among working women: a Japan-Female Employment and Mental health in assisted reproductive technology (J-FEMA) study. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2022, 95, 1453-1461.	2.3	2
4	Smoking and Long-Term Sick Leave in a Japanese Working Population: Findings of the Japan Epidemiology Collaboration on Occupational Health Study. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2021, 23, 135-142.	2.6	6
5	Predictors of resignation and sick leave after cancer diagnosis among Japanese breast cancer survivors: a cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 138.	2.9	6
6	Analysis of severe psychological stressors in women during fertility treatment: Japan-Female Employment and Mental health in Assisted reproductive technology (J-FEMA) study. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2021, 304, 253-261.	1.7	7
7	How do gynecologists face to social problems among women cancer survivors?. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2021, 47, 1651-1653.	1.3	2
8	Visit-to-visit variability of blood pressure and cardiovascular events among the working-age population in Japan: findings from the Japan Epidemiology Collaboration on Occupational Health Study. Hypertension Research, 2021, 44, 1017-1025.	2.7	4
9	Risk factors for resignation from work after starting infertility treatment among Japanese women: Japan-Female Employment and Mental health in Assisted reproductive technology (J-FEMA) study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2021, 78, 426-432.	2.8	12
10	Predictors of post-cancer diagnosis resignation among Japanese cancer survivors. Journal of Cancer Survivorship, 2020, 14, 106-113.	2.9	8
11	BMI and Medically Certified Longâ€Term Sickness Absence Among Japanese Employees. Obesity, 2020, 28, 437-444.	3.0	10
12	Smoking cessation after long-term sick leave due to cancer in comparison with cardiovascular disease: Japan Epidemiology Collaboration on Occupational Health Study. Industrial Health, 2020, 58, 246-253.	1.0	0
13	Recurrent sick leave and resignation rates among female cancer survivors after return to work: the Japan sickness absence and return to work (J-SAR) study. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 1248.	2.9	4
14	Durations of first and second periods of depression-induced sick leave among Japanese employees: the Japan sickness absence and return to work (J-SAR) study. Industrial Health, 2019, 57, 22-28.	1.0	6
15	A cooperative support model for cancer therapy and employment balance: from focus-group interviews of health and business professionals. Industrial Health, 2019, 57, 40-51.	1.0	2
16	Work Sustainability Among Male Cancer Survivors After Returning to Work. Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 88-93.	2.4	11
17	Employment sustainability after return to work among Japanese stroke survivors. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2018, 91, 717-724.	2.3	6
18	Age-, sex-, and diagnosis-specific incidence rate of medically certified long-term sick leave among private sector employees: The Japan Epidemiology Collaboration on Occupational Health (J-ECOH) study. Journal of Epidemiology. 2017. 27. 590-595.	2.4	22

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19	Returning to work after sick leave due to cancer: a 365-day cohort study of Japanese cancer survivors. Journal of Cancer Survivorship, 2016, 10, 320-329.	2.9	57
20	Sickness absence and return to work among Japanese stroke survivors: a 365-day cohort study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e009682.	1.9	26
21	Recurrence of Sickness Absence Due to Depression after Returning to Work at a Japanese IT Company. Industrial Health, 2013, 51, 165-171.	1.0	19