

Reiner Rugulies

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

279
papers

14,537
citations

18482

62
h-index

24982

109
g-index

280
all docs

280
docs citations

280
times ranked

12471
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Depression as a predictor for coronary heart disease. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2002, 23, 51-61.	3.0	978
2	Job strain as a risk factor for coronary heart disease: a collaborative meta-analysis of individual participant data. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 1491-1497.	13.7	786
3	Long working hours and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis of published and unpublished data for 603 838 individuals. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 1739-1746.	13.7	529
4	The Relation between Work-related Psychosocial Factors and the Development of Depression. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2008, 30, 118-132.	3.5	390
5	Overweight, obesity, and risk of cardiometabolic multimorbidity: pooled analysis of individual-level data for 120 813 adults from 16 cohort studies from the USA and Europe. Lancet Public Health, The, 2017, 2, e277-e285.	10.0	375
6	Job strain as a risk factor for clinical depression: systematic review and meta-analysis with additional individual participant data. Psychological Medicine, 2017, 47, 1342-1356.	4.5	314
7	Obesity and loss of disease-free years owing to major non-communicable diseases: a multicohort study. Lancet Public Health, The, 2018, 3, e490-e497.	10.0	241
8	Psychosocial Work Environment and Incidence of Severe Depressive Symptoms: Prospective Findings from a 5-Year Follow-up of the Danish Work Environment Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 163, 877-887.	3.4	236
9	Burnout among employees in human service work: design and baseline findings of the PUMA study. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 2006, 34, 49-58.	2.3	235
10	Effort-reward imbalance at work and risk of depressive disorders. A systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2017, 43, 294-306.	3.4	228
11	Effort-Reward Imbalance at Work and Incident Coronary Heart Disease. Epidemiology, 2017, 28, 619-626.	2.7	224
12	Job Strain as a Risk Factor for Leisure-Time Physical Inactivity: An Individual-Participant Meta-Analysis of Up to 170,000 Men and Women: The IPD-Work Consortium. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 1078-1089.	3.4	198
13	Long working hours, socioeconomic status, and the risk of incident type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis of published and unpublished data from 222 120 individuals. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology, the, 2015, 3, 27-34.	11.4	197
14	Job Strain as a Risk Factor for Type 2 Diabetes: A Pooled Analysis of 124,808 Men and Women. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 2268-2275.	8.6	185
15	Perceived job insecurity as a risk factor for incident coronary heart disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. BMJ, The, 2013, 347, f4746-f4746.	6.0	181
16	The COVID-19 (Coronavirus) pandemic: consequences for occupational health. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2020, 46, 229-230.	3.4	168
17	The impact of work-related psychosocial stressors on the onset of musculoskeletal disorders in specific body regions: A review and meta-analysis of 54 longitudinal studies. Work and Stress, 2011, 25, 243-256.	4.5	164
18	Burnout as a predictor of self-reported sickness absence among human service workers: prospective findings from three year follow up of the PUMA study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2006, 63, 98-106.	2.8	157

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19	Global, regional, and national burdens of ischemic heart disease and stroke attributable to exposure to long working hours for 194 countries, 2000–2016: A systematic analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. <i>Environment International</i> , 2021, 154, 106595.	10.0	155
20	Long working hours and alcohol use: systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies and unpublished individual participant data. <i>BMJ</i> , The, 2015, 350, g7772-g7772.	6.0	152
21	Predicting long-term sickness absence and early retirement pension from self-reported work ability. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2009, 82, 1133-1138.	2.3	151
22	Job Strain and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors: Meta-Analysis of Individual-Participant Data from 47,000 Men and Women. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e67323.	2.5	144
23	Depressive symptoms and the risk of long-term sickness absence. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 41, 875-880.	3.1	141
24	Physical workload, work intensification, and prevalence of pain in low wage workers: Results from a participatory research project with hotel room cleaners in Las Vegas. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2005, 48, 326-337.	2.1	140
25	Association of Healthy Lifestyle With Years Lived Without Major Chronic Diseases. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2020, 180, 760.	5.1	140
26	Long working hours and depressive symptoms: systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies and unpublished individual participant data. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2018, 44, 239-250.	3.4	135
27	Job strain in relation to body mass index: pooled analysis of 160,000 adults from 13 cohort studies. <i>Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2012, 272, 65-73.	6.0	132
28	Psychosocial Work Characteristics as Predictors for Burnout: Findings From 3-Year Follow Up of the PUMA Study. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2005, 47, 1015-1025.	1.7	124
29	The contribution of the psychosocial work environment to sickness absence in human service workers: Results of a 3-year follow-up study. <i>Work and Stress</i> , 2007, 21, 293-311.	4.5	119
30	Risk of depressive disorder following disasters and military deployment: systematic review with meta-analysis. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 208, 330-336.	2.8	113
31	Work stress and risk of cancer: meta-analysis of 5700 incident cancer events in 116 000 European men and women. <i>BMJ</i> , The, 2013, 346, f165-f165.	6.0	112
32	The contribution from psychological, social, and organizational work factors to risk of disability retirement: a systematic review with meta-analyses. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 176.	2.9	110
33	Job Strain and the Risk of Depression: Is Reporting Biased?. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 173, 94-102.	3.4	105
34	Measuring the physical demands of work in hospital settings: Design and implementation of an ergonomics assessment. <i>Applied Ergonomics</i> , 2006, 37, 641-658.	3.1	104
35	Occurrence of delayed-onset post-traumatic stress disorder: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective studies. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2014, 40, 215-229.	3.4	103
36	Job Strain and Tobacco Smoking: An Individual-Participant Data Meta-Analysis of 166 130 Adults in 15 European Studies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e35463.	2.5	102

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37	One-year prospective study on the effect of workplace bullying on long-term sickness absence. <i>Journal of Nursing Management</i> , 2011, 19, 752-759.	3.4	101
38	Work stress and risk of death in men and women with and without cardiometabolic disease: a multicohort study. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2018, 6, 705-713.	11.4	100
39	Work-Related Pain and Injury and Barriers to Workers' Compensation Among Las Vegas Hotel Room Cleaners. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2005, 95, 483-488.	2.7	97
40	Psychosocial Work Environment Predictors of Short and Long Spells of Registered Sickness Absence During a 2-year Follow Up. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2006, 48, 591-598.	1.7	97
41	Job Strain and the Risk of Stroke. <i>Stroke</i> , 2015, 46, 557-559.	2.0	97
42	Associations of job strain and lifestyle risk factors with risk of coronary artery disease: a meta-analysis of individual participant data. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2013, 185, 763-769.	2.0	95
43	The effect of exposure to long working hours on ischaemic heart disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. <i>Environment International</i> , 2020, 142, 105739.	10.0	95
44	Job Strain and Alcohol Intake: A Collaborative Meta-Analysis of Individual-Participant Data from 140 000 Men and Women. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40101.	2.5	93
45	The Symptom Checklist-core depression (SCL-CD ₆) scale: Psychometric properties of a brief six item scale for the assessment of depression. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2014, 42, 82-88.	2.3	87
46	Workplace bullying and workplace violence as risk factors for cardiovascular disease: a multi-cohort study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2019, 40, 1124-1134.	2.2	82
47	When workplace interventions lead to negative effects: Learning from failures. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 38, 106-119.	2.3	81
48	A Review of the Effect of the Psychosocial Working Environment on Physiological Changes in Blood and Urine. <i>Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 2009, 105, 73-83.	2.5	80
49	Physical workload, ergonomic problems, and incidence of low back injury: A 7.5-year prospective study of San Francisco transit operators. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2004, 46, 570-585.	2.1	79
50	The effect of exposure to long working hours on stroke: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. <i>Environment International</i> , 2020, 142, 105746.	10.0	78
51	Long working hours as a risk factor for atrial fibrillation: a multi-cohort study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017, 38, 2621-2628.	2.2	76
52	Do psychosocial work environment factors measured with scales from the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire predict register-based sickness absence of 3 weeks or more in Denmark?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 38, 42-50.	2.3	74
53	Workplace bullying and violence as risk factors for type 2 diabetes: a multicohort study and meta-analysis. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2018, 61, 75-83.	6.3	74
54	Job insecurity, chances on the labour market and decline in self-rated health in a representative sample of the Danish workforce. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2008, 62, 245-250.	3.7	73

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55	The association of socioeconomic status and psychosocial and physical workplace factors with musculoskeletal injury in hospital workers. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2007, 50, 245-260.	2.1	72
56	Severe depressive symptoms as predictor of disability pension: a 10-year follow-up study in Denmark. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2008, 18, 232-234.	0.3	72
57	Predictors of return to work in employees sick-listed with mental health problems: findings from a longitudinal study. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2011, 21, 806-811.	0.3	72
58	Self-reported work ability in long-term breast cancer survivors. A population-based questionnaire study in Denmark. <i>Acta Oncologica</i> , 2013, 52, 423-429.	1.8	71
59	Adverse psychosocial working conditions and risk of severe depressive symptoms. Do effects differ by occupational grade?. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2013, 23, 415-420.	0.3	70
60	Psychosocial working conditions and depressive symptoms among Swedish employees. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2009, 82, 951-960.	2.3	69
61	Job strain, iso-strain, and the incidence of low back and neck injuries. A 7.5-year prospective study of San Francisco transit operators. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2005, 61, 27-39.	3.8	68
62	Bullying at work and onset of a major depressive episode among Danish female eldercare workers. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2012, 38, 218-227.	3.4	67
63	Impact of Burnout and Psychosocial Work Characteristics on Future Long-Term Sickness Absence. Prospective Results of the Danish PUMA Study Among Human Service Workers. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2010, 52, 964-970.	1.7	66
64	The predictive value of mental health for long-term sickness absence: the Major Depression Inventory (MDI) and the Mental Health Inventory (MHI-5) compared. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 2013, 13, 115.	3.1	65
65	Do dimensions from the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire predict vitality and mental health over and above the job strain and effort-reward imbalance models?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 38, 59-68.	2.3	62
66	Health correlates of workplace bullying: a 3-wave prospective follow-up study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2016, 42, 17-25.	3.4	62
67	The association between psychosocial work environment, attitudes towards older workers (ageism) and planned retirement. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2012, 85, 437-445.	2.3	60
68	Impact of the psychosocial work environment on registered absence from work: A two-year longitudinal study using the IPAW cohort. <i>Work and Stress</i> , 2004, 18, 323-335.	4.5	59
69	Retrospectively assessed physical work environment during working life and risk of sickness absence and labour market exit among older workers. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 114-123.	2.8	59
70	Workplace sexual harassment and depressive symptoms: a cross-sectional multilevel analysis comparing harassment from clients or customers to harassment from other employees amongst 7603 Danish employees from 1041 organizations. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 675.	2.9	58
71	The effect of exposure to long working hours on depression: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. <i>Environment International</i> , 2021, 155, 106629.	10.0	58
72	Exposure to Workplace Bullying and Risk of Depression. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2014, 56, 1258-1265.	1.7	57

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73	Health, work, and personal-related predictors of time to return to work among employees with mental health problems. <i>Disability and Rehabilitation</i> , 2012, 34, 1311-1316.	1.8	56
74	Is Sickness Presenteeism a Risk Factor for Depression? A Danish 2-Year Follow-Up Study. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2014, 56, 595-603.	1.7	56
75	Sexual harassment in care work – Dilemmas and consequences: A qualitative investigation. <i>International Journal of Nursing Studies</i> , 2017, 70, 122-130.	5.6	56
76	Studying the effect of the psychosocial work environment on risk of ill-health: towards a more comprehensive assessment of working conditions. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2012, 38, 187-192.	3.4	56
77	Misclassification and the use of register-based indicators for depression. <i>Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica</i> , 2009, 119, 312-319.	4.5	55
78	Psychosocial work environment of hospital workers: Validation of a comprehensive assessment scale. <i>International Journal of Nursing Studies</i> , 2007, 44, 814-825.	5.6	54
79	Effort-reward imbalance at work and risk of sleep disturbances. Cross-sectional and prospective results from the Danish Work Environment Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> , 2009, 66, 75-83.	2.6	54
80	What is a psychosocial work environment?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2019, 45, 1-6.	3.4	54
81	Effort-reward imbalance and incidence of low back and neck injuries in San Francisco transit operators. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2007, 65, 525-533.	2.8	52
82	Work-related exposure to violence or threats and risk of mental disorders and symptoms: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2020, 46, 339-349.	3.4	52
83	Work-unit measures of organisational justice and risk of depression – a 2-year cohort study. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2013, 70, 380-385.	2.8	50
84	Person-related work and incident use of antidepressants: relations and mediating factors from the Danish work environment cohort study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2010, 36, 435-444.	3.4	49
85	The Danish Psychosocial Work Environment Questionnaire (DPQ): Development, content, reliability and validity. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2019, 45, 356-369.	3.4	48
86	Job insecurity and risk of diabetes: a meta-analysis of individual participant data. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2016, 188, E447-E455.	2.0	47
87	Workplace Levels of Psychosocial Factors as Prospective Predictors of Registered Sickness Absence. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2005, 47, 933-940.	1.7	46
88	Validating abbreviated measures of effort-reward imbalance at work in European cohort studies: the IPD-Work consortium. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2014, 87, 249-256.	2.3	46
89	Job insecurity and the use of antidepressant medication among Danish employees with and without a history of prolonged unemployment: a 3.5-year follow-up study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2010, 64, 75-81.	3.7	43
90	Salivary cortisol and sleep problems among civil servants. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2012, 37, 1086-1095.	2.7	43

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91	Bi-Directional Associations Between Psychological Arousal, Cortisol, and Sleep. <i>Behavioral Sleep Medicine</i> , 2012, 10, 28-40.	2.1	42
92	Effectiveness of a Coordinated and Tailored Return-to-Work Intervention for Sickness Absence Beneficiaries with Mental Health Problems. <i>Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation</i> , 2013, 23, 621-630.	2.2	42
93	Physical work demands and psychosocial working conditions as predictors of musculoskeletal pain: a cohort study comparing self-reported and job exposure matrix measurements. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 752-758.	2.8	42
94	Effortâ€reward imbalance at work and self-rated health of Las Vegas hotel room cleaners. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2010, 53, 372-386.	2.1	41
95	Burnout as a risk factor for antidepressant treatment â€ a repeated measures time-to-event analysis of 2936 Danish human service workers. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 65, 47-52.	3.1	41
96	The effect of the work environment and performance-based self-esteem on cognitive stress symptoms among Danish knowledge workers. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 38, 81-89.	2.3	39
97	Clinical and non-clinical depressive symptoms and risk of long-term sickness absence among female employees in the Danish eldercare sector. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2011, 129, 87-93.	4.1	39
98	The role of poor sleep in the relation between workplace bullying/unwanted sexual attention and long-term sickness absence. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2016, 89, 967-979.	2.3	39
99	WHO/ILO work-related burden of disease and injury: Protocol for systematic reviews of exposure to long working hours and of the effect of exposure to long working hours on ischaemic heart disease. <i>Environment International</i> , 2018, 119, 558-569.	10.0	39
100	Are immigrants in the nursing industry at increased risk of bullying at work? A one-year follow-up study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Psychology</i> , 2011, 52, 49-56.	1.5	38
101	A two-year follow-up study of salivary cortisol concentration and the risk of depression. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2013, 38, 2042-2050.	2.7	38
102	Cumulative occupational mechanical exposures during working life and risk of sickness absence and disability pension: prospective cohort study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2017, 43, 415-425.	3.4	38
103	Effect of the Danish return-to-work program on long-term sickness absence: results from a randomized controlled trial in three municipalities. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2014, 40, 47-56.	3.4	37
104	The effect of exposure to long working hours on alcohol consumption, risky drinking and alcohol use disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis from the WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury. <i>Environment International</i> , 2021, 146, 106205.	10.0	36
105	The COVID-19 pandemic: one year later â€ an occupational perspective. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2021, 47, 245-247.	3.4	36
106	Are risk estimates biased in follow-up studies of psychosocial factors with low base-line participation?. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2011, 11, 539.	2.9	35
107	Psychosocial work environment and registered absence from work: Estimating the etiologic fraction. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2006, 49, 187-196.	2.1	34
108	Work-related Violence and Incident Use of Psychotropics. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 174, 1354-1362.	3.4	34

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109	WHO/ILO work-related burden of disease and injury: Protocol for systematic reviews of exposure to long working hours and of the effect of exposure to long working hours on depression. <i>Environment International</i> , 2019, 125, 515-528.	10.0	34
110	Job strain and informal caregiving as predictors of long-term sickness absence: A longitudinal multi-cohort study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2017, 43, 5-14.	3.4	34
111	Contribution of income and job strain to the association between education and cardiovascular disease in 1.6 million Danish employees. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020, 41, 1164-1178.	2.2	33
112	Implementation of a Coordinated and Tailored Return-to-Work Intervention for Employees with Mental Health Problems. <i>Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation</i> , 2012, 22, 427-436.	2.2	32
113	Sleep disturbances and fatigue: independent predictors of sickness absence? A prospective study among 6538 employees. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2013, 23, 123-128.	0.3	32
114	The Danish national return-to-work program " aims, content, and design of the process and effect evaluation. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2012, 38, 120-133.	3.4	32
115	Workplace bullying, sleep problems and leisure-time physical activity: a prospective cohort study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2016, 42, 26-33.	3.4	32
116	Implementation of the Danish return-to-work program: process evaluation of a trial in 21 Danish municipalities. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2015, 41, 529-541.	3.4	30
117	Do self-reported psychosocial working conditions predict low back pain after adjustment for both physical work load and depressive symptoms? A prospective study among female eldercare workers. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2013, 70, 538-544.	2.8	29
118	Does retirement reduce the risk of mental disorders? A national registry-linkage study of treatment for mental disorders before and after retirement of 245,082 Danish residents. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2015, 72, 366-372.	2.8	29
119	Does job satisfaction predict early return to work after coronary angioplasty or cardiac surgery?. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2013, 86, 561-569.	2.3	28
120	Comorbid symptoms of depression and musculoskeletal pain and risk of long term sickness absence. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 981.	2.9	28
121	Unnecessary work tasks and mental health: a prospective analysis of Danish human service workers. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2014, 40, 631-638.	3.4	28
122	The psychosocial work environment and musculoskeletal disorders: Design of a comprehensive interviewer-administered questionnaire. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2004, 45, 428-439.	2.1	27
123	Do positive psychosocial work factors protect against 2-year incidence of long-term sickness absence among employees with and those without depressive symptoms? A prospective study. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> , 2011, 70, 3-9.	2.6	26
124	Danish Observational Study of Eldercare work and musculoskeletal disorderS (DOSES): a prospective study at 20 nursing homes in Denmark. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2018, 8, e019670.	1.9	26
125	Associations between psychological demands, decision latitude, and job strain with smoking in female hotel room cleaners in Las Vegas. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2008, 15, 34-43.	1.7	25
126	Does good leadership buffer effects of high emotional demands at work on risk of antidepressant treatment? A prospective study from two Nordic countries. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 49, 1209-1218.	3.1	25

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127	Negative Acts at Work as Potential Bullying Behavior and Depression. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2016, 58, e72-e79.	1.7	25
128	Optimal Cut-Off Points for the Short-Negative Act Questionnaire and Their Association with Depressive Symptoms and Diagnosis of Depression. <i>Annals of Work Exposures and Health</i> , 2018, 62, 281-294.	1.4	25
129	Job type and other socio-demographic factors associated with participation in a national, cross-sectional study of Danish employees. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e027056.	1.9	25
130	Work-relatedness of mood disorders in Denmark. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2009, 35, 294-300.	3.4	25
131	Distribution of Effort-Reward Imbalance in Denmark and Its Prospective Association With a Decline in Self-Rated Health. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2009, 51, 870-878.	1.7	24
132	Retrospectively assessed psychosocial working conditions as predictors of prospectively assessed sickness absence and disability pension among older workers. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 149.	2.9	24
133	Work-unit social capital and long-term sickness absence: a prospective cohort study of 32 053 hospital employees. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 623-629.	2.8	24
134	Does Perceived Stress Mediate the Association Between Workplace Bullying and Long-Term Sickness Absence?. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2016, 58, e226-e230.	1.7	23
135	Workplace social capital and risk of long-term sickness absence. Are associations modified by occupational grade?. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2016, 26, 328-333.	0.3	23
136	Does Workplace Bullying Affect Long-Term Sickness Absence Among Coworkers?. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, 132-137.	1.7	23
137	Night work during pregnancy and preterm birthâ€”A large register-based cohort study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0215748.	2.5	23
138	Does age modify the association between physical work demands and deterioration of self-rated general health?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2017, 43, 241-249.	3.4	23
139	Job stress and the use of antidepressant medicine: a 3.5-year follow-up study among Danish employees. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 68, 205-210.	2.8	21
140	Healing a Vulnerable Self. <i>Qualitative Health Research</i> , 2013, 23, 302-312.	2.1	21
141	Onset of workplace sexual harassment and subsequent depressive symptoms and incident depressive disorder in the Danish workforce. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2020, 277, 21-29.	4.1	21
142	High physical work demands have worse consequences for older workers: prospective study of long-term sickness absence among 69â€‰%117 employees. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 78, 829-834.	2.8	21
143	Long working hours and risk of 50 health conditions and mortality outcomes: a multicohort study in four European countries. <i>Lancet Regional Health - Europe</i> , The, 2021, 11, 100212.	5.6	21
144	Does outdoor work during the winter season protect against depression and mood difficulties?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2011, 37, 446-449.	3.4	21

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145	A two-year follow-up study of risk of depression according to work-unit measures of psychological demands and decision latitude. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2012, 38, 527-536.	3.4	21
146	Encounters between workers sick-listed with common mental disorders and return-to-work stakeholders. Does workers' gender matter?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2013, 41, 191-197.	2.3	20
147	Struggling at work – a qualitative study of working Danes with depressive symptoms. <i>Disability and Rehabilitation</i> , 2015, 37, 1674-1682.	1.8	20
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