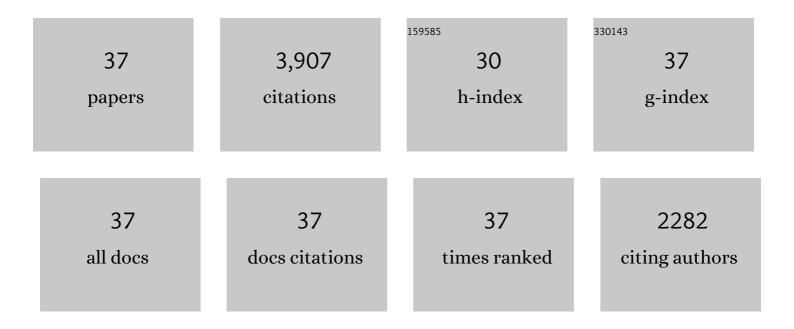
Kim BrÃ, sen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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KIM ROÃ SEN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Oral and intravenous pharmacokinetics of metformin with and without oral codeine intake in healthy subjects: A crossâ€over study. Clinical and Translational Science, 2021, 14, 2408-2419.	3.1	6
2	The Pharmacogenetics of Tramadol. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2015, 54, 825-836.	3.5	66
3	A candidate gene study of serotonergic pathway genes and pain relief during treatment with escitalopram in patients with neuropathic pain shows significant association to serotonin receptor2C (HTR2C). European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2011, 67, 1131-1137.	1.9	34
4	Escitalopram in painful polyneuropathy: A randomized, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial. Pain, 2008, 139, 275-283.	4.2	70
5	The Analgesic Effect of Tramadol After Intravenous Injection in Healthy Volunteers in Relation to CYP2D6. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2006, 102, 146-150.	2.2	119
6	Enantioselective pharmacokinetics of tramadol in CYP2D6 extensive and poor metabolizers. European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2006, 62, 513-521.	1.9	84
7	Consumption of Charcoal-Broiled Meat as an Experimental Tool for Discerning CYP1A2-Mediated Drug Metabolism in vivo. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, 2005, 97, 141-148.	2.5	21
8	Polymorphism of CYP2D6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9 and CYP2C8 in the Faroese population. European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2005, 61, 491-497.	1.9	59
9	Some Aspects of Genetic Polymorphism in the Biotransformation of Antidepressants. Therapie, 2004, 59, 5-12.	1.0	79
10	The interindividual differences in the 3-demthylation of caffeine alias CYP1A2 is determined by both genetic and environmental factors. Pharmacogenetics and Genomics, 2002, 12, 473-478.	5.7	204
11	Review of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interaction studies with citalopram. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2001, 11, 275-283.	0.7	121
12	Fluvoxamine inhibits the CYP2C9 catalyzed biotransformation of tolbutamide. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2001, 69, 41-47.	4.7	44
13	ls Therapeutic Drug Monitoring a Case for Optimizing Clinical Outcome and Avoiding Interactions of the Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors?. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, 2000, 22, 143-154.	2.0	115
14	The effect of tramadol in painful polyneuropathy in relation to serum drug and metabolite levels. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1999, 66, 636-641.	4.7	45
15	Tramadol relieves pain and allodynia in polyneuropathy: a randomised, double-blind, controlled trial. Pain, 1999, 83, 85-90.	4.2	283
16	Cytochrome P450 and therapeutic drug monitoring with respect to clozapine. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 1999, 9, 453-459.	0.7	50
17	Fluvoxamine is a Potent Inhibitor of the Metabolism of Caffeine <i>in vitro</i> . Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1998, 83, 240-245.	0.0	35
18	Interaction between tramadol and phenprocoumon. Lancet, The, 1997, 350, 637.	13.7	19

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Theophylline has no advantages over caffeine as a putative model drug for assessing CYP1A2 activity in humans. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 1997, 43, 253-258.	2.4	36
20	Fluvoxamine inhibits the CYP2C19-catalyzed bioactivation of chloroguanide*. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1997, 62, 279-286.	4.7	59
21	Imipramine demethylation in vivo: Impact of CYP1A2, CYP2C19, and CYP3A4*. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1997, 61, 319-324.	4.7	27
22	Griseofulvin and Fluvoxamine Interactions with the Metabolism of Theophylline. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, 1997, 19, 56-62.	2.0	43
23	[20] Imipramine: A model drug for P450 research. Methods in Enzymology, 1996, 272, 177-186.	1.0	6
24	The hypoalgesic effect of tramadol in relation to CYP2D6*. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1996, 60, 636-644.	4.7	346
25	The hypoalgesic effect of imipramine in different human experimental pain models. Pain, 1995, 60, 287-293.	4.2	70
26	Drug Interactions and the Cytochrome P450 System. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 1995, 29, 20-25.	3.5	79
27	Fluvoxamine is a potent inhibitor of cytochrome P4501A2. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1993, 45, 1211-1214.	4.4	348
28	Risk factors in elderly taking psychotropic drugs: Significance of genetic polymorphism in drug oxidation. Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 1993, 47, 85-89.	1.3	4
29	Are poor metabolisers of sparteine/debrisoquine less pain tolerant than extensive metabolisers?. Pain, 1993, 53, 335-339.	4.2	72
30	Isozyme specific drug oxidation: Genetic polymorphism and drug-drug interactions. Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 1993, 47, 21-26.	1.3	18
31	The relationship between paroxetine and the sparteine oxidation polymorphism. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1992, 51, 278-287.	4.7	214
32	The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor citalopram relieves the symptoms of diabetic neuropathy. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1992, 52, 547-552.	4.7	266
33	Extremely Slow Metabolism of Amitriptyline but Normal Metabolism of Imipramine and Desipramine in an Extensive Metabolizer of Sparteine, Debrisoquine, and Mephenytoin. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, 1991, 13, 177-182.	2.0	39
34	The mephenytoin oxidation polymorphism is partially responsible for the N-demethylation of imipramine. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1991, 49, 18-23.	4.7	138
35	Codeine increases pain thresholds to copper vapor laser stimuli in extensive but not poor metabolizers of sparteine. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1990, 48, 686-693.	4.7	175
36	The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor paroxetine is effective in the treatment of diabetic neuropathy symptoms. Pain, 1990, 42, 135-144.	4.2	403

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Imipramine demethylation and hydroxylation: Impact of the sparteine oxidation phenotype. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1986, 40, 543-549.	4.7	110