## Anne Johanne SÃ, gaard

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
1	Does the Association of Comorbidity with 1‥ear Mortality After Hip Fracture Differ According to Gender? The Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies ( <i>NOREPOS</i> ). Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2018, 66, 553-558.	2.6	25
2	Homocysteine‣owering Treatment and the Risk of Fracture: Secondary Analysis of a Randomized Controlled Trial and an Updated Metaâ€Analysis. JBMR Plus, 2018, 2, 295-303.	2.7	21
3	THE AUTHORS REPLY. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 185, 511-513.	3.4	0
4	Age and Sex Differences in Body Mass Index as a Predictor of Hip Fracture: A NOREPOS Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 184, 510-519.	3.4	32
5	Educational Inequalities in Post-Hip Fracture Mortality: A NOREPOS Studys. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2015, 30, 2221-2228.	2.8	10
6	Population data on calcium in drinking water and hip fracture: An association may depend on other minerals in water. A NOREPOS 1 1Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies. study. Bone, 2015, 81, 292-299.	2.9	18
7	Cohort profile: Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies (NOREPOS). Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 2014, 42, 804-813.	2.3	22
8	Do Cadmium, Lead, and Aluminum in Drinking Water Increase the Risk of Hip Fractures? A NOREPOS Study. Biological Trace Element Research, 2014, 157, 14-23.	3.5	29
9	Mortality following the first hip fracture in Norwegian women and men (1999–2008). A NOREPOS study. Bone, 2014, 63, 81-86.	2.9	117
10	Impact of comorbidity, age, and gender on seasonal variation in hip fracture incidence. A NOREPOS study. Archives of Osteoporosis, 2014, 9, 191.	2.4	23
11	Nationwide data on municipal drinking water and hip fracture: Could calcium and magnesium be protective? A NOREPOS study. Bone, 2013, 57, 84-91.	2.9	17
12	Ten-year risk of second hip fracture. A NOREPOS study. Bone, 2013, 52, 493-497.	2.9	37
13	Hip fractures in Norway 1999–2008: time trends in total incidence and second hip fracture rates. A NOREPOS study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 27, 807-814.	5.7	94
14	The Oslo Health Study: A Dietary Index Estimating Frequent Intake of Soft Drinks and Rare Intake of Fruit and Vegetables Is Negatively Associated with Bone Mineral Density. Journal of Osteoporosis, 2011, 2011, 1-7.	0.5	12
15	More forearm fractures among urban than rural women: The NOREPOS study based on the TromsÃ, study and the HUNT study. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2011, 26, 850-856.	2.8	27
16	Response rates and selection problems, with emphasis on mental health variables and DNA sampling, in large population-based, cross-sectional and longitudinal studies of adolescents in Norway. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 602.	2.9	42
17	Is the Relationship between Smoking and Mental Health Influenced by Other Unhealthy Lifestyle Factors? Results from a 3-Year Follow-up Study Among Adolescents in Oslo, Norway. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2009, 45, 609-617.	2.5	19
18	Ethnic Norwegian and ethnic minority adolescents in Oslo, Norway. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2008, 43, 87-95.	3.1	41

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Associations between type A behaviour pattern and psychological distress. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2008, 43, 216-223.	3.1	11
20	Weight Change over Three Decades and the Risk of Osteoporosis in Men: The Norwegian Epidemiological Osteoporosis Studies (NOREPOS). American Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 168, 454-460.	3.4	32
21	Cohort Profile: Cohort of Norway (CONOR). International Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 37, 481-485.	1.9	171
22	Pakistanis living in Oslo have lower serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D levels but higher serum ionized calcium levels compared with ethnic Norwegians. The Oslo Health Study. BMC Endocrine Disorders, 2007, 7, 9.	2.2	15
23	The association between weekly hours of physical activity and mental health: A three-year follow-up study of 15–16-year-old students in the city of Oslo, Norway. BMC Public Health, 2007, 7, 155.	2.9	119
24	Biochemical markers of bone turnover and their relation to forearm bone mineral density in persons of Pakistani and Norwegian background living in Oslo, Norway: The Oslo Health Study. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2006, 155, 693-699.	3.7	26
25	Bone mineral density in ethnic Norwegians and Pakistani immigrants living in Oslo—The Oslo Health Study. Osteoporosis International, 2005, 16, 623-630.	3.1	23
26	The Oslo Health Study: The impact of self-selection in a large, population-based survey. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2004, 3, 3.	3.5	370
27	Vitamin D deficiency and secondary hyperparathyroidism and the association with bone mineral density in persons with Pakistani and Norwegian background living in Oslo, Norway. Bone, 2004, 35, 412-417.	2.9	100
28	Obesity in Adolescence and Adulthood and the Risk of Adult Mortality. Epidemiology, 2004, 15, 79-85.	2.7	195
29	Body Mass Index in Adolescence in Relation to Total Mortality: 32-Year Follow-up of 227,000 Norwegian Boys and Girls. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 157, 517-523.	3.4	181
30	Body mass index and mortality: the influence of physical activity and smoking. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2002, 34, 1065-1070.	0.4	59
31	Forearm Bone Mineral Density by Age in 7,620 Men and Women The TromsÃ, Study, a Population-based Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 153, 465-473.	3.4	67
32	The TromsÃ, Study:. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2000, 53, 1104-1112.	5.0	36
33	The TromsÃ, Study: Physical Activity and the Incidence of Fractures in a Middle-Aged Population. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 1998, 13, 1149-1157.	2.8	82
34	Self-reported change in health behaviour after a mass media-based health education campaign. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1992, 33, 125-134.	1.5	12
35	Irregular users of dental services among Norwegian adults. Acta Odontologica Scandinavica, 1987, 45, 371-381.	1.6	12
36	The effect of 2 teaching programs on the gingival health of 15-year-old schoolchildren. Journal of Clinical Periodontology, 1987, 14, 165-170.	4.9	10