Chris Borgert

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

46 papers	1,194 citations	430874 18 h-index	377865 34 g-index
52 all docs	52 docs citations	52 times ranked	1230 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Can mode of action predict mixture toxicity for risk assessment?. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2004, 201, 85-96.	2.8	135
2	Endocrine disruption: Fact or urban legend?. Toxicology Letters, 2013, 223, 295-305.	0.8	131
3	Review of the toxicity of chemical mixtures: Theory, policy, and regulatory practice. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2006, 45, 119-143.	2.7	97
4	Evaluation of EPAâ€™s Tier 1 Endocrine Screening Battery and recommendations for improving the interpretation of screening results. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2011, 59, 397-411.	2.7	58
5	Hypothesis-driven weight of evidence framework for evaluating data within the US EPAâ€™s Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2011, 61, 185-191.	2.7	58
6	A critical review of methods for comparing estrogenic activity of endogenous and exogenous chemicals in human milk and infant formula.. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2003, 111, 1020-1036.	6.0	51
7	Distinguishing between endocrine disruption and non-specific effects on endocrine systems. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2018, 99, 142-158.	2.7	50
8	The human relevant potency threshold: Reducing uncertainty by human calibration of cumulative risk assessments. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2012, 62, 313-328.	2.7	48
9	Potency matters: Thresholds govern endocrine activity. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2013, 67, 83-88.	2.7	48
10	Evaluating Chemical Interaction Studies for Mixture Risk Assessment. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2001, 7, 259-306.	3.4	46
11	Recommended approaches to the scientific evaluation of ecotoxicological hazards and risks of endocrine-active substances. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2017, 13, 267-279.	2.9	38
12	Relevance Weighting of Tier 1 Endocrine Screening Endpoints by Rank Order. Birth Defects Research Part B: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology, 2014, 101, 90-113.	1.4	36
13	Information Quality in Regulatory Decision Making: Peer Review versus Good Laboratory Practice. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 927-934.	6.0	33
14	Review and recommendations on criteria to evaluate the relevance of pesticide interaction data for ecological risk assessments. Chemosphere, 2018, 209, 124-136.	8.2	31
15	A critique of the European Commission Document, â€œState of the Art Assessment of Endocrine Disruptersâ€• Critical Reviews in Toxicology, 2012, 42, 465-473.	3.9	28
16	Synergism, antagonism, or additivity of dietary supplements: Application of theory to case studies. Thrombosis Research, 2005, 117, 123-132.	1.7	20
17	Predicting interactions from mechanistic information: Can omic data validate theories?. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2007, 223, 114-120.	2.8	19
18	Improving Weight of Evidence Approaches to Chemical Evaluations. Risk Analysis, 2015, 35, 186-192.	2.7	19

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19	Modernizing problem formulation for risk assessment necessitates articulation of mode of action. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2015, 72, 538-551.	2.7	19
20	Chemical Mixtures: An Unsolvable Riddle?. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2004, 10, 619-629.	3.4	18
21	Human-relevant potency threshold (HRPT) for ERÎ± agonism. Archives of Toxicology, 2018, 92, 1685-1702.	4.2	18
22	Does GLP enhance the quality of toxicological evidence for regulatory decisions?: TABLE 1.. Toxicological Sciences, 2016, 151, 206-213.	3.1	17
23	Evaluation of the Inherent Toxicity Concept in Environmental Toxicology and Risk Assessment. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2020, 39, 2351-2360.	4.3	17
24	TOPICAL DOSE DELIVERY IN THE REPTILIAN EGG TREATMENT MODEL. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2007, 26, 914.	4.3	15
25	Analysis of EPAâ€™s endocrine screening battery and recommendations for further review. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2015, 72, 552-561.	2.7	14
26	Principles of dose-setting in toxicology studies: the importance of kinetics for ensuring human safety. Archives of Toxicology, 2021, 95, 3651-3664.	4.2	12
27	Assessing Toxicity of Mixtures: The Search for Economical Study Designs. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2002, 8, 305-326.	3.4	11
28	DOSE VERIFICATION AFTER TOPICAL TREATMENT OF ALLIGATOR (ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS) EGGS. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2007, 26, 908.	4.3	11
29	The regulatory challenge of chemicals in the environment: Toxicity testing, risk assessment, and decision-making models. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2018, 99, 289-295.	2.7	11
30	Human exposure to synthetic endocrine disrupting chemicals (S-EDCs) is generally negligible as compared to natural compounds with higher or comparable endocrine activity: how to evaluate the risk of the S-EDCs?. Archives of Toxicology, 2020, 94, 2549-2557.	4.2	11
31	Conflict of interest or contravention of science?. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2007, 48, 4-5.	2.7	10
32	Hypothesis-driven weight-of-evidence analysis for the endocrine disruption potential of benzene. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2018, 100, 7-15.	2.7	9
33	Human exposure to synthetic endocrine disrupting chemicals (S-EDCs) is generally negligible as compared to natural compounds with higher or comparable endocrine activity. How to evaluate the risk of the S-EDCs?. Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues, 2020, 83, 485-494.	2.3	8
34	INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF p,pâ€²-DICHLORODIPHENYLDICHLOROETHYLENE AND METHOXYCHLOR ON HORMONE SYNTHESIS IN LARGEMOUTH BASS OVARIAN CULTURES. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2004, 23, 1947.	4.3	7
35	Conflict of interest: kill the messenger or follow the data? | Conflict of interest. Environmental Science & Technology, 2007, 41, 665-666.	10.0	5
36	Human exposure to synthetic endocrine disrupting chemicals (S-EDCs) is generally negligible as compared to natural compounds with higher or comparable endocrine activity. How to evaluate the risk of the S-EDCs?. Chemico-Biological Interactions, 2020, 326, 109099.	4.0	5

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37	Human exposure to synthetic endocrine disrupting chemicals (S-EDCs) is generally negligible as compared to natural compounds with higher or comparable endocrine activity. How to evaluate the risk of the S-EDCs?. Toxicology in Vitro, 2020, 67, 104861.	2.4	5
38	Data Disclosure for Chemical Evaluations. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2013, 121, 145-148.	6.0	4
39	Response to Kortenkamp et al. Rebuttal. Critical Reviews in Toxicology, 2012, 42, 790-791.	3.9	3
40	Comment on â€œMode of Action (MOA) Assignment Classifications for Ecotoxicology: An Evaluation of Approachesâ€• Environmental Science & Technology, 2017, 51, 13509-13510.	10.0	3
41	A novel approach to calculating the kinetically derived maximum dose. Archives of Toxicology, 2022, 96, 809-816.	4.2	2
42	Human exposure to synthetic endocrine disrupting chemicals (S-EDCs) is generally negligible as compared to natural compounds with higher or comparable endocrine activity. How to evaluate the risk of the S-EDCs?. Toxicology Letters, 2020, 331, 259-264.	0.8	1
43	Human exposure to synthetic endocrine disrupting chemicals (S-EDCs) is generally negligible as compared to natural compounds with higher or comparable endocrine activity. How to evaluate the risk of the S-EDCs?. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2020, 78, 103396.	4.0	1
44	Human exposure to synthetic endocrine disrupting chemicals (S-EDCs) is generally negligible as compared to natural compounds with higher or comparable endocrine activity. How to evaluate the risk of the S-EDCs?. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2020, 142, 111349.	3.6	1
45	Reproductive Toxicology. , 0, , 207-238.		0
46	Are all current ecotoxicity test results confounded by design and implementation issues?. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2016, 12, 397-398.	2.9	0