

Thomas Kantermann

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

39
papers

2,895
citations

361413
20
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315739
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g-index

41
all docs

41
docs citations

41
times ranked

3681
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Night work, chronotype and cortisol at awakening in female hospital employees. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 6525.	3.3	2
2	Acute Myocardial Infarction and Daylight Saving Time Transitions: Is There a Risk?. Clocks & Sleep, 2021, 3, 547-557.	2.0	9
3	Strategies to decrease social jetlag: Reducing evening blue light advances sleep and melatonin. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 51, 2355-2366.	2.6	40
4	Behavior: How a Global Social Lockdown Unlocks Time for Sleep. Current Biology, 2020, 30, R822-R823.	3.9	21
5	The Role of Daylight for Humans: Gaps in Current Knowledge. Clocks & Sleep, 2020, 2, 61-85.	2.0	88
6	Decreased psychomotor vigilance of female shift workers after working night shifts. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219087.	2.5	30
7	Tardiness Increases in Winter: Evidence for Annual Rhythms in Humans. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2019, 34, 672-679.	2.6	3
8	Sleep: Never Wasted but Often Too Short. Current Biology, 2019, 29, R207-R209.	3.9	0
9	Differences in twenty-four-hour profiles of blue-light exposure between day and night shifts in female medical staff. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 653, 1025-1033.	8.0	22
10	Working Time Society consensus statements: Individual differences in shift work tolerance and recommendations for research and practice. Industrial Health, 2019, 57, 201-212.	1.0	55
11	Circadian phase, circadian period and chronotype are reproducible over months. Chronobiology International, 2018, 35, 280-288.	2.0	43
12	Night Shift Work Affects Urine Metabolite Profiles of Nurses with Early Chronotype. Metabolites, 2018, 8, 45.	2.9	13
13	Average mid-sleep time as a proxy for circadian phase. PsyCh Journal, 2017, 6, 290-291.	1.1	40
14	Lower school performance in late chronotypes: underlying factors and mechanisms. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 4385.	3.3	48
15	Does ambient light at night reduce total melatonin production?. Hormones, 2016, 15, 142-143.	1.9	6
16	Timing of Examinations Affects School Performance Differently in Early and Late Chronotypes. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2015, 30, 53-60.	2.6	81
17	Daytime napping associated with increased symptom severity in fibromyalgia syndrome. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2015, 16, 13.	1.9	16
18	Comparing the Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire and Munich ChronoType Questionnaire to the Dim Light Melatonin Onset. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2015, 30, 449-453.	2.6	226

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19	Need for recovery among male technical distal on-call workers. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 2015, 58, 1927-1938.	2.1	9
20	Does ambient light at night reduce total melatonin production?. <i>Hormones</i> , 2015, 15, 142-3.	1.9	3
21	How much light do you get?. , 2014, , .		11
22	The direction of shift-work rotation impacts metabolic risk independent of chronotype and social jetlag – An exploratory pilot study. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2014, 31, 1139-1145.	2.0	17
23	Greater seasonal cycling of 25-hydroxyvitamin D is associated with increased parathyroid hormone and bone resorption. <i>Osteoporosis International</i> , 2014, 25, 933-941.	3.1	37
24	Chronotype and sleep duration: The influence of season of assessment. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2014, 31, 731-740.	2.0	118
25	Chronobiology and competitive sports: Recent studies and future perspectives. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2014, 31, 746-747.	2.0	8
26	Changes in Chronotype after Stroke: A Pilot Study. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2014, 5, 287.	2.4	13
27	Circadian Biology: Sleep-Styles Shaped by Light-Styles. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2013, 23, R689-R690.	3.9	13
28	Light and the Human Circadian Clock. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2013, , 311-331.	1.8	147
29	Atherosclerotic risk and social jetlag in rotating shift-workers: First evidence from a pilot study. <i>Work</i> , 2013, 46, 273-282.	1.1	41
30	The Shift-Work Accident Rate is More Related to the Shift Type than to Shift Rotation. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2013, 19, 1586-1594.	3.4	4
31	Noisy and individual, but doable. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2012, 199, 399-411.	1.4	17
32	Fibromyalgia Syndrome and Chronotype. <i>Journal of Biological Rhythms</i> , 2012, 27, 176-179.	2.6	45
33	The Stimulating Effect of Bright Light on Physical Performance Depends on Internal Time. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40655.	2.5	27
34	When Does Stress End? Evidence of a Prolonged Stress Reaction in Shiftworking Truck Drivers. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2011, 28, 810-818.	2.0	39
35	Shift-work research: Where do we stand, where should we go?. <i>Sleep and Biological Rhythms</i> , 2010, 8, 95-105.	1.0	81
36	Is Light-at-Night a Health Risk Factor or a Health Risk Predictor?. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2009, 26, 1069-1074.	2.0	4

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	IS LIGHT-AT-NIGHT A HEALTH RISK FACTOR OR A HEALTH RISK PREDICTOR?. Chronobiology International, 2009, 26, 1069-1074.	2.0	69
38	Epidemiology of the human circadian clock. Sleep Medicine Reviews, 2007, 11, 429-438.	8.5	1,161
39	The Human Circadian Clock's Seasonal Adjustment Is Disrupted by Daylight Saving Time. Current Biology, 2007, 17, 1996-2000.	3.9	286