

Masako Nagata

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

38
papers

358
citations

1307594

7
h-index

940533

16
g-index

50
all docs

50
docs citations

50
times ranked

211
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prospective cohort study of workers diagnosed with COVID-19 and subsequent unemployment. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2022, 64, e12317.	2.1	2
2	The new practice of interviews focusing on presenteeism provides additional opportunities to find occupational health issues. <i>Environmental and Occupational Health Practice</i> , 2022, 4, n/a.	0.5	1
3	Telecommuting Frequency and Preference among Japanese Workers According to Regional Cumulative COVID-19 Incidence: A Cross-Sectional Study. <i>SAGE Open</i> , 2022, 12, 215824402210821.	1.7	2
4	Perceived Supervisor Support for Health Affects Presenteeism: A Cross-Sectional Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 4340.	2.6	7
5	Effectiveness of Infection Preventive Behaviors on COVID-19-Like Illness Symptoms During the Winter Third Wave of the Epidemic in Japan: A 2-Month Follow-up Nationwide Cohort Study. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health</i> , 2022, 34, 191-198.	1.0	4
6	Association Between Loneliness and Sleep-Related Problems Among Japanese Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2022, 10, 828650.	2.7	2
7	Relationship between alcohol consumption and telecommuting preference-practice mismatch during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2022, 64, e12331.	2.1	3
8	Status of information disclosure on occupational safety and health activities in micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. <i>Journal of Occupational Safety and Health</i> , 2022, , .	0.0	0
9	The differences of the economic losses due to presenteeism and treatment costs between high-stress workers and non-high-stress workers using the stress check survey in Japan. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2022, 64, .	2.1	1
10	Gender differences in housework and childcare among Japanese workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2022, 64, .	2.1	9
11	Relationship between impaired work function and coping behaviors in workers with low back pain. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2021, 63, e12272.	2.1	2
12	Association between overtime work hours and preventive dental visits among Japanese workers. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 87.	2.9	8
13	What types of information about the COVID-19 pandemic do occupational physicians find useful?: a survey. <i>Environmental and Occupational Health Practice</i> , 2021, 3, n/a.	0.5	0
14	A cross-sectional study of the association between frequency of telecommuting and unhealthy dietary habits among Japanese workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2021, 63, e12281.	2.1	15
15	A cross-sectional study of infection control measures against COVID-19 and psychological distress among Japanese workers. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2021, 63, e12259.	2.1	13
16	Improved Sleep Quality and Work Performance Among Shift Workers Consuming a "Foods with Function Claims" Containing Asparagus Extract. <i>Journal of UOEH</i> , 2021, 43, 15-23.	0.6	2
17	Work-Related Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Presenteeism: Recent Research Trends and Future Directions. <i>Journal of UOEH</i> , 2021, 43, 61-73.	0.6	4
18	Association of Organizational Factors with the Proportion of Healthy Behaviors and Control of Blood Pressure at a Company Level. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, .	1.7	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Relationship Between Work Engagement and the Onset of Long-term Sickness Absence Due to Mental Disorders: A 4-year Retrospective Cohort Study. <i>Journal of UOEH</i> , 2021, 43, 323-334.	0.6	0
20	Industry and workplace characteristics associated with the downloading of a COVID-19 contact tracing app in Japan: a nation-wide cross-sectional study. <i>Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine</i> , 2021, 26, 94.	3.4	6
21	A Cross-Sectional Study of the Mismatch Between Telecommuting Preference and Frequency Associated With Psychological Distress Among Japanese Workers in the COVID-19 Pandemic. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 63, e636-e640.	1.7	15
22	Effect of Psychological Distress on the Association of Workplace Social Capital with Presenteeism and Sickness Absence. <i>Journal of UOEH</i> , 2021, 43, 293-303.	0.6	0
23	Anticipated health effects and proposed countermeasures following the immediate introduction of telework in response to the spread of COVID-19: The findings of a rapid health impact assessment in Japan. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2021, 63, e12198.	2.1	21
24	Association of organizational factors with knowledge of effectiveness indicators and participation in corporate health and productivity management programs. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2021, 63, e12205.	2.1	5
25	Workplace measures against COVID-19 during the winter third wave in Japan: Company size-based differences. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2021, 63, e12224.	2.1	33
26	Association between loneliness and psychological distress: A cross-sectional study among Japanese workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2021, 24, 101621.	1.8	14
27	Diabetes severity measured by treatment control status and number of anti-diabetic drugs affects presenteeism among workers with type 2 diabetes. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 1865.	2.9	8
28	Changes in Presenteeism Six Months After Returning from Sick Leave Due to Mental Illness. <i>Journal of UOEH</i> , 2021, 43, 385-395.	0.6	0
29	Association Between Time Spent With Family and Loneliness Among Japanese Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Sectional Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 12, 786400.	2.6	11
30	Work functioning impairment in the course of pharmacotherapy treatment for depression. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 15712.	3.3	7
31	Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases risk associated with the incidence of presenteeism and the costs of presenteeism. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2020, 62, e12167.	2.1	6
32	Validation of self-reported medication use for hypertension, diabetes, and dyslipidemia among employees of large-sized companies in Japan. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2020, 62, e12138.	2.1	4
33	Association between the course of hypnotics treatment for insomnia and work functioning impairment in Japanese workers. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0243635.	2.5	5
34	Factors of occurrence and improvement methods of presenteeism attributed to diabetes: A systematic review. <i>Journal of Occupational Health</i> , 2019, 61, 36-53.	2.1	8
35	Effect Modification by Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Symptoms on the Association of Psychosocial Work Environments With Psychological Distress and Work Engagement. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 10, 166.	2.6	2
36	Occupational Health Services Improve Effective Coverage for Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus at Japanese Companies. <i>Journal of UOEH</i> , 2019, 41, 271-282.	0.6	5

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37	Characteristics of self-reported daily life note (LN) users in return-to-work judgment for workers on sick leave due to mental health conditions, and usefulness of the tool. <i>Industrial Health</i> , 2019, 57, 70-78.	1.0	0
38	Total Health-Related Costs Due to Absenteeism, Presenteeism, and Medical and Pharmaceutical Expenses in Japanese Employers. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, e273-e280.	1.7	126