Papaarangi M Reid

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8313051/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

331670 276875 1,897 55 21 41 citations h-index g-index papers 55 55 55 2196 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Why cultural safety rather than cultural competency is required to achieve health equity: a literature review and recommended definition. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2019, 18, 174.	3.5	476
2	Multimodal system designed to reduce errors in recording and administration of drugs in anaesthesia: prospective randomised clinical evaluation. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2011, 343, d5543-d5543.	2.3	164
3	The Epworth Sleepiness Scale: Influence of Age, Ethnicity, and Socioeconomic Deprivation. Epworth Sleepiness Scores of Adults in New Zealand. Sleep, 2005, 28, 249-254.	1.1	109
4	Who Reports Insomnia? Relationships with Age, Sex, Ethnicity, and Socioeconomic Deprivation. Sleep, 2004, 27, 1163-1169.	1.1	96
5	Educating for Indigenous Health Equity: An International Consensus Statement. Academic Medicine, 2019, 94, 512-519.	1.6	91
6	Socioeconomic deprivation and fatal unintentional domestic fire incidents in New Zealand 1993–1998. Fire Safety Journal, 2002, 37, 165-179.	3.1	75
7	Obstructive Sleep Apnea in New Zealand Adults: Prevalence and Risk Factors Among MÄori and Non-MÄori. Sleep, 2009, 32, 949-956.	1.1	66
8	Serious health events following involuntary job loss in New Zealand meat processing workers. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 1155-1161.	1.9	64
9	Sleep, sleepiness and motor vehicle accidents: a national survey. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2005, 29, 16-21.	1.8	60
10	Addressing indigenous health workforce inequities: A literature review exploring 'best' practice for recruitment into tertiary health programmes. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2012, 11, 13.	3.5	52
11	Prevalence and consequences of insomnia in New Zealand: disparities between Maori and nonâ€Maori. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2005, 29, 22-28.	1.8	48
12	Prevalence of abnormal sleep duration and excessive daytime sleepiness in pregnancy and the role of socio-demographic factors: comparing pregnant women with women in the general population. Sleep Medicine, 2014, 15, 1477-1483.	1.6	40
13	Implementing performance improvement in New Zealand emergency departments: the six hour time target policy national research project protocol. BMC Health Services Research, 2012, 12, 45.	2.2	37
14	Recurrent loss of heterozygosity correlates with clinical outcome in pancreatic neuroendocrine cancer. Npj Genomic Medicine, 2018, 3, 18.	3.8	37
15	Access and Society as Determinants of Ischaemic Heart Disease in Indigenous Populations. Heart Lung and Circulation, 2010, 19, 316-324.	0.4	36
16	How the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement could undermine PHARMAC and threaten access to affordable medicines and health equity in New Zealand. Health Policy, 2013, 112, 227-233.	3.0	32
17	The cost of child health inequalities in Aotearoa New Zealand: a preliminary scoping study. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 384.	2.9	31
18	Socioeconomic Deprivation and Ethnicity are both Important for Anti-tobacco Health Promotion. Health Education and Behavior, 2000, 27, 317-327.	2.5	29

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Indigenous Health Workforce Development: challenges and successes of the <i>Vision 20:20</i> programme. ANZ Journal of Surgery, 2013, 83, 49-54.	0.7	28
20	What helps and hinders indigenous student success in higher education health programmes: a qualitative study using the Critical Incident Technique. Higher Education Research and Development, 2015, 34, 486-500.	2.9	28
21	Selection and validation of quality indicators for the Shorter Stays in Emergency Departments National Research Project. EMA - Emergency Medicine Australasia, 2012, 24, 303-312.	1.1	27
22	Achieving health equity in Aotearoa: strengthening responsiveness to MÄori in health research. New Zealand Medical Journal, 2017, 130, 96-103.	0.5	21
23	A tertiary approach to improving equity in health: quantitative analysis of the MÄori and Pacific Admission Scheme (MAPAS) process, 2008–2012. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2015, 14, 7.	3.5	18
24	Tackling health inequalities: moving theory to action. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2007, 6, 12.	3.5	17
25	Decolonising the Academy: The Process of Re-presenting Indigenous Health in Tertiary Teaching and Learning. Diversity in Higher Education, 2014, , 147-165.	0.1	17
26	Predictors of academic success for MÄori, Pacific and non-MÄori non-Pacific students in health professional education: a quantitative analysis. Advances in Health Sciences Education, 2017, 22, 299-326.	3.3	15
27	The experience of gestational diabetes for indigenous MÄori women living in rural New Zealand: qualitative research informing the development of decolonising interventions. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2018, 18, 478.	2.4	15
28	Quantitative analysis of a M $\ddot{\text{o}}$ ori and Pacific admission process on first-year health study. BMC Medical Education, 2015, 15, 196.	2.4	14
29	Patterns of privilege: A total cohort analysis of admission and academic outcomes for MÄori, Pacific and non-MÄori non-Pacific health professional students. BMC Medical Education, 2016, 16, 262.	2.4	13
30	Examining the predictors of academic outcomes for indigenous MÄori, Pacific and rural students admitted into medicine via two equity pathways: a retrospective observational study at the University of Auckland, Aotearoa New Zealand. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017276.	1.9	13
31	Effect of a text message intervention to reduce hazardous drinking among injured patients discharged from a trauma ward: a randomized controlled trial. Npj Digital Medicine, 2018, 1, 13.	10.9	13
32	Open to critique: predictive effects of academic outcomes from a bridging/foundation programme on first-year degree-level study. Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education, 2017, 42, 151-167.	5.6	12
33	Examining emergency department inequities in Aotearoa New Zealand: Findings from a national retrospective observational study examining Indigenous emergency care outcomes. EMA - Emergency Medicine Australasia, 2021, , .	1.1	12
34	Development of a text message intervention aimed at reducing alcohol-related harm in patients admitted to hospital as a result of injury. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 815.	2.9	10
35	ls a national time target for emergency department stay associated with changes in the quality of care for acute asthma? A multicentre preâ€intervention postâ€intervention study. EMA - Emergency Medicine Australasia, 2016, 28, 48-55.	1.1	10
36	Indigenous voices on measuring and valuing health states. AlterNative, 2020, 16, 3-9.	1.5	9

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	The effect of the Shorter Stays in Emergency Departments health target on the quality of ED discharge summaries. Emergency Medicine Journal, 2016, 33, 860-864.	1.0	8
38	Climate Change Mitigation Policies and Co-Impacts on Indigenous Health: A Scoping Review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 9063.	2.6	7
39	Increase in saliva cotinine after three hours' exposure to secondâ€hand smoke in bars. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2005, 29, 272-275.	1.8	6
40	Time to cranial computerised tomography for acute traumatic brain injury in paediatric patients: Effect of the shorter stays in emergency departments target in New Zealand. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2017, 53, 685-690.	0.8	5
41	Examining emergency department inequities: Descriptive analysis of national data (2006–2012). EMA - Emergency Medicine Australasia, 2020, 32, 953-959.	1.1	5
42	Examining emergency department inequities: Do they exist?. EMA - Emergency Medicine Australasia, 2019, 31, 444-450.	1.1	4
43	Evaluating the impact of prehospital care on mortality following major trauma in New Zealand: a retrospective cohort study. Injury Prevention, 2021, 27, 582-586.	2.4	4
44	Effectiveness of the YourCallâ,,¢ text message intervention to reduce harmful drinking in patients discharged from trauma wards: protocol for a randomised controlled trial. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 48.	2.9	3
45	Effect of a text message intervention on alcohol-related harms and behaviours: secondary outcomes of a randomised controlled trial. BMC Research Notes, 2019, 12, 267.	1.4	3
46	Thyrotoxicosis in an Indigenous New Zealand Population – a Prospective Observational Study. Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2020, 4, bvaa002.	0.2	3
47	Access to specialist hospital care and injury survivability: identifying opportunities through an observational study of prehospital trauma fatalities. Injury, 2021, 52, 2863-2870.	1.7	3
48	Time to CT head in adult patients with suspected traumatic brain injury: Association with the â€~Shorter Stays in Emergency Departments' health target in Aotearoa New Zealand. Injury, 2018, 49, 1680-1686.	1.7	2
49	Estimating the economic costs of ethnic health inequities: protocol for a prevalence-based cost-of-illness study in New Zealand (2003–2014). BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e020763.	1.9	2
50	The effect of implementing an aseptic practice bundle for anaesthetists to reduce postoperative infections, the Anaesthetists Be Cleaner (ABC) study: protocol for a stepped wedge, cluster randomised, multi-site trial. Trials, 2019, 20, 342.	1.6	2
51	Indigenous secondary school recruitment into tertiary health professional study: a qualitative study of student and whänau worldviews on the strengths, challenges and opportunities of the Whakapiki Ake Project. Higher Education Research and Development, 2021, 40, 19-34.	2.9	2
52	Predictors of medical student remediation and their underlying causes: early lessons from a curriculum change in the University of Auckland Medical Programme. New Zealand Medical Journal, 2017, 130, 73-82.	0.5	2
53	Structural reform or a cultural reform? Moving the health and disability sector to be pro-equity, culturally safe, Tiriti compliant and anti-racist. New Zealand Medical Journal, 2021, 134, 7-10.	0.5	1
54	Reply by authors. Health Policy, 2014, 116, 236-237.	3.0	0

#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
55	The Cannabis Referendum: why a yes vote offers a net gain for public health. New Zealand Medical Journal, 2020, 133, 8-11.	0.5	0