

Cecilie R  e

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

74
papers

1,004
citations

471509
17
h-index

552781
26
g-index

78
all docs

78
docs citations

78
times ranked

1270
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Disability and quality of life 20Âyears after traumatic brain injury. <i>Brain and Behavior</i> , 2018, 8, e01018.	2.2	82
2	Global Outcome Trajectories up to 10 Years After Moderate to Severe Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2019, 10, 219.	2.4	45
3	Patterns of change and stability in caregiver burden and life satisfaction from 1ÂtoÂ2Âyears after severe traumatic brain injury: AÂNorwegian longitudinal study. <i>NeuroRehabilitation</i> , 2017, 40, 211-222.	1.3	42
4	Survival, causes of death, and cardiovascular events in patients with Marfan syndrome. <i>Molecular Genetics & Genomic Medicine</i> , 2018, 6, 1114-1123.	1.2	39
5	Inflammatory Serum Protein Profiling of Patients with Lumbar Radicular Pain One Year after Disc Herniation. <i>International Journal of Inflammation</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-8.	1.5	35
6	Unmet Rehabilitation Needs after Traumatic Brain Injury across Europe: Results from the CENTER-TBI Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 1035.	2.4	34
7	Long-term employment outcomes following moderate to severe traumatic brain injury: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2019, 33, 1567-1580.	1.2	33
8	Multidisciplinary outpatient treatment in patients with mild traumatic brain injury: A randomised controlled intervention study. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2017, 31, 475-484.	1.2	32
9	Employment Probability Trajectories Up To 10 Years After Moderate-To-Severe Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2018, 9, 1051.	2.4	32
10	Predictors for Return to Work in Subjects with Mild Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Behavioural Neurology</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-10.	2.1	31
11	MicroRNA-223 demonstrated experimentally in exosome-like vesicles is associated with decreased risk of persistent pain after lumbar disc herniation. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2017, 15, 89.	4.4	31
12	Construct dimensionality and properties of the categories in the ICF Core Set for low back pain. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine</i> , 2009, 41, 429-437.	1.1	26
13	Change in pain, disability and influence of fear-avoidance in a work-focused intervention on neck and back pain: a randomized controlled trial. <i>BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders</i> , 2015, 16, 94.	1.9	26
14	Combined cognitive and vocational interventions after mild to moderate traumatic brain injury: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2017, 18, 483.	1.6	24
15	Mortality and One-Year Functional Outcome in Elderly and Very Old Patients with Severe Traumatic Brain Injuries: Observed and Predicted. <i>Behavioural Neurology</i> , 2015, 2015, 1-7.	2.1	23
16	Genes associated with persistent lumbar radicular pain; a systematic review. <i>BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders</i> , 2016, 17, 500.	1.9	18
17	Expectations of pain and functioning in patients with musculoskeletal disorders: a cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders</i> , 2017, 18, 48.	1.9	18
18	Trajectory of 10-Year Neurocognitive Functioning After Moderateâ€“Severe Traumatic Brain Injury: Early Associations and Clinical Application. <i>Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society</i> , 2020, 26, 654-667.	1.8	18

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19	Role of IL1A rs1800587, IL1B rs1143627 and IL1RN rs2234677 Genotype Regarding Development of Chronic Lumbar Radicular Pain; a Prospective One-Year Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e107301.	2.5	18
20	Low back pain in 17 countries, a Rasch analysis of the ICF core set for low back pain. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research, 2013, 36, 38-47.	1.3	16
21	Genetic predictors of recovery in low back and lumbar radicular pain. Pain, 2017, 158, 1456-1460.	4.2	16
22	The Fear Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire (FABQ) Does it Really Measure Fear Beliefs?. Spine, 2020, 45, 134-140.	2.0	16
23	Traumatic brain injury“needs and treatment options in the chronic phase: Study protocol for a randomized controlled community-based intervention. Trials, 2020, 21, 294.	1.6	15
24	Rehabilitation pathways and functional independence one year after severe traumatic brain injury. European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2016, 52, 650-661.	2.2	15
25	Traumatic brain injury: Patient experience and satisfaction with discharge from trauma hospital. Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2018, 50, 505-513.	1.1	14
26	Randomized Controlled Trials of Rehabilitation Services in the Post-acute Phase of Moderate and Severe Traumatic Brain Injury “ A Systematic Review. Frontiers in Neurology, 2019, 10, 557.	2.4	14
27	Cognitive and vocational rehabilitation after mild-to-moderate traumatic brain injury: A randomised controlled trial. Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2021, 64, 101538.	2.3	14
28	Family members“™ experience with in-hospital health care after severe traumatic brain injury: a national multicentre study. BMC Health Services Research, 2018, 18, 951.	2.2	13
29	Early Predictors of Employment Status One Year Post Injury in Individuals with Traumatic Brain Injury in Europe. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 2007.	2.4	13
30	Care transitions in the first 6 months following traumatic brain injury: Lessons from the CENTER-TBI study. Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2021, 64, 101458.	2.3	13
31	Effectiveness of Combining Compensatory Cognitive Training and Vocational Intervention vs. Treatment as Usual on Return to Work Following Mild-to-Moderate Traumatic Brain Injury: Interim Analysis at 3 and 6 Month Follow-Up. Frontiers in Neurology, 2020, 11, 561400.	2.4	12
32	Predictors of Access to Rehabilitation in the Year Following Traumatic Brain Injury: A European Prospective and Multicenter Study. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2020, 34, 814-830.	2.9	12
33	Frequency of fatigue and its changes in the first 6 months after traumatic brain injury: results from the CENTER-TBI study. Journal of Neurology, 2021, 268, 61-73.	3.6	12
34	Family needs at one and two years after severe traumatic brain injury: a prospective study of changes and predictors. Brain Injury, 2020, 34, 89-97.	1.2	11
35	Psychometric properties of the pain stages of change questionnaire as evaluated by rasch analysis in patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2014, 15, 95.	1.9	10
36	One-year trajectories of mental and physical functioning during and after rehabilitation among individuals with disabilities. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2015, 13, 135.	2.4	10

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37	Marfan syndrome: Evolving organ manifestationsâ€”A 10â€­year followâ€­up study. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2020, 182, 397-408.	1.2	10
38	Health-Related Quality of Life Trajectories across 10 Years after Moderate to Severe Traumatic Brain Injury in Norway. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 157.	2.4	10
39	Feasibility and Acceptability of a Complex Telerehabilitation Intervention for Pediatric Acquired Brain Injury: The Child in Context Intervention (CICI). Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 2564.	2.4	10
40	Is radial Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy (rEWST) combined with supervised exercises (SE) more effective than sham rESWT and SE in patients with subacromial shoulder pain? Study protocol for a double-blind randomised, sham-controlled trial. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2015, 16, 248.	1.9	9
41	The challenges of describing rehabilitation services: A discussion paper. Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2018, 50, 151-158.	1.1	9
42	Rehabilitation for children with chronic acquired brain injury in the Child in Context Intervention (CICI) study: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2022, 23, 169.	1.6	9
43	Health-related quality of life in Marfan syndrome: a 10-year follow-up. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2020, 18, 376.	2.4	8
44	Five-year development of lumbar disc degenerationâ€”a prospective study. Skeletal Radiology, 2019, 48, 871-879.	2.0	7
45	Pre- and in-hospital mortality for moderate-to-severe traumatic brain injuries: an analysis of the National Trauma Data Bank (2008-2014). Brain Injury, 2021, 35, 265-274.	1.2	7
46	Deep tissue hyperalgesia after computer work. Scandinavian Journal of Pain, 2012, 3, 53-60.	1.3	6
47	Long-term follow-up of use of therapy services for patients with moderate-to-severe traumatic brain injury. Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2020, 52, jrm00034.	1.1	6
48	Rehabilitation Goals and Effects of Goal Achievement on Outcome Following an Adapted Physical Activity-Based Rehabilitation Intervention. Patient Preference and Adherence, 2021, Volume 15, 1545-1555.	1.8	6
49	Post-concussion symptoms three months after mild-to-moderate TBI: characteristics of sick-listed patients referred to specialized treatment and consequences of intracranial injury. Brain Injury, 2021, 35, 1054-1064.	1.2	6
50	Cost-effectiveness analysis of combined cognitive and vocational rehabilitation in patients with mild-to-moderate TBI: results from a randomized controlled trial. BMC Health Services Research, 2022, 22, 185.	2.2	6
51	Discrepancy between disability and reported well-being after traumatic brain injury. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2022, 93, 785-796.	1.9	6
52	The influence of expectations on improvements in pain and function in patients with neck/back/shoulder complaints: a cohort study. European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2017, 53, 936-943.	2.2	5
53	Does adapted physical activityâ€­based rehabilitation improve mental and physical functioning? A randomized trial. European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2018, 54, 419-427.	2.2	5
54	Editorial: Impact of Traumatic Brain Injuries on Participation in Daily Life and Work: Recent Research and Future Directions. Frontiers in Neurology, 2019, 10, 1153.	2.4	5

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55	The effectiveness of radial extracorporeal shock wave therapy (rESWT), sham-rESWT, standardised exercise programme or usual care for patients with plantar fasciopathy: study protocol for a double-blind, randomised, sham-controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2020, 21, 589.	1.6	5
56	Rehabilitation Needs, Service Provision, and Costs in the First Year Following Traumatic Injuries: Protocol for a Prospective Cohort Study. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2021, 10, e25980.	1.0	5
57	Goal Attainment in an Individually Tailored and Home-Based Intervention in the Chronic Phase after Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2022, 11, 958.	2.4	5
58	Demand, Control and Support at Work Among Sick-Listed Patients with Neck or Back Pain: A Prospective Study. <i>Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation</i> , 2016, 26, 183-194.	2.2	4
59	In the Aftermath of Acute Hospitalization for Traumatic Brain Injury: Factors Associated with the Direct Pathway into Specialized Rehabilitation. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 3577.	2.4	4
60	The Family Needs Questionnaire-Revised: a Rasch analysis of measurement properties in the chronic phase after traumatic brain injury. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2020, 34, 1375-1383.	1.2	3
61	Needs and treatment options in chronic traumatic brain injury: A feasibility trial of a community-based intervention. <i>Cogent Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, .	0.7	3
62	Pain and disability do not influence psychological and social factors at work among sick-listed patients with neck and back pain. <i>Work</i> , 2016, 53, 499-509.	1.1	2
63	Transcranial magnetic stimulation, paravertebral muscles training, and postural control in chronic low back pain. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Pain</i> , 2016, 12, 60-61.	1.3	2
64	Trajectories of self-reported competency up to 10 years following moderate-to-severe traumatic brain injury. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2020, 34, 335-342.	1.2	2
65	Organization of rehabilitation services in randomized controlled trials - which factors influence functional outcome? A systematic review. <i>Archives of Rehabilitation Research and Clinical Translation</i> , 2022, , 100197.	0.9	2
66	The family experiences of in-hospital care questionnaire in severe traumatic brain injury (FECQ-TBI): a validation study. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2016, 16, 675.	2.2	1
67	Attitude and belief of pain-therapists are important when trying to help chronic pain patients: The Norwegian version of the Pain Attitudes and Beliefs Scale (PABS) improved by Rasch analysis. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Pain</i> , 2016, 13, 140-141.	1.3	1
68	Persistent lumbar radicular and low back pain; impact of genetic variability versus emotional distress. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2019, 12, 547.	1.4	1
69	Psychometric properties of the Norwegian foot function index revised short form. <i>BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders</i> , 2022, 23, 416.	1.9	1
70	Amplification of osteoarthritis pain by peripheral and central nervous systems pain mechanisms. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Pain</i> , 2013, 4, 109-110.	1.3	0
71	The interleukin-1 β gene C>T polymorphism rs1800587 is associated with increased pain intensity and decreased pressure pain thresholds in patients with lumbar radicular pain. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Pain</i> , 2014, 5, 212-212.	1.3	0
72	Treatment success in neck pain: The added predictive value of psychosocial variables in addition to clinical variables. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Pain</i> , 2017, 14, 67-68.	1.3	0

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73	Response to the Letter to the Editor from Monticone et al.. Spine, 2020, 45, E479-E480.	2.0	0
74	The Readiness for Return to Work Scale; Does it Help in Evaluation of Return to Work?. Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation, 2021, , 1.	2.2	0