

Tri-Long Nguyen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5447421/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

22
papers

586
citations

1039880

9
h-index

887953

17
g-index

24
all docs

24
docs citations

24
times ranked

1167
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Double-adjustment in propensity score matching analysis: choosing a threshold for considering residual imbalance. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 2017, 17, 78.	1.4	273
2	Simple randomization did not protect against bias in smaller trials. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 84, 105-113.	2.4	48
3	Impact of Quality Bundle Enforcement by a Critical Care Pharmacist on Patient Outcome and Costs*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2018, 46, 199-207.	0.4	47
4	“Standing together” at a distance™: Documenting changes in mental-health indicators in Denmark during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021, 49, 79-87.	1.2	44
5	Overinterpretation and misreporting of prognostic factor studies in oncology: a systematic review. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 119, 1288-1296.	2.9	25
6	Clinical prediction models for mortality in patients with covid-19: external validation and individual participant data meta-analysis. <i>BMJ</i> , The, 0, , e069881.	3.0	24
7	Internal-external cross-validation helped to evaluate the generalizability of prediction models in large clustered datasets. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 137, 83-91.	2.4	23
8	Comparison of the ability of double-robust estimators to correct bias in propensity score matching analysis. Monte Carlo simulation study. <i>Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety</i> , 2017, 26, 1513-1519.	0.9	20
9	Impact of housing conditions on changes in youth’s mental health following the initial national COVID-19 lockdown: a cohort study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 1939.	1.6	18
10	Counterfactual clinical prediction models could help to infer individualized treatment effects in randomized controlled trials—An illustration with the International Stroke Trial. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 125, 47-56.	2.4	16
11	The use of prognostic scores for causal inference with general treatment regimes. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2019, 38, 2013-2029.	0.8	10
12	Incomparability of treatment groups is often blindly ignored in randomised controlled trials—a post hoc analysis of baseline characteristic tables. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 130, 161-168.	2.4	10
13	Postoperative Rehabilitation May Reduce the Risk of Readmission After Groin Hernia Repair. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 6759.	1.6	6
14	Mediation of the parental education gradient in early adult mortality by childhood adversity: a population-based cohort study of more than 1 million children. <i>Lancet Public Health</i> , The, 2022, 7, e146-e155.	4.7	6
15	Identifying Life-Threatening Admissions for Drug Dependence or Abuse (ILIADDA): Derivation and Validation of a Model.. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 44428.	1.6	4
16	Randomized controlled trials: significant results are “fragile, though. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2017, 92, 1319-1320.	2.6	4
17	On the aggregation of published prognostic scores for causal inference in observational studies. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2020, 39, 1440-1457.	0.8	4
18	Magnitude and direction of missing confounders had different consequences on treatment effect estimation in propensity score analysis. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 87, 87-97.	2.4	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Causal Inference in Anesthesia and Perioperative Observational Studies. <i>Current Anesthesiology Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 293-298.	0.9	0
20	Microbial contamination and tissue procurement location: A conventional operating room is not mandatory. An observational study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0210140.	1.1	0
21	Favouring imperfect awareness over perfect ignorance. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 138, 238-239.	2.4	0
22	Towards predicting the quality of survival after critical illness. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 0, , .	3.9	0