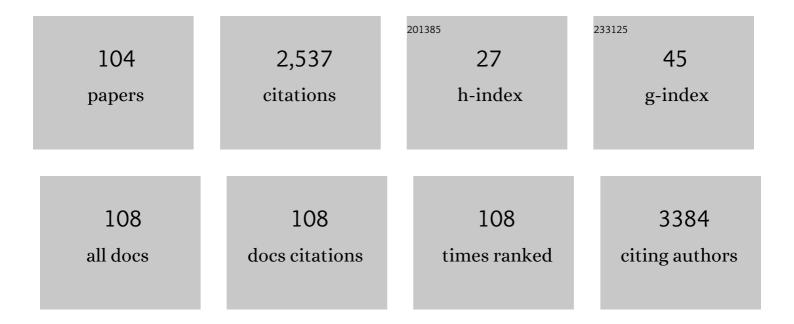
Michael O Chaiton

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Estimating the number of quit attempts it takes to quit smoking successfully in a longitudinal cohort of smokers. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e011045.	0.8	308
2	A systematic review of longitudinal studies on the association between depression and smoking in adolescents. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 356.	1.2	292
3	Common stressful life events and difficulties are associated with mental health symptoms and substance use in young adolescents. BMC Psychiatry, 2012, 12, 116.	1.1	156
4	"Hardcore" definitions and their application to a population-based sample of smokers. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2010, 12, 860-864.	1.4	80
5	The Heaviness of Smoking Index as a predictor of smoking cessation in Canada. Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 32, 1031-1042.	1.7	62
6	Cohort Profile: The Nicotine Dependence in Teens (NDIT) Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 1537-1546.	0.9	62
7	Association of Ontario's Ban on Menthol Cigarettes With Smoking Behavior 1 Month After Implementation. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2018, 178, 710.	2.6	59
8	The effect of MPOWER on smoking prevalence. Tobacco Control, 2015, 24, 540-542.	1.8	57
9	Linking depression symptom trajectories in adolescence to physical activity and team sports participation in young adults. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 56, 95-98.	1.6	56
10	The association between past and current physical activity and depressive symptoms in young adults: a 10-year prospective study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2013, 23, 25-30.	0.9	55
11	Ban on menthol-flavoured tobacco products predicts cigarette cessation at 1 year: a population cohort study. Tobacco Control, 2020, 29, tobaccocontrol-2018-054841.	1.8	53
12	Is vaping cessation like smoking cessation? A qualitative study exploring the responses of youth and young adults who vape e-cigarettes. Addictive Behaviors, 2021, 113, 106687.	1.7	46
13	Tobacco retail availability and risk of relapse among smokers who make a quit attempt: a population-based cohort study. Tobacco Control, 2018, 27, 163-169.	1.8	45
14	A structural equation model relating adiposity, psychosocial indicators of body image and depressive symptoms among adolescents. International Journal of Obesity, 2009, 33, 588-596.	1.6	42
15	Tobacco Retail Outlets and Vulnerable Populations in Ontario, Canada. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2013, 10, 7299-7309.	1.2	38
16	Tobacco industry response to menthol cigarette bans in Alberta and Nova Scotia, Canada. Tobacco Control, 2017, 26, e71-e74.	1.8	38
17	Do components of current â€~hardcore smoker' definitions predict quitting behaviour?. Addiction, 2012, 107, 434-440.	1.7	35
18	Predictors of Substance Use Among Young Adults Transitioning Away from High School: A Narrative Review. Substance Use and Misuse, 2014, 49, 1795-1807.	0.7	35

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19	Evaluating a Real World Ban on Menthol Cigarettes: An Interrupted Time-Series Analysis of Sales. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 576-579.	1.4	35
20	Early Predictors of Suicidal Ideation in Young Adults. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 57, 429-436.	0.9	34
21	Population Health and the Hardcore Smoker: Geoffrey Rose Revisited. Journal of Public Health Policy, 2008, 29, 307-318.	1.0	32
22	A Literature Review on International E-cigarette Regulatory Policies. Current Addiction Reports, 2020, 7, 509-519.	1.6	32
23	Symptoms of depression are longitudinally associated with sedentary behaviors among young men but not among young women. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 60, 16-20.	1.6	31
24	Measurement invariance of the depressive symptoms scale during adolescence. BMC Psychiatry, 2014, 14, 95.	1.1	31
25	Physical activity motivation mediates the association between depression symptoms and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 66, 45-48.	1.6	31
26	Use of cigarettes to improve affect and depressive symptoms in a longitudinal study of adolescents. Addictive Behaviors, 2010, 35, 1054-1060.	1.7	29
27	Investigating the impacts of COVID-19 among LGBTQ2S youth experiencing homelessness. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0257693.	1.1	29
28	Taking Stock. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 352-356.	1.6	28
29	Identification and prediction of physical activity trajectories in women treated for breast cancer. Annals of Epidemiology, 2014, 24, 837-842.	0.9	28
30	Confounders or intermediate variables? Testing mechanisms for the relationship between depression and smoking in a longitudinal cohort study. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 42, 154-161.	1.7	27
31	Depressive Symptoms and C-Reactive Protein Are Not Associated in a Population-Based Sample of Adolescents. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2010, 17, 216-222.	0.8	26
32	Transitions in Smoking Status Over Time in a Population-Based Panel Study of Smokers. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2013, 15, 1201-1210.	1.4	25
33	Is blue the new green? Repackaging menthol cigarettes in response to a flavour ban in Ontario, Canada. Tobacco Control, 2019, 28, e7-e12.	1.8	25
34	Trends in the Prevalence of Current, Daily, and Nondaily Cigarette Smoking and Quit Ratios by Depression Status in the U.S.: 2005–2017. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2020, 58, 691-698.	1.6	25
35	Product Substitution after a Real World Menthol Ban: A Cohort Study. Tobacco Regulatory Science (discontinued), 2020, 6, 205-212.	0.2	22
36	Prior Daily Menthol Smokers More Likely to Quit 2 Years After a Menthol Ban Than Non-menthol Smokers: A Population Cohort Study. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2021, 23, 1584-1589.	1.4	21

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37	Heterogeneity of Depressive Symptom Trajectories through Adolescence: Predicting Outcomes in Young Adulthood. Journal of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2013, 22, 96-105.	0.7	21
38	Tobacco on campus: industry marketing and tobacco control policy among post-secondary institutions in Canada. Tobacco Control, 2005, 14, 136-140.	1.8	20
39	Tobacco industry tactics in preparing for menthol ban. Tobacco Control, 2018, 27, 577-577.	1.8	20
40	Depression Among Non-Daily Smokers Compared to Daily Smokers and Never-Smokers in the United States: An Emerging Problem. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2017, 19, 1062-1072.	1.4	19
41	Perceived Impact of COVID on Smoking, Vaping, Alcohol and Cannabis Use Among Youth and Youth Adults in Canada. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2022, 67, 407-409.	0.9	19
42	The Prevalence of Tobacco Use Co-morbidities in Canada. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2013, 104, e210-e215.	1.1	17
43	The use of flavour cards and other additives after a menthol ban in Canada. Tobacco Control, 2021, 30, 601-602.	1.8	17
44	Co-use and Mixing Tobacco With Cannabis Among Ontario Adults. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2021, 23, 171-178.	1.4	16
45	The association between exposure to second-hand smoke and sleep disturbances: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Sleep Health, 2020, 6, 702-714.	1.3	16
46	Exposure to smoking on patios and quitting: a population representative longitudinal cohort study. Tobacco Control, 2014, 25, tobaccocontrol-2014-051761.	1.8	15
47	A common public health-oriented policy framework for cannabis, alcohol and tobacco in Canada?. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2015, 106, e474-e476.	1.1	13
48	Early Risk Factors for Daily Cannabis Use in Young Adults. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2019, 64, 329-337.	0.9	13
49	Using a Mobile Laboratory to Study Mental Health, Addictions and Violence: A Research Plan. Challenges, 2011, 2, 1-18.	0.9	12
50	Real-World Effectiveness of Varenicline Versus Nicotine Replacement Therapy in Patients With and Without Psychiatric Disorders. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2015, 9, 169-176.	1.4	12
51	Sex Differences in Use of Smoking Cessation Services and Resources: A Real-World Study. Tobacco Use Insights, 2020, 13, 1179173X2090150.	0.7	12
52	Menthol Cigarette Smoker Reactions to an Implemented Menthol Cigarette Ban. Tobacco Regulatory Science (discontinued), 2019, 5, 50-64.	0.2	12
53	Impact of Canada's menthol cigarette ban on quitting among menthol smokers: pooled analysis of pre–post evaluation from the ITC Project and the Ontario Menthol Ban Study and projections of impact in the USA. Tobacco Control, 2023, 32, 734-738.	1.8	12
54	Tobacco retail availability and smoking behaviours among patients seeking treatment at a nicotine dependence treatment clinic. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2014, 12, 19.	0.3	11

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55	Health professional advice, use of medications and smoking cessation: A population-based prospective cohort study. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 91, 117-122.	1.6	11
56	Association of flavoured cigar regulations with wholesale tobacco volumes in Canada: an interrupted time series analysis. Tobacco Control, 2019, 28, 457-461.	1.8	11
57	Access to Mental Health and Substance Use Resources for 2SLGBTQ+ Youth during the COVID-19 Pandemic. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 11315.	1.2	11
58	Correlates of past year suicidal thoughts among sexual and gender minority young adults: A machine learning analysis. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2022, 152, 269-277.	1.5	11
59	Destroyed documents: uncovering the science that Imperial Tobacco Canada sought to conceal. Cmaj, 2009, 181, 691-698.	0.9	10
60	Perceptions of industry responsibility and tobacco control policy by US tobacco company executives in trial testimony. Tobacco Control, 2006, 15, iv98-iv106.	1.8	9
61	Development of measures assessing attitudes toward contraband tobacco among a web-based sample of smokers. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2015, 13, 7.	0.3	9
62	Perceived Addiction as a Predictor of Smoking Cessation Among Occasional Smokers. Journal of Smoking Cessation, 2017, 12, 165-172.	0.3	9
63	Impacts of Canada's minimum age for tobacco sales (MATS) laws on youth smoking behaviour, 2000–2014. Tobacco Control, 2018, 27, e105-e111.	1.8	9
64	Machine Learning Applications in Mental Health and Substance Use Research Among the LGBTQ2S+ Population: Scoping Review. JMIR Medical Informatics, 2021, 9, e28962.	1.3	9
65	Tobacco outlet density, neighbourhood stressors and smoking prevalence in Toronto, Canada. Health and Place, 2019, 58, 102171.	1.5	8
66	Mind the Gap: Disparities in Cigarette Smoking in Canada. Tobacco Use Insights, 2019, 12, 1179173X1983905.	0.7	8
67	Prevalence of Involuntary Environmental Cannabis and Tobacco Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 3332.	1.2	7
68	Smoking cessation strategies used by former menthol cigarette smokers after a menthol ban. Addictive Behaviors, 2021, 123, 107046.	1.7	7
69	A Machine Learning Approach to Identify Predictors of Frequent Vaping and Vulnerable Californian Youth Subgroups. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2022, 24, 1028-1036.	1.4	7
70	Environment modifies the association between depression symptoms and smoking among adolescents Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 21, 420-424.	1.4	6
71	Tobacco Endgame Simulation Modelling: Assessing the Impact of Policy Changes on Smoking Prevalence in 2035. Forecasting, 2021, 3, 267-275.	1.6	6
72	Smartphone Apps for Vaping Cessation: Quality Assessment and Content Analysis. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2022, 10, e31309.	1.8	6

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73	E-Cigarette Dependence in Youth. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2022, 24, 1089-1094.	1.4	6
74	Symptoms of specific anxiety disorders may relate differentially to different physical activity modalities in young adults. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2013, 6, 155-161.	0.9	5
75	Are vaporizers a lower-risk alternative to smoking cannabis?. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2022, 113, 293-296.	1.1	5
76	The Coâ€Use of Tobacco and Cannabis Among Adolescents Over a 30‥ear Period. Journal of School Health, 2014, 84, 151-159.	0.8	4
77	Smokers who seek help in specialized cessation clinics: How special are they compared to smokers in general population?. Journal of Smoking Cessation, 2014, 9, 76-84.	0.3	4
78	Population attributable risk of smoking during pregnancy on obesity in offspring. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2016, 107, e336-e336.	1.1	4
79	Real-World Effectiveness of Pharmaceutical Smoking Cessation Aids: Time-Varying Effects. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 506-511.	1.4	4
80	Analysis of Wholesale Cigarette Sales in Canada After Menthol Cigarette Bans. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2133673.	2.8	4
81	Smoker preference for "elastic cigarettes" in the Canadian cigarette market. Chronic Diseases in Canada, 2005, 26, 20-4.	0.9	4
82	Taking global leadership in banning menthol and other flavours in tobacco: Canada's experience. Tobacco Control, 2022, 31, 202-211.	1.8	4
83	Worldwide news and comment. Tobacco Control, 2013, 22, 291-294.	1.8	3
84	Untangling Influences in the Longitudinal Relationship Between Depressive Symptoms and Drinking Frequency in High School. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2020, 66, 308-314.	1.2	3
85	Targeting mailed nicotine patch distribution interventions to rural regions of Canada: protocol for a randomized controlled trial. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 1757.	1.2	3
86	Tailored Web-Based Smoking Interventions and Reduced Attrition: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2020, 22, e16255.	2.1	3
87	A machine learning approach to predict e-cigarette use and dependence among Ontario youth. Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice, 2022, 42, 21-28.	0.8	3
88	Offering nicotine patches to all households in a community with high smoking rates: Pilot test of a population-based approach to promote tobacco cessation. International Journal of Population Data Science, 2021, 6, 1400.	0.1	2
89	Is vaping dependence like smoking dependence? —A literature review highlighting implications for vaping cessation among youth. Journal of Public Health and Emergency, 0, 5, 27-27.	4.4	2
90	Prevalence and factors associated with self-reported exposure to secondhand cannabis smoke in the United States and Canada in 2019. Preventive Medicine, 2022, 157, 107006.	1.6	2

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Mental Health and Addiction Services Exclusive to LGBTQ2S+ during COVID-19: An Environmental Scan. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 5919.	1.2	2
92	The Canadian Slave Smoking Machine. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2003, 94, 25-26.	1.1	1
93	Tobacco control and the epidemiological framework. Tobacco Control, 2011, 20, 318-318.	1.8	1
94	Reducing the burden of tobacco: what's the endgame?. Israel Journal of Health Policy Research, 2014, 3, 36.	1.4	1
95	Has there been an increase in the frequency with which people who drink in a risky fashion receive advice to cut down on their drinking from 1998 to 2015?. Substance Abuse, 2018, 39, 449-451.	1.1	1
96	A machine learning approach to identify correlates of current e-cigarette use in Canada. Exploration of Medicine, 0, , .	1.5	1
97	Effects of a real world menthol ban: changes in smoking behaviour and cigarette branding. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2018, 16, .	0.3	1
98	Tobacco retail access and tobacco cessation among head and neck cancer (HNC) survivors. Annals of Oncology, 2019, 30, v742.	0.6	0
99	P1.10-05 Tobacco Retail Availability and Tobacco Cessation Among Lung Cancer Survivors. Journal of Thoracic Oncology, 2019, 14, S512.	0.5	Ο
100	Depressed Individuals and Depressed Populations. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2020, 66, 515-516.	1.2	0
101	Commentary on Stepankova <i>et al</i> . : Try, try, try again—smoking cessation clinics and their role in the cessation journey. Addiction, 2021, 116, 356-357.	1.7	Ο
102	Return on investment of Canadian tobacco control policies implemented between 2001 and 2016. Tobacco Control, 2021, , tobaccocontrol-2021-056473.	1.8	0
103	How many cigarettes a day in an endgame?. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2018, 16, .	0.3	0
104	A single system of retail sale is not working. Journal of Public Health and Emergency, 0, 4, 26-26.	4.4	0