Sarah Fortune

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6637451/publications.pdf

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623188 476904 1,470 32 14 29 h-index citations g-index papers 33 33 33 1560 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Attitudes and knowledge of clinical staff regarding people who self-harm: A systematic review. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2012, 139, 205-216.	2.0	283
2	Attitudes towards clinical services among people who self-harm: systematic review. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2009, 194, 104-110.	1.7	203
3	Help-seeking before and after episodes of self-harm: a descriptive study in school pupils in England. BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 369.	1.2	159
4	Understanding Self-Harm and Suicide Websites. Crisis, 2008, 29, 118-122.	0.9	119
5	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists clinical practice guideline for the management of deliberate self-harm. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 50, 939-1000.	1.3	118
6	Adolescents' views on preventing self-harm. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2008, 43, 96-104.	1.6	97
7	Effectiveness of systemic family therapy versus treatment as usual for young people after self-harm: a pragmatic, phase 3, multicentre, randomised controlled trial. Lancet Psychiatry, the, 2018, 5, 203-216.	3.7	70
8	Suicide in adolescents: Using life charts to understand the suicidal process. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2007, 100, 199-210.	2.0	69
9	The Prevalence of Chronic Health Conditions Impacting on Daily Functioning and the Association With Emotional Well-Being Among a National Sample ofÂHigh School Students. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2014, 54, 410-415.	1.2	64
10	Deliberate self-harm in children and adolescents: a research update. Current Opinion in Psychiatry, 2005, 18, 401-406.	3.1	60
11	Family factors associated with adolescent selfâ€harm: a narrative review. Journal of Family Therapy, 2016, 38, 226-256.	0.5	38
12	Self-Harm Intervention: Family Therapy (SHIFT), a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial of family therapy versus treatment as usual for young people seen after a second or subsequent episode of self-harmÅ. Trials, 2015, 16, 501.	0.7	23
13	Exposure to suicide behaviour and individual risk of self-harm: Findings from a nationally representative New Zealand high school survey. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 52, 349-356.	1.3	23
14	An Examination of Cutting and Other Methods of DSH among Children and Adolescents Presenting to an Outpatient Psychiatric Clinic in New Zealand. Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 2006, 11, 407-416.	0.8	16
15	Clustering of adolescent health concerns: A latent class analysis of school students in N ew Z ealand. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2013, 49, 935-941.	0.4	16
16	Adapting a codesign process with young people to prioritize outcomes for a systematic review of interventions to prevent selfâ€harm and suicide. Health Expectations, 2022, 25, 1393-1404.	1.1	16
17	A pragmatic randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation of family therapy versus treatment as usual for young people seen after second or subsequent episodes of self-harm: the Self-Harm Intervention – Family Therapy (SHIFT) trial. Health Technology Assessment, 2018, 22, 1-222.	1.3	15
18	Suicide and deliberate self-harm in children and adolescents. Current Paediatrics, 2005, 15, 575-580.	0.2	13

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Suicide and deliberate self-harm in children and adolescents. Paediatrics and Child Health (United) Tj ETQq $1\ 1\ 0$.	784314 rg 0.2	BT ₁₂ Overlock
20	The Use of Helplines and Telehealth Support in Aotearoa/New Zealand During COVID-19 Pandemic Control Measures: A Mixed-Methods Study. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2021, 12, 791209.	1.3	11
21	No country for older men: ageing male suicide in New Zealand. Australasian Psychiatry, 2020, 28, 383-385.	0.4	10
22	Suicidal Behavior and Deliberate Self-Harm., 0,, 648-669.		7
23	Longer-term effectiveness of systemic family therapy compared with treatment as usual for young people after self-harm: An extended follow up of pragmatic randomised controlled trial. EClinicalMedicine, 2020, 18, 100246.	3.2	6
24	Improving child and youth mental health: Stakeholder perspectives from a cross-sectional survey to inform research priorities. Mental Health and Prevention, 2021, 22, 200201.	0.7	5
25	Suicide risk assessments: Why are we still relying on these a decade after the evidence showed they perform poorly?. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2022, 56, 1529-1534.	1.3	4
26	Long-Term Follow-Up of a Randomized Controlled Trial to Reduce Excessive Weight Gain in Infancy: Protocol for the Prevention of Overweight in Infancy (POI) Follow-Up Study at 11 Years. JMIR Research Protocols, 2020, 9, e24968.	0.5	3
27	107. Identifying Clinically Meaningful Groups of Adolescents Based on Their Engagement in Risk Behaviours and Emotional Health Concerns Using Latent Class Analysis. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2013, 52, S72-S73.	1.2	2
28	Debate: Gold standard or go for gold? The pros and cons of waiting for gold standard evidence of effectiveness for adolescent depression and selfâ€harm interventions versus acting with the precautionary principle in current political times. Child and Adolescent Mental Health, 2021, 26, 83-85.	1.8	2
29	Strategies to Prevent Elderly Suicide: A Delphi Consensus Study. Australasian Psychiatry, 2022, 30, 298-302.	0.4	2
30	First responder, clinician, and non-clinical support staff knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours towards people presenting for emergency care following self-harm: a mixed evidence synthesis. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, .	1.5	2
31	Service users' experiences of emergency care following an episode of self-harm: a mixed evidence synthesis. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, .	1.5	2
32	Prevention of self-harm and suicide in young people up to the age of 25 in education settings. The Cochrane Library, $0,$	1.5	0