

Inge de Kok

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6902231/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

63
papers

1,475
citations

346980

22
h-index

388640

36
g-index

64
all docs

64
docs citations

64
times ranked

1805
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Shift in harms and benefits of cervical cancer screening in the era of <scp>HPV</scp> screening and vaccination: A modelling study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2022, , .	1.1	1
2	Projected prevalence and incidence of dementia accounting for secular trends and birth cohort effects: a population-based microsimulation study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 37, 807-814.	2.5	6
3	Costâ€effectiveness of HPVâ€based cervical screening based on first year results in the Netherlands: a modelling study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2021, 128, 573-582.	1.1	32
4	Mapping the multicausality of Alzheimerâ€™s disease through group model building. GeroScience, 2021, 43, 829-843.	2.1	26
5	The potential of breast cancer screening in Europe. International Journal of Cancer, 2021, 148, 406-418.	2.3	55
6	The optimal HPV-screening protocol in Eastern-Europe: The example of Slovenia. Gynecologic Oncology, 2021, 160, 118-127.	0.6	5
7	Culture and perceptions on cancer risk and prevention, information access, and source credibility: a qualitative interview study in Chinese adults. Health, Risk and Society, 2021, 23, 1-16.	0.9	1
8	Risk of Gynecologic Cancer after Atypical Glandular Cells Found on Cervical Cytology: A Population-Based Cohort Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2021, 30, 743-750.	1.1	0
9	Effects of cancer screening restart strategies after COVID-19 disruption. British Journal of Cancer, 2021, 124, 1516-1523.	2.9	55
10	Identifying key factors for the effectiveness of pancreatic cancer screening: A modelâ€based analysis. International Journal of Cancer, 2021, 149, 337-346.	2.3	8
11	Impact of COVID-19-related care disruptions on cervical cancer screening in the United States. Journal of Medical Screening, 2021, 28, 213-216.	1.1	34
12	Reducing unnecessary referrals for colposcopy in hrHPV-positive women within the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme: A modelling study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2021, 160, 713-720.	0.6	11
13	The Differential Risk of Cervical Cancer in HPV-Vaccinated and -Unvaccinated Women: A Mathematical Modeling Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2021, 30, 912-919.	1.1	1
14	Cervical screening during the COVID-19 pandemic: optimising recovery strategies. Lancet Public Health, The, 2021, 6, e522-e527.	4.7	37
15	Investigating the decrease in participation in the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme: The role of personal and organisational characteristics. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2021, 22, 101328.	0.8	5
16	Modeling Strategies to Optimize Cancer Screening in USPSTF Guidelineâ€™Noncompliant Women. JAMA Oncology, 2021, 7, 885.	3.4	5
17	Molecular markers for cervical cancer screening. Expert Review of Proteomics, 2021, 18, 675-691.	1.3	21
18	Impact of disruptions and recovery for established cervical screening programs across a range of high-income country program designs, using COVID-19 as an example: A modelled analysis. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 151, 106623.	1.6	34

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Clinical performance of high-risk HPV testing on self-samples versus clinician samples in routine primary HPV screening in the Netherlands: An observational study. <i>Lancet Regional Health - Europe</i> , The, 2021, 11, 100235.	3.0	36
20	How do dementia risk differences between birth cohorts affect future incidence predictions: A microsimulation study. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2021, 17, .	0.4	0
21	Estimating the Natural History of Cervical Carcinogenesis Using Simulation Models: A CISNET Comparative Analysis. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2020, 112, 955-963.	3.0	37
22	The Impact of Different Screening Model Structures on Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Predictions: The Maximum Clinical Incidence Reduction (MCLIR) Methodology. <i>Medical Decision Making</i> , 2020, 40, 474-482.	1.2	5
23	Historical and projected hysterectomy rates in the USA: Implications for future observed cervical cancer rates and evaluating prevention interventions. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2020, 158, 710-718.	0.6	16
24	The development of a microsimulation model to predict the future burden of dementia and effects of public health interventions. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2020, 16, e040855.	0.4	0
25	The impact of knowledge of HPV positivity on cytology triage in primary high-risk HPV screening. <i>Journal of Medical Screening</i> , 2019, 26, 221-224.	1.1	6
26	Pancreatic cyst surveillance imposes low psychological burden. <i>Pancreatology</i> , 2019, 19, 1061-1066.	0.5	8
27	Management and treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in the Netherlands after referral for colposcopy. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2019, 98, 737-746.	1.3	10
28	Introduction of primary screening using high-risk HPV DNA detection in the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme: a population-based cohort study. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2019, 17, 228.	2.3	83
29	Key indicators of organized cancer screening programs: Results from a Delphi study. <i>Journal of Medical Screening</i> , 2019, 26, 120-126.	1.1	10
30	Quality of life assumptions determine which cervical cancer screening strategies are cost-effective. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 142, 2383-2393.	2.3	13
31	The health impact of human papillomavirus vaccination in the situation of primary human papillomavirus screening: A mathematical modeling study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0202924.	1.1	7
32	Identifying the barriers to effective breast, cervical and colorectal cancer screening in thirty one European countries using the Barriers to Effective Screening Tool (BEST). <i>Health Policy</i> , 2018, 122, 1190-1197.	1.4	57
33	Results of a health systems approach to identify barriers to population-based cervical and colorectal cancer screening programmes in six European countries. <i>Health Policy</i> , 2018, 122, 1206-1211.	1.4	11
34	Increasing incidence of invasive and in situ cervical adenocarcinoma in the Netherlands during 2004-2013. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2017, 6, 416-423.	1.3	60
35	Risk of cervical intra-epithelial neoplasia and invasive cancer of the cervix in DES daughters. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2017, 144, 305-311.	0.6	7
36	HPV-vaccinatie. <i>Bijblijven (Amsterdam, Netherlands)</i> , 2017, 33, 29-40.	0.0	0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Harms of cervical cancer screening in the United States and the Netherlands. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 140, 1215-1222.	2.3	46
38	Cervical cancer incidence after normal cytological sample in routine screening using SurePath, ThinPrep, and conventional cytology: population based study. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2017, 356, j504.	2.4	24
39	Cervical Cancer Screening in Partly HPV Vaccinated Cohorts – A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0145548.	1.1	29
40	Authors' reply re: Cost-effectiveness of cervical cancer screening: cytology versus human papillomavirus DNA testing. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2016, 123, 1401-1402.	1.1	1
41	Public Health Benefits of Routine Human Papillomavirus Vaccination for Adults in the Netherlands: A Mathematical Modeling Study. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 214, 854-861.	1.9	9
42	Comparing SurePath, ThinPrep, and conventional cytology as primary test method: SurePath is associated with increased CIN II+ detection rates. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2016, 27, 15-25.	0.8	44
43	The potential harms of primary human papillomavirus screening in over-screened women: a microsimulation study. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2016, 27, 569-581.	0.8	10
44	Beware of Kinked Frontiers: A Systematic Review of the Choice of Comparator Strategies in Cost-Effectiveness Analyses of Human Papillomavirus Testing in Cervical Screening. <i>Value in Health</i> , 2015, 18, 1138-1151.	0.1	17
45	The Role of Acquired Immunity in the Spread of Human Papillomavirus (HPV): Explorations with a Microsimulation Model. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0116618.	1.1	17
46	Offering Self-Sampling to Non-Attendees of Organized Primary HPV Screening: When Do Harms Outweigh the Benefits?. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2015, 24, 773-782.	1.1	42
47	When Is It Effective to Offer Self-Sampling to Non-Attendees? Response. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2015, 24, 1296-1296.	1.1	1
48	Exploring the trend of increased cervical intraepithelial neoplasia detection rates in the Netherlands. <i>Journal of Medical Screening</i> , 2015, 22, 144-150.	1.1	10
49	The estimated impact of natural immunity on the effectiveness of human papillomavirus vaccination. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, 5357-5364.	1.7	7
50	How many cervical cancer cases can potentially be prevented using a more sensitive screening test at young age?. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2014, 134, 460-466.	2.3	5
51	Primary screening for human papillomavirus compared with cytology screening for cervical cancer in European settings: cost effectiveness analysis based on a Dutch microsimulation model. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2012, 344, e670-e670.	2.4	79
52	Liquid-based cervical cytology using ThinPrep technology: weighing the pros and cons in a cost-effectiveness analysis. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2012, 23, 1323-1331.	0.8	21
53	Cost-effectiveness of cervical cancer screening: cytology versus human papillomavirus DNA testing. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2012, 119, 699-709.	1.1	57
54	Cervical Cancer Screening in the United States and the Netherlands: A Tale of Two Countries. <i>Milbank Quarterly</i> , 2012, 90, 5-37.	2.1	71

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Practical Implications of Differential Discounting in Cost-Effectiveness Analyses with Varying Numbers of Cohorts. <i>Value in Health</i> , 2011, 14, 438-442.	0.1	21
56	Practical Implications of Differential Discounting of Costs and Health Effects in Cost-Effectiveness Analysis. <i>Value in Health</i> , 2011, 14, 1174-1175.	0.1	3
57	Would the effect of HPV vaccination on non-cervical HPV-positive cancers make the difference for its cost-effectiveness?. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2011, 47, 428-435.	1.3	23
58	Trends in cervical cancer in the Netherlands until 2007: Has the bottom been reached?. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2011, 128, 2174-2181.	2.3	46
59	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Human Papillomavirus Vaccination in the Netherlands. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2009, 101, 1083-1092.	3.0	67
60	The impact of healthcare costs in the last year of life and in all life years gained on the cost-effectiveness of cancer screening. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 100, 1240-1244.	2.9	19
61	Gender differences in the trend of colorectal cancer incidence in Singapore, 1968-2002. <i>International Journal of Colorectal Disease</i> , 2008, 23, 461-467.	1.0	35
62	Does lowering the screening age for cervical cancer in The Netherlands make sense?. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2008, 123, 1403-1406.	2.3	7
63	Childhood social class and cancer incidence: Results of the globe study. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2008, 66, 1131-1139.	1.8	60