

# Sophie Baumann

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

45  
papers

532  
citations

687220

13  
h-index

752573

20  
g-index

47  
all docs

47  
docs citations

47  
times ranked

748  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pitfalls in accelerometer-based measurement of physical activity: The presence of reactivity in an adult population. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2018, 28, 1056-1063.	1.3	60
2	The long-term effect of a population-based life-style intervention on smoking and alcohol consumption. The Inter99 Study—a randomized controlled trial. <i>Addiction</i> , 2015, 110, 1853-1860.	1.7	35
3	In-person alcohol counseling versus computer-generated feedback: Results from a randomized controlled trial. <i>Health Psychology</i> , 2018, 37, 70-80.	1.3	31
4	Measurement invariance of the alcohol use disorders identification test: Establishing its factor structure in different settings and across gender. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2018, 189, 55-61.	1.6	28
5	Does stage tailoring matter in brief alcohol interventions for job-seekers? A randomized controlled trial. <i>Addiction</i> , 2014, 109, 1845-1856.	1.7	27
6	In-person and computer-based alcohol interventions at general hospitals: reach and retention. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2016, 26, 844-849.	0.1	27
7	Predictors and Changes in Paternal Perinatal Depression Profiles—Insights From the DREAM Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 11, 563761.	1.3	23
8	The long-term effect of screening and lifestyle counseling on changes in physical activity and diet: the Inter99 Study—a randomized controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2015, 12, 33.	2.0	22
9	The impact of birth weight on the level of lung function and lung function decline in the general adult population. The Inter99 study. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2015, 109, 1293-1299.	1.3	20
10	How alcohol use problem severity affects the outcome of brief intervention delivered in-person versus through computer-generated feedback letters. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2018, 183, 82-88.	1.6	20
11	Comparison and outcome analysis of patients with apical and non-apical takotsubo cardiomyopathy. <i>QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians</i> , 2016, 109, 797-802.	0.2	18
12	The effect of mere measurement from a cardiovascular examination program on physical activity and sedentary time in an adult population. <i>BMC Sports Science, Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2018, 10, 1.	0.7	18
13	How well do TTM measures work among a sample of individuals with unhealthy alcohol use that is characterized by low readiness to change?. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2013, 27, 573-583.	1.4	16
14	Can brief alcohol interventions in general hospital inpatients improve mental and general health over 2 years? Results from a randomized controlled trial. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2019, 49, 1722-1730.	2.7	15
15	Belief incongruence and the intention-behavior gap in persons with at-risk alcohol use. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2015, 48, 5-11.	1.7	14
16	Gender-specific predictors of risky alcohol use among general hospital inpatients. <i>General Hospital Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 35, 9-15.	1.2	12
17	Patterns of health risk behaviors among job-seekers: a latent class analysis. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2015, 60, 111-119.	1.0	11
18	Who benefits from computer-based brief alcohol intervention? Day-to-day drinking patterns as a moderator of intervention efficacy. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2017, 175, 119-126.	1.6	11

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19	Short-term stability of different drinking patterns over the course of four weeks among adults. A latent transition analysis. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2018, 191, 181-186.	1.6	11
20	Does impaired mental health interfere with the outcome of brief alcohol intervention at general hospitals?. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 2017, 85, 562-573.	1.6	11
21	A cross-sectional analysis of the associations between leisure-time sedentary behaviors and clustered cardiometabolic risk. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 327.	1.2	10
22	Sick days in general hospital patients two years after brief alcohol intervention: Secondary outcomes from a randomized controlled trial. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2020, 139, 106106.	1.6	9
23	Brief alcohol intervention at a municipal registry office: reach and retention. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021, 31, 418-423.	0.1	9
24	Measurement Reactivity of Accelerometer-Based Sedentary Behavior and Physical Activity in 2 Assessment Periods. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2021, 18, 185-191.	1.0	9
25	Does prior recall of past week alcohol use affect screening results for at-risk drinking? Findings from a randomized study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0217595.	1.1	8
26	Effects of a brief alcohol intervention addressing the full spectrum of drinking in an adult general population sample: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Addiction</i> , 2021, 116, 2056-2066.	1.7	7
27	Behavioral health risk factor profiles in general hospital patients: identifying the need for screening and brief intervention. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 1594.	1.2	6
28	Latent alcohol use patterns and their link to depressive symptomatology in medical care patients. <i>Addiction</i> , 2021, 116, 1063-1073.	1.7	6
29	Proactive expert system intervention to prevent or quit at-risk alcohol use (PRINT): study protocol of a randomized controlled trial. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 851.	1.2	5
30	The impact of a stage tailored intervention on alcohol use trajectories among those who do not intend to change. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2015, 147, 167-174.	1.6	4
31	Stability of At-Risk Alcohol Use Screening Results in a General Population Sample. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2020, 44, 1312-1320.	1.4	4
32	Behavioral Health Risk Factors and Motivation to Change among Cardiovascular General Hospital Patients Aged 50 to 79 Years. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 1963.	1.7	4
33	Patterns of accelerometer-based sedentary behavior and their association with cardiorespiratory fitness in adults. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2018, 28, 2702-2709.	1.3	3
34	Social Equity in the Efficacy of Computer-Based and In-Person Brief Alcohol Interventions Among General Hospital Patients With At-Risk Alcohol Use: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Mental Health</i> , 2022, 9, e31712.	1.7	3
35	The Moderating Effect of Educational Background on the Efficacy of a Computer-Based Brief Intervention Addressing the Full Spectrum of Alcohol Use: Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Public Health and Surveillance</i> , 2022, 8, e33345.	1.2	3
36	Do accelerometer-based physical activity patterns differentially affect cardiorespiratory fitness? A growth mixture modeling approach. <i>Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2020, 43, 99-107.	1.1	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Prospective associations between prepartum physical activity, birth experience, and maternal depressive symptoms in the postpartum period: Insights from the population-based DREAM cohort study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2022, 297, 366-374.	2.0	2
38	Do brief alcohol interventions among unemployed at-risk drinkers increase re-employment after 15 month?. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 28, 510-515.	0.1	1
39	Do sociodemographic variables and cardiometabolic risk factors moderate the mere-measurement effect on physical activity and sedentary time?. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2020, 20, 272.	0.7	1
40	The Role of Tobacco Smoking in the Efficacy of Brief Alcohol Intervention: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 5847.	1.2	1
41	Socioeconomic factors and heavy drinking over the course of the week among job seekers with at-risk alcohol use. <i>Archives of Environmental and Occupational Health</i> , 2018, 73, 154-161.	0.7	0
42	What affects physical activity and sedentary time improvements after a cardiovascular examination?. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 28, .	0.1	0
43	Alkoholkonsum – Bedeutung für die Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung. <i>The Springer Reference Pflege, Gesundheit</i> , 2021, , 441-457.	0.2	0
44	Latent alcohol use patterns and their link to depressive symptomatology in medical care patients. , 2021, 83, .		0
45	Alkoholkonsum – Bedeutung für die Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung. <i>The Springer Reference Pflege, Gesundheit</i> , 2019, , 1-17.	0.2	0