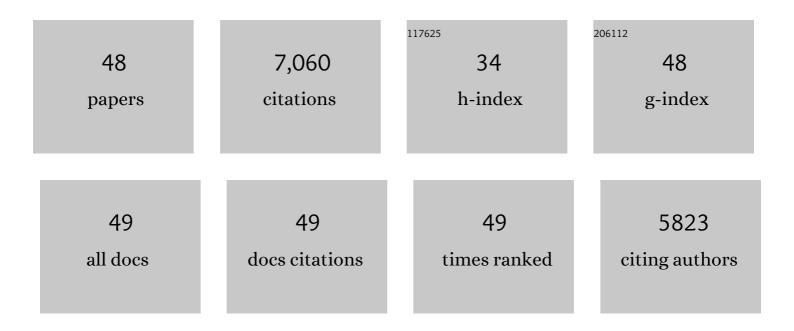
Tage S Kristensen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Copenhagen Burnout Inventory: A new tool for the assessment of burnout. Work and Stress, 2005, 19, 192-207.	4.5	1,737
2	The Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire—a tool for the assessment and improvement of the psychosocial work environment. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2005, 31, 438-449.	3.4	994
3	Sickness absence and work strain among Danish slaughterhouse workers: An analysis of absence from work regarded as coping behaviour. Social Science and Medicine, 1991, 32, 15-27.	3.8	310
4	The Danish SF-36 Health Survey. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 1998, 51, 991-999.	5.0	290
5	Work-Related Psychosocial Factors and the Development of Ischemic Heart Disease. Cardiology in Review, 2009, 17, 83-97.	1.4	272
6	Social class and self-rated health: can the gradient be explained by differences in life style or work environment?. Social Science and Medicine, 2000, 51, 1019-1030.	3.8	266
7	The demand-control-support model: Methodological challenges for future research. Stress and Health, 1995, 11, 17-26.	0.5	242
8	Burnout among employees in human service work: design and baseline findings of the PUMA study. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 2006, 34, 49-58.	2.3	235
9	The Third Version of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire. Safety and Health at Work, 2019, 10, 482-503.	0.6	203
10	Job stress and cardiovascular disease: A theoretic critical review Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 1996, 1, 246-260.	3.3	191
11	Cardiovascular diseases and the work environment. A critical review of the epidemiologic literature on chemical factors Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 1989, 15, 245-264.	3.4	180
12	Cardiovascular diseases and the work environment. A critical review of the epidemiologic literature on nonchemical factors Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 1989, 15, 165-179.	3.4	147
13	Perceived Stress and Cause-specific Mortality among Men and Women: Results from a Prospective Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 168, 481-491.	3.4	135
14	Psychosocial Work Characteristics as Predictors for Burnout: Findings From 3-Year Follow Up of the PUMA Study. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2005, 47, 1015-1025.	1.7	124
15	The distinction between work pace and working hours in the measurement of quantitative demands at work. Work and Stress, 2004, 18, 305-322.	4.5	123
16	Psychometric properties of the chinese version of copenhagen burnout inventory among employees in two companies in Taiwan. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2007, 14, 126-133.	1.7	121
17	The contribution of the psychosocial work environment to sickness absence in human service workers: Results of a 3-year follow-up study. Work and Stress, 2007, 21, 293-311.	4.5	119
18	Psychosocial Work Environment Predictors of Short and Long Spells of Registered Sickness Absence During a 2-year Follow Up, Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2006, 48, 591-598.	1.7	97

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Work environment and changes in self-rated health: a five year follow-up study. Stress and Health, 2000, 16, 37-47.	0.5	82
20	Self reported stress and risk of breast cancer: prospective cohort study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 331, 548.	2.3	80
21	Predictors of disability pension over a 10-year period for men and women. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 2007, 35, 78-85.	2.3	78
22	Relationship of Nurse Burnout with Personality Characteristics and Coping Behaviors. Industrial Health, 2008, 46, 326-335.	1.0	77
23	Ranking of psychosocial and traditional risk factors by importance for coronary heart disease: the Copenhagen City Heart Study. European Heart Journal, 2015, 36, 1385-1393.	2.2	71
24	Impact of Burnout and Psychosocial Work Characteristics on Future Long-Term Sickness Absence. Prospective Results of the Danish PUMA Study Among Human Service Workers. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2010, 52, 964-970.	1.7	66
25	Impact of the psychosocial work environment on registered absence from work: A two-year longitudinal study using the IPAW cohort. Work and Stress, 2004, 18, 323-335.	4.5	59
26	Social Class and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Danish Men. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 1991, 19, 116-126.	0.6	56
27	The Intervention Project on Absence and Well-being (IPAW): Design and results from the baseline of a 5-year study. Work and Stress, 2002, 16, 191-206.	4.5	50
28	Challenges for research and prevention in relation to work and cardiovascular diseases. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 1999, 25, 550-557.	3.4	50
29	Workplace Levels of Psychosocial Factors as Prospective Predictors of Registered Sickness Absence. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2005, 47, 933-940.	1.7	46
30	Perceived Stress and Risk of Ischemic Heart Disease. Epidemiology, 2006, 17, 391-397.	2.7	41
31	Psychological job demands increase the risk of ischaemic heart disease: a 14-year cohort study of employed Danish men. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2006, 13, 414-420.	2.8	39
32	Is the demand-control model still a usefull tool to assess work-related psychosocial risk for ischemic heart disease? Results from 14 year follow up in the Copenhagen City Heart study. International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, 2010, 23, 217-24.	1.3	37
33	The development of the psychosocial work environment in Denmark from 1997 to 2005. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2009, 35, 284-293.	3.4	37
34	Relationships of organizational social capital with the presence of "gossip and slander,―"quarrels and conflicts,―sick leave, and poor work ability in nursing homes. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2014, 87, 929-936.	2.3	36
35	Psychosocial work environment and registered absence from work: Estimating the etiologic fraction. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2006, 49, 187-196.	2.1	34
36	Multilevel Analysis of Individual and Contextual Factors as Predictors of Return to Work. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2006, 48, 1181-1188.	1.7	28

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	COPSOQ International Network: Co-operation for research and assessment of psychosocial factors at work. Public Health Forum, 2014, 22, 18-19.	0.2	21
38	Are work-related stressors associated with diagnosis of more advanced stages of incident breast cancers?. Cancer Causes and Control, 2008, 19, 297-303.	1.8	20
39	Self-Reported Stress and Risk of Endometrial Cancer: A Prospective Cohort Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2007, 69, 383-389.	2.0	18
40	Self-rated health and semen quality among 3,457 young Danish men. Fertility and Sterility, 2007, 88, 1366-1373.	1.0	17
41	Lung cancer among butchers and slaughterhouse workers Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 1993, 19, 137-147.	3.4	17
42	Angina pectoris, job strain, and social status: A cross-sectional study of employed urban citizens. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 1998, 5, 312-322.	1.7	15
43	It is not just about occupation, but also about where you work. Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, 2017, 45, 372-379.	1.9	14
44	Does leadership support buffer the effect of workplace bullying on the risk of disability pensioning? An analysis of register-based outcomes using pooled survey data from 24,538 employees. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2019, 92, 941-948.	2.3	14
45	Etiologic and prevention effectiveness intervention studies in occupational health. , 1996, 29, 378-381.		13
46	Cortisol, estrogens and risk of ischaemic heart disease, cancer and all-cause mortality in postmenopausal women: a prospective cohort study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 39, 530-538.	1.9	10
47	Longitudinal associations of burnout with heart rate variability in patients following acute coronary syndrome: A one-year follow-up study. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2018, 53, 59-64.	2.4	8
48	Angina Pectoris, Job Strain, and Social Status: A Cross-Sectional Study of Employed Urban Citizens. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 1998, 5, 312-322.	1.7	6