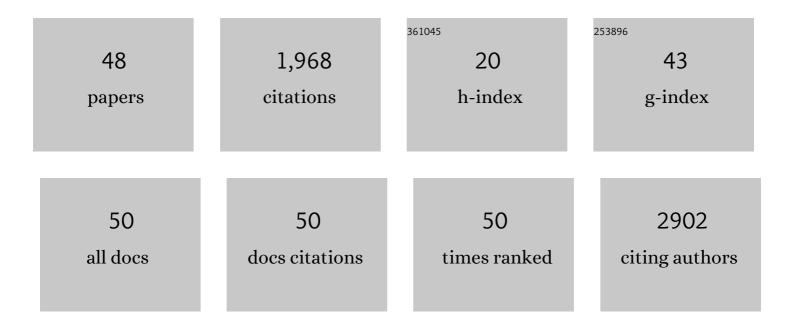
## **Chad D Rethorst**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Antidepressive Effects of Exercise. Sports Medicine, 2009, 39, 491-511.	3.1	445
2	The Anxiolytic Effects of Exercise: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Trials and Dose–Response Analysis. Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 2008, 30, 392-410.	0.7	353
3	Pro-inflammatory cytokines as predictors of antidepressant effects of exercise in major depressive disorder. Molecular Psychiatry, 2013, 18, 1119-1124.	4.1	156
4	Inflammation, Obesity, and Metabolic Syndrome in Depression. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2014, 75, e1428-e1432.	1.1	120
5	Evidence-Based Recommendations for the Prescription of Exercise for Major Depressive Disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Practice, 2013, 19, 204-212.	0.3	99
6	Promise of Wearable Physical Activity Monitors in Oncology Practice. Journal of Oncology Practice, 2017, 13, 82-89.	2.5	77
7	Effects of serum Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor on exercise augmentation treatment of depression. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2011, 45, 1301-1306.	1.5	68
8	Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Exercise to Health Education for Stimulant Use Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2017, 78, 1075-1082.	1.1	53
9	Exercise is an effective treatment for positive valence symptoms in major depression. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2017, 209, 188-194.	2.0	51
10	Does exercise improve self-reported sleep quality in non-remitted major depressive disorder?. Psychological Medicine, 2013, 43, 699-709.	2.7	50
11	Stimulant Reduction Intervention using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE) - CTN 0037: Study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 206.	0.7	41
12	Feasibility of Wearable Physical Activity Monitors in Patients With Cancer. JCO Clinical Cancer Informatics, 2018, 2, 1-10.	1.0	36
13	IL-1β and BDNF are associated with improvement in hypersomnia but not insomnia following exercise in major depressive disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2015, 5, e611-e611.	2.4	34
14	Examining the moderating effect of depressive symptoms on the relation between exercise and self-efficacy during the initiation of regular exercise Health Psychology, 2015, 34, 556-565.	1.3	31
15	IMPROVEMENTS IN PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE FOLLOWING EXERCISE AUGMENTATION IN PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT RESPONSE BUT NONREMITTED MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER: RESULTS FROM THE TREAD STUDY. Depression and Anxiety, 2016, 33, 870-881.	2.0	31
16	Exercise training – A beneficial intervention in the treatment of alcohol use disorders?. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 160, 2-11.	1.6	29
17	Prediction of treatment outcomes to exercise in patients with nonremitted major depressive disorder. Depression and Anxiety, 2017, 34, 1116-1122.	2.0	28
18	Moderating Effects of Moderate-Intensity Physical Activity in the Relationship Between Depressive Symptoms and Interleukin-6 in Primary Care Patients, Psychosomatic Medicine, 2011, 73, 265-269	1.3	23

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Isotemporal Analysis of the Association of Objectively Measured Physical Activity With Depressive Symptoms: Results From Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL). Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2017, 14, 733-739.	1.0	23
20	Efficacy of Exercise in Reducing Depressive Symptoms across 5-HTTLPR Genotypes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 42, 2141-2147.	0.2	21
21	Self-rated measure of pain frequency, intensity, and burden: Psychometric properties of a new instrument for the assessment of pain. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2014, 59, 155-160.	1.5	18
22	Affect Following First Exercise Session as a Predictor of Treatment Response in Depression. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2016, 77, 1036-1042.	1.1	15
23	Atypical depressive symptoms as a predictor of treatment response to exercise in Major Depressive Disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 200, 156-158.	2.0	15
24	Effects of depression, metabolic syndrome, and cardiorespiratory fitness on mortality: results from the Cooper Center Longitudinal Study. Psychological Medicine, 2017, 47, 2414-2420.	2.7	14
25	Determining the Primary Endpoint for a Stimulant Abuse Trial: Lessons Learned from STRIDE (CTN 0037). American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2011, 37, 339-349.	1.1	13
26	STimulant Reduction Intervention using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE) – Description of the exercise intervention and behavioral program to ensure adherence. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2012, 5, 175-182.	0.9	13
27	A health education intervention as the control condition in the CTN-0037 STRIDE multi-site exercise trial: Rationale and description. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2014, 7, 37-41.	0.9	11
28	Comorbidities and Race/Ethnicity Among Adults with Stimulant Use Disorders in Residential Treatment. Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, 2015, 14, 79-95.	0.6	11
29	Demographic and clinical characteristics of current comorbid psychiatric disorders in a randomized clinical trial for adults with stimulant use disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 246, 136-141.	1.7	11
30	Effectiveness of physical activity interventions in improving objective and patient-reported outcomes in head and neck cancer survivors: A systematic review. Oral Oncology, 2021, 117, 105253.	0.8	11
31	A complier average causal effect analysis of the Stimulant Reduction Intervention using dosed exercise study. Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications, 2018, 10, 1-8.	0.5	9
32	The association of 5-HTTLPR genotype and depressive symptoms is moderated by physical activity. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2011, 45, 185-189.	1.5	8
33	Rationale for Using Exercise in the Treatment of Stimulant Use Disorders. Journal of Global Drug Policy and Practice, 2012, 6, .	0.0	8
34	An ounce of prevention: A pre-randomization protocol to improve retention in substance use disorder clinical trials. Addictive Behaviors, 2017, 64, 137-142.	1.7	7
35	The Promoting Activity in Cancer Survivors (PACES) trial: a multiphase optimization of strategy approach to increasing physical activity in breast cancer survivors. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 744.	1.1	7
36	Cardiorespiratory fitness and body composition of stimulant users: A baseline analysis of the STRIDE cohort. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017, 78, 74-79.	1.5	5

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37	Identifying and responding to trial implementation challenges during multisite clinical trials. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2020, 112, 63-72.	1.5	5
38	Psychometrics of the Self-Report Concise Associated Symptoms Tracking Scale (CAST-SR). Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2018, 79, 41-47.	1.1	5
39	Baseline medical comorbidities in adults randomized in the STRIDE trial for psychostimulant use disorders. American Journal on Addictions, 2016, 25, 215-220.	1.3	4
40	Acute and long-term cannabis use among stimulant users: Results from CTN-0037 Stimulant Reduction Intervention using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE) Randomized Control Trial. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 200, 139-144.	1.6	3
41	Psychosocial relationship status and quality as predictors of exercise intervention adherence and substance use outcomes: Results from the STRIDE (CTN-0037) study. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 254, 332-339.	1.7	2
42	The Treatment with Exercise Augmentation for Depression (TREAD) study. , 2016, , 96-108.		1
43	Exercise for Persons with Depression and/or Anxiety Disorders. ACSM's Health and Fitness Journal, 2019, 23, 44-46.	0.3	1
44	Feasibility of wearable physical activity monitors in cancer patients (PAMCaP) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 6577-6577.	0.8	1
45	Pilot Studies to Evaluate Feasibility of a Physical Activity Intervention for Persons With Depression. Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 2020, 42, 443-451.	0.7	1
46	RESPONSE TO STANTON, REABURN, AND ROSENBAUM. Journal of Psychiatric Practice, 2013, 19, 272-273.	0.3	0
47	Overview of Mechanisms of Action of Exercise in Psychiatric Disorders and Future Directions for Research. , 2018, , 285-299.		0
48	Moderators of treatment response to exercise in participants with stimulant use disorder: Exploratory results from the Stimulant Reduction using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE)CTN-0037 study. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2021, 21, 100421.	0.9	0