M-J Milloy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9010628/publications.pdf

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267 papers

6,360 citations

39 h-index 62 g-index

268 all docs 268
docs citations

times ranked

268

5038 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Reduction in overdose mortality after the opening of North America's first medically supervised safer injecting facility: a retrospective population-based study. Lancet, The, 2011, 377, 1429-1437.	6.3	350
2	Non-fatal overdose as a risk factor for subsequent fatal overdose among people who inject drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 162, 51-55.	1.6	166
3	Dose-response Effect of Incarceration Events on Nonadherence to HIV Antiretroviral Therapy Among Injection Drug Users. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2011, 203, 1215-1221.	1.9	147
4	Incarceration history and risk of HIV and hepatitis C virus acquisition among people who inject drugs: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, 1397-1409.	4.6	147
5	Methadone maintenance therapy promotes initiation of antiretroviral therapy among injection drug users. Addiction, 2010, 105, 907-913.	1.7	125
6	Modelling the combined impact of interventions in averting deaths during a syntheticâ€opioid overdose epidemic. Addiction, 2019, 114, 1602-1613.	1.7	124
7	Homelessness and Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy among a Cohort of HIV-Infected Injection Drug Users. Journal of Urban Health, 2011, 88, 545-555.	1.8	100
8	Incidence and risk factors for non-fatal overdose among a cohort of recently incarcerated illicit drug users. Addictive Behaviors, 2012, 37, 691-696.	1.7	100
9	Housing Status and the Health of People Living with HIV/AIDS. Current HIV/AIDS Reports, 2012, 9, 364-374.	1.1	100
10	Homelessness as a Structural Barrier to Effective Antiretroviral Therapy Among HIV-Seropositive Illicit Drug Users in a Canadian Setting. AIDS Patient Care and STDs, 2012, 26, 60-67.	1.1	98
11	Estimated Drug Overdose Deaths Averted by North America's First Medically-Supervised Safer Injection Facility. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e3351.	1.1	95
12	Female gender predicts lower access and adherence to antiretroviral therapy in a setting of free healthcare. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2011, 11, 86.	1.3	91
13	Clinical care of incarcerated people with HIV, viral hepatitis, or tuberculosis. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1103-1114.	6.3	86
14	Drug use patterns associated with risk of non-adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-positive illicit drug users in a Canadian setting: a longitudinal analysis. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2015, 15, 193.	1.3	79
15	Substance use patterns associated with recent exposure to fentanyl among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada: A cross-sectional urine toxicology screening study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 183, 1-6.	1.6	70
16	Intentional cannabis use to reduce crack cocaine use in a Canadian setting: A longitudinal analysis. Addictive Behaviors, 2017, 72, 138-143.	1.7	67
17	Incarceration experiences in a cohort of active injection drug users. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2008, 27, 693-699.	1.1	61
18	Incarceration and drug use patterns among a cohort of injection drug users. Addiction, 2009, 104, 69-76.	1.7	61

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19	Negotiating structural vulnerability following regulatory changes to a provincial methadone program in vancouver, canada: A qualitative study. Social Science and Medicine, 2015, 133, 168-176.	1.8	61
20	Socioeconomic marginalisation in the structural production of vulnerability to violence among people who use illicit drugs. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2015, 69, 686-692.	2.0	60
21	HIV treatment as prevention among injection drug users. Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS, 2012, 7, 151-156.	1.5	59
22	Phylogenetic clustering of hepatitis C virus among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Hepatology, 2014, 60, 1571-1580.	3.6	59
23	Disparities in uptake of directâ€acting antiviral therapy for hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. Liver International, 2019, 39, 1400-1407.	1.9	59
24	Non-Fatal Overdose Among a Cohort of Active Injection Drug Users Recruited from a Supervised Injection Facility. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2008, 34, 499-509.	1.1	58
25	Barriers to HIV treatment among people who use injection drugs. Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS, 2012, 7, 332-338.	1.5	58
26	Factors Associated with Leaving Hospital against Medical Advice among People Who Use Illicit Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141594.	1.1	58
27	Trends in engagement in the cascade of care for opioid use disorder, Vancouver, Canada, 2006–2016. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 189, 90-95.	1.6	58
28	Frequency of cannabis and illicit opioid use among people who use drugs and report chronic pain: A longitudinal analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002967.	3.9	56
29	The impact of low-threshold methadone maintenance treatment on mortality in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 156, 57-61.	1.6	53
30	Highâ€intensity cannabis use associated with lower plasma human immunodeficiency virusâ€1 <scp>RNA</scp> viral load among recently infected people who use injection drugs. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2015, 34, 135-140.	1.1	53
31	Social and Environmental Predictors of Plasma HIV RNA Rebound Among Injection Drug Users Treated With Antiretroviral Therapy. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2012, 59, 393-399.	0.9	52
32	Impact of unstable housing on all-cause mortality among persons who inject drugs. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 106.	1.2	49
33	Pain Among High-Risk Patients on Methadone Maintenance Treatment. Journal of Pain, 2015, 16, 887-894.	0.7	48
34	Highâ€intensity cannabis use is associated with retention in opioid agonist treatment: a longitudinal analysis. Addiction, 2018, 113, 2250-2258.	1.7	48
35	Dose–response relationship between methadone dose and adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIVâ€positive people who use illicit opioids. Addiction, 2015, 110, 1330-1339.	1.7	47
36	Methadone Maintenance Therapy Decreases the Rate of Antiretroviral Therapy Discontinuation Among HIV-Positive Illicit Drug Users. AIDS and Behavior, 2014, 18, 740-746.	1.4	46

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37	Genotypic and Functional Impact of HIV-1 Adaptation to Its Host Population during the North American Epidemic. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004295.	1.5	45
38	Factors associated with methadone maintenance therapy discontinuation among people who inject drugs. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2018, 94, 41-46.	1.5	45
39	Cannabis Significantly Reduces the Use of Prescription Opioids and Improves Quality of Life in Authorized Patients: Results of a Large Prospective Study. Pain Medicine, 2021, 22, 727-739.	0.9	45
40	Elevated HIV risk behaviour among recently incarcerated injection drug users in a Canadian setting: a longitudinal analysis. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 156.	1.2	40
41	The causal effect of opioid substitution treatment on HAART medication refill adherence. Aids, 2015, 29, 965-973.	1.0	40
42	High-Intensity Cannabis Use and Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy Among People Who Use Illicit Drugs in a Canadian Setting. AIDS and Behavior, 2015, 19, 120-127.	1.4	40
43	Adherence and plasma HIV RNA response to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-seropositive injection drug users in a Canadian setting. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2011, 23, 980-987.	0.6	39
44	Residential eviction and exposure to violence among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2017, 41, 59-64.	1.6	39
45	Attrition Across the HIV Cascade of Care Among a Diverse Cohort of Women Living With HIV in Canada. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2018, 79, 226-236.	0.9	39
46	"Something that actually works†Cannabis use among young people in the context of street entrenchment. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0236243.	1.1	38
47	Factors linked to transitions in adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-infected illicit drug users in a Canadian setting. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2015, 27, 1128-1136.	0.6	37
48	Supervised injection facility use and all-cause mortality among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada: A cohort study. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002964.	3.9	37
49	Residential eviction predicts initiation of or relapse into crystal methamphetamine use among people who inject drugs: a prospective cohort study. Journal of Public Health, 2019, 41, 36-45.	1.0	37
50	[Commentary] EMERGING ROLE OF SUPERVISED INJECTING FACILITIES IN HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS PREVENTION. Addiction, 2009, 104, 620-621.	1.7	36
51	Declining Incidence of Hepatitis C Virus Infection among People Who Inject Drugs in a Canadian Setting, 1996-2012. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e97726.	1.1	36
52	Increased Prevalence of Controlled Viremia and Decreased Rates of HIV Drug Resistance Among HIV-Positive People Who Use Illicit Drugs During a Community-wide Treatment-as-Prevention Initiative. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, 640-647.	2.9	35
53	The impact of criminalization of HIV nonâ€disclosure on the healthcare engagement of women living with HIV in Canada: a comprehensive review of the evidence. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2015, 18, 20572.	1.2	34
54	Residential Eviction and Risk of Detectable Plasma HIV-1 RNA Viral Load Among HIV-Positive People Who Use Drugs. AIDS and Behavior, 2017, 21, 678-687.	1.4	34

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55	Substance Use, Violence, and Antiretroviral Adherence: A Latent Class Analysis of Women Living with HIV in Canada. AIDS and Behavior, 2018, 22, 971-985.	1.4	34
56	Incarceration of People Living with HIV/AIDS: Implications for Treatment-as-Prevention. Current HIV/AIDS Reports, 2014, 11, 308-316.	1.1	33
57	High-intensity cannabis use and HIV clinical outcomes among HIV-positive people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2017, 42, 63-70.	1.6	32
58	Characterising the increasing prevalence of crystal methamphetamine use in Vancouver, Canada, from 2006–2017: A genderâ€based analysis. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2020, 39, 932-940.	1.1	32
59	Relative effects of antiretroviral therapy and harm reduction initiatives on HIV incidence in British Columbia, Canada, 1996–2013: a modelling study. Lancet HIV,the, 2017, 4, e303-e310.	2.1	31
60	Longitudinal study of surrogate aging measures during human immunodeficiency virus seroconversion. Aging, 2017, 9, 687-705.	1.4	31
61	Patterns of heroin and cocaine injection and plasma HIV-1 RNA suppression among a long-term cohort of injection drug users. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2012, 124, 108-112.	1.6	30
62	The effect of prescription opioid injection on the risk of non-fatal overdose among people who inject drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 156, 297-303.	1.6	30
63	Associations between childhood trauma and non-fatal overdose among people who inject drugs. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 43, 83-88.	1.7	30
64	Elevated overdose mortality rates among First Nations individuals in a Canadian setting: a populationâ€based analysis. Addiction, 2010, 105, 1962-1970.	1.7	29
65	Methamphetamine injecting is associated with phylogenetic clustering of hepatitis C virus infection among street-involved youth in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 152, 272-276.	1.6	29
66	Frequent Cannabis Use and Cessation of Injection of Opioids, Vancouver, Canada, 2005–2018. American Journal of Public Health, 2020, 110, 1553-1560.	1.5	29
67	Trajectories of retention in opioid agonist therapy in a Canadian setting. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 77, 102696.	1.6	29
68	Use of Cannabis for Harm Reduction Among People at High Risk for Overdose in Vancouver, Canada (2016–2018). American Journal of Public Health, 2021, 111, 969-972.	1.5	29
69	Physician experience and rates of plasma HIV-1 RNA suppression among illicit drug users: an observational study. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2012, 12, 22.	1.3	28
70	The impact of drug use patterns on mortality among polysubstance users in a Canadian setting: a prospective cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 1153.	1.2	28
71	Socioeconomic marginalization and plasma HIV-1 RNA nondetectability among individuals who use illicit drugs in a Canadian setting. Aids, 2015, 29, 2487-2495.	1.0	28
72	Cannabis use is associated with lower rates of initiation of injection drug use among streetâ€involved youth: A longitudinal analysis. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2018, 37, 421-428.	1.1	28

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73	Hepatitis C Cascade of Care among People who Inject Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse, 2018, 39, 461-468.	1.1	28
74	Incarceration is associated with used syringe lending among active injection drug users with detectable plasma HIV-1 RNA: a longitudinal analysis. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2013, 13, 565.	1.3	27
75	Factors associated with willingness to take extended release naltrexone among injection drug users. Addiction Science & Dinical Practice, 2015, 10, 12.	1.2	27
76	Inability to access health and social services associated with mental health among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 168, 22-29.	1.6	27
77	Declining rates of health problems associated with crack smoking during the expansion of crack pipe distribution in Vancouver, Canada. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 163.	1.2	27
78	Elimination of HIV transmission through novel and established prevention strategies among people who inject drugs. Lancet HIV,the, 2019, 6, e128-e136.	2.1	27
79	Reducing rates of preventable HIV/AIDS-associated mortality among people living with HIV who inject drugs. Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS, 2016, 11, 507-513.	1.5	26
80	Knowledge of Fentanyl and Perceived Risk of Overdose Among Persons Who Use Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Public Health Reports, 2019, 134, 423-431.	1.3	26
81	Opioid agonist treatment and the process of injection drug use initiation. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 197, 354-360.	1.6	26
82	Consensusâ€based recommendations for titrating cannabinoids and tapering opioids for chronic pain control. International Journal of Clinical Practice, 2020, 75, e13871.	0.8	26
83	Knowledge of hepatitis C and treatment willingness amongst people who inject drugs in an era of direct acting antivirals. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2017, 47, 137-143.	1.6	25
84	Substance Use and Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy: What Is Known and What Is Unknown. Current Infectious Disease Reports, 2018, 20, 36.	1.3	25
85	Characterizing motivations for cannabis use in a cohort of people who use illicit drugs: A latent class analysis. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0233463.	1.1	25
86	Timing of income assistance payment and overdose patterns at a Canadian supervised injection facility. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2014, 25, 736-739.	1.6	24
87	Antiretroviral Therapy Interruption Among HIV Postive People Who Use Drugs in a Setting with a Community-Wide HIV Treatment-as-Prevention Initiative. AIDS and Behavior, 2017, 21, 402-409.	1.4	24
88	Withdrawal from methadone in US prisons: cruel and unusual?. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 316-318.	6.3	23
89	Substance use Patterns and HIV-1 RNA Viral Load Rebound among HIV-Positive Illicit Drug users in a Canadian Setting. Antiviral Therapy, 2019, 24, 19-25.	0.6	23
90	Utilization of opioid agonist therapy among incarcerated persons with opioid use disorder in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 193, 42-47.	1.6	23

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91	Suboptimal plasma HIV-1 RNA suppression and adherence among sex workers who use illicit drugs in a Canadian setting: an observational cohort study. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2014, 90, 418-422.	0.8	22
92	Sex-Based Differences in Rates, Causes, and Predictors of Death Among Injection Drug Users in Vancouver, Canada. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 183, 544-552.	1.6	22
93	Criminalizing Sex Work Clients and Rushed Negotiations among Sex Workers Who Use Drugs in a Canadian Setting. Journal of Urban Health, 2017, 94, 563-571.	1.8	22
94	Patterns of social determinants of health associated with drug use among women living with HIV in Canada: a latent class analysis. Addiction, 2019, 114, 1214-1224.	1.7	22
95	Guidelines for public health and safety metrics to evaluate the potential harms and benefits of cannabis regulation in Canada. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2019, 38, 606-621.	1.1	21
96	Longitudinal patterns of illicit drug use, antiretroviral therapy exposure and plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load among HIV-positive people who use illicit drugs. Aids, 2020, 34, 1389-1396.	1.0	21
97	Changes in substance use in relation to opioid agonist therapy among people who use drugs in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 212, 108005.	1.6	21
98	Inability to access addiction treatment and risk of HIV infection among injection drug users recruited from a supervised injection facility. Journal of Public Health, 2010, 32, 342-349.	1.0	20
99	Benzodiazepine Use and Hepatitis C Seroconversion in a Cohort of Persons Who Inject Drugs. American Journal of Public Health, 2016, 106, 1067-1072.	1.5	20
100	Informal recycling, income generation and risk: Health and social harms among people who use drugs. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2018, 60, 40-46.	1.6	20
101	Relationship between hunger, adherence to antiretroviral therapy and plasma HIV RNA suppression among HIV-positive illicit drug users in a Canadian setting. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2014, 26, 459-465.	0.6	19
102	The population impact of eliminating homelessness on HIV viral suppression among people who use drugs. Aids, 2016, 30, 933-942.	1.0	19
103	Use of on-site detoxification services co-located with a supervised injection facility. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017, 82, 1-6.	1.5	19
104	Association between public injecting and drug-related harm among HIV-positive people who use injection drugs in a Canadian setting: A longitudinal analysis. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 180, 33-38.	1.6	19
105	Do law enforcement interactions reduce the initiation of injection drug use? An investigation in three North American settings. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 182, 67-73.	1.6	19
106	Transmission of hepatitis C virus infection among younger and older people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Journal of Hepatology, 2016, 64, 1247-1255.	1.8	18
107	Increased drug use and the timing of social assistance receipt among people who use illicit drugs. Social Science and Medicine, 2016, 171, 94-102.	1.8	18
108	Withdrawal-associated injury site pain (WISP): a descriptive case series of an opioid cessation phenomenon. Pain, 2016, 157, 2865-2874.	2.0	18

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109	Unintended impacts of regulatory changes to British Columbia Methadone Maintenance Program on addiction and HIV-related outcomes: An interrupted time series analysis. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2017, 45, 1-8.	1.6	18
110	Incidence and predictors of mental health disorder diagnoses among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2018, 37, S285-S293.	1.1	18
111	Benzodiazepine use as an independent risk factor for HIV infection in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 155, 190-194.	1.6	17
112	Methadone maintenance therapy and viral suppression among HIV-infected opioid users: The impacts of crack and injection cocaine use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 168, 211-218.	1.6	17
113	Factors associated with optimal pharmacy refill adherence for antiretroviral medications and plasma HIV RNA non-detectability among HIV-positive crack cocaine users: a prospective cohort study. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2016, 16, 455.	1.3	17
114	Opioid agonist treatment scale-up and the initiation of injection drug use: A dynamic modeling analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002973.	3.9	17
115	The emergence of innovative cannabis distribution projects in the downtown eastside of Vancouver, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 79, 102737.	1.6	17
116	The impact of methadone maintenance therapy on access to regular physician care regarding hepatitis C among people who inject drugs. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194162.	1.1	17
117	Overdose experiences among injection drug users in Bangkok, Thailand. Harm Reduction Journal, 2010, 7, 9.	1.3	16
118	The Impact of Benzodiazepine Use on Mortality among Polysubstance Users in Vancouver, Canada. Public Health Reports, 2016, 131, 491-499.	1.3	16
119	Initiation into prescription opioid injection and associated trends in heroin use among people who use illicit drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 169, 73-79.	1.6	16
120	Factors associated with inability to access addiction treatment among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2016, 11, 9.	1.0	16
121	Awareness, Possession, and Use of Take-Home Naloxone Among Illicit Drug Users, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2014-2015. Public Health Reports, 2017, 132, 563-569.	1.3	16
122	Characterizing Men Who Have Sex with Men and Use Injection Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. AIDS and Behavior, 2019, 23, 3324-3330.	1.4	16
123	Employment Cessation, Long Term Labour Market Engagement and HIV Infection Risk Among People Who Inject Drugs in an Urban Canadian Setting. AIDS and Behavior, 2019, 23, 3267-3276.	1.4	16
124	Drugâ€related harm coinciding with income assistance payments: results from a communityâ€based cohort of people who use drugs. Addiction, 2021, 116, 536-545.	1.7	16
125	Detection of synthetic cannabinoid adulteration in the unregulated drug supply in three Canadian settings. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2021, 40, 580-585.	1.1	16
126	Impact of binge alcohol on mortality among people who inject drugs. Addictive Behaviors Reports, 2015, 2, 28-32.	1.0	15

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127	Plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load rebound among people who inject drugs receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) in a Canadian setting: an ethno-epidemiological study. AIDS Research and Therapy, 2016, 13, 26.	0.7	15
128	Does cannabis use modify the effect of post-traumatic stress disorder on severe depression and suicidal ideation? Evidence from a population-based cross-sectional study of Canadians. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2020, 34, 181-188.	2.0	15
129	Does initiation of HIV antiretroviral therapy influence patterns of syringe lending among injection drug users?. Addictive Behaviors, 2011, 36, 560-563.	1.7	14
130	Ongoing impact of <scp>HIV</scp> infection on mortality among people who inject drugs despite free antiretroviral therapy. Addiction, 2015, 110, 111-119.	1.7	14
131	Risk factors associated with benzodiazepine use among people who inject drugs in an urban Canadian setting. Addictive Behaviors, 2016, 52, 103-107.	1.7	14
132	Social Determinants of Health and Retention in HIV Care Among Recently Incarcerated Women Living with HIV in Canada. AIDS and Behavior, 2020, 24, 1212-1225.	1.4	14
133	Cannabis use is associated with reduced risk of exposure to fentanyl among people on opioid agonist therapy during a community-wide overdose crisis. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 219, 108420.	1.6	14
134	Association of patterns of methadone use with antiretroviral therapy discontinuation: a prospective cohort study. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2015, 15, 537.	1.3	13
135	Declining trends in exposures to harmful policing among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2016, 19, 20729.	1.2	13
136	Hazardous Alcohol Use Associated with Increased Sexual Risk Behaviors Among People Who Inject Drugs. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, 40, 2394-2400.	1.4	13
137	Risky and rushed public crack cocaine smoking: the potential for supervised inhalation facilities. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 476.	1.2	13
138	Population-Level Immune-Mediated Adaptation in HIV-1 Polymerase during the North American Epidemic. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 1244-1258.	1.5	13
139	High prevalence of willingness to use directâ€acting antiviralâ€based regimens for hepatitis C virus (<scp>HCV</scp>) infection among <scp>HIV</scp> / <scp>HCV</scp> coinfected people who use drugs. HIV Medicine, 2017, 18, 647-654.	1.0	13
140	The effect of engagement in an <scp>HIV</scp> / <scp>AIDS</scp> integrated health programme on plasma <scp>HIV</scp> â€1 <scp>RNA</scp> suppression among <scp>HIV</scp> â€positive people who use illicit drugs: a marginal structural modelling analysis. HIV Medicine, 2017, 18, 580-586.	1.0	13
141	A Longitudinal Analysis of Daily Pill Burden and Likelihood of Optimal Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy Among People Living With HIV Who Use Drugs. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2018, 12, 308-314.	1.4	13
142	Awareness and Understanding of HIV Non-disclosure Case Law and the Role of Healthcare Providers in Discussions About the Criminalization of HIV Non-disclosure Among Women Living with HIV in Canada. AIDS and Behavior, 2020, 24, 95-113.	1.4	13
143	The sexualised use of cannabis among young sexual minority men: "l'm actually enjoying this for the first time― Culture, Health and Sexuality, 2021, 23, 883-898.	1.0	13
144	The effect of injecting alone on the use of drug checking services among people who inject drugs. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 79, 102756.	1.6	13

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145	Impact of incarceration on rates of methadone use in a community recruited cohort of injection drug users. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 46, 1-4.	1.7	12
146	Improvements in HIV treatment outcomes among indigenous and nonâ€indigenous people who use illicit drugs in a Canadian setting. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2016, 19, 20617.	1.2	12
147	The costs of crime associated with stimulant use in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 180, 304-310.	1.6	12
148	Factors associated with discontinuation of methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) among persons who use alcohol in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 186, 182-186.	1.6	12
149	Supervised Injection Facility Utilization Patterns: A Prospective Cohort Study in Vancouver, Canada. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2019, 57, 330-337.	1.6	12
150	Trajectories of injection drug use among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada, 1996–2017: growth mixture modeling using data from prospective cohort studies. Addiction, 2019, 114, 2173-2186.	1.7	12
151	Receipt of opioid agonist treatment halves the risk of HIV-1 RNA viral load rebound through improved ART adherence for HIV-infected women who use illicit drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 206, 107670.	1.6	12
152	Supervised injection facility use and exposure to violence among a cohort of people who inject drugs: A gender-based analysis. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 78, 102692.	1.6	12
153	Effect of alternative income assistance schedules on drug use and drug-related harm: a randomised controlled trial. Lancet Public Health, The, 2021, 6, e324-e334.	4.7	12
154	The relationship between crystal methamphetamine use and methadone retention in a prospective cohort of people who use drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 225, 108844.	1.6	12
155	Recent incarceration and use of a supervised injection facility in Vancouver, Canada. Addiction Research and Theory, 2009, 17, 538-545.	1.2	11
156	Workplace violence among female sex workers who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada: does client-targeted policing increase safety?. Journal of Public Health Policy, 2018, 39, 86-99.	1.0	11
157	Reductions in alcohol use following medical cannabis initiation: results from a large cross-sectional survey of medical cannabis patients in Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 86, 102963.	1.6	11
158	Trajectories of Retention in Opioid Agonist Therapy and Overdose Risk During a Community-Wide Overdose Epidemic in a Canadian Setting. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2021, 60, 57-63.	1.6	11
159	Increasing diversion of methadone in Vancouver, Canada, 2005–2015. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2018, 85, 10-16.	1.5	10
160	Use of withdrawal management services among people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2018, 13, 27.	1.0	10
161	Willingness to use an inâ€hospital supervised inhalation room among people who smoke crack cocaine in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2018, 37, 645-652.	1.1	10
162	Density of low-barrier opioid agonist clinics and risk of non-fatal overdose during a community-wide overdose crisis: A spatial analysis. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2019, 30, 100288.	0.9	10

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163	Changes in drug use behaviors coinciding with the emergence of illicit fentanyl among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2020, 46, 625-631.	1.1	10
164	Increasing Preference for Fentanyl among a Cohort of People who use Opioids in Vancouver, Canada, 2017-2018. Substance Abuse, 2022, 43, 458-464.	1.1	10
165	A drug-related Good Samaritan Law and calling emergency medical services for drug overdoses in a Canadian setting. Harm Reduction Journal, 2021, 18, 91.	1.3	10
166	Psychedelic use is associated with reduced daily opioid use among people who use illicit drugs in a Canadian setting. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2022, 100, 103518.	1.6	10
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