## Teresa Seeman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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117625 182427 6,984 56 34 51 citations h-index g-index papers 57 57 57 7811 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Protective and Damaging Effects of Mediators of Stress: Elaborating and Testing the Concepts of Allostasis and Allostatic Load. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1999, 896, 30-47.	3.8	1,327
2	Socioâ€economic differentials in peripheral biology: Cumulative allostatic load. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2010, 1186, 223-239.	3.8	465
3	A Social Model for Health Promotion for an Aging Population: Initial Evidence on the Experience Corps Model. Journal of Urban Health, 2004, 81, 64-78.	3.6	407
4	Stress and Body Shape: Stress-Induced Cortisol Secretion Is Consistently Greater Among Women With Central Fat. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2000, 62, 623-632.	2.0	344
5	Socioeconomic Status, Race, and Diurnal Cortisol Decline in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2006, 68, 41-50.	2.0	336
6	Education, income and ethnic differences in cumulative biological risk profiles in a national sample of US adults: NHANES III (1988–1994). Social Science and Medicine, 2008, 66, 72-87.	3.8	254
7	Exploring the Effects of an "Everyday―Activity Program on Executive Function and Memory in Older Adults: Experience Corps®. Gerontologist, The, 2008, 48, 793-801.	3.9	252
8	Age differences in allostatic load: an index of physiological dysregulation. Experimental Gerontology, 2003, 38, 731-734.	2.8	248
9	Psychosocial Factors and Inflammation in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2007, 167, 174.	3.8	226
10	Evidence for Neurocognitive Plasticity in At-Risk Older Adults: The Experience Corps Program. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2009, 64A, 1275-1282.	3.6	216
11	Diurnal Cortisol Decline is Related to Coronary Calcification: CARDIA Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2006, 68, 657-661.	2.0	213
12	Socioeconomic and race/ethnic differences in daily salivary cortisol profiles: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 932-943.	2.7	194
13	Race/ethnicity and telomere length in the Multiâ€Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Aging Cell, 2009, 8, 251-257.	6.7	189
14	Neighbourhood socioeconomic status and biological 'wear and tear' in a nationally representative sample of US adults. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2010, 64, 860-865.	3.7	181
15	Association of Optimism and Pessimism With Inflammation and Hemostasis in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Psychosomatic Medicine, 2010, 72, 134-140.	2.0	162
16	Neighborhoods and Cumulative Biological Risk Profiles by Race/Ethnicity in a National Sample of U.S. Adults: NHANES III. Annals of Epidemiology, 2009, 19, 194-201.	1.9	160
17	Body mass index is negatively associated with telomere length: a collaborative cross-sectional meta-analysis of 87 observational studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 108, 453-475.	4.7	137
18	Diurnal salivary cortisol is associated with body mass index and waist circumference: The multiethnic study of atherosclerosis. Obesity, 2013, 21, E56-63.	3.0	122

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19	Experience Corps: Design of an Intergenerational Program to Boost Social Capital and Promote the Health of an Aging Society. Journal of Urban Health, 2004, 81, 94-105.	3.6	111
20	Experience Corps: A dual trial to promote the health of older adults and children's academic success. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2013, 36, 1-13.	1.8	98
21	A Longitudinal Investigation of Race, Socioeconomic Status, and Psychosocial Mediators of Allostatic Load in Midlife Women. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2015, 77, 402-412.	2.0	86
22	Social status and biological dysregulation: The "status syndrome―and allostatic load. Social Science and Medicine, 2014, 118, 143-151.	3.8	82
23	Circadian rhythm of cortisol and neighborhood characteristics in a population-based sample: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Health and Place, 2011, 17, 625-632.	3.3	80
24	Association of Sleep Duration and Quality With Alterations in the Hypothalamic-Pituitary Adrenocortical Axis: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, 3149-3158.	3.6	71
25	Diurnal salivary cortisol and urinary catecholamines are associated with diabetes mellitus: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2012, 61, 986-995.	3.4	70
26	Religious Service Attendance and Allostatic Load Among High-Functioning Elderly. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2007, 69, 464-472.	2.0	68
27	Low Social Support Is Associated With Shorter Leukocyte Telomere Length in Late Life. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2013, 75, 171-177.	2.0	68
28	Do medical conditions affect cognition in older adults?. Health Psychology, 1998, 17, 504-512.	1.6	66
29	How does socio-economic position (SEP) get biologically embedded? A comparison of allostatic load and the epigenetic clock(s). Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2019, 104, 64-73.	2.7	65
30	Measures of Social Position and Cortisol Secretion in an Aging Population: Findings From the Whitehall II Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2010, 72, 27-34.	2.0	62
31	Associations Between Cognitive Function and Naturally Occurring Daily Cortisol During Middle Adulthood: Timing Is Everything. Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2011, 66B, i71-i81.	3.9	55
32	Diurnal salivary cortisol, glycemia and insulin resistance: The multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 62, 327-335.	2.7	48
33	How Socioeconomic Disadvantages Get Under the Skin and into the Brain to Influence Health Development Across the Lifespan., 2018,, 463-497.		47
34	Intergenerational mentoring, eudaimonic well-being and gene regulation in older adults: A pilot study. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2020, 111, 104468.	2.7	40
35	Associations of socioeconomic and psychosocial factors with urinary measures of cortisol and catecholamines in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 41, 132-141.	2.7	38
36	Relationship between the cortisol awakening response and other features of the diurnal cortisol rhythm: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2013, 38, 2720-2728.	2.7	36

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37	Operationalizing Allostatic Load. , 2004, , 113-149.		34
38	Association of Salivary Cortisol Circadian Pattern With Cynical Hostility: Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2009, 71, 748-755.	2.0	34
39	Child and Adult Socioeconomic Status and the Cortisol Response to Acute Stress: Evidence From the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2018, 80, 184-192.	2.0	34
40	The cross-sectional and longitudinal association between air pollution and salivary cortisol: Evidence from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Environment International, 2019, 131, 105062.	10.0	29
41	Current employment status, occupational category, occupational hazard exposure and job stress in relation to telomere length: the Multiethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 552-560.	2.8	27
42	Examining the cross-sectional and longitudinal association between diurnal cortisol and neighborhood characteristics: Evidence from the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. Health and Place, 2015, 34, 199-206.	3.3	26
43	Cellular response to chronic psychosocial stress: Ten-year longitudinal changes in telomere length in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2019, 107, 70-81.	2.7	25
44	Allostatic load as a complex clinical construct: A caseâ€based computational modeling approach. Complexity, 2016, 21, 291-306.	1.6	24
45	Exposure to Neighborhood Foreclosures and Changes in Cardiometabolic Health: Results From MESA. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 185, 106-114.	3.4	19
46	Lack of significant association between type 2 diabetes mellitus with longitudinal change in diurnal salivary cortisol: the multiethnic study of atherosclerosis. Endocrine, 2016, 53, 227-239.	2.3	14
47	Experience Corps $\hat{A}^{\text{@}}$ : A Civic Engagement-Based Public Health Intervention in the Public Schools. , 2011, , 469-487.		14
48	Associations of cortisol/testosterone and cortisol/sex hormone-binding globulin ratios with atherosclerosis in middle-age women. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 248, 203-209.	0.8	10
49	Interleukin-10 as a predictor of major adverse cardiovascular events in a racially and ethnically diverse population: Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Annals of Epidemiology, 2019, 30, 9-14.e1.	1.9	10
50	Job Strain and the Cortisol Diurnal Cycle in MESA: Accounting for Between- and Within-Day Variability. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 183, 497-506.	3.4	9
51	Midlife reversibility of early-established biobehavioral risk factors: A research agenda Developmental Psychology, 2019, 55, 2203-2218.	1.6	8
52	Mood Patterns Based on Momentary Assessment of Positive and Negative Moods Over a Day and Coronary Artery Calcification in the CARDIA Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2012, 74, 526-534.	2.0	7
53	The association of cortisol curve features with incident diabetes among whites and African Americans: The CARDIA study. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2021, 123, 105041.	2.7	6
54	Age Differences in Allostatic Load: An Index of Frailty. , 2006, , 111-126.		6

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	On the Biopsychosocial Costs of Alienated Labor. Work, Employment and Society, 2021, 35, 891-913.	2.7	5
56	Integrative Science Approach to Resilience: The Notre Dame Study of Health & Development, 2021, 18, 164-180.	1.3	2