Martin T Schechter

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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203 papers 10,299 citations

54 h-index 93 g-index

207 all docs

207 docs citations

times ranked

207

5788 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A multi-methods and longitudinal study of patients' perceptions in injectable opioid agonist treatment: Implications for advancing patient-centered methodologies in substance use research. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2022, 132, 108512.	2.8	7
2	Cango Lyec (Healing the Elephant): Probable post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression in Northern Uganda five years after a violent conflict. Journal of Migration and Health, 2022, 6, 100125.	3.0	1
3	The Cedar Project: Historical, structural and interpersonal determinants of involvement in survival sex work over time among Indigenous women who have used drugs in two Canadian cities. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2021, 87, 103012.	3.3	3
4	Longitudinal patterns of cocaine use among patients receiving injectable hydromorphone or diacetylmorphine for the treatment of opioid use disorder: A growth curve modeling approach. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 218, 108333.	3.2	4
5	Cango Lyec (Healing the Elephant): Chronic Hepatitis B Virus among post-conflict affected populations living in mid-Northern Uganda. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0251573.	2.5	O
6	The Cedar Project: Relationship between child apprehension and attempted suicide among young Indigenous mothers impacted by substance use in two Canadian cities. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0252993.	2.5	5
7	The Cedar Project: exploring the role of colonial harms and childhood maltreatment on HIV and hepatitis C infection in a cohort study involving young Indigenous people who use drugs in two Canadian cities. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e042545.	1.9	2
8	Exploring the effectiveness of dextroamphetamine for the treatment of stimulant use disorder:Âa qualitative studyÂwith patients receiving injectable opioid agonist treatment. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2021, 16, 68.	2.2	7
9	Cango Lyec (Healing the Elephant): HIV incidence in post-conflict Northern Uganda. EClinicalMedicine, 2020, 23, 100408.	7.1	6
10	Selfâ€managing illicit stimulant use: A qualitative study with patients receiving injectable opioid agonist treatment. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2020, 39, 914-923.	2.1	8
11	Physician Communication in Injectable Opioid Agonist Treatment: Collecting Patient Ratings With the Communication Assessment Tool. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2020, 14, 480-488.	2.6	7
12	Building healthcare provider relationships for patient-centered care: A qualitative study of the experiences of people receiving injectable opioid agonist treatment. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2020, 15 , 7 .	2.2	50
13	The Cedar Project - Mobile Phone Use and Acceptability of Mobile Health Among Young Indigenous People Who Have Used Drugs in British Columbia, Canada: Mixed Methods Exploratory Study. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2020, 8, e16783.	3.7	12
14	Conceptualizing patient-centered care for substance use disorder treatment: findings from a systematic scoping review. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2019, 14, 37.	2.2	114
15	Treatment with injectable hydromorphone: Comparing retention in double blind and open label treatment periods. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2019, 101, 50-54.	2.8	23
16	Adverse Events During Treatment Induction With Injectable Diacetylmorphine and Hydromorphone for Opioid Use Disorder. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2019, 13, 354-361.	2.6	15
17	Experiences of the HIV Cascade of Care Among Indigenous Peoples: A Systematic Review. AIDS and Behavior, 2019, 23, 984-1003.	2.7	26
18	Costâ€effectiveness of hydromorphone for severe opioid use disorder: findings from the SALOME randomized clinical trial. Addiction, 2018, 113, 1264-1273.	3.3	33

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19	Ethnicity and HIV vulnerabilities among men who have sex with men in China. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2018, 30, 1025-1030.	1.2	7
20	Cango Lyec (Healing the Elephant): Gender Differences in HIV Infection in Post-conflict Northern Uganda. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2018, 78, 257-268.	2.1	7
21	Characteristics and response to treatment among Indigenous people receiving injectable diacetylmorphine or hydromorphone in a randomised controlled trial for the treatment of longâ€term opioid dependence. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2018, 37, 137-146.	2.1	6
22	Patient-centred care for addiction treatment: a scoping review protocol. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e024588.	1.9	20
23	The association between nicotine dependence and physical health among people receiving injectable diacetylmorphine or hydromorphone for the treatment of chronic opioid use disorder. Addictive Behaviors Reports, 2018, 7, 82-89.	1.9	1
24	Safety profile of injectable hydromorphone and diacetylmorphine for long-term severe opioid use disorder. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 176, 55-62.	3. 2	30
25	The Role of Gender in Suicidal Ideation among Long-term Opioid Users. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 62, 465-472.	1.9	5
26	The Cedar Project: mortality among young Indigenous people who use drugs in British Columbia. Cmaj, 2017, 189, E1352-E1359.	2.0	26
27	Predictors of treatment allocation guesses in a randomized controlled trial testing double-blind injectable hydromorphone and diacetylmorphine for severe opioid use disorder. Addiction Research and Theory, 2017, 25, 263-272.	1.9	11
28	Men's and women's response to treatment and perceptions of outcomes in a randomized controlled trial of injectable opioid assisted treatment for severe opioid use disorder. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2017, 12, 25.	2.2	27
29	The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): Exploring the Factor Structure and Cutoff Thresholds in a Representative Post-Conflict Population in Northern Uganda. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, 52, 318-327.	1.6	18
30	Hydromorphone Compared With Diacetylmorphine for Long-term Opioid Dependence. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 447.	11.0	168
31	Factors Associated with Perceived Abuse in the Health Care System Among Long-Term Opioid Users: A Cross-Sectional Study. Substance Use and Misuse, 2016, 51, 763-776.	1.4	8
32	"The Cango Lyec Project - Healing the Elephant― HIV related vulnerabilities of post-conflict affected populations aged 13–49 years living in three Mid-Northern Uganda districts. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2016, 16, 690.	2.9	18
33	The Cedar Project WelTel mHealth intervention for HIV prevention in young Indigenous people who use illicit drugs: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2016, 17, 128.	1.6	15
34	Population-Level Immune-Mediated Adaptation in HIV-1 Polymerase during the North American Epidemic. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 1244-1258.	3.4	13
35	The Role of Gender in Factors Associated With Addiction Treatment Satisfaction Among Long-Term Opioid Users. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2015, 9, 391-398.	2.6	21
36	The Cedar Project: resilience in the face of HIV vulnerability within a cohort study involving young Indigenous people who use drugs in three Canadian cities. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 1095.	2.9	25

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37	The Cedar Project: Negative health outcomes associated with involvement in the child welfare system among young Indigenous people who use injection and non-injection drugs in two Canadian cities. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2015, 106, e265-e270.	2.3	21
38	Drug users should be able to get heroin from the health system. BMJ, The, 2015, 350, h1753-h1753.	6.0	1
39	Heroin on trial: Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised trials of diamorphine-prescribing as treatment for refractory heroin addiction. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 207, 5-14.	2.8	191
40	Predictors of non-use of illicit heroin in opioid injection maintenance treatment of long-term heroin dependence. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 41, 81-86.	3.0	6
41	The Cedar Project: Residential transience and HIV vulnerability among young Aboriginal people who use drugs. Health and Place, 2015, 33, 125-131.	3.3	13
42	The SALOME study: recruitment experiences in a clinical trial offering injectable diacetylmorphine and hydromorphone for opioid dependency. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2015, 10, 3.	2.2	25
43	The Cedar Project. Violence Against Women, 2015, 21, 313-329.	1.7	23
44	Lost in Transition: HIV Prevalence and Correlates of Infection among Young People Living in Post-Emergency Phase Transit Camps in Gulu District, Northern Uganda. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e89786.	2.5	24
45	A chance to stop and breathe: participants' experiences in the North American Opiate Medication Initiative clinical trial. Addiction Science & Clinical Practice, 2014, 9, 21.	2.6	23
46	Genotypic and Functional Impact of HIV-1 Adaptation to Its Host Population during the North American Epidemic. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004295.	3.5	45
47	War and HIV: Sex and gender differences in risk behaviour among young men and women in post-conflict Gulu District, Northern Uganda. Global Public Health, 2014, 9, 325-341.	2.0	14
48	Differential long-term outcomes for voluntary and involuntary transition from injection to oral opioid maintenance treatment. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2014, 9, 23.	2.2	12
49	The effect of waiting time on pain intensity after elective surgical lumbar discectomy. Spine Journal, 2013, 13, 1736-1748.	1.3	32
50	Comparison of HIV-related vulnerabilities between former child soldiers and children never abducted by the LRA in northern Uganda. Conflict and Health, 2013, 7, 17.	2.7	10
51	The Cedar Project: Impacts of policing among young Aboriginal people who use injection and non-injection drugs in British Columbia, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2013, 24, 449-459.	3.3	20
52	The Cedar Project: Understanding Barriers to Consistent Condom use over Time in a Cohort of Young Indigenous People who use Drugs. International Journal of Sexual Health, 2013, 25, 249-259.	2.3	4
53	The Cedar Project: high incidence of HCV infections in a longitudinal study of young Aboriginal people who use drugs in two Canadian cities. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 632.	2.9	35
54	The Cedar Project: Sexual Vulnerabilities Among Aboriginal Young People Involved in Illegal Drug Use in Two Canadian Cities. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2012, 103, e413-e416.	2.3	3

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55	Sex work involvement among women with long-term opioid injection drug dependence who enter opioid agonist treatment. Harm Reduction Journal, 2012, 9, 8.	3.2	19
56	Cost-effectiveness of diacetylmorphine versus methadone for chronic opioid dependence refractory to treatment. Cmaj, 2012, 184, E317-E328.	2.0	82
57	History of reported sexual or physical abuse among long-term heroin users and their response to substitution treatment. Addictive Behaviors, 2011, 36, 55-60.	3.0	31
58	Health related quality of life trajectories of patients in opioid substitution treatment. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2011, 118, 259-264.	3.2	53
59	Re: Schechter MT, Kendall P. Counterpoint: Is There a Need for Heroin Substitution Treatment in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside? Yes There Is, and in Many Other Places. CJPH 2011;102(2):87–89. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2011, 102, 235-235.	2.3	0
60	Is There a Need for Heroin Substitution Treatment in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside? Yes There Is, and in Many Other Places Too. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2011, 102, 87-89.	2.3	0
61	Results of Antiretroviral Treatment Interruption and Intensification in Advanced Multi-Drug Resistant HIV Infection from the OPTIMA Trial. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e14764.	2.5	16
62	The Cedar Project: Methadone maintenance treatment among young Aboriginal people who use opioids in two Canadian cities. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2011, 30, 645-651.	2.1	18
63	Client satisfaction among participants in a randomized trial comparing oral methadone and injectable diacetylmorphine for long-term opioid-dependency. BMC Health Services Research, 2011, 11, 174.	2.2	31
64	The Cedar Project: risk factors for transition to injection drug use among young, urban Aboriginal people. Cmaj, 2011, 183, 1147-1154.	2.0	42
65	Potency ratio of hydromorphone and diacetylmorphine in substitution treatment for long-term opioid dependency. Journal of Opioid Management, 2011, 7, 371-376.	0.5	8
66	Characteristics and Response to Treatment among Aboriginal People Receiving Heroin-assisted Treatment. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2010, 101, 210-212.	2.3	11
67	Double-blind injectable hydromorphone versus diacetylmorphine for the treatment of opioid dependence: A pilot study. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2010, 38, 408-411.	2.8	26
68	Trends in methadone maintenance treatment participation, retention, and compliance to dosing guidelines in British Columbia, Canada: 1996–2006. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2010, 39, 22-31.	2.8	92
69	The quality of eight health status measures were compared for chronic opioid dependence. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2010, 63, 1132-1144.	5.0	33
70	Effectiveness of diacetylmorphine versus methadone for the treatment of opioid dependence in women. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2010, 111, 50-57.	3.2	24
71	The effect of motivational status on treatment outcome in the North American Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI) studyâ [†] . Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2010, 111, 161-165.	3.2	39
72	The Cedar Project: correlates of attempted suicide among young Aboriginal people who use injection and non-injection drugs in two Canadian cities. International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 2009, 68, 261-273.	1.2	17

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73	Scientific and political challenges in North America's first randomized controlled trial of heroin-assisted treatment for severe heroin addiction: Rationale and design of the NAOMI study. Clinical Trials, 2009, 6, 261-271.	1.6	36
74	Diacetylmorphine versus Methadone for the Treatment of Opioid Addiction. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361, 777-786.	27.0	303
75	Proportional Hazards Frailty Models for Recurrent Methadone Maintenance Treatment. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 783-792.	3.4	85
76	NAOMI: The trials and tribulations of implementing a heroin assisted treatment study in North America. Harm Reduction Journal, 2009, 6, 2.	3.2	34
77	The Effect of Compensation Status on Waiting Time for Elective Surgical Lumbar Discectomy. Spine, 2009, 34, 2052-2059.	2.0	3
78	Prevalence and incidence of hepatitis C virus infection among Aboriginal young people who use drugs: results from the Cedar Project. Open Medicine, 2009, 3, e220-7.	1.5	16
79	The North American Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI): Profile of Participants in North America's First Trial of Heroin-Assisted Treatment. Journal of Urban Health, 2008, 85, 812-825.	3.6	47
80	The Cedar Project: A comparison of HIV-related vulnerabilities amongst young Aboriginal women surviving drug use and sex work in two Canadian cities. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2008, 19, 159-168.	3.3	42
81	The Cedar Project: Historical trauma, sexual abuse and HIV risk among young Aboriginal people who use injection and non-injection drugs in two Canadian cities. Social Science and Medicine, 2008, 66, 2185-2194.	3.8	109
82	Gender Differences in HIV and Hepatitis C Related Vulnerabilities Among Aboriginal Young People Who Use Street Drugs in Two Canadian Cities. Women and Health, 2008, 48, 235-260.	1.0	29
83	Development and Validation of a Patient Symptom Questionnaire to Facilitate Early Diagnosis of Thyroid-Associated Orbitopathy in Graves' Disease. Orbit, 2008, 27, 419-425.	0.8	17
84	The Canadian Academy of Health Sciences: coming of age at the right time. Cmaj, 2008, 178, 1029-1031.	2.0	1
85	Incidence of and Risk Factors for Sexual Orientation–Related Physical Assault Among Young Men Who Have Sex With Men. American Journal of Public Health, 2008, 98, 1028-1035.	2.7	13
86	The Cedar project: prevalence and correlates of HIV infection among young Aboriginal people who use drugs in two Canadian cities. International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 2007, 66, 227-240.	1.2	55
87	Heroin-assisted Treatment (HAT) a Decade Later: A Brief Update on Science and Politics. Journal of Urban Health, 2007, 84, 552-562.	3.6	107
88	The Cedar project: prevalence and correlates of HIV infection among young Aboriginal people who use drugs in two Canadian cities. International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 2007, 66, 226-40.	1.2	31
89	Sexual violence among two populations of men at high risk of HIV infection. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2006, 18, 681-689.	1.2	37
90	Binge Drug Use Independently Predicts HIV Seroconversion Among Injection Drug Users: Implications for Public Health Strategies. Substance Use and Misuse, 2006, 41, 199-210.	1.4	73

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91	Hepatitis C coinfection is independently associated with decreased adherence to antiretroviral therapy in a population-based HIV cohort. Aids, 2006, 20, 323-331.	2.2	43
92	Elevated rates of HIV infection among young Aboriginal injection drug users in a Canadian setting. Harm Reduction Journal, 2006, 3, 9.	3.2	32
93	Unstable housing, associated risk behaviour, and increased risk for HIV infection among injection drug users. Health and Place, 2006, 12, 79-85.	3.3	167
94	Impacts of intensified police activity on injection drug users: Evidence from an ethnographic investigation. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2006, 17, 85-95.	3.3	202
95	Time on wait lists for coronary bypass surgery in British Columbia, Canada, 1991 – 2000. BMC Health Services Research, 2005, 5, 22.	2.2	31
96	HIV and Hepatitis C Outbreaks Among High-risk Youth in Vancouver Demands a Public Health Response. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2005, 96, 107-108.	2.3	17
97	Recent Incarceration Independently Associated with Syringe Sharing by Injection Drug Users. Public Health Reports, 2005, 120, 150-156.	2.5	71
98	Sociodemographic Disparities in Access to Addiction Treatment Among a Cohort of Vancouver Injection Drug Users. Substance Use and Misuse, 2005, 40, 1153-1167.	1.4	40
99	Sexual risk behaviour of Canadian participants in the first efficacy trial of a preventive HIV-1 vaccine. Cmaj, 2005, 172, 479-483.	2.0	22
100	Sustained Increase in HIV-1 Incidence Since 2000 Among Men Who Have Sex With Men in British Columbia, Canada. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2005, 40, 242-244.	2.1	16
101	Incarceration, Addiction and Harm Reduction: Inmates Experience Injecting Drugs in Prison. Substance Use and Misuse, 2005, 40, 831-843.	1.4	76
102	The birth of the Canadian Academy of Health Sciences. Clinical and Investigative Medicine, 2005, 28, 43-5.	0.6	2
103	Inability to Access Addiction Treatment and Risk of HIV Infection Among Injection Drug Users. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2004, 36, 750-754.	2.1	31
104	Baseline self-perceived risk of HIV infection independently predicts the rate of HIV seroconversion in a prospective cohort of injection drug users. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 34, 152-158.	1.9	22
105	A comparison of the new Federal Guidelines regulating supervised injection site research in Canada and the Tri-Council Policy Statement on Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Human Subjects. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2004, 15, 66-73.	3.3	14
106	The potential health and economic impact of implementing a medically prescribed heroin program among Canadian injection drug users. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2004, 15, 259-263.	3.3	10
107	Sexual Risk Profile of Young Men in Vancouver, British Columbia, Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs. AIDS and Behavior, 2004, 8, 17-23.	2.7	33
108	The Cost of Inaction on HIV Transmission among Injection Drug Users and the Potential for Effective Interventions. Journal of Urban Health, 2004, 81, 655-660.	3.6	16

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109	Rationale for evaluating North America's first medically supervised safer-injecting facility. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2004, 4, 301-306.	9.1	91
110	Displacement of Canada's largest public illicit drug market in response to a police crackdown. Cmaj, 2004, 170, 1551-1556.	2.0	158
111	HIV-Positive Injection Drug Users Who Leave the Hospital Against Medical Advice. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2004, 35, 56-59.	2.1	118
112	The Future Face of Coinfection. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2004, 36, 743-749.	2.1	70
113	Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy and Cd4 T-Cell Count Responses among HIV-Infected Injection Drug Users. Antiviral Therapy, 2004, 9, 229-235.	1.0	56
114	An External Evaluation of a Peer-Run "Unsanctioned" Syringe Exchange Program. Journal of Urban Health, 2003, 80, 455-464.	3.6	63
115	Rudolf Virchow, Public Health, and the Built Environment. Journal of Urban Health, 2003, 80, 523-524.	3.6	2
116	Alcohol Use and Incarceration Adversely Affect HIV-1 RNA Suppression Among Injection Drug Users Starting Antiretroviral Therapy. Journal of Urban Health, 2003, 80, 667-675.	3.6	60
117	Sexual violence among a cohort of injection drug users. Social Science and Medicine, 2003, 57, 561-569.	3.8	105
118	An open-label randomized clinical trial of novel therapeutic strategies for HIV-infected patients in whom antiretroviral therapy has failed: rationale and design of the OPTIMA Trial. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2003, 24, 481-500.	1.9	32
119	Predictors of early hospital readmission in HIV-infected patients with pneumonia. Journal of General Internal Medicine, 2003, 18, 242-247.	2.6	34
120	Prevalence and Correlates of Untreated Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Infection among Persons Who Have Died in the Era of Modern Antiretroviral Therapy. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2003, 188, 1164-1170.	4.0	100
121	Responding to an Explosive HIV Epidemic Driven by Frequent Cocaine Injection: Is There a Role for Safe Injecting Facilities?. Journal of Drug Issues, 2003, 33, 579-608.	1.2	35
122	The Potential Public Health and Community Impacts of Safer Injecting Facilities: Evidence From a Cohort of Injection Drug Users. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2003, 32, 2-8.	2.1	72
123	Intensive injection cocaine use as the primary risk factor in the Vancouver HIV-1 epidemic. Aids, 2003, 17, 887-893.	2.2	343
124	The Impact of a Police Presence on Access to Needle Exchange Programs. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2003, 34, 116-117.	2.1	91
125	Requiring Help Injecting as a Risk Factor for HIV Infection in the Vancouver Epidemic. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2003, 94, 355-359.	2.3	71
126	Determinants of HIV serconversion in an era of increasing HIV infection among young gay and bisexual men. Aids, 2003, 17, 774-777.	2.2	27

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127	Risk factors for elevated HIV incidence among Aboriginal injection drug users in Vancouver. Cmaj, 2003, 168, 19-24.	2.0	88
128	Impact of supply-side policies for control of illicit drugs in the face of the AIDS and overdose epidemics: investigation of a massive heroin seizure. Cmaj, 2003, 168, 165-9.	2.0	33
129	Adherence and plasma HIV RNA responses to highly active antiretroviral therapy among HIV-1 infected injection drug users. Cmaj, 2003, 169, 656-61.	2.0	121
130	Satellite Needle Distribution Among Injection Drug Users: Policy and Practice in Two Canadian Cities. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2002, 31, 98-105.	2.1	67
131	Females Experiencing Sexual and Drug Vulnerabilities Are at Elevated Risk for HIV Infection Among Youth Who Use Injection Drugs. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2002, 30, 335-341.	2.1	66
132	Tissue Plasminogen Activator in Cardiac Arrest with Pulseless Electrical Activity. New England Journal of Medicine, 2002, 346, 1522-1528.	27.0	183
133	Science, Ideology, and Needle Exchange Programs. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2002, 582, 94-101.	1.6	13
134	Socioeconomic status, access to triple therapy, and survival from HIV-disease since 1996. Aids, 2002, 16, 2065-2072.	2.2	117
135	Modified Delphi survey for decision analysis for prophylaxis of post-radiation osteonecrosis. Oral Oncology, 2002, 38, 574-583.	1.5	16
136	Needle exchange and difficulty with needle access during an ongoing HIV epidemic. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2002, 13, 95-102.	3.3	74
137	Opportunities for prevention: Hepatitis C prevalence and incidence in a cohort of young injection drug users. Hepatology, 2002, 36, 737-742.	7.3	234
138	Of Butterflies, Madmen, and Urban Health: Perspective from Canada. Journal of Urban Health, 2002, 79, 8-9.	3.6	0
139	NAOMIHer Time Has Come. Journal of Urban Health, 2002, 79, 164-165.	3.6	12
140	Risk-Taking Behaviors Among Injecting Drug Users Who Obtain Syringes From Pharmacies, Fixed Sites, and Mobile Van Needle Exchanges. Journal of Urban Health, 2002, 79, 257-265.	3.6	51
141	HIV incidence and associated risk factors among young injection drug users. Aids, 2002, 16, 491-493.	2.2	18
142	Factors associated with persistent high-risk syringe sharing in the presence of an established needle exchange programme. Aids, 2002, 16, 941-943.	2.2	127
143	Science, Ideology, and Needle Exchange Programs. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2002, 582, 94-101.	1.6	2
144	Risk factors for elevated HIV incidence rates among female injection drug users in Vancouver. Cmaj, 2002, 166, 894-9.	2.0	98

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145	Leaving hospital against medical advice among HIV-positive patients. Cmaj, 2002, 167, 633-7.	2.0	59
146	Industry-sponsored clinical research: a double-edged sword. Lancet, The, 2001, 358, 1893-1895.	13.7	130
147	Longitudinal Patterns of Sexual Behavior and Condom Use in a Cohort of HIV-Negative Gay and Bisexual Men in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 1995–2000. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2001, 28, 187-193.	2.1	6
148	Longitudinal Patterns of Sexual Behavior and Condom Use in a Cohort of HIV-Negative Gay and Bisexual Men in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 1995–2000. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2001, 28, 187-193.	2.1	10
149	Impact of HIV Infection on Mortality in a Cohort of Injection Drug Users. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2001, 28, 351-357.	2.1	125
150	Risk Factors Associated With HIV Infection Among Young Gay and Bisexual Men in Canada. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2001, 28, 81-88.	2.1	26
151	Impact of HIV Infection on Mortality in a Cohort of Injection Drug Users. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2001, 28, 351-357.	2.1	6
152	Comparison of sexual behaviors, unprotected sex, and substance use between two independent cohorts of gay and bisexual men. Aids, 2000, 14, 303-311.	2.2	24
153	Antiretroviral medication use among injection drug users: two potential futures. Aids, 2000, 14, 1229-1235.	2.2	50
154	Determinants of geographic mobility among participants in a population-based HIV/AIDS drug treatment program. Health and Place, 2000, 6, 33-40.	3.3	25
155	The end of the line: has rapid transit contributed to the spatial diffusion of HIV in one of Canada's largest metropolitan areas?. Social Science and Medicine, 2000, 51, 741-748.	3.8	21
156	Title is missing!. AIDS and Behavior, 2000, 4, 271-278.	2.7	18
157	Extent to which low-level use of antiretroviral treatment could curb the AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa. Lancet, The, 2000, 355, 2095-2100.	13.7	7 3
158	The Cost Effectiveness of Antiretroviral Regimens for the Treatment of HIV/AIDS. Pharmacoeconomics, 2000, 18, 393-404.	3.3	27
159	HIV-associated risk factors among young Canadian Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men who have sex with men. International Journal of STD and AIDS, 1999, 10, 582-587.	1.1	17
160	The social determinants of emergency department and hospital use by injection drug users in Canada. Journal of Urban Health, 1999, 76, 409-418.	3.6	93
161	Social inequalities in male mortality amenable to medical intervention in British Columbia. Social Science and Medicine, 1999, 48, 1751-1758.	3.8	42
162	Do needle exchange programmes increase the spread of HIV among injection drug users?: an investigation of the Vancouver outbreak. Aids, 1999, 13, F45-F51.	2.2	145

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163	Prevalence of primary HIV drug resistance among seroconverters during an explosive outbreak of HIV infection among injecting drug users. Aids, 1999, 13, 981-985.	2.2	50
164	"They Don't See Our Feelings.―The Health Care Experiences of HIV-Positive Transgendered Persons. Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association, 1998, 2, 103-111.	0.6	10
165	Using Pharmacoeconomic Analysis to Make Drug Insurance Coverage Decisions. Pharmacoeconomics, 1998, 13, 119-126.	3.3	24
166	Modelling the Potential Economic Impact of Viral Load???Driven Triple Drug Combination Antiretroviral Therapy. Pharmacoeconomics, 1998, 13, 697-705.	3.3	25
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