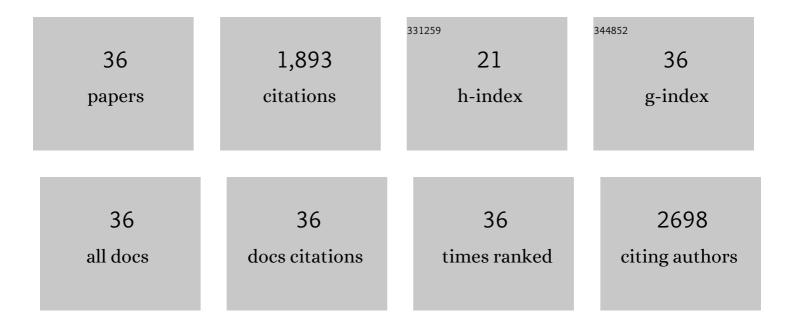
## Matthew T Haren

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Oral Testosterone Supplementation Increases Muscle and Decreases Fat Mass in Healthy Elderly Males With Low-Normal Gonadal Status. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2003, 58, M618-M625.	1.7	294
2	Inverse associations between muscle mass, strength, and the metabolic syndrome. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2009, 58, 1013-1022.	1.5	218
3	Frailty. Medical Clinics of North America, 2006, 90, 837-847.	1.1	124
4	Peripheral INSL3 concentrations decline with age in a large population of Australian men. Journal of Developmental and Physical Disabilities, 2006, 29, 618-626.	3.6	117
5	Prevalence and factors associated with uncomplicated storage and voiding lower urinary tract symptoms in community-dwelling Australian men. World Journal of Urology, 2011, 29, 179-184.	1.2	116
6	Effect of oral testosterone undecanoate on visuospatial cognition, mood and quality of life in elderly men with low-normal gonadal status. Maturitas, 2005, 50, 124-133.	1.0	111
7	Frailty and the aging male. Aging Male, 2005, 8, 135-140.	0.9	99
8	Risk Factors for Progression or Improvement of Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in a Prospective Cohort of Men. Journal of Urology, 2014, 191, 130-137.	0.2	76
9	Testosterone modulates gene expression pathways regulating nutrient accumulation, glucose metabolism and protein turnover in mouse skeletal muscle. Journal of Developmental and Physical Disabilities, 2011, 34, 55-68.	3.6	74
10	Lifestyle factors associated with age-related differences in body composition: the Florey Adelaide Male Aging Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 95-104.	2.2	68
11	Frailty and Hormones. Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders, 2005, 6, 101-108.	2.6	67
12	Higher C-Reactive Protein and Soluble Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Levels Are Associated With Poor Physical Function and Disability: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of a Cohort of Late Middle-Aged African Americans. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2010, 65A, 274-281.	1.7	52
13	Testosterone and cognitive function in ageing men: Data from the Florey Adelaide Male Ageing Study (FAMAS). Maturitas, 2007, 57, 182-194.	1.0	51
14	Effect of 12 month oral testosterone on testosterone deficiency symptoms in symptomatic elderly males with low-normal gonadal status. Age and Ageing, 2005, 34, 125-130.	0.7	46
15	Andropause: A Quality-of-Life Issue in Older Males. Medical Clinics of North America, 2006, 90, 1005-1023.	1.1	44
16	Demographic, physical and lifestyle factors associated with androgen status: the Florey Adelaide Male Ageing Study (FAMAS). Clinical Endocrinology, 2009, 71, 261-272.	1.2	41
17	The Florey Adelaide Male Ageing Study (FAMAS): Design, procedures & participants. BMC Public Health, 2007, 7, 126.	1.2	40
18	Cohort Profile: The Florey Adelaide Male Ageing Study (FAMAS). International Journal of Epidemiology, 2007–36–302-306	0.9	39

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Lower serum DHEAS levels are associated with a higher degree of physical disability and depressive symptoms in middle-aged to older African American women. Maturitas, 2007, 57, 347-360.	1.0	39
20	Specific medical conditions associated with clinically significant depressive symptoms in men. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2011, 46, 1303-1312.	1.6	26
21	Clinical and Biopsychosocial Determinants of Sexual Dysfunction in Middleâ€Aged and Older Australian Men. Journal of Sexual Medicine, 2012, 9, 2093-2103.	0.3	26
22	Andropause: Is the Emperor Wearing Any Clothes?. Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders, 2005, 6, 77-84.	2.6	19
23	Predictors of serum testosterone and DHEAS in African-American men. Journal of Developmental and Physical Disabilities, 2007, 31, 070508211138001-???.	3.6	15
24	Chronic disease prevalence and associations in a cohort of Australian men: The Florey Adelaide Male Ageing Study (FAMAS). BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 261.	1.2	13
25	Testosterone and modifiable risk factors associated with diabetes in men. Maturitas, 2011, 68, 279-285.	1.0	13
26	Alcohol, metabolic risk and elevated serum gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) in Indigenous Australians. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 454.	1.2	11
27	Who uses complementary and alternative therapies in regional South Australia? Evidence from the Whyalla Intergenerational Study of Health. Australian Health Review, 2013, 37, 104.	0.5	11
28	Anthropometric estimates of total and regional body fat in children aged 6–17 years. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2012, 101, 1253-1259.	0.7	10
29	Adiponectin levels in obese and non-obese middle-aged African–American women. Obesity Research and Clinical Practice, 2007, 1, 27-37.	0.8	9
30	MEGESTROL ACETATE FOR GERIATRIC ANOREXIA/CACHEXIA. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2006, 54, 172-173.	1.3	5
31	Serum testosterone bioassay evaluation in a large male cohort. Clinical Endocrinology, 2010, 72, 87-98.	1.2	5
32	Intergenerational learning about keeping health: a qualitative regional Australian study. Health Promotion International, 2014, 29, 361-368.	0.9	4
33	Proximal correlates of metabolic phenotypes during â€~at-risk' and â€~case' stages of the metabolic disea continuum. Nutrition and Diabetes, 2012, 2, e24-e24.	se 1.5	3
34	Abdominal adiposity and obstructive airway disease: testing insulin resistance and sleep disordered breathing mechanisms. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2012, 12, 31.	0.8	3
35	The impacts of withdrawal and replacement of general practitioner services on aeromedical service trends: a 13-year interrupted time-series study in Tennant Creek, Northern Territory. BMC Health Services Research, 2015, 15, 456.	0.9	2
36	Polyunsaturated fatty acid intake and lung function in a regional Australian population: A cross-sectional study with a nested case-control analysis. Journal of Nutrition & Intermediary Metabolism, 2019, 18, 100102.	1.7	2