

David J Prezant

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

101
papers

3,856
citations

117625

34
h-index

133252

59
g-index

103
all docs

103
docs citations

103
times ranked

2751
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cancer Incidence in World Trade Center Rescue and Recovery Workers: 14 Years of Follow-Up. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2022, 114, 210-219.	6.3	17
2	Temporal Aspects of the Association between Exposure to the World Trade Center Disaster and Risk of Cutaneous Melanoma. <i>JID Innovations</i> , 2022, 2, 100063.	2.4	2
3	Cognitive impairment and World Trade Centre-related exposures. <i>Nature Reviews Neurology</i> , 2022, 18, 103-116.	10.1	18
4	High burden of clonal hematopoiesis in first responders exposed to the World Trade Center disaster. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2022, 28, 468-471.	30.7	19
5	Initial Whole-Genome Sequencing of Plasma Cell Neoplasms in First Responders and Recovery Workers Exposed to the World Trade Center Attack of September 11, 2001. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2021, 27, 2111-2118.	7.0	5
6	Dietary phenotype and advanced glycation end-products predict WTC-obstructive airways disease: a longitudinal observational study. <i>Respiratory Research</i> , 2021, 22, 19.	3.6	4
7	Combining Three Cohorts of World Trade Center Rescue/Recovery Workers for Assessing Cancer Incidence and Mortality. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 1386.	2.6	13
8	Prehospital hypoxemia, measured by pulse oximetry, predicts hospital outcomes during the New York City COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Journal of the American College of Emergency Physicians Open</i> , 2021, 2, e12407.	0.7	13
9	Performance of Risk Factor-Based Guidelines and Model-Based Chest CT Lung Cancer Screening in World Trade Center-Exposed Fire Department Rescue/Recovery Workers. <i>Chest</i> , 2021, 159, 2060-2071.	0.8	1
10	Assembling the Career Firefighter Health Study cohort: A methods overview. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2021, 64, 680-687.	2.1	6
11	Cancer survival among World Trade Center rescue and recovery workers: A collaborative cohort study. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2021, 64, 815-826.	2.1	9
12	Impact of healthcare services on thyroid cancer incidence among World Trade Center-exposed rescue and recovery workers. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2021, 64, 861-872.	2.1	5
13	PEDF, a pleiotropic WTC-LI biomarker: Machine learning biomarker identification and validation. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2021, 17, e1009144.	3.2	7
14	PTSD symptoms, depressive symptoms, and subjective cognitive concerns in WTC-exposed and non-WTC-exposed firefighters. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2021, 64, 803-814.	2.1	2
15	Dynamic Metabolic Risk Profiling of World Trade Center Lung Disease: A Longitudinal Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2021, 204, 1035-1047.	5.6	6
16	Cancer incidence in World Trade Center-exposed and non-exposed male firefighters, as compared with the US adult male population: 2001-2016. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 78, 707-714.	2.8	11
17	Temporal association of prostate cancer incidence with World Trade Center rescue/recovery work. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 78, 699-706.	2.8	9
18	Twenty-Year Reflection on the Impact of World Trade Center Exposure on Pulmonary Outcomes in Fire Department of the City of New York (FDNY) Rescue and Recovery Workers. <i>Lung</i> , 2021, 199, 569-578.	3.3	14

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19	PTSD and Depressive Symptoms as Potential Mediators of the Association between World Trade Center Exposure and Subjective Cognitive Concerns in Rescue/Recovery Workers. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 5683.	2.6	13
20	Food Intake REstriction for Health OUtcome Support and Education (FIREHOUSE) Protocol: A Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 6569.	2.6	4
21	System impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on New York City's emergency medical services. <i>Journal of the American College of Emergency Physicians Open</i> , 2020, 1, 1205-1213.	0.7	41
22	Multiomics of World Trade Center Particulate Matter-Induced Persistent Airway Hyperreactivity. Role of Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products. <i>American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 63, 219-233.	2.9	9
23	Synergistic Effect of WTC-Particulate Matter and Lysophosphatidic Acid Exposure and the Role of RAGE: In-Vitro and Translational Assessment. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 4318.	2.6	5
24	Characteristics Associated With Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrests and Resuscitations During the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic in New York City. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2020, 5, 1154.	6.1	230
25	Evaluation of Medical Surveillance and Incidence of Post-September 11, 2001, Thyroid Cancer in World Trade Center-Exposed Firefighters and Emergency Medical Service Workers. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2020, 180, 888.	5.1	19
26	Initial Whole Genome Sequencing of Plasma Cell Neoplasms in First Responders and Recovery Workers Exposed to the World Trade Center Attack of September 11, 2001. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 50-51.	1.4	0
27	Assessing the Protective Metabolome Using Machine Learning in World Trade Center Particulate Exposed Firefighters at Risk for Lung Injury. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 11939.	3.3	11
28	Long-term Cardiovascular Disease Risk Among Firefighters After the World Trade Center Disaster. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2019, 2, e199775.	5.9	39
29	Metabolic Syndrome Biomarkers of World Trade Center Airway Hyperreactivity: A 16-Year Prospective Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1486.	2.6	17
30	Abnormalities on Chest Computed Tomography and Lung Function Following an Intense Dust Exposure: A 17-Year Longitudinal Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1655.	2.6	7
31	Post-9/11 Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms among World Trade Center-Exposed Firefighters and Emergency Medical Service Workers. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1727.	2.6	4
32	Genetic Variants Associated with FDNY WTC-Related Sarcoidosis. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1830.	2.6	19
33	Validation of Predictive Metabolic Syndrome Biomarkers of World Trade Center Lung Injury. <i>Chest</i> , 2019, 156, 486-496.	0.8	18
34	Intra-Arrest Induction of Hypothermia via Large-Volume Ice-Cold Saline for Sudden Cardiac Arrest: The New York City Project Hypothermia Experience. <i>Therapeutic Hypothermia and Temperature Management</i> , 2019, 9, 128-135.	0.9	7
35	High Burden of Clonal Hematopoiesis in First Responders Exposed to the World Trade Center Disaster. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 3720-3720.	1.4	1
36	Predictive Biomarkers of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and Barrett's Esophagus in World Trade Center Exposed Firefighters: a 15 Year Longitudinal Study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 3106.	3.3	21

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37	Multiple Myeloma and Its Precursor Disease Among Firefighters Exposed to the World Trade Center Disaster. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2018, 4, 821.	7.1	38
38	Estimation of Future Cancer Burden Among Rescue and Recovery Workers Exposed to the World Trade Center Disaster. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2018, 4, 828.	7.1	15
39	Blood Leukocyte Concentrations, FEV ₁ Decline, and Airflow Limitation. A 15-Year Longitudinal Study of World Trade Center-exposed Firefighters. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2018, 15, 173-183.	3.2	37
40	Clinical Course of Sarcoidosis in World Trade Center-Exposed Firefighters. <i>Chest</i> , 2018, 153, 114-123.	0.8	43
41	Metabolomics of World Trade Center-Lung Injury: a machine learning approach. <i>BMJ Open Respiratory Research</i> , 2018, 5, e000274.	3.0	20
42	Risk factors for post-9/11 chronic rhinosinusitis in Fire Department of the City of New York workers. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 884-889.	2.8	12
43	Predictors of Asthma/COPD Overlap in FDNY Firefighters With World Trade Center Dust Exposure. <i>Chest</i> , 2018, 154, 1301-1310.	0.8	40
44	Preparing the Health System to Respond to Ebola Virus Disease in New York City, 2014. <i>Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness</i> , 2017, 11, 370-374.	1.3	13
45	Post-9/11 sarcoidosis in WTC-exposed firefighters and emergency medical service workers. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2017, 132, 232-237.	2.9	38
46	The role of serum amyloid A staining of granulomatous tissues for the diagnosis of sarcoidosis. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2017, 126, 1-8.	2.9	17
47	The Effect of World Trade Center Exposure on the Timing of Diagnoses of Obstructive Airway Disease, Chronic Rhinosinusitis, and Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2017, 5, 2.	2.7	19
48	Receptor for advanced glycation end-products and World Trade Center particulate induced lung function loss: A case-cohort study and murine model of acute particulate exposure. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0184331.	2.5	27
49	Prehospital Indicators for Disaster Preparedness and Response: New York City Emergency Medical Services in Hurricane Sandy. <i>Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness</i> , 2016, 10, 333-343.	1.3	11
50	Freestanding Emergency Critical Care During the Aftermath of Hurricane Sandy: Implications for Disaster Preparedness and Response. <i>Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness</i> , 2016, 10, 496-502.	1.3	4
51	Blood Eosinophils and World Trade Center Exposure Predict Surgery in Chronic Rhinosinusitis. A 13.5-Year Longitudinal Study. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2016, 13, 1253-1261.	3.2	14
52	Health Conditions as Mediators of the Association Between World Trade Center Exposure and Health-Related Quality of Life in Firefighters and EMS Workers. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2016, 58, 200-206.	1.7	16
53	Post-9/11 cancer incidence in World Trade Center-exposed New York City firefighters as compared to a pooled cohort of firefighters from San Francisco, Chicago and Philadelphia (9/11/2001-2009). <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2016, 59, 722-730.	2.1	33
54	FDNY and 9/11: Clinical services and health outcomes in World Trade Center-exposed firefighters and EMS workers from 2001 to 2016. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2016, 59, 695-708.	2.1	42

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55	Bronchial Reactivity and Lung Function After World Trade Center Exposure. <i>Chest</i> , 2016, 150, 1333-1340.	0.8	37
56	Agreement between Self-Reported and Confirmed Cancer Diagnoses in New York City Firefighters and EMS Workers, 2001-2011. <i>Public Health Reports</i> , 2016, 131, 153-159.	2.5	8
57	The effect of World Trade Center exposure on the latency of chronic rhinosinusitis diagnoses in New York City firefighters: 2001-2011. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2016, 73, 280-283.	2.8	21
58	Radiologic Features of World Trade Center-related Sarcoidosis in Exposed NYC Fire Department Rescue Workers. <i>Journal of Thoracic Imaging</i> , 2016, 31, 296-303.	1.5	10
59	Cancer in World Trade Center responders: Findings from multiple cohorts and options for future study. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2016, 59, 96-105.	2.1	43
60	Lung Function Trajectories in World Trade Center-Exposed New York City Firefighters Over 13 Years. <i>Chest</i> , 2016, 149, 1419-1427.	0.8	51
61	World Trade Center-related physical and mental health burden among New York City Fire Department emergency medical service workers. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2016, 73, 13-20.	2.8	53
62	Biomarkers of World Trade Center Particulate Matter Exposure: Physiology of Distal Airway and Blood Biomarkers that Predict FEV1 Decline. <i>Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 36, 323-333.	2.1	32
63	Refractory Sarcoid Arthritis in World Trade Center-Exposed New York City Firefighters. <i>Journal of Clinical Rheumatology</i> , 2015, 21, 19-23.	0.9	11
64	The Duration of an Exposure Response Gradient between Incident Obstructive Airways Disease and Work at the World Trade Center Site: 2001-2011. <i>PLOS Currents</i> , 2015, 7, .	1.4	11
65	YKL-40 is a Protective Biomarker for Fatty Liver in World Trade Center Particulate Matter-Exposed Firefighters. <i>Journal of Molecular Biomarkers & Diagnosis</i> , 2014, 05, .	0.4	9
66	Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Waveform Analysis-Guided Treatment Versus a Standard Shock-First Protocol for the Treatment of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Presenting in Ventricular Fibrillation: Results of an International Randomized, Controlled Trial". <i>Circulation</i> , 2014, 129, e649.	1.6	0
67	Enlarged pulmonary artery is predicted by vascular injury biomarkers and is associated with WTC-Lung Injury in exposed fire fighters: a case-control study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e005575-e005575.	1.9	16
68	Agreement between upper respiratory diagnoses from self-report questionnaires and medical records in an occupational health setting. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2014, 57, 1181-1187.	2.1	3
69	Estimating the Time Interval Between Exposure to the World Trade Center Disaster and Incident Diagnoses of Obstructive Airway Disease. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 180, 272-279.	3.4	17
70	One airway: Biomarkers of protection from upper and lower airway injury after World Trade Center exposure. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2014, 108, 162-170.	2.9	14
71	The respiratory pyramid: From symptoms to disease in World Trade Center exposed firefighters. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2013, 56, 870-880.	2.1	19
72	Agreement between obstructive airways disease diagnoses from self-report questionnaires and medical records. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 57, 38-42.	3.4	26

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73	Cardiovascular biomarkers predict susceptibility to lung injury in World Trade Center dust-exposed firefighters. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2013, 41, 1023-1030.	6.7	47
74	Longitudinal Pulmonary Function in Newly Hired, Non-World Trade Center-Exposed Fire Department City of New York Firefighters. <i>Chest</i> , 2013, 143, 791-797.	0.8	18
75	Metabolic Syndrome Biomarkers Predict Lung Function Impairment. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 185, 392-399.	5.6	84
76	Inflammatory Biomarkers Predict Airflow Obstruction After Exposure to World Trade Center Dust. <i>Chest</i> , 2012, 142, 412-418.	0.8	67
77	Pulmonary Function Predicting Confirmed Recovery From Lower-Respiratory Symptoms in World Trade Center-Exposed Firefighters, 2001 to 2010. <i>Chest</i> , 2012, 142, 1244-1250.	0.8	15
78	Comparison of WTC Dust Size on Macrophage Inflammatory Cytokine Release In vivo and In vitro. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40016.	2.5	25
79	Elevated MMP-3, MMP-12, And TIMP-3 In Serum Are Biomarkers Predictive Of World Trade Center-Lung Injury In New York City Firefighters. , 2012, , .		1
80	Early assessment of cancer outcomes in New York City firefighters after the 9/11 attacks: an observational cohort study. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2011, 378, 898-905.	13.7	122
81	Biomarkers Of Metabolic Syndrome Predict Accelerated Decline Of Lung Function In NYC Firefighters That Were Exposed To WTC Particulates. , 2011, , .		1
82	Sarcoidosis Diagnosed After September 11, 2001, Among Adults Exposed to the World Trade Center Disaster. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 53, 966-974.	1.7	83
83	Trends in respiratory diagnoses and symptoms of firefighters exposed to the World Trade Center disaster: 2005â€”2010. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011, 53, 364-369.	3.4	55
84	Physicianâ€”diagnosed respiratory conditions and mental health symptoms 7â€”9 years following the World Trade Center disaster. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2011, 54, 661-671.	2.1	79
85	Utilization of Emergency Medical Services in a Large Urban Area: Description of Call Types and Temporal Trends. <i>Prehospital Emergency Care</i> , 2011, 15, 371-380.	1.8	38
86	Trends in Probable PTSD in Firefighters Exposed to the World Trade Center Disaster, 2001â€”2010. <i>Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness</i> , 2011, 5, S197-S203.	1.3	57
87	Comorbid Trends in World Trade Center Cough Syndrome and Probable Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Firefighters. <i>Chest</i> , 2011, 140, 1146-1154.	0.8	43
88	Obstructive Airways Disease With Air Trapping Among Firefighters Exposed to World Trade Center Dust. <i>Chest</i> , 2010, 137, 566-574.	0.8	103
89	Trends of Elevated PTSD Risk in Firefighters Exposed to the World Trade Center Disaster: 2001â€”2005. <i>Public Health Reports</i> , 2010, 125, 556-566.	2.5	114
90	Validation of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale in screening for major depressive disorder among retired firefighters exposed to the World Trade Center disaster. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2010, 121, 212-219.	4.1	37

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91	The New York City Pediatric Disaster Coalition: A Regional Model for Pediatric Mass-Casualty Planning. <i>Prehospital and Disaster Medicine</i> , 2010, 25, S51-S51.	1.3	0
92	Emerging Exposures and Respiratory Health: World Trade Center Dust. <i>Proceedings of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2010, 7, 142-145.	3.5	39
93	Lung Function in Rescue Workers at the World Trade Center after 7 Years. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2010, 362, 1263-1272.	27.0	185
94	Trends in Respiratory Symptoms of Firefighters Exposed to the World Trade Center Disaster: 2001-2005. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2009, 117, 975-980.	6.0	93
95	Evaluation of a Pandemic Preparedness Training Intervention for Emergency Medical Services Personnel. <i>Prehospital and Disaster Medicine</i> , 2009, 24, 508-511.	1.3	36
96	World Trade Center "Sarcoid-Like" Granulomatous Pulmonary Disease in New York City Fire Department Rescue Workers. <i>Chest</i> , 2007, 131, 1414-1423.	0.8	292
97	Effects of the August 2003 blackout on the New York City healthcare delivery system: A lesson for disaster preparedness. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2005, 33, S96-S101.	0.9	63
98	Bronchial hyperreactivity and other inhalation lung injuries in rescue/recovery workers after the World Trade Center collapse. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2005, 33, S102-S106.	0.9	63
99	Biomonitoring of chemical exposure among New York City firefighters responding to the World Trade Center fire and collapse.. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2003, 111, 1906-1911.	6.0	115
100	Cough and Bronchial Responsiveness in Firefighters at the World Trade Center Site. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2002, 347, 806-815.	27.0	392
101	The Incidence, Prevalence, and Severity of Sarcoidosis in New York City Firefighters. <i>Chest</i> , 1999, 116, 1183-1193.	0.8	142