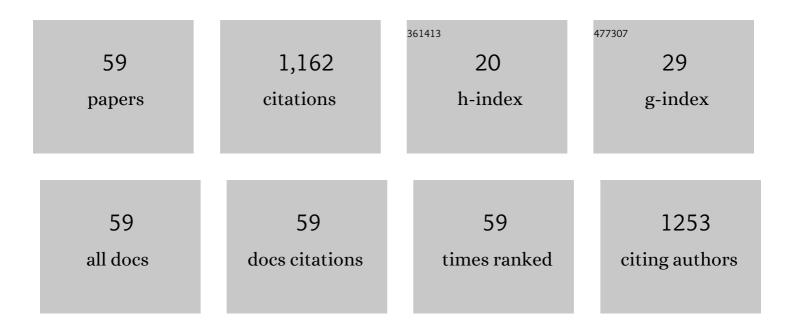
## Kirsten Nabe-Nielsen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4453637/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cardiovascular risk factors and primary selection into shift work. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2008, 34, 206-212.	3.4	63
2	How to schedule night shift work in order to reduce health and safety risks. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2020, 46, 557-569.	3.4	62
3	Implementation of self-rostering (the PRIO-project): effects on working hours, recovery, and health. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2012, 38, 314-326.	3.4	54
4	Work-life balance among shift workers: results from an intervention study about self-rostering. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2014, 87, 265-274.	2.3	48
5	COVID-19 risk management at the workplace, fear of infection and fear of transmission of infection among frontline employees. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2021, 78, 248-254.	2.8	47
6	Changes in the diurnal rhythms of cortisol, melatonin, and testosterone after 2, 4, and 7 consecutive night shifts in male police officers. Chronobiology International, 2016, 33, 1280-1292.	2.0	43
7	The moderating effect of work-time influence on the effect of shift work: a prospective cohort study. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2011, 84, 551-559.	2.3	41
8	The role of poor sleep in the relation between workplace bullying/unwanted sexual attention and long-term sickness absence. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2016, 89, 967-979.	2.3	39
9	Differences between day and nonday workers in exposure to physical and psychosocial work factors in the Danish eldercare sector. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2009, 35, 48-55.	3.4	38
10	Shiftwork and Changes in Health Behaviors. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2011, 53, 1413-1417.	1.7	35
11	The effects of the number of consecutive night shifts on sleep duration and quality. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2020, 46, 446-453.	3.4	35
12	The effect of work-time influence on health and well-being: a quasi-experimental intervention study among eldercare workers. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2011, 84, 683-695.	2.3	32
13	Mid- to late-life migraine diagnoses and risk of dementia: a national register-based follow-up study. Journal of Headache and Pain, 2020, 21, 98.	6.0	26
14	The importance of individual preferences when evaluating the associations between working hours and indicators of health and well-being. Applied Ergonomics, 2010, 41, 779-786.	3.1	25
15	The Role of Psychological Stress Reactions in the Longitudinal Relation Between Workplace Bullying and Turnover. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2017, 59, 665-672.	1.7	25
16	Optimal Cut-Off Points for the Short-Negative Act Questionnaire and Their Association with Depressive Symptoms and Diagnosis of Depression. Annals of Work Exposures and Health, 2018, 62, 281-294.	1.4	25
17	Shift work and incidence of dementia: A Danish Nurse Cohort study. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, 1268-1279.	0.8	25
18	Influence on working hours among shift workers and effects on sleep quality – An intervention study. Applied Ergonomics, 2011, 42, 238-243.	3.1	24

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19	Does Perceived Stress Mediate the Association Between Workplace Bullying and Long-Term Sickness Absence?. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2016, 58, e226-e230.	1.7	23
20	Does Physically Demanding Work Hinder a Physically Active Lifestyle in Low Socioeconomic Workers? A Compositional Data Analysis Based on Accelerometer Data. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1306.	2.6	23
21	COVID-19 Risk Management and Emotional Reactions to COVID-19 Among School Teachers in Denmark. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2021, 63, 357-362.	1.7	22
22	The predictive effect of fear-avoidance beliefs on low back pain among newly qualified health care workers with and without previous low back pain: a prospective cohort study. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2009, 10, 117.	1.9	21
23	Perceived stress and dementia: Results from the Copenhagen city heart study. Aging and Mental Health, 2020, 24, 1828-1836.	2.8	20
24	Increasing work-time influence: consequences for flexibility, variability, regularity and predictability. Ergonomics, 2012, 55, 440-449.	2.1	19
25	The associations between workplace bullying, salivary cortisol, and long-term sickness absence: a longitudinal study. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 710.	2.9	19
26	Vital Exhaustion and Incidence of Dementia: Results from the Copenhagen City Heart Study. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2019, 67, 369-379.	2.6	18
27	The effect of COVID-19 on schoolteachers' emotional reactions and mental health: longitudinal results from the CLASS study. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2022, 95, 855-865.	2.3	18
28	The association between shift work and treatment-seeking migraine in Denmark. Ergonomics, 2017, 60, 1207-1217.	2.1	17
29	The association between workplace bullying and depressive symptoms: the role of the perpetrator. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 993.	2.9	16
30	Does evening work predict sickness absence among female carers of the elderly?. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2008, 34, 483-486.	3.4	16
31	Night shift work, long working hours and dementia: a longitudinal study of the Danish Work Environment Cohort Study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e027027.	1.9	15
32	Does workplace health promotion reach shift workers?. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2015, 41, 84-93.	3.4	15
33	Demand-specific work ability, poor health and working conditions in middle-aged full-time employees. Applied Ergonomics, 2014, 45, 1174-1180.	3.1	14
34	Self-rostering and psychosocial work factors – A mixed methods intervention study. Applied Ergonomics, 2015, 47, 203-210.	3.1	14
35	The effect of occupational physical activity on dementia: Results from the Copenhagen Male Study. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2021, 31, 446-455.	2.9	14
36	Shift work, long working hours, and later risk of dementia: A long-term follow-up of the Copenhagen Male Study. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2017, 43, 569-577.	3.4	14

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37	How do employees prioritise when they schedule their own shifts?. Ergonomics, 2013, 56, 1216-1224.	2.1	13
38	The longitudinal association between shift work and headache: results from the Danish PRISME cohort. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2020, 93, 601-610.	2.3	13
39	Comparison of two self-reported measures of physical work demands in hospital personnel: A cross-sectional study. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2008, 9, 61.	1.9	12
40	What is the preferred number of consecutive night shifts? results from a crossover intervention study among police officers in Denmark. Ergonomics, 2016, 59, 1392-1402.	2.1	12
41	Stress diagnoses in midlife and risk of dementia: a register-based follow-up study. Aging and Mental Health, 2021, 25, 1151-1160.	2.8	12
42	Client-related work tasks and meaning of work: results from a longitudinal study among eldercare workers in Denmark. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2012, 85, 467-472.	2.3	11
43	Independent Effect of Physical Workload and Childhood Socioeconomic Status on Low Back Pain Among Health Care Workers in Denmark. Spine, 2013, 38, E359-E366.	2.0	11
44	Do working environment interventions reach shift workers?. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2016, 89, 163-170.	2.3	10
45	Is high aerobic workload at work associated with leisure time physical activity and sedentary behaviour among blue-collar workers? A compositional data analysis based on accelerometer data. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0217024.	2.5	10
46	Health promotion in primary and secondary schools in Denmark: time trends and associations with schools' and students' characteristics. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 93.	2.9	8
47	The role of combined modifiable lifestyle behaviors in the association between exposure to stressors and allostatic load: A systematic review of observational studies Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2022, 138, 105668.	2.7	6
48	Social Relations at Work and Incident Dementia. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2018, 60, 12-18.	1.7	5
49	Health Consequences of Workplace Bullying: Physiological Responses and Sleep as Pathways to Disease. Handbooks of Workplace Bullying, Emotional Abuse and Harassment, 2021, , 129-152.	0.5	5
50	Day-to-day pattern of work and leisure time physical behaviours: are low socioeconomic status adults couch potatoes or work warriors?. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 1342.	2.9	5
51	Socioeconomic Position and Late-Onset Dementia: A Nationwide Register-Based Study. Journal of Aging and Health, 2022, 34, 184-195.	1.7	5
52	Physical and psychosocial work factors as explanations for social inequalities in self-rated health. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2021, 94, 335-346.	2.3	4
53	Perspectives on Randomization and Readiness for Change in a Workplace Intervention Study. , 2015, , 201-208.		3
54	Health Consequences of Workplace Bullying: Physiological Responses and Sleep as Pathways to Disease. Resilient Cities, 2018, , 1-25.	0.1	3

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Midlife Forgetfulness and Risk of Dementia in Old Age: Results from the Danish Working Environment Cohort Study. Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders, 2019, 47, 264-273.	1.5	3
56	Prolonged or serious conflicts at work and incident dementia: a 23-year follow-up of the Copenhagen City Heart Study. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2019, 92, 165-173.	2.3	3
57	The Effect of Psychosocial Work Factors on Headache. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2020, 62, e636-e643.	1.7	3
58	P320â€Workplace bulling, perceived stress, and sickness absence. , 2016, , .		0
59	Demand-specific work ability among employees with migraine or frequent headache. International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics, 2022, 87, 103250.	2.6	0