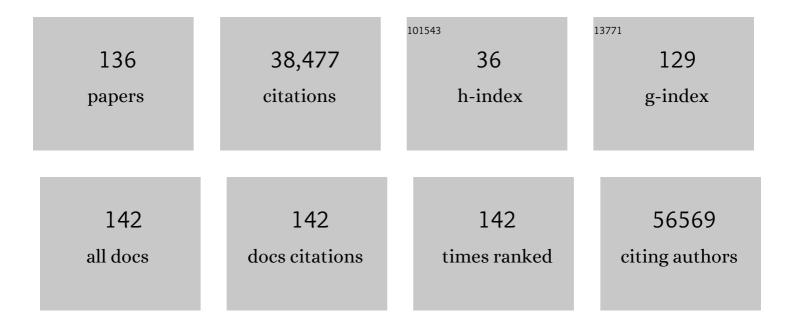
## Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 354 diseases and injuries for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1789-1858.	13.7	8,569
2	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 328 diseases and injuries for 195 countries, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1211-1259.	13.7	5,578
3	Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality for 282 causes of death in 195 countries and territories, 1980–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1736-1788.	13.7	4,989
4	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1923-1994.	13.7	3,269
5	Clobal, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 359 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Clobal Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1859-1922.	13.7	2,123
6	Alcohol use and burden for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1015-1035.	13.7	2,005
7	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1345-1422.	13.7	1,879
8	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 333 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1260-1344.	13.7	1,589
9	Global, regional, and national burden of traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injury, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet Neurology, The, 2019, 18, 56-87.	10.2	1,064
10	Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality and life expectancy, 1950–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1684-1735.	13.7	716
11	Measuring performance on the Healthcare Access and Quality Index for 195 countries and territories and selected subnational locations: a systematic analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 2236-2271.	13.7	638
12	Global, regional, and national under-5 mortality, adult mortality, age-specific mortality, and life expectancy, 1970–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1084-1150.	13.7	573
13	Preventing problematic internet use during the COVID-19 pandemic: Consensus guidance. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2020, 100, 152180.	3.1	522
14	Innovations and changes in the ICDâ€11 classification of mental, behavioural and neurodevelopmental disorders. World Psychiatry, 2019, 18, 3-19.	10.4	505
15	Global patterns of opioid use and dependence: harms to populations, interventions, and future action. Lancet, The, 2019, 394, 1560-1579.	13.7	404
16	Prospective Epidemiological Research Studies in Iran (the PERSIAN Cohort Study): Rationale, Objectives, and Design. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 647-655.	3.4	366
17	Gaming disorder: Its delineation as an important condition for diagnosis, management, and prevention. Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2017, 6, 271-279.	3.7	359
18	Population and fertility by age and sex for 195 countries and territories, 1950–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1995-2051.	13.7	294

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19	Evidence-Based Guidelines for Mental, Neurological, and Substance Use Disorders in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Summary of WHO Recommendations. PLoS Medicine, 2011, 8, e1001122.	8.4	246
20	Including gaming disorder in the ICD-11: The need to do so from a clinical and public health perspective. Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2018, 7, 556-561.	3.7	214
21	Global Mortality From Firearms, 1990-2016. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2018, 320, 792.	7.4	189
22	Epidemiology of illicit drug use disorders in Iran: prevalence, correlates, comorbidity and service utilization results from the Iranian Mental Health Survey. Addiction, 2016, 111, 1836-1847.	3.3	179
23	Twelve-month prevalence and correlates of psychiatric disorders in Iran: the Iranian Mental Health Survey, 2011. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2015, 18, 76-84.	0.6	137
24	Iran in transition. Lancet, The, 2019, 393, 1984-2005.	13.7	131
25	Expert appraisal of criteria for assessing gaming disorder: an international Delphi study. Addiction, 2021, 116, 2463-2475.	3.3	113
26	HIV, hepatitis C virus, and hepatitis B virus co-infections among injecting drug users in Tehran, Iran. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2010, 14, e28-e33.	3.3	82
27	Ten-Item Internet Gaming Disorder Test (IGDT-10): Measurement invariance and cross-cultural validation across seven language-based samples Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2019, 33, 91-103.	2.1	76
28	HIV prevalence amongst injecting drug users in Iran: A systematic review of studies conducted during the decade 1998–2007. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2012, 23, 271-278.	3.3	74
29	Prescription Drugs, Alcohol, and Illicit Substance Use and Their Correlations Among Medical Sciences Students in Iran. International Journal of High Risk Behaviors & Addiction, 2015, 4, e21945.	0.2	70
30	Transition to injecting drug use in Iran: A systematic review of qualitative and quantitative evidence. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2015, 26, 808-819.	3.3	61
31	Epidemiology of major depressive disorder in iran: a systematic review and meta-analysis. International Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 1, 81-91.	0.4	60
32	Major anxiety disorders in Iran: prevalence, sociodemographic correlates and service utilization. BMC Psychiatry, 2018, 18, 261.	2.6	48
33	High hepatitis C virus prevalence among drug users in Iran: systematic review and meta-analysis of epidemiological evidence (2001–2012). International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 40, 116-130.	3.3	47
34	Alcohol use disorders in Iran: Prevalence, symptoms, correlates, and comorbidity. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 176, 48-54.	3.2	45
35	The evolution of addiction treatment and harm reduction programs in Iran: a chaotic response or a synergistic diversity?. Addiction, 2020, 115, 1395-1403.	3.3	41
36	Use of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2004-2015: a review. Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, 2017, 23, 245-256.	0.8	38

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37	Telephone versus face-to-face administration of the Structured Clinical Interview for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, for diagnosis of psychotic disorders. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2012, 53, 579-583.	3.1	37
38	Epidemiological Challenges in the Study of Behavioral Addictions: a Call for High Standard Methodologies. Current Addiction Reports, 2019, 6, 331-337.	3.4	37
39	Iranian mental health survey: design and field proced. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 9, 96-109.	0.7	37
40	HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs (PWID) and related factors in Iran: a systematic review, metaâ€analysis and trend analysis. Addiction, 2020, 115, 605-622.	3.3	34
41	Global Scientific Production on Illicit Drug Addiction: A Two-Decade Analysis. European Addiction Research, 2018, 24, 60-70.	2.4	32
42	Factors Influencing Transition to Shisheh (Methamphetamine) among Young People Who Use Drugs in Tehran: A Qualitative Study. Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 2018, 50, 214-223.	1.7	32
43	Tramadol use and public health consequences in Iran: a systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Addiction, 2020, 115, 2213-2242.	3.3	32
44	Adaptation and validation of short scales for assessment of psychological distress in <scp>I</scp> ran: The <scp>P</scp> ersian <scp>K10</scp> and <scp>K6</scp> . International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 2018, 27, e1726.	2.1	31
45	The Impact of Bam Earthquake on Substance Users in the First 2 Weeks: A Rapid Assessment. Journal of Urban Health, 2005, 82, 370-377.	3.6	30
46	Evidence of <scp>HIV</scp> epidemics among nonâ€injecting drug users in <scp>I</scp> ran: a systematic review. Addiction, 2012, 107, 1929-1938.	3.3	30
47	Estimating the Prevalence of Illicit Drug Use Among Students Using the Crosswise Model. Substance Use and Misuse, 2014, 49, 1303-1310.	1.4	29
48	The change in attitude and knowledge of health care personnel and general population following trainings provided during integration of mental health in Primary Health Care in Iran: a systematic review. International Journal of Mental Health Systems, 2009, 3, 15.	2.7	28
49	Factors Correlated With Hepatitis C and B Virus Infections Among Injecting Drug Users in Tehran, IR Iran. Hepatitis Monthly, 2012, 12, 23-31.	0.2	27
50	Intentional injuries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 1990–2015: findings from the Global Burden of Disease 2015 study. International Journal of Public Health, 2018, 63, 39-46.	2.3	27
51	An intervention to improve HCV testing, linkage to care, and treatment among people who use drugs in Tehran, Iran: The ENHANCE study. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2019, 72, 99-105.	3.3	27
52	Sensitivity of self-reported opioid use in case-control studies: Healthy individuals versus hospitalized patients. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0183017.	2.5	26
53	Validity of self-reported substance use: research setting versus primary health care setting. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2021, 16, 66.	2.2	23
54	Profile of drug users in the residential treatment centers of Tehran, Iran. Health Promotion Perspectives, 2019, 9, 248-254.	1.9	23

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55	A follow-up study of drug users in Southern Iran. Addiction Research and Theory, 2010, 18, 59-70.	1.9	21
56	Integrating a Suicide Prevention Program into the Primary Health Care Network: A Field Trial Study in Iran. BioMed Research International, 2015, 2015, 1-9.	1.9	21
57	Crystal methamphetamine use and its correlates in women engaged in sex work in a developing country setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 185, 260-265.	3.2	21
58	Opium use and the risk of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. International Journal of Cancer, 2021, 148, 1066-1076.	5.1	21
59	Modelling the intervention effect of opioid agonist treatment on multiple mortality outcomes in people who inject drugs: a three-setting analysis. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2021, 8, 301-309.	7.4	20
60	Factors Correlated With Hepatitis C and B Virus Infections Among Injecting Drug Users in Tehran, IR Iran. Hepatitis Monthly, 2012, 12, 23-31.	0.2	20
61	Subgrouping of risky behaviors among Iranian college students: a latent class analysis. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, 2016, Volume 12, 1809-1816.	2.2	19
62	Setting research priorities to achieve long-term health targets in Iran. Journal of Global Health, 2018, 8, 020702.	2.7	19
63	Inclusion of gaming disorder in the diagnostic classifications and promotion of public health response. Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2017, 6, 310-312.	3.7	17
64	Prevalence of Hookah Smoking and Its Related Factors Among Students of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 2012 - 2013. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, 2016, 10, e4551.	0.4	17
65	Profile of People Who Inject Drugs in Tehran, Iran. Acta Medica Iranica, 2016, 54, 793-805.	0.8	17
66	Pharmacological therapies for maintenance treatments of opium dependence. The Cochrane Library, 2013, , CD007775.	2.8	16
67	Incidence of fall-related injuries in Iran: A population-based nationwide study. Injury, 2016, 47, 1404-1409.	1.7	16
68	The Iranian Study of Opium and Cancer (IROPICAN): Rationale, Design, and Initial Findings. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2021, 24, 167-176.	0.6	16
69	Trend of smoking among students of Tehran University of Medical Sciences: results from four consecutive surveys from 2006 to 2009. Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2013, 27, 168-78.	0.9	16
70	A public health approach to alcohol use and its related harms in Iran. Lancet Public Health, The, 2019, 4, e175-e176.	10.0	14
71	The risk environments of people who use drugs accessing two harm reduction centers in Tehran, Iran: A qualitative study. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2019, 63, 90-96.	3.3	14
72	Evidence for an increase in cannabis use in Iran – A systematic review and trend analysis. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256563.	2.5	14

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73	The Prevalence of Illicit Substance Use Among Students of Medical Sciences in Tehran: Results from Four Repeated Surveys from 2006 to 2009. Journal of Child and Adolescent Substance Abuse, 2017, 26, 152-161.	0.5	13
74	Metabolomics reveals biomarkers of opioid use disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 103.	4.8	13
75	Psychiatric Disorders Are Associated with an Increased Risk of Injuries: Data from the Iranian Mental Health Survey (IranMHS). Iranian Journal of Public Health, 2016, 45, 623-35.	0.5	12
76	Latent Class Analysis of DSM-5 Criteria for Opioid Use Disorders: Results from the Iranian National Survey on Mental Health. European Addiction Research, 2015, 21, 144-152.	2.4	11
77	Pharmacological therapies for management of opium withdrawal. The Cochrane Library, 2018, 2018, CD007522.	2.8	11
78	Bipolar features in major depressive disorder: Results from the Iranian mental health survey (IranMHS). Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 241, 319-324.	4.1	11
79	The translation and psychometric assessment of the persian version of the sheehan disability scale. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 9, 125-32.	0.7	11
80	Brief overview of the WHO Collaborative Project on the Development of New International Screening and Diagnostic Instruments for Gaming Disorder and Gambling Disorder. Addiction, 2022, 117, 2119-2121.	3.3	11
81	National and sub-national prevalence, trend, and burden of mental disorders and substance abuse in Iran: 1990 - 2013, study protocol. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2014, 17, 182-8.	0.6	10
82	Methods for calculation of per capita alcohol consumption in a Muslim majority country with a very low drinking level: Findings from the 2011 Iranian mental health survey. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2018, 37, 874-878.	2.1	9
83	An Exploratory Study of Units of Reporting Opium Usein Iran: Implications for Epidemiologic Studies. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2019, 22, 541-545.	0.6	9
84	A nationwide population-based study on incidence and cost of non-fatal injuries in Iran. Injury Prevention, 2014, 20, e9-e9.	2.4	8
85	Pattern of substance use among students of medical sciences in Tehran, Iran: A latent class analysis. Journal of Substance Use, 2018, 23, 648-654.	0.7	8
86	Psychiatric disorders among people living with HIV/AIDS in IRAN: Prevalence, severity, service utilization and unmet mental health needs. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2018, 110, 24-31.	2.6	8
87	Opium use and risk of bladder cancer: a multi-centre case-referent study in Iran. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 51, 830-838.	1.9	8
88	Comparison of databases for Iranian articles; access to evidence on substance abuse and addiction. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2009, 12, 559-65.	0.6	8
89	Incidence and cost of non-fatal burns in Iran: a nationwide population-based study. International Journal of Injury Control and Safety Promotion, 2018, 25, 23-30.	2.0	7
90	Hepatitis B virus infection among people who use drugs in Iran: a systematic review, meta-analysis, and trend analysis. Harm Reduction Journal, 2020, 17, 81.	3.2	7

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91	Online gaming and internet gaming disorder in Iran: patterns, motivations, and correlates. Current Psychology, 2023, 42, 13517-13531.	2.8	7
92	Reliability of a patient survey assessing "Short Form Injury Questionnaire 7" in Iran. Chinese Journal of Traumatology - English Edition, 2012, 15, 145-7.	1.4	7
93	Population-based incidence and cost of non-fatal injuries in Iran: a consistent under-recognized public health concern. Public Health, 2015, 129, 483-492.	2.9	6
94	Cluster analysis of psychiatric profile, its correlates, and using mental health services among the young people aged 15–34: findings from the first phase of Iranian youth cohort in Ravansar. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2018, 53, 1339-1348.	3.1	6
95	μ-Opioid receptor in the CA1 involves in tramadol and morphine cross state-dependent memory. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 705, 177-182.	2.1	6
96	Sensitivity of Crosswise Model to Simplistic Selection of Nonsensitive Questions: An Application to Estimate Substance Use, Alcohol Consumption and Extramarital Sex Among Iranian College Students. Substance Use and Misuse, 2019, 54, 601-611.	1.4	6
97	Spouse and Child Abuse Associated With Illicit Drug Use in Iran: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Trauma, Violence, and Abuse, 2022, 23, 1494-1509.	6.2	6
98	Comparison of self-reported substance use with biological testing among treatment-seeking patients with opioid use disorder. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2022, 134, 108555.	2.8	6
99	Mental health services for youth in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: challenges and opportunities. Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, 2019, 25, 80-81.	0.8	6
100	Use of stimulant substances among university students in tehran: a qualitative study. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, 2011, 5, 32-42.	0.4	6
101	Public health risks associated with methadone in Iran: A systematic review and meta-analysis. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2022, 100, 103529.	3.3	6
102	An ad hoc method for dual adjusting for measurement errors and nonresponse bias for estimating prevalence in survey data: Application to Iranian mental health survey on any illicit drug use. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2018, 27, 3062-3076.	1.5	5
103	Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): Validation of the Persian version in an Iranian population. Alcohol, 2020, 83, 127-133.	1.7	5
104	Agreement between DSM-IV and ICD-10 criteria for opioid use disorders in two Iranian samples. Addictive Behaviors, 2014, 39, 553-557.	3.0	4
105	Association of socioeconomic status with consumption of cigarettes, illicit drugs, and alcohol. Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, 2019, 18, 309-318.	0.9	4
106	HIV prevention cascades for injection and sexual risk behaviors among HIV-negative people who inject drug in Iran. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 84, 102868.	3.3	4
107	Buprenorphine abuse and health risks in Iran: A systematic review. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 226, 108871.	3.2	4
108	Out-of-pocket cost of drug abuse consequences: results from the Iranian National Mental Health Survey. Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, 2017, 23, 150-160.	0.8	4

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
109	Drop-out from a drug treatment clinic and associated reasons. Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, 2017, 23, 173-181.	0.8	4
110	A Scientometric Study of Iranian Scientific Productions in the Field of Substance Use and Addiction Research in the Years 2008 to 2012. Addiction and Health, 2015, 7, 99-108.	0.2	4
111	Breaking HIV News to Clients: SPIKES Strategy in Post-Test Counseling Session. Acta Medica Iranica, 2016, 54, 313-7.	0.8	4
112	Ambiguities in existing Iranian national policies addressing excessive gaming. Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2018, 7, 540-542.	3.7	3
113	Province-Level Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders: Application of Small-Area Methodology to the Iranian Mental Health Survey (IranMHS). Iranian Journal of Psychiatry, 2019, 14, 16-32.	0.7	3
114	Mortality and negative outcomes of opioid use and opioid use disorder: a 6â€year followâ€up study. Addiction, 2022, , .	3.3	3
115	Psychometric Assessment of the Motives for Online Gaming Questionnaire Among Iranian Gamers. Psychiatry Investigation, 2022, 19, 333-340.	1.6	3
116	Major Depressive Disorder in Iran: Epidemiology, Health Care Provision, Utilization, and Challenges. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2022, 25, 329-338.	0.6	3
117	Pharmacological therapies for management of opium withdrawal. The Cochrane Library, 2009, , .	2.8	2
118	Direct and indirect costs of nonfatal road traffic injuries in Iran: A population-based study. Traffic Injury Prevention, 2017, 18, 393-397.	1.4	2
119	Explaining socioeconomic inequalities in illicit drug use disorders in Iran. Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2017, 31, 728-734.	0.9	2
120	Incidence of Self-Reported Interpersonal Violence Related Physical Injury in Iran. Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal, 2015, 17, e15986.	0.5	2
121	Transition to and Away from Injecting Drug Use among Young Drug Users in Tehran, Iran: A Qualitative Study. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, 2016, In Press, .	0.4	2
122	A 5-year scientometric analysis of research centers affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2015, 29, 206.	0.9	2
123	Opium use reporting error in case-control studies: neighborhood controls versus hospital visitor controls. Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2021, 35, 60.	0.9	1
124	Transition to and Away from Injecting Drug Use among Young Drug Users in Tehran, Iran: A Qualitative Study. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, 2016, 11, .	0.4	1
125	Assessing measurement error in surveys using latent class analysis: application to self-reported illicit drug use in data from the Iranian Mental Health Survey. Epidemiology and Health, 2016, 38, e2016013.	1.9	1
126	Prevalence and Costs of Complementary and Alternative Medicine among Traumatic Patients in Iran: A Nationwide Population-based Study. Iranian Journal of Public Health, 2018, 47, 1558-1566.	0.5	1

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
127	Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders and Associated Factors among the Youth in Ravansar, Iran. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2019, 22, 435-442.	0.6	1
128	Assessing risk behaviours in the Iranian general population: results from the Iranian Mental Health Survey. Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, 2021, 27, 953-961.	0.8	0
129	Opium dependence and the potential impact of changes in treatment coverage level: A dynamic modeling study. Health Promotion Perspectives, 2021, 11, 240-249.	1.9	0
130	Cluster analysis of risky behaviors among the youth in Western Iran: Determining correlates and comparing clusters based on severity of disability and attitude toward mental health help-seeking. Indian Journal of Psychiatry, 2021, 63, 424.	0.7	0
131	Depression Improvement Among Patients with HIV and Endocrine Dysfunction After hormone Therapy. Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal, 2017, 19, .	0.5	0
132	Factors Correlated With Hepatitis C and B Virus Infections Among Injecting Drug Users in Tehran, IR Iran. Hepatitis Monthly, 2012, 12, 23-31.	0.2	0
133	Understanding the Reasons for Sharing Syringes or Needles to Inject Drugs: Conventional Content Analysis. Addiction and Health, 2020, 12, 98-108.	0.2	0
134	HIV prevalence among nonâ€injecting people who use drugs and related factors in Iran: A systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2021, , .	2.1	0
135	Prevalence, pattern, and associated factors of alcohol use disorder among male treatment-seeking people with illicit drug use disorder in Tehran, Iran. Journal of Substance Use, 2023, 28, 211-216.	0.7	0
136	Development and Psychometric Evaluation of a DSM-V-Based Social Networking Site Use Disorder Test: The SNS-DT-10. Psychological Reports, 2022, , 003329412110659.	1.7	0