Johannes Siegrist

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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372 papers

28,712 citations

81
h-index

156 g-index

442 all docs 442 docs citations

times ranked

442

17619 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Adverse health effects of high-effort/low-reward conditions Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 1996, 1, 27-41.	3.3	3,522
2	The measurement of effort–reward imbalance at work: European comparisons. Social Science and Medicine, 2004, 58, 1483-1499.	3.8	1,704
3	Job strain as a risk factor for coronary heart disease: a collaborative meta-analysis of individual participant data. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 1491-1497.	13.7	786
4	Coronary Risk Stratification, Discrimination, and Reclassification Improvement Based on Quantification of Subclinical Coronary Atherosclerosis. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2010, 56, 1397-1406.	2.8	671
5	Two alternative job stress models and the risk of coronary heart disease American Journal of Public Health, 1998, 88, 68-74.	2.7	664
6	Job strain, effort-reward imbalance and employee well-being: a large-scale cross-sectional study. Social Science and Medicine, 2000, 50, 1317-1327.	3.8	539
7	Long working hours and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis of published and unpublished data for 603†838 individuals. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 1739-1746.	13.7	529
8	Assessment of clinically silent atherosclerotic disease and established and novel risk factors for predicting myocardial infarction and cardiac death in healthy middle-aged subjects: Rationale and design of the Heinz Nixdorf RECALL Study. American Heart Journal, 2002, 144, 212-218.	2.7	516
9	Physical Activity and Risk of Cardiovascular Diseaseâ€"A Meta-Analysis of Prospective Cohort Studies. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2012, 9, 391-407.	2.6	501
10	Low status control, high effort at work and ischemic heart disease: Prospective evidence from blue-collar men. Social Science and Medicine, 1990, 31, 1127-1134.	3.8	449
11	Health inequalities and the psychosocial environmentâ€"two scientific challenges. Social Science and Medicine, 2004, 58, 1463-1473.	3.8	426
12	A short generic measure of work stress in the era of globalization: effort–reward imbalance. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2009, 82, 1005-1013.	2.3	394
13	Effort-reward imbalance and burnout among nurses. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 2000, 31, 884-891.	3.3	329
14	When reciprocity fails: effort-reward imbalance in relation to coronary heart disease and health functioning within the Whitehall II study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2002, 59, 777-784.	2.8	286
15	Quality of work, well-being, and intended early retirement of older employees-baseline results from the SHARE Study. European Journal of Public Health, 2007, 17, 62-68.	0.3	282
16	Work stress and health risk behavior. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2006, 32, 473-481.	3.4	268
17	Chronic psychosocial stress at work and risk of depression: evidence from prospective studies. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2008, 258, 115-119.	3.2	251
18	Association between job stress and depression among Japanese employees threatened by job loss in a comparison between two complementary job-stress models. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2001, 27, 146-153.	3.4	247

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Effort-reward imbalance at work and health. Research in Occupational Stress and Well Being, 0, , 261-291.	0.1	244
20	Measuring Well-being Across Europe: Description of the ESS Well-being Module and Preliminary Findings. Social Indicators Research, 2009, 91, 301-315.	2.7	243
21	Social relationships, mental health and wellbeing in physical disability: a systematic review. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 414.	2.9	236
22	Effort–Reward Imbalance at Work and Incident Coronary Heart Disease. Epidemiology, 2017, 28, 619-626.	2.7	224
23	High effort, low reward, and cardiovascular risk factors in employed Swedish men and women: baseline results from the WOLF Study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 1998, 52, 540-547.	3.7	218
24	A prospective study of cumulative job stress in relation to mental health. BMC Public Health, 2005, 5, 67.	2.9	214
25	Effort–reward imbalance model and self-reported health: cross-sectional and prospective findings from the GAZEL cohort. Social Science and Medicine, 2004, 58, 1531-1541.	3.8	205
26	Effects of organisational-level interventions at work on employees' health: a systematic review. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 135.	2.9	199
27	Job Strain as a Risk Factor for Leisure-Time Physical Inactivity: An Individual-Participant Meta-Analysis of Up to 170,000 Men and Women: The IPD-Work Consortium. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 1078-1089.	3.4	198
28	Psychosocial work environment and myocardial infarction: improving risk estimation by combining two complementary job stress models in the SHEEP Study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2002, 56, 294-300.	3.7	197
29	Long working hours, socioeconomic status, and the risk of incident type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis of published and unpublished data from 222â€^120 individuals. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 27-34.	11.4	197
30	Socioeconomic status and health among the aged in the United States and Germany: A comparative cross-sectional study. Social Science and Medicine, 2003, 57, 1643-1652.	3.8	193
31	Job Strain as a Risk Factor for Type 2 Diabetes: A Pooled Analysis of 124,808 Men and Women. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 2268-2275.	8.6	185
32	Effort-reward imbalance, procedural injustice and relational injustice as psychosocial predictors of health: complementary or redundant models?. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2007, 64, 659-665.	2.8	184
33	Perceived job insecurity as a risk factor for incident coronary heart disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. BMJ, The, 2013, 347, f4746-f4746.	6.0	181
34	Place, social exchange and health: proposed sociological framework. Social Science and Medicine, 2000, 51, 1283-1293.	3.8	179
35	Effect of retirement on major chronic conditions and fatigue: French GAZEL occupational cohort study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 341, c6149-c6149.	2.3	179
36	Baseline recruitment and analyses of nonresponse of the Heinz Nixdorf recall study: Identifiability of phone numbers as the major determinant of response. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 20, 489-496.	5.7	175

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37	Sociological concepts in the etiology of chronic disease: The case of ischemic heart disease. Social Science and Medicine, 1986, 22, 247-253.	3.8	170
38	Associations of Extrinsic and Intrinsic Components of Work Stress with Health: A Systematic Review of Evidence on the Effort-Reward Imbalance Model. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 432.	2.6	167
39	The psychosocial work environment and alcohol dependence: a prospective study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2004, 61, 219-224.	2.8	158
40	Chronic work stress, sickness absence, and hypertension in middle managers: General or specific sociological explanations?. Social Science and Medicine, 1997, 45, 1111-1120.	3.8	156
41	Social reciprocity and health: New scientific evidence and policy implications. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2005, 30, 1033-1038.	2.7	153
42	Long working hours and alcohol use: systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies and unpublished individual participant data. BMJ, The, 2015, 350, g7772-g7772.	6.0	152
43	Effort?reward imbalance at work and job dissatisfaction in Chinese healthcare workers: a validation study. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2005, 78, 198-204.	2.3	150
44	Work stress and reduced health in young physicians: prospective evidence from Swiss residents. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2008, 82, 31-38.	2.3	148
45	Prevalence of Peripheral Arterial Disease – Results of the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 21, 279-285.	5.7	144
46	Job Strain and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors: Meta-Analysis of Individual-Participant Data from 47,000 Men and Women. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67323.	2.5	144
47	Quantification of Coronary Atherosclerosis and Inflammation to Predict Coronary Events and All-Cause Mortality. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 57, 1455-1464.	2.8	143
48	Psychosocial work characteristics and self rated health in four post-communist countries. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2001, 55, 624-630.	3.7	137
49	Long working hours and depressive symptoms: systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies and unpublished individual participant data. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2018, 44, 239-250.	3.4	135
50	Effort-Reward Imbalance, Overcommitment, and Measures of Cortisol and Blood Pressure Over the Working Day. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2004, 66, 323-329.	2.0	134
51	Job strain in relation to body mass index: pooled analysis of 160 000 adults from 13 cohort studies. Journal of Internal Medicine, 2012, 272, 65-73.	6.0	132
52	Low socio-economic position is associated with poor social networks and social support: results from the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2008, 7, 13.	3.5	127
53	Perceived work stress, overcommitment, and self-reported musculoskeletal pain: Across-sectional investigation. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2002, 9, 122-138.	1.7	125
54	Effort–reward imbalance and relational injustice at work predict sickness absence: The Whitehall II study. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2007, 63, 433-440.	2.6	124

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55	Welfare regimes, labour policies and unhealthy psychosocial working conditions: a comparative study with 9917 older employees from 12 European countries. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2011, 65, 793-799.	3.7	116
56	Neighbourhood socioeconomic status and cardiovascular risk factors: a multilevel analysis of nine cities in the Czech Republic and Germany. BMC Public Health, 2007, 7, 255.	2.9	115
57	Socio-economic position and quality of life among older people in 10 European countries: results of the SHARE study. Ageing and Society, 2007, 27, 269-284.	1.7	112
58	The Japanese version of the Effort-Reward Imbalance Questionnaire: A study in dental technicians. Work and Stress, 2001, 15, 86-96.	4.5	111
59	Stress management interventions in the workplace improve stress reactivity: a randomised controlled trial. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2011, 68, 126-133.	2.8	109
60	It's About Time. Medical Care, 2010, 48, 95-100.	2.4	107
61	Effort-reward imbalance at work and cardiovascular diseases. International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, 2010, 23, 279-85.	1.3	107
62	Psychosocial work stress is associated with poor self-rated health in Danish nurses: a test of the effort-reward imbalance model. Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences, 2006, 20, 26-34.	2.1	106
63	Algorithms for Converting Random-Zero to Automated Oscillometric Blood Pressure Values, and Vice Versa. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 164, 85-94.	3.4	104
64	Work characteristics, socioeconomic position and health: a systematic review of mediation and moderation effects in prospective studies. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 663-669.	2.8	103
65	Job Strain and Tobacco Smoking: An Individual-Participant Data Meta-Analysis of 166 130 Adults in 15 European Studies. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35463.	2.5	102
66	Chronic work stress is associated with atherogenic lipids and elevated fibrinogen in middle-aged men. Journal of Internal Medicine, 1997, 242, 149-156.	6.0	100
67	Two models of job stress and depressive symptoms. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2008, 43, 72-78.	3.1	100
68	Work stress and risk of death in men and women with and without cardiometabolic disease: a multicohort study. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology, the, 2018, 6, 705-713.	11.4	100
69	Reward frustration at work and intention to leave the nursing profession—Prospective results from the European longitudinal NEXT study. International Journal of Nursing Studies, 2011, 48, 628-635.	5.6	99
70	Association of impaired fasting glucose and coronary artery calcification as a marker of subclinical atherosclerosis in a population-based cohortâ€"results of the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. Diabetologia, 2009, 52, 81-89.	6.3	96
71	Social Position, Work Stress, and Retirement Intentions: A Study with Older Employees from 11 European Countries. European Sociological Review, 2013, 29, 792-802.	2.3	96
72	Associations of job strain and lifestyle risk factors with risk of coronary artery disease: a meta-analysis of individual participant data. Cmaj, 2013, 185, 763-769.	2.0	95

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73	The effect of exposure to long working hours on ischaemic heart disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. Environment International, 2020, 142, 105739.	10.0	95
74	Evaluation of quality of life and description of the sociodemographic state in adolescent and young adult patients with phenylketonuria (PKU). Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2008, 6, 25.	2.4	93
75	Job Strain and Alcohol Intake: A Collaborative Meta-Analysis of Individual-Participant Data from 140 000 Men and Women. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40101.	2.5	93
76	Stress prevention in bus drivers: Evaluation of 13 natural experiments Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 2000, 5, 11-31.	3.3	92
77	Does a stressful psychosocial work environment mediate the effects of shift work on cardiovascular risk factors?. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 1999, 25, 376-381.	3.4	90
78	Work stress of primary care physicians in the US, UK and German health care systems. Social Science and Medicine, 2010, 71, 298-304.	3.8	89
79	How valid is a short measure of effort-reward imbalance at work? A replication study from Sweden. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2010, 67, 526-531.	2.8	89
80	Psychosocial work environment and the risk of coronary heart disease. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2000, 73, S41-S45.	2.3	86
81	Are changes in productive activities of older people associated with changes in their well-being? Results of a longitudinal European study. European Journal of Ageing, 2010, 7, 59-68.	2.8	86
82	Conceptual and methodological problems in research on the quality of life in clinical medicine. Social Science and Medicine, 1989, 29, 463-468.	3.8	85
83	Social productivity and well-being of older people: baseline results from the SHARE study. European Journal of Ageing, 2006, 3, 67-73.	2.8	84
84	Social Productivity and Well-being of Older People: A Sociological Exploration. Social Theory and Health, 2004, 2, 1-17.	1.8	80
85	When does work stress hurt? Testing the interaction with socioeconomic position in the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2008, 62, 338-341.	3.7	79
86	Social status and the quality of care for adult people with Type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus - a population-based study. Diabetologia, 1998, 41, 1139-1150.	6.3	78
87	The effect of exposure to long working hours on stroke: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. Environment International, 2020, 142, 105746.	10.0	78
88	Work Stress and Altered Biomarkers: A Synthesis of Findings Based on the Effort–Reward Imbalance Model. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2017, 14, 1373.	2.6	77
89	Smoking cessation and subclinical atherosclerosis—Results from the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. Atherosclerosis, 2009, 203, 221-227.	0.8	76
90	Relationships of Disability with Age Among Adults Aged 50 to 85: Evidence from the United States, England and Continental Europe. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71893.	2.5	73

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91	Working conditions in mid-life and mental health in older ages. Advances in Life Course Research, 2013, 18, 16-25.	1.4	72
92	Work stress and the risk of recurrent coronary heart disease events: A systematic review and meta-analysis. International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, 2015, 28, 8-19.	1.3	72
93	Social factors in the etiology of chronic disease: An overview. Social Science and Medicine, 1982, 16, 353-367.	3.8	71
94	Failed reciprocity in close social relationships and health: Findings from the Whitehall II study. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2007, 63, 403-411.	2.6	71
95	The Association between Education and Work Stress: Does the Policy Context Matter?. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121573.	2.5	71
96	Adverse psychosocial working conditions and risk of severe depressive symptoms. Do effects differ by occupational grade?. European Journal of Public Health, 2013, 23, 415-420.	0.3	70
97	Psychosocial Stress Among Hospital Doctors in Surgical Fields. Deutsches Ärzteblatt International, 2010, 107, 248-53.	0.9	68
98	Subclinical Coronary Atherosclerosis Predicts Cardiovascular Risk in Different Stages of Hypertension. Hypertension, 2012, 59, 44-53.	2.7	67
99	Reported nonreciprocity of social exchange and depressive symptoms. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2003, 55, 209-214.	2.6	66
100	Long-term Effects of Psychosocial Work Stress in Midlife on Health Functioning After Labor Market Exit-Results From the GAZEL Study. Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2012, 67, 471-480.	3.9	66
101	Depressive symptoms and psychosocial stress at work among older employees in three continents. Globalization and Health, 2012, 8, 27.	4.9	66
102	Do changes in effort-reward imbalance at work contribute to an explanation of the social gradient in angina?. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2005, 62, 223-230.	2.8	65
103	Atherogenic risk in men suffering from occupational stress. Atherosclerosis, 1988, 69, 211-218.	0.8	63
104	Stress Management in Bus Drivers: A Pilot Study Based on the Model of Effort–Reward Imbalance. International Journal of Stress Management, 1997, 4, 297-305.	1.2	63
105	Lipodystrophy Syndrome and Self-Assessment of Well-Being and Physical Appearance in HIV-Positive Patients. AIDS Patient Care and STDs, 2002, 16, 413-417.	2.5	63
106	Associations of effort-reward imbalance at work and reported symptoms in different groups of male and female public transport workers. Stress and Health, 1998, 14, 175-182.	0.5	60
107	Work stress and depressive symptoms in older employees: impact of national labour and social policies. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 1086.	2.9	60
108	Higher overcommitment to work is associated with lower norepinephrine secretion before and after acute psychosocial stress in men. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2008, 33, 92-99.	2.7	58

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109	Sex related cardiovascular risk stratification based on quantification of atherosclerosis and inflammation. Atherosclerosis, 2008, 197, 662-672.	0.8	58
110	The effect of exposure to long working hours on depression: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. Environment International, 2021, 155, 106629.	10.0	58
111	Social productivity and depressive symptoms in early old age–results from the GAZEL study. Aging and Mental Health, 2008, 12, 310-316.	2.8	57
112	Job stress and job satisfaction of physicians in private practice: comparison of German and Norwegian physicians. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2012, 85, 819-828.	2.3	57
113	The mediating effect of social relationships on the association between socioeconomic status and subjective health – results from the Heinz Nixdorf Recall cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 285.	2.9	57
114	The social context of active distress in patients with early myocardial infarction. Social Science and Medicine, 1982, 16, 443-453.	3.8	56
115	Housing and health in Germany. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2004, 58, 216-222.	3.7	56
116	Job stressors and coping characteristics in work-related disease: Issues of validity. Work and Stress, 1994, 8, 130-140.	4.5	55
117	Subclinical coronary atherosclerosis and neighbourhood deprivation in an urban region. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 24, 25-35.	5.7	55
118	Is the effect of work stress on cardiovascular mortality confounded by socioeconomic factors in the Valmet study?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2004, 58, 1019-1020.	3.7	54
119	Organisational downsizing and work stress: testing synergistic health effects in employed men and women. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2005, 59, 694-699.	3.7	54
120	Health impact of objective burden, subjective burden and positive aspects of caregiving: an observational study among caregivers in Switzerland. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017369.	1.9	53
121	Differential brain activation according to chronic social reward frustration. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 1899-1903.	1.2	51
122	Daily Siesta, Cardiovascular Risk Factors, and Measures of Subclinical Atherosclerosis: Results of the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. Sleep, 2007, 30, 1111-1119.	1.1	51
123	Productive activities, mental health and quality of life in disability: exploring the role enhancement and the role strain hypotheses. BMC Psychology, 2019, 7, 1.	2.1	51
124	Socio-economic position and health., 2006,, 73-100.		51
125	Impaired quality of life as a risk factor in cardiovascular disease. Journal of Chronic Diseases, 1987, 40, 571-578.	1.2	50
126	Occupational position, work stress and depressive symptoms: a pathway analysis of longitudinal SHARE data. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2015, 69, 447-452.	3.7	50

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127	Chronic Psychosocial Stress at Work and Cardiovascular Disease. International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 1999, 22, 441-449.	0.9	48
128	Prevalence of Mild Cognitive Impairment and Its Subtypes in the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study Cohort. Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders, 2010, 30, 362-373.	1.5	47
129	Plasma micronutrient status is improved after a 3-month dietary intervention with 5 daily portions of fruits and vegetables: implications for optimal antioxidant levels. Nutrition Journal, 2009, 8, 10.	3.4	46
130	Validating abbreviated measures of effort-reward imbalance at work in European cohort studies: the IPD-Work consortium. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2014, 87, 249-256.	2.3	46
131	Disturbed Redox Homeostasis in Oxidative Distress. Circulation Research, 2017, 121, 103-105.	4.5	46
132	The role of hypertension, left ventricular hypertrophy and psychosocial risks in cardiovascular disease: prospective evidence from blue-collar men. European Heart Journal, 1992, 13, 89-95.	2.2	45
133	Validity and reliability of the effort-reward imbalance questionnaire in a sample of 673 Italian teachers. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2010, 83, 665-674.	2.3	45
134	Work Stress is Associated with Diabetes and Prediabetes: Cross-Sectional Results from the MIPH Industrial Cohort Studies. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2013, 20, 495-503.	1.7	44
135	Prevalence of sleep apnea in healthy industrial workers. Klinische Wochenschrift, 1985, 63, 807-811.	0.6	43
136	Psychosocial determinants of premature cardiovascular mortality differences within Hungary. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2006, 60, 782-788.	3.7	43
137	Factorial invariance and stability of the effort-reward imbalance scales: A longitudinal analysis of two samples with different time lags. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2008, 15, 62-72.	1.7	43
138	Interpersonal repression as a predictor of cancer. Social Science and Medicine, 1982, 16, 493-498.	3.8	42
139	Measuring Job Stress and Family Stress in Chinese Working Women: A Validation Study Focusing on Blood Pressure and Psychosomatic Symptoms. Women and Health, 2004, 39, 31-46.	1.0	42
140	Unfair Pay and Health. Management Science, 2018, 64, 1477-1488.	4.1	42
141	Work stress and health in Western European and post-communist countries: an East-West comparison study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2010, 64, 57-62.	3.7	40
142	The effects of improving hospital physicians working conditions on patient care: a prospective, controlled intervention study. BMC Health Services Research, 2013, 13, 401.	2.2	40
143	Work stress on rise? Comparative analysis of trends in work stressors using the European working conditions survey. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2021, 94, 459-474.	2.3	40
144	Measuring the Social Dimension of Subjective Health in Chronic Illness. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 1990, 54, 90-98.	8.8	39

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145	Psychometric properties of the Korean version of the effort–reward imbalance questionnaire: a study in a petrochemical company. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2007, 80, 653-661.	2.3	39
146	Are there gender differences in associations of effort–reward imbalance at work with self-reported doctor-diagnosed depression? Prospective evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2018, 91, 435-443.	2.3	39
147	WHO/ILO work-related burden of disease and injury: Protocol for systematic reviews of exposure to long working hours and of the effect of exposure to long working hours on ischaemic heart disease. Environment International, 2018, 119, 558-569.	10.0	39
148	Occupational stress and cardiovascular reactivity in blue-collar workers. Work and Stress, 1990, 4, 295-304.	4.5	38
149	Adverse psychosocial working conditions and subjective health in freelance media workers. Work and Stress, 2005, 19, 293-299.	4.5	38
150	Associations between neighbourhood characteristics, body mass index and health-related behaviours of adolescents in the Kiel Obesity Prevention Study: a multilevel analysis. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 65, 711-719.	2.9	38
151	Psychometric properties and differential explanation of a short measure of effort–reward imbalance at work: A study of industrial workers in Germany. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2012, 55, 808-815.	2.1	38
152	Socioeconomic position, psychosocial work environment and disability in an ageing workforce: a longitudinal analysis of SHARE data from 11 European countries. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 156-163.	2.8	38
153	Coronary artery calcium score improves cardiovascular risk prediction in persons without indication for statin therapy. Atherosclerosis, 2011, 215, 229-236.	0.8	37
154	Subclinical coronary atherosclerosis is more pronounced in men and women with lower socio-economic status: associations in a population-based study Coronary atherosclerosis and social status. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2007, 14, 568-574.	2.8	36
155	The Use of Parsimonious Questionnaires in Occupational Health Surveillance: Psychometric Properties of the Short Italian Version of the Effort/Reward Imbalance Questionnaire. Scientific World Journal, The, 2012, 2012, 1-7.	2.1	36
156	The effect of exposure to long working hours on alcohol consumption, risky drinking and alcohol use disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. Environment International, 2021, 146, 106205.	10.0	36
157	Editorial. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 1998, 45, 99-105.	2.6	35
158	Traffic exposure and subclinical cardiovascular disease: is the association modified by socioeconomic characteristics of individuals and neighbourhoods? Results from a multilevel study in an urban region. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2009, 66, 628-635.	2.8	35
159	Application of item response theory to achieve crossâ€cultural comparability of occupational stress measurement. International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 2009, 18, 58-67.	2.1	35
160	Work and Family Stress is Associated with Menstrual Disorders but not with Fibrocystic Changes: Crossâ€sectional Findings in Chinese Working Women. Journal of Occupational Health, 2010, 52, 361-366.	2.1	35
161	Proximal and distal determinants of stressful work: framework and analysis of retrospective European data. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 849.	2.9	35
162	Student ERI: Psychometric properties of a new brief measure of effort-reward imbalance among university students. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2017, 94, 64-67.	2.6	35

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163	Psychosocial and biobehavioral characteristics of hypertensive men with elevated atherogenic lipids. Atherosclerosis, 1991, 86, 211-218.	0.8	34
164	Does occupational gender segregation influence the association of effort-reward imbalance with myocardial infarction in the SHEEP study?. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2006, 13, 34-43.	1.7	34
165	An unequal social distribution of peripheral arterial disease and the possible explanations: results from a population-based study. Vascular Medicine, 2009, 14, 289-296.	1.5	34
166	Measuring Effort–Reward Imbalance in School Settings: A Novel Approach and Its Association With Self-Rated Health. Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 20, 111-118.	2.4	34
167	Poor social relations and adverse health behaviour: stronger associations in low socioeconomic groups?. International Journal of Public Health, 2010, 55, 17-23.	2.6	34
168	Does socioeconomic status affect the association of social relationships and health? A moderator analysis. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2011, 10, 43.	3.5	34
169	Changes in psychosocial work environment and depressive symptoms: A prospective study in junior physicians. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2013, 56, 1414-1422.	2.1	34
170	Socioeconomic Differences in Cardiovascular Risk Factors in China. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1990, 19, 905-910.	1.9	33
171	Emotions and health in occupational life: new scientific findings and policy implications. Patient Education and Counseling, 1995, 25, 227-236.	2.2	33
172	Contributions of Sociology to the Prediction of Heart Disease and Their Implications for Public Health. European Journal of Public Health, 1991, 1, 10-21.	0.3	32
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