Sarah Fortune

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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623734 477307 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	Strategies to Prevent Elderly Suicide: A Delphi Consensus Study. Australasian Psychiatry, 2022, 30, 298-302.	0.7	2
2	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.	2.6	16
3	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.	2.3	4
4	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.	3.5	2
5	Improving child and youth mental health: Stakeholder perspectives from a cross-sectional survey to inform research priorities. Mental Health and Prevention, 2021, 22, 200201.	1.3	5
6	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.	2.6	11
7	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, .	2.8	2
8	Service users' experiences of emergency care following an episode of self-harm: a mixed evidence synthesis. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, .	2.8	2
9	No country for older men: ageing male suicide in New Zealand. Australasian Psychiatry, 2020, 28, 383-385.	0.7	10
10	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.	7.1	6
11	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.	1.0	3
12	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.	7.4	70
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.	2.3	23
14	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.	2.8	15
15	Family factors associated with adolescent selfâ€harm: a narrative review. Journal of Family Therapy, 2016, 38, 226-256.	1.0	38
16	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.	2.3	118
17	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-harmÂ. Trials, 2015, 16, 501.	1.6	23
18	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.	2.5	64

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	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.	2.5	2
20	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.	0.8	16
21	Attitudes and knowledge of clinical staff regarding people who self-harm: A systematic review. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2012, 139, 205-216.	4.1	283
22	Attitudes towards clinical services among people who self-harm: systematic review. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2009, 194, 104-110.	2.8	203
23	Adolescents' views on preventing self-harm. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2008, 43, 96-104.	3.1	97
24	Help-seeking before and after episodes of self-harm: a descriptive study in school pupils in England. BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 369.	2.9	159
25	Understanding Self-Harm and Suicide Websites. Crisis, 2008, 29, 118-122.	1.2	119
26	Suicide and deliberate self-harm in children and adolescents. Paediatrics and Child Health (United) Tj ETQq0 0 0	rgBT /Ove	rlock 10 Tf 50
27	Suicide in adolescents: Using life charts to understand the suicidal process. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2007, 100, 199-210.	4.1	69
28	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.	1.6	16
29	Deliberate self-harm in children and adolescents: a research update. Current Opinion in Psychiatry, 2005, 18, 401-406.	6.3	60
30	Suicide and deliberate self-harm in children and adolescents. Current Paediatrics, 2005, 15, 575-580.	0.2	13
31	Prevention of self-harm and suicide in young people up to the age of 25 in education settings. The Cochrane Library, 0, , .	2.8	0
32	Suicidal Behavior and Deliberate Self-Harm. , 0, , 648-669.		7