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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effectiveness of Injectable Extended-Release Naltrexone vs Daily Buprenorphine-Naloxone for Opioid Dependence. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 74, 1197.	11.0	200
2	Drug Screening of Hair by Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry. <i>Journal of Analytical Toxicology</i> , 2008, 32, 364-372.	2.8	83
3	Naltrexone implants after in-patient treatment for opioid dependence: randomised controlled trial. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2009, 194, 541-546.	2.8	83
4	Naltrexone Implants Compared to Methadone: Outcomes Six Months after Prison Release. <i>European Addiction Research</i> , 2010, 16, 139-145.	2.4	74
5	Sustained-Release Naltrexone For Opioid Dependence. <i>The Cochrane Library</i> , 2008, , CD006140.	2.8	67
6	Naltrexone Depot Formulations for Opioid and Alcohol Dependence: A Systematic Review. <i>CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics</i> , 2011, 17, 629-636.	3.9	57
7	Injectable and implantable sustained release naltrexone in the treatment of opioid addiction. <i>British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 77, 264-271.	2.4	51
8	Anxiety, Depression, and Insomnia Among Adults With Opioid Dependence Treated With Extended-Release Naltrexone vs Buprenorphine-Naloxone. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 76, 127.	11.0	44
9	Challenges to antagonist blockade during sustained-release naltrexone treatment. <i>Addiction</i> , 2010, 105, 1633-1639.	3.3	21
10	Retention in naltrexone implant treatment for opioid dependence. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2010, 111, 166-169.	3.2	21
11	Treatment research in prison: Problems and solutions in a randomized trial. <i>Addiction Research and Theory</i> , 2010, 18, 1-13.	1.9	20
12	Effectiveness, safety and feasibility of extended-release naltrexone for opioid dependence: a 9-month follow-up to a 3-month randomized trial. <i>Addiction</i> , 2018, 113, 1840-1849.	3.3	20
13	Design of a randomized controlled trial of extended-release naltrexone versus daily buprenorphine-naloxone for opioid dependence in Norway (NTX-SBX). <i>BMC Pharmacology & Toxicology</i> , 2016, 17, 18.	2.4	18
14	No increased pain among opioid-dependent individuals treated with extended-release naltrexone or buprenorphine-naloxone: A 3-month randomized study and 9-month open-treatment follow-up study. <i>American Journal on Addictions</i> , 2019, 28, 77-85.	1.4	16
15	The Norwegian Offender Mental Health and Addiction Study – Design and Implementation of a National Survey and Prospective Cohort Study. <i>Substance Abuse: Research and Treatment</i> , 2015, 9s2, SART.S23546.	0.9	12
16	Intact responses to non-drug rewards in long-term opioid maintenance treatment. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2019, 44, 1456-1463.	5.4	10
17	Availability of Extended-Release Naltrexone May Increase the Number of Opioid-Dependent Individuals in Treatment: Extension of a Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>European Addiction Research</i> , 2019, 25, 303-309.	2.4	7
18	Interest in Extended Release Naltrexone among Opioid Users. <i>European Addiction Research</i> , 2016, 22, 301-305.	2.4	5

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19	Adapting treatment length to opioidâ€dependent individualsâ€™ needs and preferences: a 2â€year followâ€up to a 1â€year study of extendedâ€release naltrexone. <i>Addiction</i> , 2021, 116, 2084.	3.3	5
20	Opioid overdose deaths can occur in patients with naltrexone implants. <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> , 2007, 187, 56-56.	1.7	3
21	The Predictive Value of Degree of Preference for Extended-Release Naltrexone for Treatment Adherence, Opioid Use, and Relapse. <i>European Addiction Research</i> , 2022, 28, 56-67.	2.4	3
22	Risk of Relapse Among Opioidâ€Dependent Patients Treated With Extendedâ€Release Naltrexone or Buprenorphineâ€Naloxone: A Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>American Journal on Addictions</i> , 2021, 30, 453-460.	1.4	2
23	BLAME THE COUNSELLING, NOT THE IMPLANT. A RESPONSE TO OLIVER, HORSPOOL & KEEN (2005). <i>Addiction</i> , 2005, 100, 1027-1028.	3.3	1
24	T212. No Increase in Chronic Pain Among Opioid-Dependent Individuals Randomized to Treatment With Extended-Release Naltrexone Compared to Buprenorphine-Naloxone. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 85, S211-S212.	1.3	1
25	Commentary on Nunes et al . (2020): Blocked opioid use in antagonist treatmentâ€™time for cognitive and userâ€™entered perspectives. <i>Addiction</i> , 2020, 115, 247-248.	3.3	1
26	Treatment research in prison: Problems and solutions in a randomized trial. <i>Addiction Research and Theory</i> , 0, , 1-13.	1.9	1
27	Protocol for the Lovisenberg Open Acute Door Study (LOADS): a pragmatic randomised controlled trial to compare safety and coercion between open-door policy and usual-care services in acute psychiatric inpatients. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e058501.	1.9	1
28	Patients receiving opiate substitution have elevated mortality risks at the start and end of treatment. <i>Evidence-Based Mental Health</i> , 2011, 14, 39-39.	4.5	0
29	Extended-release opioid antagonists and HIV treatment. <i>Lancet HIV,the</i> , 2019, 6, e206-e207.	4.7	0
30	Opioid addiction: long-acting formulations for a long-term disorder. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2019, 393, 723-724.	13.7	0
31	Sustained release Naltrexone, a promising alternative in treatment of opiate addiction. <i>Canadian Journal of Addiction</i> , 2009, 1, 42.	0.4	0
32	Patients receiving opiate substitution have elevated mortality risks at the start and end of treatment. <i>Evidence-Based Mental Health</i> , 2011, 14, 39-39.	4.5	0