Dominic Ehrmann

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

69	1,207	567247 15	395678 33
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

108	108	108	1552
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Real-time continuous glucose monitoring in adults with type 1 diabetes and impaired hypoglycaemia awareness or severe hypoglycaemia treated with multiple daily insulin injections (HypoDE): a multicentre, randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 1367-1377.	13.7	358
2	How to assess diabetes distress: comparison of the Problem Areas in Diabetes Scale (<scp>PAID</scp>) and the Diabetes Distress Scale (<scp>DDS</scp>). Diabetic Medicine, 2016, 33, 835-843.	2.3	101
3	The impact of a structured education and treatment programme (FLASH) for people with diabetes using a flash sensor-based glucose monitoring system: Results of a randomized controlled trial. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 150, 111-121.	2.8	78
4	The effect of a diabetes education programme (PRIMAS) for people with type 1 diabetes: Results of a randomized trial. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2013, 102, 149-157.	2.8	73
5	Trends in diabetes selfâ€management education: where are we coming from and where are we going? A narrative review. Diabetic Medicine, 2020, 37, 436-447.	2.3	60
6	Longitudinal relationship of diabetesâ€related distress and depressive symptoms: analysing incidence and persistence. Diabetic Medicine, 2015, 32, 1264-1271.	2.3	58
7	Risk factors and prevention strategies for diabetic ketoacidosis in people with established type 1 diabetes. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2020, 8, 436-446.	11.4	51
8	Assessing Diabetes Self-Management with the Diabetes Self-Management Questionnaire (DSMQ) Can Help Analyse Behavioural Problems Related to Reduced Glycaemic Control. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0150774.	2.5	50
9	Depression is linked to hyperglycaemia via suboptimal diabetes self-management: A cross-sectional mediation analysis. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2017, 94, 17-23.	2.6	45
10	Impact of CGM on the Management of Hypoglycemia Problems: Overview and Secondary Analysis of the HypoDE Study. Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology, 2019, 13, 636-644.	2.2	35
11	Efficacy of an Education Program for People With Diabetes and Insulin Pump Treatment (INPUT): Results From a Randomized Controlled Trial. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 2453-2462.	8.6	30
12	Measurement of psychological adjustment to diabetes with the diabetes acceptance scale. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2018, 32, 384-392.	2.3	28
13	Coordination of glucose monitoring, self-care behaviour and mental health: achieving precision monitoring in diabetes. Diabetologia, 2022, 65, 1883-1894.	6.3	26
14	The effect of an education programme (<scp>MEDIAS</scp> 2 <scp>BSC</scp>) of nonâ€intensive insulin treatment regimens for people with TypeÂ2 diabetes: a randomized, multiâ€centre trial. Diabetic Medicine, 2017, 34, 1084-1091.	2.3	20
15	Reduction of depressive symptoms predicts improved glycaemic control: Secondary results from the DIAMOS study. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2017, 31, 1608-1613.	2.3	18
16	Adherence Over Time: The Course of Adherence to Customized Diabetic Insoles as Objectively Assessed by a Temperature Sensor. Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology, 2018, 12, 695-700.	2.2	16
17	Comparison of the Efficacy of a Diabetes Education Programme for Type 1 Diabetes (PRIMAS) in a Randomised Controlled Trial Setting and the Effectiveness in a Routine Care Setting: Results of a Comparative Effectiveness Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0147581.	2.5	15
18	The affective and somatic side of depression: subtypes of depressive symptoms show diametrically opposed associations with glycemic control in people with type 1 diabetes. Acta Diabetologica, 2017, 54, 749-756.	2.5	14

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19	Reduction of diabetes-related distress predicts improved depressive symptoms: A secondary analysis of the DIAMOS study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0181218.	2.5	14
20	The Effects and Effect Sizes of Real-Time Continuous Glucose Monitoring on Patient-Reported Outcomes: A Secondary Analysis of the HypoDE Study. Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics, 2019, 21, 86-93.	4.4	14
21	Time With Diabetes Distress and Glycemia-Specific Distress: New Patient-Reported Outcome Measures for the Psychosocial Burden of Diabetes Using Ecological Momentary Assessment in an Observational Study. Diabetes Care, 2022, 45, 1522-1531.	8.6	13
22	Comparison of the efficacy of an education program for people with diabetes and insulin pump treatment (INPUT) in a randomized controlled trial setting and the effectiveness in a routine care setting: Results of a comparative effectiveness study. Patient Education and Counseling, 2019, 102, 1868-1874.	2.2	11
23	A Self-Report Measure of Diabetes Self-Management for Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes: The Diabetes Self-Management Questionnaire-Revised (DSMQ-R) â€“ Clinimetric Evidence From Five Studies. Frontiers in Clinical Diabetes and Healthcare, 2022, 2, .	0.8	10
24	Associations of Time in Range and Other Continuous Glucose Monitoringâ€“Derived Metrics With Well-Being and Patient-Reported Outcomes: Overview and Trends. Diabetes Spectrum, 2021, 34, 149-155.	1.0	9
25	Level of Digitalization in Germany: Results of the Diabetes Digitalization and Technology (D.U.T) Report 2020. Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology, 2022, 16, 144-151.	2.2	6
26	Therapy adjustments in people with type 1 diabetes with impaired hypoglycemia awareness on multiple daily injections using real-time continuous glucose monitoring: a mechanistic analysis of the HypoDE study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2021, 9, e001848.	2.8	5
27	How Much Accuracy of Interstitial Glucose Measurement Is Enough? Is There a Need for New Evidence?. Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology, 2017, 11, 296-298.	2.2	4
28	Data on diabetes-specific distress are needed to improve the quality of diabetes care. Lancet, The, 2021, 397, 2149.	13.7	4
29	Response to Comment on Hermanns et al. The Effect of a Diabetes-Specific Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Program (DIAMOS) for Patients With Diabetes and Subclinical Depression: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial. Diabetes Care 2015;38:551â€“560. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, e13-e14.	8.6	3
30	783-P: Can Mood and Energy Levels Be Predicted by Preceding Glucose Values? Combining Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) and Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM). Diabetes, 2020, 69, 783-P.	0.6	3
31	Health care effects and medical benefits of a smartphone-based diabetes self-management application: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2022, 23, 282.	1.6	3
32	Development of a New Tool to Assess Bolus Calculation and Carbohydrate Estimation. Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics, 2016, 18, 194-199.	4.4	2
33	Professional mode flash glucose monitoring in type 2 diabetes. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2020, 8, 2-3.	11.4	2
34	281-OR: Directness and Sustainability of rtCGM Effects on Hypoglycemia: A Secondary Analysis of the Hypode Study. Diabetes, 2019, 68, .	0.6	2
35	How should we treat people with diabetes and comorbid depression?. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2016, 30, 187-188.	2.3	1
36	Makes FLASH the difference between the intervention group and the treatment-as-usual group in an evaluation study of a structured education and treatment programme for flash glucose monitoring devices in people with diabetes on intensive insulin therapy: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 91.	1.6	1

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37	Perceived Benefits and Barriers Regarding CSII Treatment: Development and Psychometric Evaluation of the Insulin Pump Attitudes Questionnaire (IPA-Questionnaire). Experimental and Clinical Endocrinology and Diabetes, 2021, 129, 566-573.	1.2	1
38	1262-P: Physiciansâ€™ Perceptions and Attitudes towards Digitalization and New Technologies in Diabetes Care. Diabetes, 2019, 68, .	0.6	1
39	Diabetes Distress and Depression during COVID-19: Response to Breznoscakova et al. Uncovering the Untold Emotional Toll of Living with Diabetes in the COVID-19 Era. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 2022, 91, 288-289.	8.8	1
40	Real-Time Continuous Glucose Monitoring Can Predict Severe Hypoglycemia in People with Type 1 Diabetes: Combined Analysis of the HypoDE and DIAMOND Trials. Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics, 2022, 24, 603-610.	4.4	1
41	Psychosocial Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on People With Type 1 Diabetes: Results of an Ecological Momentary Assessment Study. Frontiers in Clinical Diabetes and Healthcare, 0, 3, .	0.8	1
42	Continuous glucose monitoring-based technologies in hypoglycaemia-prone patients with type 1 diabetes. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2019, 7, 419-421.	11.4	0
43	3. Der geriatrische Mensch mit Diabetes mellitus. , 2019, , 13-68.		0
44	525-P: Is It All In Your Head? Associations between Subjective and Objective Measures of Glycemic Variability. Diabetes, 2021, 70, 525-P.	0.6	0
45	540-P: Predictors of Daily Diabetes Distress in Type 1 Diabetes. Diabetes, 2021, 70, 540-P.	0.6	0
46	558-P: Association between Glucose Levels and Diabetes Symptoms. Diabetes, 2021, 70, 558-P.	0.6	0
47	Effekte von rtCGM auf patient-reported-outcomes: Eine post-hoc Analyse der HypoDE-Studie. , 2018, 13, .		0
48	Evaluierung der Wirksamkeit eines neuen strukturierten Schulungs- und Behandlungsprogramms fÃ¼r die Insulinpumpentherapie (INPUT): Ergebnisse einer randomisierten, kontrollierten Studie. , 2018, 13, .		0
49	Verbessertes psychosoziales Wohlbefinden nach Teilnahme an einem strukturierten Schulungs- und Behandlungsprogramm fÃ¼r die Insulinpumpentherapie (INPUT). Diabetologie Und Stoffwechsel, 2018, 13, .	0.0	0
50	Reduktion schwerer HypoglykÃmien nach Teilnahme an einem neuen strukturierten Schulungs- und Behandlungsprogramm fÃ¼r die Insulinpumpentherapie (INPUT). , 2018, 13, .		0
51	Effekte von rtCGM bei Erwachsenen mit Typ-1-Diabetes und HypoglykÃmieproblemen, die mit einer multiplen Insulininjektions-Therapie behandelt werden: Ergebnisse der multizentrischen, randomisierten kontrollierten HypoDE-Studie. , 2018, 13, .		0
52	Gibt es einen Unterschied in der glykÃmischen Kontrolle zwischen erfahrenen und neuen Nutzern von Flash Glukose Monitoring?. , 2018, 13, .		0
53	Wie zufrieden sind Menschen mit Diabetes mit Flash Glucose Monitoring im Vergleich zur Blutzuckermessung?. Diabetologie Und Stoffwechsel, 2018, 13, .	0.0	0
54	Impact of rtCGM Usage on a Combined Patient Reported Outcomeâ€”A Post-Hoc Analysis of the HypoDE Study. Diabetes, 2018, 67, .	0.6	0

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55	Predictors of Hypoglycemia Avoidance in a Randomized Controlled rtCGM Trial (HypoDE). Diabetes, 2018, 67, .	0.6	0
56	rtCGM Usage Is Associated with a Significant Reduction of Time Spent in Hypoglycemia in Patients with Type 1 Diabetes Treated with Multiple Daily Injectionsâ€"Results of the HypoDE Study. Diabetes, 2018, 67, .	0.6	0
57	Comparison of Satisfaction with Their Glucose Monitoring Device in Patients Using Flash Glucose Monitoring vs. Patients Using SMBG. Diabetes, 2018, 67, 914-P.	0.6	0
58	More Patients with Optimal Glycemic Control after Participation in a CSII-Specific Education Program (INPUT)â€"Results from a Randomized Controlled Study. Diabetes, 2018, 67, .	0.6	0
59	Comparison of Glycemic Control between Experienced Users of Flash Glucose Monitoring vs. Flash-NaÃ¯ve Patients. Diabetes, 2018, 67, .	0.6	0
60	Unmittelbarkeit und Nachhaltigkeit der rtCGM-Effekte bei HypoglykÃmie: Eine sekundÃre Analyse der HypoDE-Studie. , 2019, 14, .		0
61	335-OR: Flash Sensor-Based Glucose Monitoring Accompanied by Structured Education Is More Effective in Reducing HbA1c and Diabetes Distress. Diabetes, 2019, 68, .	0.6	0
62	279-OR: How to Use rtCGM Data to Predict Future Severe Hypoglycemia?. Diabetes, 2019, 68, .	0.6	0
63	894-P: The Risk for Type 2 Diabetes beyond Age: Contributors to the FINDRISC-Score in Each Age Category. Diabetes, 2019, 68, 894-P.	0.6	0
64	2179-PUB: Trends in the Use of Diabetes Technologies in Germany. Diabetes, 2020, 69, .	0.6	0
65	797-P: Impact of Carbohydrate Counting on Glycaemic Control in People with Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes on Intensified Insulin Therapy. Diabetes, 2020, 69, .	0.6	0
66	858-P: Different Attitudes of Physicians, Parents of Children with Diabetes, and People with Diabetes towards Digitization in Diabetes. Diabetes, 2020, 69, .	0.6	0
67	857-P: Attitudes of Physicians to Chances, Risks, and Future Options Regarding Digitalization and New Technologies in Diabetes. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 857-P.	0.6	0
68	Integrating behavior and context with glucose data to advance behavioral science and clinical care in diabetes. , 2020, , 77-90.		0
69	Quo vadis, structured diabetes education? Between digitalization and technologization. Patient Education and Counseling, 2022, 105, 795-795.	2.2	0