

# Alvaro Castillo-Carniglia

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3840305/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

42  
papers

1,039  
citations

430874

18  
h-index

454955

30  
g-index

49  
all docs

49  
docs citations

49  
times ranked

1293  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Psychiatric comorbidities in alcohol use disorder. <i>Lancet Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 6, 1068-1080.	7.4	187
2	Association Between Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs and Nonfatal and Fatal Drug Overdoses. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2018, 168, 783-790.	3.9	170
3	Association of Recreational Cannabis Laws in Colorado and Washington State With Changes in Traffic Fatalities, 2005-2017. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2020, 180, 1061.	5.1	47
4	Prescription drug monitoring programs operational characteristics and fatal heroin poisoning. <i>International Journal of Drug Policy</i> , 2019, 74, 174-180.	3.3	44
5	The International Cannabis Toolkit (iCannToolkit): a multidisciplinary expert consensus on minimum standards for measuring cannabis use. <i>Addiction</i> , 2022, 117, 1510-1517.	3.3	44
6	Measuring Relationships Between Proactive Reporting State-level Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs and County-level Fatal Prescription Opioid Overdoses. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 31, 32-42.	2.7	40
7	Repeal of Comprehensive Background Check Policies and Firearm Homicide and Suicide. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 29, 494-502.	2.7	37
8	The impact of cannabis legalization in Uruguay on adolescent cannabis use. <i>International Journal of Drug Policy</i> , 2020, 80, 102748.	3.3	36
9	Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs and Opioid Overdoses. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 30, 212-220.	2.7	28
10	A typology of prescription drug monitoring programs: a latent transition analysis of the evolution of programs from 1999 to 2016. <i>Addiction</i> , 2019, 114, 248-258.	3.3	26
11	Firearms, alcohol and crime: convictions for driving under the influence (DUI) and other alcohol-related crimes and risk for future criminal activity among authorised purchasers of handguns. <i>Injury Prevention</i> , 2018, 24, 68-72.	2.4	25
12	Firearm mortality in California, 2000-2015: the epidemiologic importance of within-state variation. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 28, 309-315.e2.	1.9	24
13	California's comprehensive background check and misdemeanor violence prohibition policies and firearm mortality. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 30, 50-56.	1.9	24
14	Comprehensive background check policy and firearm background checks in three US states. <i>Injury Prevention</i> , 2018, 24, 431-436.	2.4	23
15	Cross-country differences in age trends in alcohol consumption among older adults: a cross-sectional study of individuals aged 50 years and older in 22 countries. <i>Addiction</i> , 2021, 116, 1399-1412.	3.3	22
16	A randomized controlled trial of a brief intervention for alcohol and drugs linked to the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) in primary health care in Chile. <i>Addiction</i> , 2017, 112, 1462-1469.	3.3	21
17	Investigating how perceived risk and availability of marijuana relate to marijuana use among adolescents in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay over time. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2019, 201, 115-126.	3.2	21
18	Changes in opioid prescribing after implementation of mandatory registration and proactive reports within California's prescription drug monitoring program. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2021, 218, 108405.	3.2	20

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Trends in marijuana use in two Latin American countries: an age, period and cohort study. <i>Addiction</i> , 2020, 115, 2089-2097.	3.3	18
20	Does recreational cannabis legalization change cannabis use patterns? Evidence from secondary school students in Uruguay. <i>Addiction</i> , 2022, 117, 2866-2877.	3.3	16
21	Associations between social vulnerability, employment conditions and hazardous alcohol consumption in Chile. <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> , 2013, 32, 254-261.	2.1	13
22	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality and Years of Potential Life Lost in Chile in 2009. <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , 2013, 48, 729-736.	1.6	13
23	Large increase in adolescent marijuana use in Chile. <i>Addiction</i> , 2015, 110, 185-186.	3.3	13
24	Limiting Alcohol Outlet Density to Prevent Alcohol Use and Violence: Estimating Policy Interventions Through Agent-Based Modeling. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 188, 694-702.	3.4	11
25	Identifying Cultural Representations of Families and the Health Team to Improve the Management of Severe Malnutrition in Childhood. <i>Qualitative Health Research</i> , 2010, 20, 524-530.	2.1	10
26	Adaptation and Validation of the Instrument Treatment Outcomes Profile to the Chilean Population. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2015, 56, 39-47.	2.8	8
27	Effect on background checks of newly-enacted comprehensive background check policies in Oregon and Washington: a synthetic control approach. <i>Injury Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 6, 45.	1.8	8
28	Geographical distribution of alcohol-attributable mortality in Chile: A Bayesian spatial analysis. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2015, 42, 207-215.	3.0	7
29	Small area associations between social context and alcohol-attributable mortality in a middle income country. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2014, 137, 129-136.	3.2	6
30	The effects of using answer sheets on reported drug use and data quality in a classroom survey: A cluster-randomized study. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2017, 178, 194-200.	3.2	5
31	Consumo y valoración social de la leche purita fortificada y cereal del Programa Nacional de Alimentación Complementaria (PNAC) en Chile. <i>Revista Chilena De Nutricion</i> , 2012, 39, 173-179.	0.3	4
32	Consumo de alcohol y autoinforme de eventos violentos en Chile. <i>Revista De Psicología De La Salud</i> , 2014, 26, 46.	0.5	4
33	Effects of 2019's social protests on emergency health services utilization and case severity in Santiago, Chile: a time-series analysis. <i>The Lancet Regional Health Americas</i> , 2022, 5, 100082.	2.6	4
34	School collective occupation movements and substance use among adolescents: A school-level panel design. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2017, 176, 21-27.	3.2	3
35	The iCannToolkit: a tool to embrace measurement of medicinal and non-medicinal cannabis use across licit, illicit and cross-cultural settings. <i>Addiction</i> , 2022, .	3.3	3
36	¿ES EFECTIVA LA CONSEJERÍA PARA AUMENTAR EL CONSUMO DE FRUTAS Y VERDURAS Y DISMINUIR EL RIESGO CARDIOVASCULAR EN PREVENCIÓN SECUNDARIA?: UNA REVISIÓN. <i>Revista Chilena De Nutricion</i> , 2008, 35, .	0.3	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Sex differences in nonmedical prescription tranquilizer and stimulant use trends among secondary school students in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2019, 205, 107607.	3.2	2
38	Treatment outcome and readmission risk among women in women-only versus mixed-gender drug treatment programs in Chile. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2022, 134, 108616.	2.8	2
39	Polydrug Use and Co-occurring Substance Use Disorders in a Respondent Driven Sampling of Cocaine Base Paste Users in Santiago, Chile. <i>Journal of Psychoactive Drugs</i> , 2022, 54, 348-357.	1.7	1
40	Trends in the sequence of initiation of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use among adolescents in Argentina and Chile from 2001 to 2017. <i>International Journal of Drug Policy</i> , 2022, 100, 103494.	3.3	1
41	The iCannToolkit: A consensus-based, flexible framework for measuring contemporary cannabis use. <i>Addiction</i> , 0, , .	3.3	1
42	Attachment Styles and Personality Structure. <i>Journal of Depression &amp; Anxiety</i> , 2018, 07, .	0.1	0