## Soazig Clifton

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4392852/publications.pdf

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59	3,481	24 h-index	55
papers	citations		g-index
62	62	62	3843
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Initial Impacts of COVID-19 on Sex Life and Relationship Quality in Steady Relationships in Britain: Findings from a Large, Quasi-representative Survey (Natsal-COVID). Journal of Sex Research, 2023, 60, 1-12.	1.6	13
2	Development of an international sexual and reproductive health survey instrument: results from a pilot WHO/HRP consultative Delphi process. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2022, 98, 38-43.	0.8	15
3	Salivary Testosterone and Sexual Function and Behavior in Men and Women: Findings from the Third British National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Journal of Sex Research, 2022, 59, 135-149.	1.6	4
4	Initial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on sexual and reproductive health service use and unmet need in Britain: findings from a quasi-representative survey (Natsal-COVID). Lancet Public Health, The, 2022, 7, e36-e47.	4.7	39
5	Intimate physical contact between people from different households during the COVID-19 pandemic: a mixed-methods study from a large, quasi-representative survey (Natsal-COVID). BMJ Open, 2022, 12, e055284.	0.8	15
6	Impacts of COVID-19 on sexual behaviour in Britain: findings from a large, quasi-representative survey (Natsal-COVID). Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2022, 98, 469-477.	0.8	34
7	How does the sexual, physical and mental health of young adults not in education, employment or training (NEET) compare to workers and students?. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 412.	1.2	9
8	O05.3â€Early impacts of COVID-19 on sex life and relationship quality: Findings from a large British quasi-representative online survey (Natsal-COVID). , 2021, , .		1
9	Methodology of Natsal-COVID Wave 1: a large, quasi-representative survey with qualitative follow-up measuring the impact of COVID-19 on sexual and reproductive health in Britain. Wellcome Open Research, 2021, 6, 209.	0.9	12
10	Enzyme immunoassay may be inadequate for measuring salivary testosterone in older men. Aging Male, 2020, 23, 415-423.	0.9	7
11	Effect of weighting for sampling and non-response on estimates of STI prevalence in the third British National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2020, 96, 481-484.	0.8	3
12	Antimicrobial resistance in <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> sampled from the British general population. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2020, 96, 464-468.	0.8	17
13	Why Do Men Report More Opposite-Sex Sexual Partners Than Women? Analysis of the Gender Discrepancy in a British National Probability Survey. Journal of Sex Research, 2019, 56, 1-8.	1.6	54
14	Collecting and exploiting data to understand a nation's sexual health needs: Implications for the British National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal). Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2019, 95, 159-161.	0.8	3
15	Help-seeking for genitourinary symptoms: a mixed methods study from Britain's Third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e030612.	0.8	4
16	Engage with the next wave of Britain's National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 366, l4721.	2.4	1
17	Prevalence of and factors associated with MDR Neisseria gonorrhoeae in England and Wales between 2004 and 2015: analysis of annual cross-sectional surveillance surveys. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2018, 73, 923-932.	1.3	21
18	Sexual health clinic attendance and non-attendance in Britain: findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2018, 94, 268-276.	0.8	34

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19	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> infection is uncommon in the British general population: implications for clinical testing and public health screening. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2018, 94, 226-229.	0.8	32
20	Association of Timing of Sexual Partnerships and Perceptions of Partners' Concurrency With Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infection Diagnosis. JAMA Network Open, 2018, 1, e185957.	2.8	12
21	Household structure and its association with sexual risk behaviours and sexual health outcomes: evidence from a British probability sample survey. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e024255.	0.8	9
22	STI Risk Perception in the British Population and How It Relates to Sexual Behaviour and STI Healthcare Use: Findings From a Cross-sectional Survey (Natsal-3). EClinicalMedicine, 2018, 2-3, 29-36.	3.2	32
23	Sexual identity, attraction and behaviour in Britain: The implications of using different dimensions of sexual orientation to estimate the size of sexual minority populations and inform public health interventions. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0189607.	1.1	91
24	Human papillomavirus (HPV) in young women in Britain: Population-based evidence of the effectiveness of the bivalent immunisation programme and burden of quadrivalent and 9-valent vaccine types. Papillomavirus Research (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 2017, 3, 36-41.	4.5	16
25	Patterns of chlamydia testing in different settings and implications for wider STI diagnosis and care: a probability sample survey of the British population. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2017, 93, 276-283.	0.8	12
26	How can we objectively categorise partnership type? A novel classification of population survey data to inform epidemiological research and clinical practice. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2017, 93, 129-136.	0.8	13
27	Reported reasons for breakdown of marriage and cohabitation in Britain: Findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0174129.	1.1	13
28	Distribution of Salivary Testosterone in Men and Women in a British General Population-Based Sample: The Third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2017, 1, 14-25.	0.1	23
29	Men who have sex with men in Great Britain: comparing methods and estimates from probability and convenience sample surveys. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2016, 92, 455-463.	0.8	80
30	Salivary Testosterone Levels and Health Status in Men and Women in the British General Population: Findings from the Third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 3939-3951.	1.8	28
31	Sexual Function in 16- to 21-Year-Olds in Britain. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2016, 59, 422-428.	1.2	21
32	Are depression and poor sexual health neglected comorbidities? Evidence from a population sample. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e010521.	0.8	22
33	The health and well-being of men who have sex with men (MSM) in Britain: Evidence from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 525.	1.2	96
34	Forming new sex partnerships while overseas: findings from the third British National Survey of Sexual Attitudes & Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2016, 92, 415-423.	0.8	18
35	Sex hormone-binding globulin has no effect on salivary testosterone. Annals of Clinical Biochemistry, 2016, 53, 717-720.	0.8	9
36	Is chlamydia screening and testing in Britain reaching young adults at risk of infection? Findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2016, 92, 218-227.	0.8	35

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37	HIV testing, risk perception, and behaviour in the British population. Aids, 2016, 30, 943-952.	1.0	59
38	Medicated sex in Britain: evidence from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2016, 92, 32-38.	0.8	14
39	Using the Web to Collect Data on Sensitive Behaviours: A Study Looking at Mode Effects on the British National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0147983.	1.1	78
40	Patterns and trends in sources of information about sex among young people in Britain: evidence from three National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e007834-e007834.	0.8	74
41	Associations between source of information about sex and sexual health outcomes in Britain: findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e007837-e007837.	0.8	37
42	Confirmatory assays are essential when using molecular testing for <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae </i> ii low-prevalence settings: insights from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3): TableÂ1. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2015, 91, 338-341.	0.8	17
43	The prevalence of, and factors associated with, paying for sex among men resident in Britain: findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2015, 91, 116-123.	0.8	34
44	High-Risk Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Infection and Cervical Cancer Prevention in Britain: Evidence of Differential Uptake of Interventions from a Probability Survey. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 842-853.	1.1	26
45	Epidemiology of∢i>Mycoplasma genitalium∢/i>in British men and women aged 16–44 years: evidence from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 1982-1994.	0.9	117
46	Asking about Sex in General Health Surveys: Comparing the Methods and Findings of the 2010 Health Survey for England with Those of the Third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0135203.	1.1	10
47	Consistency in reporting sensitive sexual behaviours in Britain: change in reporting bias in the second and third National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-2 and Natsal-3): TableÂ1. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2014, 90, 90-93.	0.8	17
48	Methodology of the third British National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2014, 90, 84-89.	0.8	160
49	Nonprobability Web Surveys to Measure Sexual Behaviors and Attitudes in the General Population: A Comparison With a Probability Sample Interview Survey. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2014, 16, e276.	2.1	53
50	Prevalence, risk factors, and uptake of interventions for sexually transmitted infections in Britain: findings from the National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal). Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 1795-1806.	6.3	306
51	Sexual function in Britain: findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 1817-1829.	<b>6.</b> 3	407
52	Changes in sexual attitudes and lifestyles in Britain through the life course and over time: findings from the National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal). Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 1781-1794.	6.3	594
53	Lifetime prevalence, associated factors, and circumstances of non-volitional sex in women and men in Britain: findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 1845-1855.	6.3	103
54	Improving Questions on Sexual Partnerships: Lessons Learned from Cognitive Interviews for Britain's Third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles ("Natsal-3â€). Archives of Sexual Behavior, 2013, 42, 173-185.	1.2	23

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55	The prevalence of unplanned pregnancy and associated factors in Britain: findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 1807-1816.	6.3	342
56	Associations between health and sexual lifestyles in Britain: findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 1830-1844.	6.3	145
57	Intimate Physical Contact between People from Different Households During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Mixed-Methods Study from a Large, Quasi-Representative Survey (Natsal-Covid). SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	1
58	Methodology of Natsal-COVID Wave 1: a large, quasi-representative survey with qualitative follow-up measuring the impact of COVID-19 on sexual and reproductive health in Britain. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 6, 209.	0.9	4
59	Methodology of Natsal-COVID Wave 2: A large, quasi-representative, longitudinal survey measuring the impact of COVID-19 on sexual and reproductive health in Britain. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 7, 166.	0.9	3