

Hermann Burr

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

116
papers

7,074
citations

57758

44
h-index

60623

81
g-index

119
all docs

119
docs citations

119
times ranked

5988
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Appreciation and job control predict depressive symptoms: results from the Study on Mental Health at Work. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2022, 95, 377-387.	2.3	5
2	Physical and psychosocial working conditions as predictors of 5-year changes in work ability among 2078 employees in Germany. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2022, 95, 153-168.	2.3	5
3	Precarious Work as Risk Factor for 5-Year Increase in Depressive Symptoms. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 3175.	2.6	7
4	Association of alcohol use with years lived without major chronic diseases: A multicohort study from the IPD-Work consortium and UK Biobank. <i>Lancet Regional Health - Europe, The</i> , 2022, 19, 100417.	5.6	4
5	Workplace Bullying and Long-Term Sickness Absence—A Five-Year Follow-Up Study of 2476 Employees Aged 31 to 60 Years in Germany. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 7193.	2.6	4
6	Working conditions as risk factors for early exit from work—in a cohort of 2351 employees in Germany. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2021, 94, 117-138.	2.3	16
7	Prospective Associations Between Fixed-Term Contract Positions and Mental Illness Rates in Denmark’s General Workforce: Protocol for a Cohort Study. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2021, 10, e24392.	1.0	2
8	Work-related violence and depressive disorder among 955,573 employees followed for 6.99 million person-years. The Danish Work Life Course Cohort study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2021, 288, 136-144.	4.1	13
9	Monitoring trends in psychosocial and physical working conditions: Challenges and suggestions for the 21st century. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2021, 47, 329-333.	3.4	2
10	The Demand–Control Model as a Predictor of Depressive Symptoms—Interaction and Differential Subscale Effects: Prospective Analyses of 2212 German Employees. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 8328.	2.6	1
11	Long working hours and risk of 50 health conditions and mortality outcomes: a multicohort study in four European countries. <i>Lancet Regional Health - Europe, The</i> , 2021, 11, 100212.	5.6	21
12	Antecedents of Workplace Bullying among Employees in Germany: Five-Year Lagged Effects of Job Demands and Job Resources. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 10805.	2.6	10
13	Psychosocial working conditions and depressive disorder: disentangling effects of job control from socioeconomic status using a life-course approach. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 55, 217-228.	3.1	15
14	Workplace bullying and depressive symptoms among employees in Germany: prospective associations regarding severity and the role of the perpetrator. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2020, 93, 433-443.	2.3	9
15	Cumulated and most recent job control and risk of disability pension in the Danish Work Life Course Cohort (DaWCo). <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2020, 30, 1212-1218.	0.3	1
16	Job Strain as a Risk Factor for Peripheral Artery Disease: A Multi-Cohort Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020, 9, e013538.	3.7	13
17	Validation of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire Version III and Establishment of Benchmarks for Psychosocial Risk Management in Sweden. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 3179.	2.6	53
18	Association of Healthy Lifestyle With Years Lived Without Major Chronic Diseases. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2020, 180, 760.	5.1	140

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19	The Third Version of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire. <i>Safety and Health at Work</i> , 2019, 10, 482-503.	0.6	203
20	Does leadership support buffer the effect of workplace bullying on the risk of disability pensioning? An analysis of register-based outcomes using pooled survey data from 24,538 employees. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2019, 92, 941-948.	2.3	14
21	Workplace bullying among employees in Germany: prevalence estimates and the role of the perpetrator. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2019, 92, 237-247.	2.3	26
22	12-month trajectories of depressive symptoms among nurses—Contribution of personality, job characteristics, coping, and burnout. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2018, 234, 67-73.	4.1	28
23	Work-Related Determinants of Burnout in a Nationally Representative Sample of German Employees. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, 584-588.	1.7	8
24	Long working hours and stroke among employees in the general workforce of Denmark. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 46, 368-374.	2.3	23
25	Priority, methodological and conceptual issues regarding epidemiological research of occupational psychosocial risk factors for poor mental health and coronary heart disease. <i>Sociologia Del Lavoro</i> , 2018, , 159-181.	0.1	4
26	Long working hours and depressive symptoms: systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies and unpublished individual participant data. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2018, 44, 239-250.	3.4	135
27	The association of health and voluntary early retirement pension and the modifying effect of quality of supervision: Results from a Danish register-based follow-up study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 45, 468-475.	2.3	5
28	Effort—Reward Imbalance at Work and Incident Coronary Heart Disease. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 28, 619-626.	2.7	224
29	Is questionnaire-based sitting time inaccurate and can it be improved? A cross-sectional investigation using accelerometer-based sitting time. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e013251.	1.9	37
30	Physical working conditions as covered in European monitoring questionnaires. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 544.	2.9	12
31	Long working hours as a risk factor for atrial fibrillation: a multi-cohort study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017, 38, 2621-2628.	2.2	76
32	Does age modify the association between physical work demands and deterioration of self-rated general health?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2017, 43, 241-249.	3.4	23
33	Does age modify the association between psychosocial factors at work and deterioration of self-rated health?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2017, 43, 465-474.	3.4	10
34	Does employee participation in workplace health promotion depend on the working environment? A cross-sectional study of Danish workers. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2016, 6, e010516.	1.9	40
35	Effort-reward imbalance at work and the risk of antidepressant treatment in the Danish workforce. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2016, 196, 248-251.	4.1	10
36	Long working hours and cancer risk: a multi-cohort study. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2016, 114, 813-818.	6.4	17

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37	Job insecurity and risk of diabetes: a meta-analysis of individual participant data. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2016, 188, E447-E455.	2.0	47
38	Unwanted sexual attention at work and long-term sickness absence: a follow-up register-based study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 678.	2.9	25
39	Methodological and conceptual issues regarding occupational psychosocial coronary heart disease epidemiology. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2016, 42, 251-5.	3.4	28
40	Medically unexplained symptoms and the risk of loss of labor market participation - a prospective study in the Danish population. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 844.	2.9	17
41	Job Strain and the Risk of Stroke. <i>Stroke</i> , 2015, 46, 557-559.	2.0	97
42	Does workplace health promotion in Denmark reach relevant target groups?. <i>Health Promotion International</i> , 2015, 30, 318-327.	1.8	16
43	Sedentary workâ€™ Associations between five-year changes in occupational sitting time and body mass index. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2015, 73, 1-5.	3.4	24
44	Long working hours and alcohol use: systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies and unpublished individual participant data. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2015, 350, g7772-g7772.	6.0	152
45	Long working hours, socioeconomic status, and the risk of incident type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis of published and unpublished data from 222â€™120 individuals. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the</i> , 2015, 3, 27-34.	11.4	197
46	Employment status, working conditions and depressive symptoms among German employees born in 1959 and 1965. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2015, 88, 731-741.	2.3	13
47	Association of perceived job insecurity with ischemic heart disease and antihypertensive medication in the Danish Work Environment Cohort Study 1990â€™2010. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2015, 88, 1087-1097.	2.3	6
48	Update on Work-Related Psychosocial Factors and the Development of Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Cardiology in Review</i> , 2015, 23, 94-98.	1.4	28
49	Long working hours and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis of published and unpublished data for 603â€™838 individuals. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2015, 386, 1739-1746.	13.7	529
50	Dimensional comparability of psychosocial working conditions as covered in European monitoring questionnaires. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2014, 14, 1251.	2.9	9
51	Do psychosocial work conditions predict risk of disability pensioning? An analysis of register-based outcomes using pooled data on 40,554 observations. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2014, 42, 377-384.	2.3	23
52	Job strain and COPD exacerbations: an individual-participant meta-analysis. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2014, 44, 247-251.	6.7	11
53	Does affective organizational commitment and experience of meaning at work predict risk of disability pensioning? An analysis of registerâ€™based outcomes using pooled data on 40,554 observations in four occupational groups. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2014, 57, 709-717.	2.1	5
54	Does Affective Organizational Commitment and Experience of Meaning at Work Predict Long-Term Sickness Absence? An Analysis of Register-Based Outcomes Using Pooled Data on 61,302 Observations in Four Occupational Groups. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2014, 56, 129-135.	1.7	19

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55	Do psychosocial job demands and job resources predict long-term sickness absence? An analysis of register-based outcomes using pooled data on 39,408 individuals in four occupational groups. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2014, 87, 909-917.	2.3	48
56	Does good leadership buffer effects of high emotional demands at work on risk of antidepressant treatment? A prospective study from two Nordic countries. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 49, 1209-1218.	3.1	25
57	COPSOQ International Network: Co-operation for research and assessment of psychosocial factors at work. <i>Public Health Forum</i> , 2014, 22, 18-19.	0.2	21
58	Correlation between relative rates of hospital treatment or death due to ischaemic heart disease (IHD) and of IHD-related medication among socio-occupational and economic activities groups in Denmark, 1996-2005. <i>International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health</i> , 2014, 27, 536-46.	1.3	4
59	Job Strain as a Risk Factor for Type 2 Diabetes: A Pooled Analysis of 124,808 Men and Women. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2014, 37, 2268-2275.	8.6	185
60	Job Strain and the Risk of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases: Individual-Participant Meta-Analysis of 95,000 Men and Women. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88711.	2.5	17
61	Exposure to disturbing noise and risk of long-term sickness absence among office workers: a prospective analysis of register-based outcomes. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2013, 86, 729-734.	2.3	15
62	A one-item workability measure mediates work demands, individual resources and health in the prediction of sickness absence. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2013, 86, 755-766.	2.3	24
63	Antidepressant use and associations with psychosocial work characteristics. A comparative study of Swedish and Danish gainfully employed. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2013, 149, 38-45.	4.1	13
64	The influence of age on the distribution of self-rated health, burnout and their associations with psychosocial work conditions. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> , 2013, 74, 213-220.	2.6	54
65	Perceived job insecurity as a risk factor for incident coronary heart disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>BMJ</i> , The, 2013, 347, f4746-f4746.	6.0	181
66	Sleep disturbances and fatigue: independent predictors of sickness absence? A prospective study among 6538 employees. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2013, 23, 123-128.	0.3	32
67	Adverse psychosocial working conditions and risk of severe depressive symptoms. Do effects differ by occupational grade?. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2013, 23, 415-420.	0.3	70
68	Effort-Reward Imbalance at Work and Risk of Long-Term Sickness Absence in the Danish Workforce. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2013, 55, 454-459.	1.7	12
69	Study protocol for examining job strain as a risk factor for severe unipolar depression in an individual participant meta-analysis of 14 European cohorts. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2013, 2, 233.	1.6	3
70	Changes in Psychosocial Work Conditions in Taiwanese Employees by Gender and Age from 2001 to 2010. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2013, 55, 323-332.	2.1	17
71	Job Strain as a Risk Factor for Leisure-Time Physical Inactivity: An Individual-Participant Meta-Analysis of Up to 170,000 Men and Women: The IPD-Work Consortium. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 176, 1078-1089.	3.4	198
72	Job strain as a risk factor for coronary heart disease: a collaborative meta-analysis of individual participant data. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2012, 380, 1491-1497.	13.7	786

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73	Job Strain and Tobacco Smoking: An Individual-Participant Data Meta-Analysis of 166 130 Adults in 15 European Studies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e35463.	2.5	102
74	PAID CARE WORK AND DEPRESSION: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF ANTIDEPRESSANT TREATMENT IN FEMALE ELDERCARE WORKERS BEFORE AND AFTER ENTERING THEIR PROFESSION. <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 2012, 29, 605-613.	4.1	15
75	Occupational physical activity and mortality among Danish workers. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2012, 85, 305-310.	2.3	62
76	A prospective cohort study on musculoskeletal risk factors for long-term sickness absence among healthcare workers in eldercare. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2012, 85, 615-622.	2.3	104
77	Job Strain and Alcohol Intake: A Collaborative Meta-Analysis of Individual-Participant Data from 140 000 Men and Women. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40101.	2.5	93
78	Threshold of Musculoskeletal Pain Intensity for Increased Risk of Long-Term Sickness Absence among Female Healthcare Workers in Eldercare. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41287.	2.5	83
79	Transitions between sickness absence, work, unemployment, and disability in Denmark 2004â€”2008. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2012, 38, 516-526.	3.4	82
80	Surveillance of maritime deaths on board Danish merchant ships, 1986-2009. <i>International Maritime Health</i> , 2012, 63, 7-16.	0.7	11
81	Do positive psychosocial work factors protect against 2-year incidence of long-term sickness absence among employees with and those without depressive symptoms? A prospective study. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> , 2011, 70, 3-9.	2.6	26
82	Physical Work Demands and Physical Fitness in Low Social Classesâ€”30-Year Ischemic Heart Disease and All-Cause Mortality in The Copenhagen Male Study. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 53, 1221-1227.	1.7	14
83	A prospective cohort study on severe pain as a risk factor for long-term sickness absence in blue- and white-collar workers. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 68, 590-592.	2.8	113
84	Work environment as predictor of long-term sickness absence: Linkage of self-reported DWECs data with the DREAM register. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2011, 39, 147-152.	2.3	47
85	Work-related Violence and Incident Use of Psychotropics. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 174, 1354-1362.	3.4	34
86	Sickness absence associated with shared and open-plan offices â€” a national cross sectional questionnaire survey. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2011, 37, 376-382.	3.4	78
87	Do dimensions from the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire predict vitality and mental health over and above the job strain and effortâ€”reward imbalance models?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 38, 59-68.	2.3	62
88	Psychosocial work environment and its association with socioeconomic status. A comparison of Spain and Denmark. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 38, 137-148.	2.3	38
89	Long work hours and physical fitness: 30-year risk of ischaemic heart disease and all-cause mortality among middle-aged Caucasian men. <i>Heart</i> , 2010, 96, 1638-1644.	2.9	41
90	Prognostic factors for long-term sickness absence among employees with neckâ€”shoulder and low-back pain. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2010, 36, 34-41.	3.4	97

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91	Physical demands at work, physical fitness, and 30-year ischaemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in the Copenhagen Male Study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2010, 36, 357-365.	3.4	132
92	Fitness, work, and leisure-time physical activity and ischaemic heart disease and all-cause mortality among men with pre-existing cardiovascular disease. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2010, 36, 366-372.	3.4	20
93	Person-related work and incident use of antidepressants: relations and mediating factors from the Danish work environment cohort study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2010, 36, 435-444.	3.4	49
94	Psychosocial working conditions and depressive symptoms among Swedish employees. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2009, 82, 951-960.	2.3	69
95	Infertility among women working in horticulture. A follow-up study in the Danish Occupational Hospitalization Register. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2009, 91, 1385-1387.	1.0	5
96	Effort-reward imbalance at work and risk of sleep disturbances. Cross-sectional and prospective results from the Danish Work Environment Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> , 2009, 66, 75-83.	2.6	54
97	Distribution of Effort-Reward Imbalance in Denmark and Its Prospective Association With a Decline in Self-Rated Health. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2009, 51, 870-878.	1.7	24
98	The interplay between physical activity at work and during leisure time - risk of ischemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in middle-aged Caucasian men. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2009, 35, 466-474.	3.4	86
99	Psychosocial working conditions and the risk of depression and anxiety disorders in the Danish workforce. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2008, 8, 280.	2.9	108
100	Severe depressive symptoms as predictor of disability pension: a 10-year follow-up study in Denmark. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2008, 18, 232-234.	0.3	72
101	Depressive symptoms and the risk of long-term sickness absence. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 41, 875-880.	3.1	141
102	Rugulies et al. Respond to "Tapping the Tip of the Iceberg". <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 163, 891-892.	3.4	1
103	Psychosocial Work Environment and Incidence of Severe Depressive Symptoms: Prospective Findings from a 5-Year Follow-up of the Danish Work Environment Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 163, 877-887.	3.4	236
104	Work related violence and threats and the risk of depression and stress disorders. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2006, 60, 771-775.	3.7	94
105	Psychosocial Work Environment Exposures as Risk Factors for Long-Term Sickness Absence Among Danish Employees: Results From DW ECS/DREAM. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2005, 47, 1141-1147.	1.7	140
106	A 5-year follow-up study of aggression at work and psychological health. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2005, 12, 256-265.	1.7	59
107	Work environment and smoking cessation over a five-year period. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2004, 32, 164-171.	2.3	38
108	Semen quality and sedentary work position. <i>Journal of Developmental and Physical Disabilities</i> , 2004, 27, 5-11.	3.6	47

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109	Occupational Factors and 5-Year Weight Change Among Men in a Danish National Cohort.. Health Psychology, 2004, 23, 283-288.	1.6	67
110	The effect of work environment and heavy smoking on the social inequalities in smoking cessation. Public Health, 2003, 117, 383-388.	2.9	21
111	Trends in the Danish work environment in 1990-2000 and their associations with labor-force changes. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2003, 29, 270-279.	3.4	147
112	Risk factors for neck-shoulder and wrist-hand symptoms in a 5-year follow-up study of 3,990 employees in Denmark. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2002, 75, 243-251.	2.3	80
113	Work environment and changes in self-rated health: a five year follow-up study. Stress and Health, 2000, 16, 37-47.	0.5	82
114	Presentation of a Work Process Classification and Comparison of Work Process Data with Job and Industry Data. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 1995, 10, 341-344.	0.4	1
115	Development and Application of a Work-process Classification. International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health, 1995, 1, 269-277.	1.2	0
116	Study protocol for examining job strain as a risk factor for severe unipolar depression in an individual participant meta-analysis of 14 European cohorts. F1000Research, 0, 2, 233.	1.6	1