Jamie Brown

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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66234 64668 9,208 251 42 79 citations h-index g-index papers 304 304 304 9039 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Nicotine, Carcinogen, and Toxin Exposure in Long-Term E-Cigarette and Nicotine Replacement Therapy Users. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2017, 166, 390.	2.0	401
2	Implicit learning as an ability. Cognition, 2010, 116, 321-340.	1.1	389
3	Real-world effectiveness of e-cigarettes when used to aid smoking cessation: a cross-sectional population study. Addiction, 2014, 109, 1531-1540.	1.7	382
4	The association of smoking status with SARSâ€CoVâ€2 infection, hospitalization and mortality from COVIDâ€19: a living rapid evidence review with Bayesian metaâ€analyses (version 7). Addiction, 2021, 116, 1319-1368.	1.7	266
5	Associations Between E-Cigarette Type, Frequency of Use, and Quitting Smoking: Findings From a Longitudinal Online Panel Survey in Great Britain. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2015, 17, 1187-1194.	1.4	244
6	Is the use of electronic cigarettes while smoking associated with smoking cessation attempts, cessation and reduced cigarette consumption? A survey with a 1â€year followâ€up. Addiction, 2015, 110, 1160-1168.	1.7	218
7	Predictive validity of the Motivation To Stop Scale (MTSS): A single-item measure of motivation to stop smoking. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013, 128, 15-19.	1.6	214
8	Prevalence and characteristics of e-cigarette users in Great Britain: Findings from a general population survey of smokers. Addictive Behaviors, 2014, 39, 1120-1125.	1.7	203
9	Association of the COVIDâ€19 lockdown with smoking, drinking and attempts to quit in England: an analysis of 2019–20 data. Addiction, 2021, 116, 1233-1244.	1.7	201
10	Association between electronic cigarette use and changes in quit attempts, success of quit attempts, use of smoking cessation pharmacotherapy, and use of stop smoking services in England: time series analysis of population trends. BMJ, The, 2016, 354, i4645.	3.0	196
11	Personalised digital interventions for reducing hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption in community-dwelling populations. The Cochrane Library, 2017, 2017, CD011479.	1.5	192
12	Cortisol Diurnal Rhythm and Stress Reactivity in Male Adolescents with Early-Onset or Adolescence-Onset Conduct Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 599-606.	0.7	150
13	Behavior Change Techniques in Popular Alcohol Reduction Apps. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2015, 17, e118.	2.1	149
14	†Real-world' effectiveness of smoking cessation treatments: a population study. Addiction, 2014, 109, 491-499.	1.7	143
15	Intact implicit learning in autism spectrum conditions. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2010, 63, 1789-1812.	0.6	142
16	Perceived relative harm of electronic cigarettes over time and impact on subsequent use. A survey with 1-year and 2-year follow-ups. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 157, 106-111.	1.6	131
17	Influences on the Uptake of and Engagement With Health and Well-Being Smartphone Apps: Systematic Review. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2020, 22, e17572.	2.1	126
18	Internet-based intervention for smoking cessation (StopAdvisor) in people with low and high socioeconomic status: a randomised controlled trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine, the, 2014, 2, 997-1006.	5.2	104

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19	Factors associated with drinking behaviour during COVID-19 social distancing and lockdown among adults in the UK. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 219, 108461.	1.6	102
20	Understanding and using time series analyses in addiction research. Addiction, 2019, 114, 1866-1884.	1.7	101
21	Identification of Behavior Change Techniques and Engagement Strategies to Design a Smartphone App to Reduce Alcohol Consumption Using a Formal Consensus Method. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2015, 3, e73.	1.8	100
22	How effective and cost-effective was the national mass media smoking cessation campaign â€~Stoptober'?. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 135, 52-58.	1.6	87
23	Association of prevalence of electronic cigarette use with smoking cessation and cigarette consumption in England: a time–series analysis between 2006 and 2017. Addiction, 2020, 115, 961-974.	1.7	87
24	Summative assessments are more powerful drivers of student learning than resource intensive teaching formats. BMC Medicine, 2013, 11, 61.	2.3	85
25	Associative learning predicts intelligence above and beyond working memory and processing speed. Intelligence, 2009, 37, 374-382.	1.6	84
26	A smartphone app to reduce excessive alcohol consumption: Identifying the effectiveness of intervention components in a factorial randomised control trial. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 4384.	1.6	83
27	Comparison of brief interventions in primary care on smoking and excessive alcohol consumption: a population survey in England. British Journal of General Practice, 2016, 66, e1-e9.	0.7	82
28	A systematic review of studies assessing the association between adherence to smoking cessation medication and treatment success. Addiction, 2014, 109, 35-43.	1.7	78
29	COVID-19, smoking and inequalities: a study of 53 002 adults in the UK. Tobacco Control, 2021, 30, e111-e121.	1.8	78
30	Moderators of realâ€world effectiveness of smoking cessation aids: a population study. Addiction, 2019, 114, 1627-1638.	1.7	74
31	Does the addition of a supportive chatbot promote user engagement with a smoking cessation app? An experimental study. Digital Health, 2019, 5, 205520761988067.	0.9	72
32	Complex systems and individual-level approaches to population health: a false dichotomy?. Lancet Public Health, The, 2017, 2, e396-e397.	4.7	71
33	Associations between socio-economic factors and alcohol consumption: A population survey of adults in England. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0209442.	1.1	71
34	Prospective Cohort Study of the Effectiveness of Smoking Cessation Treatments Used in the "Real World― Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2014, 89, 1360-1367.	1.4	70
35	Factors Influencing Usability of a Smartphone App to Reduce Excessive Alcohol Consumption: Think Aloud and Interview Studies. Frontiers in Public Health, 2017, 5, 39.	1.3	69
36	Positive smoker identity as a barrier to quitting smoking: Findings from a national survey of smokers in England. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013, 133, 740-745.	1.6	66

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37	COVIDâ€19, smoking, vaping and quitting: a representative population survey in England. Addiction, 2021, 116, 1186-1195.	1.7	62
38	Deconstructing the Alcohol Harm Paradox: A Population Based Survey of Adults in England. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0160666.	1.1	58
39	Moderators of changes in smoking, drinking and quitting behaviour associated with the first COVIDâ€₹9 lockdown in England. Addiction, 2022, 117, 772-783.	1.7	56
40	Normative misperceptions about alcohol use in the general population of drinkers: A cross-sectional survey. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 42, 203-206.	1.7	55
41	Behavior Change Techniques Used in Digital Behavior Change Interventions to Reduce Excessive Alcohol Consumption: A Meta-regression. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2018, 52, 530-543.	1.7	52
42	Development of StopAdvisor. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2012, 2, 263-275.	1.2	50
43	Protocol for a national monthly survey of alcohol use in England with 6-month follow-up: â€~The Alcohol Toolkit Study'. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 230.	1.2	49
44	Associations between dual use of e-cigarettes and smoking cessation: A prospective study of smokers in England. Addictive Behaviors, 2020, 103, 106230.	1.7	48
45	Development of SmokeFree Baby: a smoking cessation smartphone app for pregnant smokers. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2016, 6, 533-545.	1.2	47
46	Association of the US Outbreak of Vaping-Associated Lung Injury With Perceived Harm of e-Cigarettes Compared With Cigarettes. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e206981.	2.8	47
47	Modelling continuous abstinence rates over time from clinical trials of pharmacological interventions for smoking cessation. Addiction, 2019, 114, 787-797.	1.7	46
48	Association of initial e-cigarette and other tobacco product use with subsequent cigarette smoking in adolescents: a cross-sectional, matched control study. Tobacco Control, 2021, 30, 212-220.	1.8	45
49	Negative Vaccine Attitudes and Intentions to Vaccinate Against Covid-19 in Relation to Smoking Status: A Population Survey of UK Adults. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2021, 23, 1623-1628.	1.4	45
50	Evaluating the effectiveness of a smartphone app to reduce excessive alcohol consumption: protocol for a factorial randomised control trial. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 536.	1.2	44
51	Test-enhanced learning of clinical reasoning: a crossover randomised trial. Medical Education, 2016, 50, 711-720.	1.1	44
52	The International Cannabis Toolkit (iCannToolkit): a multidisciplinary expert consensus on minimum standards for measuring cannabis use. Addiction, 2022, 117, 1510-1517.	1.7	44
53	Estimating the population impact of e-cigarettes on smoking cessation in England. Addiction, 2016, 111, 1118-1119.	1.7	43
54	Individual-level behavioural smoking cessation interventions tailored for disadvantaged socioeconomic position: a systematic review and meta-regression. Lancet Public Health, The, 2019, 4, e628-e644.	4.7	43

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55	The development of <i>Drink Less</i> : an alcohol reduction smartphone app for excessive drinkers. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2019, 9, 296-307.	1.2	43
56	Comparison of Trends in Self-reported Cigarette Consumption and Sales in England, 2011 to 2018. JAMA Network Open, 2019, 2, e1910161.	2.8	42
57	Technologyâ€mediated justâ€inâ€time adaptive interventions (JITAls) to reduce harmful substance use: a systematic review. Addiction, 2022, 117, 1220-1241.	1.7	42
58	Association between smoking and alcoholâ€related behaviours: a time–series analysis of population trends in England. Addiction, 2017, 112, 1832-1841.	1.7	41
59	How does rate of smoking cessation vary by age, gender and social grade? Findings from a population survey in <scp>E</scp> ngland. Addiction, 2013, 108, 1680-1685.	1.7	38
60	Characterising the patterns of and factors associated with increased alcohol consumption since <scp>COVID</scp> â€19 in a <scp>UK</scp> sample. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2021, 40, 890-899.	1.1	38
61	Study protocol of the German Study on Tobacco Use (DEBRA): a national household survey of smoking behaviour and cessation. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 378.	1.2	37
62	Does non-smoker identity following quitting predict long-term abstinence? Evidence from a population survey in England. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 45, 99-103.	1.7	36
63	Associations between vaping and Covid-19: Cross-sectional findings from the HEBECO study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 221, 108590.	1.6	35
64	Reported Theory Use by Digital Interventions for Hazardous and Harmful Alcohol Consumption, and Association With Effectiveness: Meta-Regression. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2018, 20, e69.	2.1	35
65	Electronic cigarettes: fact and faction. British Journal of General Practice, 2014, 64, 442-443.	0.7	34
66	Eâ€eigarette use in England 2014–17 as a function of socioâ€economic profile. Addiction, 2019, 114, 294-303.	1.7	34
67	Moving Knowledge Acquisition From the Lecture Hall to the Student Home: A Prospective Intervention Study. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2015, 17, e223.	2.1	34
68	Heated tobacco products for smoking cessation and reducing smoking prevalence. The Cochrane Library, 2022, 2022, CD013790.	1.5	34
69	The Methodological Quality and Effectiveness of Technology-Based Smoking Cessation Interventions for Disadvantaged Groups: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2018, 20, 276-285.	1.4	33
70	A pilot study of StopAdvisor: A theory-based interactive internet-based smoking cessation intervention aimed across the social spectrum. Addictive Behaviors, 2012, 37, 1365-1370.	1.7	32
71	The Most "Successful" Method for Failing to Quit Smoking Is Unassisted Cessation. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2013, 15, 748-749.	1.4	32
72	Construct and Predictive Validity of Three Measures of Intention to Quit Smoking: Findings From the International Tobacco Control (ITC) Netherlands Survey. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2018, 20, 1101-1108.	1.4	32

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73	Seeking Health Information and Support Online: Does It Differ as a Function of Engagement in Risky Health Behaviors? Evidence From the Health Information National Trends Survey. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2014, 16, e253.	2.1	32
74	How can we improve teaching of ECG interpretation skills? Findings from a prospective randomised trial. Journal of Electrocardiology, 2016, 49, 7-12.	0.4	31
75	Sexual orientation identity and tobacco and hazardous alcohol use: findings from a cross-sectional English population survey. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e015058.	0.8	30
76	Associations between tobacco control mass media campaign expenditure and smoking prevalence and quitting in England: a time series analysis. Tobacco Control, 2018, 27, 455-462.	1.8	30
77	Predictors of Engagement, Response to Follow Up, and Extent of Alcohol Reduction in Users of a Smartphone App (Drink Less): Secondary Analysis of a Factorial Randomized Controlled Trial. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2018, 6, e11175.	1.8	30
78	Beliefs about the harms of longâ€term use of nicotine replacement therapy: perceptions of smokers in <scp>E</scp> ngland. Addiction, 2012, 107, 2037-2042.	1.7	29
79	Light smokers are less likely to receive advice to quit from their GP than moderate-to-heavy smokers: A comparison of national survey data from the Netherlands and England. European Journal of General Practice, 2013, 19, 99-105.	0.9	28
80	Relative effectiveness of a full versus reduced version of the â€~Smoke Free' mobile application for smoking cessation: an exploratory randomised controlled trial. F1000Research, 2018, 7, 1524.	0.8	28
81	Healthier central England or North–South divide? Analysis of national survey data on smoking and high-risk drinking. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e014210.	0.8	27
82	Prevalence and Characteristics of Smokers Interested in Internet-Based Smoking Cessation Interventions: Cross-sectional Findings From a National Household Survey. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2013, 15, e50.	2.1	27
83	Pilot randomized controlled trial of an internet-based smoking cessation intervention for pregnant smokers (â€~MumsQuit'). Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 140, 130-136.	1.6	26
84	Randomized factorial experiment of components of the SmokeFree Baby smartphone application to aid smoking cessation in pregnancy. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2019, 9, 583-593.	1.2	26
85	Trends in use of e-cigarette device types and heated tobacco products from 2016 to 2020 in England. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 13203.	1.6	26
86	Cigarette craving and withdrawal symptoms during temporary abstinence and the effect of nicotine gum. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 229, 209-218.	1.5	25
87	Comparison of the characteristics of long-term users of electronic cigarettes versus nicotine replacement therapy: A cross-sectional survey of English ex-smokers and current smokers. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 153, 300-305.	1.6	25
88	Has growth in electronic cigarette use by smokers been responsible for the decline in use of licensed nicotine products? Findings from repeated cross-sectional surveys. Thorax, 2015, 70, 974-978.	2.7	24
89	Impact on smoking of England's 2012 partial tobacco point of sale display ban: a repeated cross-sectional national study. Tobacco Control, 2017, 26, 141-148.	1.8	24
90	Lessons learned from unsuccessful use of personal carbon monoxide monitors to remotely assess abstinence in a pragmatic trial of a smartphone stop smoking app $\hat{a} \in A$ secondary analysis. Addictive Behaviors Reports, 2019, 9, 100122.	1.0	24

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91	How are the English Stop Smoking Services responding to growth in use of electronic cigarettes?. Patient Education and Counseling, 2014, 94, 276-281.	1.0	23
92	External validation of the Motivation To Stop Scale (MTSS): findings from the International Tobacco Control (ITC) Netherlands Survey. European Journal of Public Health, 2017, 27, ckw105.	0.1	23
93	Evaluating the causal impact of individual alcohol licensing decisions on local health and crime using natural experiments with synthetic controls. Addiction, 2020, 115, 2021-2031.	1.7	23
94	Effectiveness of varenicline versus nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation with minimal professional support: evidence from an English population study. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 37-42.	1.5	22
95	Temporal patterns of alcohol consumption and attempts to reduce alcohol intake in England. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 917.	1.2	22
96	Is prevalence of e-cigarette and nicotine replacement therapy use among smokers associated with average cigarette consumption in England? A time-series analysis. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e016046.	0.8	22
97	How can we teach medical students to choose wisely? A randomised controlled cross-over study of video- versus text-based case scenarios. BMC Medicine, 2018, 16, 107.	2.3	22
98	Changes in smoker characteristics in England between 2008 and 2017. Addiction, 2020, 115, 748-756.	1.7	22
99	Evaluating the effectiveness of the smartphone app, Drink Less, compared with the NHS alcohol advice webpage, for the reduction of alcohol consumption among hazardous and harmful adult drinkers in the UK at 6â€month followâ€up: protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Addiction, 2021, 116, 412-425.	1.7	22
100	The needs and preferences of pregnant smokers regarding tailored Internet-based smoking cessation interventions: a qualitative interview study. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 1070.	1.2	21
101	Structured Smoking Cessation Training for Medical Students: A Prospective Study. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2016, 18, 2209-2215.	1.4	21
102	Smokers' strategies across social grades to minimise the cost of smoking in a period with annual tax increases: evidence from a national survey in England. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e026320.	0.8	21
103	Protocol for expansion of an existing national monthly survey of smoking behaviour and alcohol use in England to Scotland and Wales: The Smoking and Alcohol Toolkit Study. Wellcome Open Research, 2021, 6, 67.	0.9	21
104	Predictors of and reasons for attempts to reduce alcohol intake: A population survey of adults in England. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0173458.	1.1	20
105	Perceived addiction to smoking and associations with motivation to stop, quit attempts and quitting success: A prospective study of English smokers. Addictive Behaviors, 2019, 90, 306-311.	1.7	20
106	Populationâ€level predictors of changes in success rates of smoking quit attempts in England: a time series analysis. Addiction, 2020, 115, 315-325.	1.7	20
107	Association between changes in harm perceptions and e-cigarette use among current tobacco smokers in England: a time series analysis. BMC Medicine, 2020, 18, 98.	2.3	20
108	Relative effectiveness of a full versus reduced version of the â€~Smoke Free' mobile application for smoking cessation: a randomised controlled trial. F1000Research, 2018, 7, 1524.	0.8	20

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109	Perceptions of Factors Influencing Engagement With Health and Well-being Apps in the United Kingdom: Qualitative Interview Study. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2021, 9, e29098.	1.8	20
110	Beliefs and attitudes about addressing alcohol consumption in health care: a population survey in England. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 391.	1.2	19
111	Understanding the Association Between Spontaneous Quit Attempts and Improved Smoking Cessation Success Rates: A Population Survey in England With 6-Month Follow-up. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 1460-1467.	1.4	19
112	Psychosocial Interventions to Improve Psychological, Social and Physical Wellbeing in Family Members Affected by an Adult Relative's Substance Use: A Systematic Search and Review of the Evidence. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 1793.	1.2	18
113	Relationship of smoking with current and future social isolation and loneliness: 12-year follow-up of older adults in England. Lancet Regional Health - Europe, The, 2022, 14, 100302.	3.0	18
114	Association of amount and duration of NRT use in smokers with cigarette consumption and motivation to stop smoking: A national survey of smokers in England. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 40, 33-38.	1.7	17
115	Pragmatic randomised trial of a smartphone app (NRT2Quit) to improve effectiveness of nicotine replacement therapy in a quit attempt by improving medication adherence: results of a prematurely terminated study. Trials, 2019, 20, 547.	0.7	17
116	Independent Associations Between Different Measures of Socioeconomic Position and Smoking Status: A Cross-Sectional Study of Adults in England. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2021, 23, 107-114.	1.4	17
117	Tobacco-free Nicotine Pouch Use in Great Britain: A Representative Population Survey 2020–2021. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2022, 24, 1509-1512.	1.4	17
118	Are smokers who are regularly exposed to e-cigarette use by others more or less motivated to stop or to make a quit attempt? A cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. BMC Medicine, 2018, 16, 206.	2.3	16
119	German Public Support for Tobacco Control Policy Measures: Results from the German Study on Tobacco Use (DEBRA), a Representative National Survey. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 696.	1.2	16
120	Mental health and smoking cessation—a population survey in England. BMC Medicine, 2020, 18, 161.	2.3	16
121	Influences on the Uptake of Health and Well-being Apps and Curated App Portals: Think-Aloud and Interview Study. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2021, 9, e27173.	1.8	16
122	Prospective cohort study of the effectiveness of varenicline versus nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation in the $\hat{a} \in \text{cereal}$ world $\hat{a} \in \text{cereal}$ by Public Health, 2014, 14, 1163.	1.2	15
123	Smoking prevalence in England is below 20% for the first time in 80 years. BMJ, The, 2014, 348, g1378-g1378.	3.0	15
124	Short-term effects of announcing revised lower risk national drinking guidelines on related awareness and knowledge: a trend analysis of monthly survey data in England. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e013804.	0.8	15
125	Exposure to revised drinking guidelines and â€~COM-B' determinants of behaviour change: descriptive analysis of a monthly cross-sectional survey in England. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 251.	1.2	15
126	Roll-your-own cigarette use and smoking cessation behaviour: a cross-sectional population study in England. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e025370.	0.8	15

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127	Vaping for weight control: A cross-sectional population study in England. Addictive Behaviors, 2019, 95, 211-219.	1.7	15
128	Assessing the association between the use of NRT for smoking reduction and attempts to quit smoking using propensity score matching. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2012, 126, 354-361.	1.6	14
129	Are recent attempts to quit smoking associated with reduced drinking in England? A cross-sectional population survey. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 535.	1.2	14
130	Finding smoking hotâ€spots: a crossâ€sectional survey of smoking patterns by housing tenure in England. Addiction, 2019, 114, 889-895.	1.7	14
131	Socioeconomic inequalities in the delivery of brief interventions for smoking and excessive drinking: findings from a cross-sectional household survey in England. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e023448.	0.8	14
132	Prevalence and correlates of long-term e-cigarette and nicotine replacement therapy use: a prospective study in England. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e029252.	0.8	14
133	Dependence on nicotine in US high school students in the context of changing patterns of tobacco product use. Addiction, 2021, 116, 1859-1870.	1.7	14
134	Updating the evidence on the effectiveness of the alcohol reduction app, Drink Less: using Bayes factors to analyse trial datasets supplemented with extended recruitment. F1000Research, 2019, 8, 114.	0.8	14
135	Epidemic of youth nicotine addiction? What does the National Youth Tobacco Survey 2017-2019 reveal about high school e-cigarette use in the USA?. Qeios, 0, , .	0.0	14
136	Does consistent motivation to stop smoking improve the explanation of recent quit attempts beyond current motivation? A cross-sectional study. Addictive Behaviors, 2018, 81, 12-16.	1.7	13
137	Combined health risks of cigarette smoking and low levels of physical activity: a prospective cohort study in England with 12-year follow-up. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e032852.	0.8	13
138	England SimSmoke: the impact of nicotine vaping on smoking prevalence and smokingâ€attributable deaths in England. Addiction, 2021, 116, 1196-1211.	1.7	13
139	Understanding Uptake of Digital Health Products: Methodology Tutorial for a Discrete Choice Experiment Using the Bayesian Efficient Design. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2021, 23, e32365.	2.1	13
140	Perceived risk factors for severe Covid-19 symptoms and their association with health behaviours: Findings from the HEBECO study. Acta Psychologica, 2022, 222, 103458.	0.7	13
141	Association of quarterly prevalence of eâ€eigarette use with ever regular smoking among young adults in England: a time–series analysis between 2007 and 2018. Addiction, 2022, 117, 2283-2293.	1.7	13
142	Expenditure on smoking and alternative nicotine delivery products: a population survey in England. Addiction, 2019, 114, 2026-2036.	1.7	12
143	Alcohol consumption and associations with sociodemographic and health-related characteristics in Germany: A population survey. Addictive Behaviors, 2022, 125, 107159.	1.7	12
144	Was the Expansion of the Marketing License for Nicotine Replacement Therapy in the United Kingdom to Include Smoking Reduction Associated With Changes in Use and Incidence of Quit Attempts?. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2013, 15, 1777-1781.	1.4	11

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145	How Do Prompts for Attempts to Quit Smoking Relate to Method of Quitting and Quit Success?. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2014, 47, 358-368.	1.7	11
146	Attempts to reduce alcohol intake and treatment needs among people with probable alcohol dependence in England: a general population survey. Addiction, 2018, 113, 1430-1438.	1.7	11
147	Motivation to reduce alcohol consumption and subsequent attempts at reduction and changes in consumption in increasing and higherâ€risk drinkers in England: a prospective population survey. Addiction, 2018, 113, 817-827.	1.7	11
148	Trends in and factors associated with the adoption of digital aids for smoking cessation and alcohol reduction: A population survey in England. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 205, 107653.	1.6	11
149	Is the use of e-cigarettes for smoking cessation associated with alcohol consumption? A population-level survey of successful quitters in England. Addictive Behaviors, 2020, 101, 106138.	1.7	11
150	Trends in Attempts to Quit Smoking in England Since 2007: A Time Series Analysis of a Range of Population-Level Influences. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 1476-1483.	1.4	11
151	Is dual use of nicotine products and cigarettes associated with smoking reduction and cessation behaviours? A prospective study in England. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e036055.	0.8	11
152	Harm Perceptions of E-cigarettes Among Smokers With and Without Mental Health Conditions in England: A Cross-Sectional Population Survey. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2021, 23, 511-517.	1.4	11
153	Smoking, Nicotine, and COVID-19: Triangulation of Methods and Preregistration Are Required for Robust Causal Inference. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2023, 25, 356-359.	1.4	11
154	Unpacking the Gateway Hypothesis of E-Cigarette Use: The Need for Triangulation of Individual- and Population-Level Data. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2022, 24, 1315-1318.	1.4	11
155	"At least someone thinks l'm doing well†a real-world evaluation of the quit-smoking app StopCoach for lower socio-economic status smokers. Addiction Science & Elinical Practice, 2021, 16, 48.	1.2	10
156	Prevalence of NRT Use and Associated Nicotine Intake in Smokers, Recent Ex-Smokers and Longer-Term Ex-Smokers. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113045.	1.1	10
157	Influence of the SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak on the Uptake of a Popular Smoking Cessation App in UK Smokers: Interrupted Time Series Analysis. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2020, 8, e19494.	1.8	10
158	User characteristics of a smartphone app to reduce alcohol consumption. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2017, 7, 845-853.	1.2	9
159	â€~S'-shaped curve: modelling trends in smoking prevalence, uptake and cessation in Great Britain from 1973 to 2016. Thorax, 2019, 74, 875-881.	2.7	9
160	Association between income and education with quit attempts, use of cessation aids, and short-term success in tobacco smokers: A social gradient analysis from a population-based cross-sectional household survey in Germany (DEBRA study). Addictive Behaviors, 2020, 111, 106553.	1.7	9
161	Smoking and COVID-19: Rapid evidence review for the Royal College of Physicians, London (UK). Qeios, 0, , .	0.0	9
162	An Online Documentary Film to Motivate Quit Attempts Among Smokers in the General Population (4Weeks2Freedom): A Randomized Controlled Trial. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2016, 18, 1093-1100.	1.4	8

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163	E-Cigarettes and Toxin Exposure. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2017, 167, 525.	2.0	8
164	Perceived non-smoking norms and motivation to stop smoking, quit attempts, and cessation: a cross-sectional study in England. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 10487.	1.6	8
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