

# Jack Siemiatycki

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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184  
papers

7,846  
citations

47006

47  
h-index

62596

80  
g-index

189  
all docs

189  
docs citations

189  
times ranked

8051  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cigarette smoking and lung cancer—relative risk estimates for the major histological types from a pooled analysis of case-control studies. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2012, 131, 1210-1219.	5.1	390
2	Listing Occupational Carcinogens. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2004, 112, 1447-1459.	6.0	301
3	Modeling Smoking History: A Comparison of Different Approaches. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 156, 813-823.	3.4	266
4	The INTERPHONE study: design, epidemiological methods, and description of the study population. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 22, 647-664.	5.7	225
5	A prospective epidemiological study of gastrointestinal health effects due to the consumption of drinking water. <i>International Journal of Environmental Health Research</i> , 1997, 7, 5-31.	2.7	211
6	Night Work and the Risk of Cancer Among Men. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 176, 751-759.	3.4	211
7	Nonoccupational Exposure to Chrysotile Asbestos and the Risk of Lung Cancer. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1998, 338, 1565-1571.	27.0	174
8	Biological Models and Statistical Interactions: an Example from Multistage Carcinogenesis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1981, 10, 383-387.	1.9	167
9	NONRESPONSE BIAS AND EARLY VERSUS ALL RESPONDERS IN MAIL AND TELEPHONE SURVEYS. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1984, 120, 291-301.	3.4	161
10	VALIDITY OF WORK HISTORIES OBTAINED BY INTERVIEW FOR EPIDEMIOLOGIC PURPOSES. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1983, 118, 583-591.	3.4	153
11	Exposure to Diesel Motor Exhaust and Lung Cancer Risk in a Pooled Analysis from Case-Control Studies in Europe and Canada. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011, 183, 941-948.	5.6	150
12	Diabetes mellitus and cancer risk in a population-based case-control study among men from Montreal, Canada. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2006, 118, 2105-2109.	5.1	126
13	Associations between Cigarette Smoking and Each of 21 Types of Cancer: A Multi-Site Case-Control Study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1995, 24, 504-514.	1.9	124
14	Diet and premenopausal bilateral breast cancer: A case-control study. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 1997, 42, 243-251.	2.5	124
15	ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SEVERAL SITES OF CANCER AND NINE ORGANIC DUSTS: RESULTS FROM AN HYPOTHESIS-GENERATING CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN MONTREAL, 1979-1983. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1986, 123, 235-249.	3.4	113
16	Mortality in the Chrysotile Asbestos Mines and Mills of Quebec. <i>Archives of Environmental Health</i> , 1971, 22, 677-686.	0.4	107
17	Lung cancer and socioeconomic status in a pooled analysis of case-control studies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0192999.	2.5	107
18	Occupational Risk Factors for Prostate Cancer: Results from a Case-Control Study in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1996, 143, 363-373.	3.4	105

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19	Modelling smoking history using a comprehensive smoking index: application to lung cancer. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2006, 25, 4132-4146.	1.6	102
20	Occupational Risk Factors for Bladder Cancer: Results from a Case-Control Study in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1994, 140, 1061-1080.	3.4	98
21	Lung cancer risk associated with occupational exposure to nickel, chromium VI, and cadmium in two population-based case-control studies in Montreal. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2010, 53, 476-485.	2.1	98
22	Occupational and recreational physical activity during adult life and the risk of cancer among men. <i>Cancer Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 35, 151-159.	1.9	97
23	Is Previous Respiratory Disease a Risk Factor for Lung Cancer?. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 190, 549-559.	5.6	97
24	Associations between several sites of cancer and occupational exposure to benzene, toluene, xylene, and styrene: Results of a case-control study in Montreal. , 1998, 34, 144-156.		92
25	Exposure to Diesel and Gasoline Engine Emissions and the Risk of Lung Cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 165, 53-62.	3.4	92
26	Discovering carcinogens in the occupational environment. Methods of data collection and analysis of a large case-referent monitoring system.. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 1987, 13, 486-492.	3.4	90
27	IARC Monographs: 40 Years of Evaluating Carcinogenic Hazards to Humans. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2015, 123, 507-514.	6.0	86
28	Occupational exposure to wood dust and risk of lung cancer in two population-based case-control studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2015, 14, 1.	4.0	79
29	Validation of expert assessment of occupational exposures. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2003, 43, 519-522.	2.1	75
30	Research Recommendations for Selected IARC-Classified Agents. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2010, 118, 1355-1362.	6.0	75
31	Maternal Exposure to Occupational Solvents and Childhood Leukemia. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2005, 113, 787-792.	6.0	71
32	Exposure-Response Analyses of Asbestos and Lung Cancer Subtypes in a Pooled Analysis of Case-Control Studies. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 28, 288-299.	2.7	71
33	The IARC Monographs: Updated Procedures for Modern and Transparent Evidence Synthesis in Cancer Hazard Identification. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2020, 112, 30-37.	6.3	69
34	Risk of lung cancer following nonmalignant respiratory conditions: Evidence from two case-control studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2006, 53, 5-12.	2.0	68
35	COSTS AND STATISTICAL POWER ASSOCIATED WITH FIVE METHODS OF COLLECTING OCCUPATION EXPOSURE INFORMATION FOR POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDIES. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1989, 130, 1236-1246.	3.4	67
36	Exposure to titanium dioxide and risk of lung cancer in a population-based study from Montreal. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2001, 27, 227-232.	3.4	66

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37	Occupational Exposure to Extremely Low-Frequency Magnetic Fields and Brain Tumor Risks in the INTEROCC Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2014, 23, 1863-1872.	2.5	65
38	Validation of the Harvard Six Cities Study of Particulate Air Pollution and Mortality. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2004, 350, 198-199.	27.0	63
39	Allergy and brain tumors in the INTERPHONE study: pooled results from Australia, Canada, France, Israel, and New Zealand. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2013, 24, 949-960.	1.8	63
40	Cancer risk due to occupational exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 1995, 28, 303-324.	2.1	62
41	Questionnaires for Collecting Detailed Occupational Information for Community-Based Case Control Studies. <i>AIHA Journal</i> , 1998, 59, 39-44.	0.4	62
42	Risk of Lung Cancer from Residential Heating and Cooking Fuels in Montreal, Canada. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 165, 634-642.	3.4	61
43	Risk of lung cancer following exposure to carbon black, titanium dioxide and talc: Results from two case-control studies in Montreal. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2008, 122, 183-189.	5.1	60
44	QUALITY OF RESPONSE IN DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUPS IN MAIL AND TELEPHONE SURVEYS. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1984, 120, 302-314.	3.4	57
45	Welding and Lung Cancer in a Pooled Analysis of Case-Control Studies. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 178, 1513-1525.	3.4	55
46	History of asthma or eczema and cancer risk among men: a population-based case-control study in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. <i>Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology</i> , 2010, 104, 378-384.	1.0	54
47	The Risk of Lung Cancer Related to Dietary Intake of Flavonoids. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2012, 64, 964-974.	2.0	54
48	Lymphoma, myeloma and occupation: Results of a case-control study. , 1996, 67, 498-503.		53
49	IARC Carcinogen Update. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2005, 113, A580-A581.	6.0	53
50	Occupational Exposure to Silica and Lung Cancer: Pooled Analysis of Two Case-Control Studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2010, 19, 1602-1611.	2.5	49
51	Occupational risk factors for renal cell carcinoma in Montreal. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2000, 38, 609-618.	2.1	48
52	Inverse Association between Dietary Intake of Selected Carotenoids and Vitamin C and Risk of Lung Cancer. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2017, 7, 23.	2.8	48
53	A case-control study of the relationship between the risk of colon cancer in men and exposures to occupational agents. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2001, 39, 531-546.	2.1	47
54	Occupational exposure to organic dust increases lung cancer risk in the general population. <i>Thorax</i> , 2012, 67, 111-116.	5.6	45

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55	Comparison of exposure estimates in the Finnish job-exposure matrix FINJEM with a JEM derived from expert assessments performed in Montreal. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2012, 69, 465-471.	2.8	44
56	Respirable Crystalline Silica Exposure, Smoking, and Lung Cancer Subtype Risks. A Pooled Analysis of Caseâ€“Control Studies. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2020, 202, 412-421.	5.6	44
57	THE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE I (INSULIN-DEPENDENT) DIABETES MELLITUS BY AGE, SEX, SECULAR TREND, SEASONALITY, TIME CLUSTERS, AND SPACE-TIME CLUSTERS: EVIDENCE FROM MONTREAL, 1971â€“1983. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1986, 124, 545-560.	3.4	43
58	Exposure to Welding Fumes, Hexavalent Chromium, or Nickel and Risk of Lung Cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 188, 1984-1993.	3.4	43
59	Equality in Medical Care under National Health Insurance in Montreal. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1980, 303, 10-15.	27.0	42
60	Commentary: Epidemiology on the side of the angels. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 31, 1027-1029.	1.9	40
61	Airborne exposure to inhalable hexavalent chromium in welders and other occupations: Estimates from the German MEGA database. <i>International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health</i> , 2015, 218, 500-506.	4.3	39
62	Cancer risks associated with 10 inorganic dusts: Results from a caseâ€“control study in Montreal. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 1989, 16, 547-567.	2.1	38
63	Effect Modification of the Association of Cumulative Exposure and Cancer Risk by Intensity of Exposure and Time Since Exposure Cessation: A Flexible Method Applied to Cigarette Smoking and Lung Cancer in the SYNERGY Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 179, 290-298.	3.4	38
64	The Occupational Questionnaire in Retrospective Epidemiologic Studies: Recent Approaches in Community-Based Studies. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene</i> , 1991, 6, 495-499.	0.4	36
65	Evaluation of Cox's model and logistic regression for matched case-control data with time-dependent covariates: a simulation study. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2003, 22, 3781-3794.	1.6	36
66	Occupational exposure to diesel engine emissions and risk of lung cancer: evidence from two caseâ€“control studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2012, 69, 787-792.	2.8	36
67	Occupational exposure to pesticides and other biocides and risk of thyroid cancer. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2017, 74, 502-510.	2.8	36
68	Alcohol and lung cancer risk among never smokers: A pooled analysis from the international lung cancer consortium and the SYNERGY study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 140, 1976-1984.	5.1	35
69	Rejoinder: Reanalysis of the Harvard Six Cities Study and American Cancer Society Study of Particulate Air Pollution and Mortality. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 2003, 66, 1715-1722.	2.3	34
70	Body mass index, lifetime smoking intensity and lung cancer risk. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 133, 1721-1731.	5.1	34
71	Lung cancer risk among bricklayers in a pooled analysis of caseâ€“control studies. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2015, 136, 360-371.	5.1	34
72	Associations between occupational exposure to benzene, toluene and xylene and risk of lung cancer in MontrÃ©al. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 696-702.	2.8	34

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73	Diesel Engine Exhaust Exposure, Smoking, and Lung Cancer Subtype Risks. A Pooled Exposure-Response Analysis of 14 Case-Control Studies. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2020, 202, 402-411.	5.6	34
74	Absence of Relationship between Health Effects Due to Tap Water Consumption and Drinking Water Quality Parameters. <i>Water Science and Technology</i> , 1993, 27, 137-143.	2.5	33
75	Rectal cancer and occupational risk factors: A hypothesis-generating, exposure-based case-control study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2000, 87, 874-879.	5.1	33
76	Lung cancer among coal miners, ore miners and quarrymen: smoking-adjusted risk estimates from the synergy pooled analysis of case-control studies. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2015, 41, 467-477.	3.4	32
77	Cancer risks due to occupational exposure to formaldehyde: Results of a multi-site case-control study in montreal. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 1989, 44, 53-58.	5.1	31
78	Characteristics of menstruation and pregnancy and the risk of lung cancer in women. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 125, 2428-2433.	5.1	31
79	Mantel's space-time clustering statistic: computing higher moments and a comparison of various data transforms. <i>Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation</i> , 1978, 7, 13-31.	1.2	30
80	Exposure to welding fumes increases lung cancer risk among light smokers but not among heavy smokers: evidence from two case-control studies in Montreal. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2012, 1, 47-58.	2.8	30
81	Hormonal and reproductive factors and the risk of ovarian cancer. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2017, 28, 393-403.	1.8	30
82	Effects of alcohol consumption on the risk of colorectal cancer among men by anatomical subsite (Canada). <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2002, 13, 483-491.	1.8	29
83	Availability of a New Job-Exposure Matrix (CANJEM) for Epidemiologic and Occupational Medicine Purposes. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, e324-e328.	1.7	29
84	Loss of Statistical Power Associated with the Use of a Job-Exposure Matrix in Occupational Case-Control Studies. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene</i> , 1991, 6, 508-515.	0.4	28
85	Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and Risk of Lung Cancer: Results from Two Case-control Studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2006, 17, 469-480.	1.8	28
86	Occupational Exposure to Asbestos and Man-Made Vitreous Fibers, and Risk of Lung Cancer: Evidence From Two Case-Control Studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2008, 50, 1273-1281.	1.7	28
87	History of allergic diseases and lung cancer risk. <i>Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology</i> , 2014, 112, 230-236.	1.0	28
88	Menstrual and reproductive factors and lung cancer risk: A pooled analysis from the international lung cancer consortium. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 141, 309-323.	5.1	28
89	Case-control study of exposure to carbon black in the occupational setting and risk of lung cancer. , 1996, 30, 285-292.		26
90	Case-control study of alcohol consumption and prostate cancer risk in Montreal, Canada. , 2001, 12, 589-598.		26

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91	Lifetime occupational exposure to metals and welding fumes, and risk of glioma: a 7-country population-based caseâ€“control study. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2017, 16, 90.	4.0	26
92	IARC Carcinogen Update. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2005, 113, A580-1.	6.0	25
93	Lifetime report of perceived stress at work and cancer among men: A case-control study in Montreal, Canada. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2017, 96, 28-35.	3.4	25
94	Shift Work Patterns, Chronotype, and Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2019, 28, 987-995.	2.5	25
95	Controlling for Potential Confounding by Occupational Exposures. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 2003, 66, 1591-1604.	2.3	22
96	Lung cancer risk among workers in the construction industry: results from two caseâ€“control studies in Montreal. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 941.	2.9	22
97	Alcohol consumption and lung cancer risk: A pooled analysis from the International Lung Cancer Consortium and the SYNERGY study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 58, 25-32.	1.9	22
98	A case-control study of reproductive variables, alcohol, and smoking in premenopausal bilateral breast cancer. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 1996, 37, 49-56.	2.5	21
99	Analysis of Multiple Exposures. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 21, 144-151.	2.7	21
100	Risk of Selected Cancers due to Occupational Exposure to Chlorinated Solvents in a Caseâ€“Control Study in Montreal. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2013, 55, 198-208.	1.7	21
101	Risk of lung cancer associated with six types of chlorinated solvents: results from two caseâ€“control studies in Montreal, Canada: TableA1. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2013, 70, 81-85.	2.8	20
102	Long-term exposure to atmospheric metals assessed by mosses and mortality in France. <i>Environment International</i> , 2019, 129, 145-153.	10.0	20
103	Assessment of the effect of occupational exposure to formaldehyde on the risk of lung cancer in two Canadian population-based caseâ€“control studies. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2013, 39, 401-410.	3.4	19
104	Preliminary report of an exposure-based, case-control monitoring system for discovering occupational carcinogens. <i>Teratogenesis, Carcinogenesis, and Mutagenesis</i> , 1982, 2, 169-177.	0.8	18
105	Early adult body weight, body mass index, and premenopausal bilateral breast cancer: data from a case-control study. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 1995, 33, 75-82.	2.5	18
106	Occupational exposure to lead and lung cancer: results from two case-control studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2013, 70, 164-170.	2.8	18
107	Occupational prestige, social mobility and the association with lung cancer in men. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2016, 16, 395.	2.6	18
108	Response rates in case-control studies of cancer by era of fieldwork and by characteristics of study design. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 28, 385-391.	1.9	18

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109	Occupation. , 2006, , 322-354.		18
110	Prostate Cancer and Occupational Whole-Body Vibration Exposure. Annals of Occupational Hygiene, 2012, 56, 968-74.	1.9	17
111	Brain tumours and cigarette smoking: analysis of the INTERPHONE Canada case-control study. Environmental Health, 2014, 13, 55.	4.0	17
112	Cardiovascular risk goes up as your mood goes down: Interaction of depression and socioeconomic status in determination of cardiovascular risk in the CONSTANCES cohort. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 262, 99-105.	1.7	17
113	Occupational exposure to metals and risk of meningioma: a multinational case-control study. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 130, 505-515.	2.9	16
114	Occupational exposure to high-frequency electromagnetic fields and brain tumor risk in the INTEROCC study: An individualized assessment approach. Environment International, 2018, 119, 353-365.	10.0	16
115	Greenspace exposure and cancer incidence: A 27-year follow-up of the French GAZEL cohort. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 787, 147553.	8.0	16
116	Lung Cancer Among Firefighters. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2016, 58, 1137-1143.	1.7	15
117	Estimating the population prevalence of traditional and novel occupational exposures in Federal Region X. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2019, 62, 111-122.	2.1	15
118	Application of a Global Environmental Equity Index in Montreal: Diagnostic and Further Implications. Annals of the American Association of Geographers, 2016, 106, 1268-1285.	2.2	14
119	Estimating the Proportion of Cases of Lung Cancer Legally Attributable to Smoking: A Novel Approach for Class Actions Against the Tobacco Industry. American Journal of Public Health, 2014, 104, e60-e66.	2.7	13
120	Physical activity and lung cancer risk in men and women. Cancer Causes and Control, 2017, 28, 309-318.	1.8	13
121	Ambient Temperature and Risk of Preeclampsia: Biased Association?. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2017, 31, 267-271.	1.7	13
122	Lung cancer risk among bakers, pastry cooks and confectionary makers: the SYNERGY study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 810-814.	2.8	12
123	Berkson error adjustment and other exposure surrogates in occupational case-control studies, with application to the Canadian INTEROCC study. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 251-258.	3.9	12
124	Shared social mechanisms underlying the risk of nine cancers: A life course study. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 144, 59-67.	5.1	12
125	Cancer Mortality among Males in Relation to Exposures Assessed through a Job-exposure Matrix. International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2000, 6, 194-202.	1.2	11
126	Synthesizing the Lifetime History of Smoking. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2005, 14, 2294-2295.	2.5	11

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127	Occupational solvent exposure and risk of meningioma: results from the INTEROCC multicentre caseâ€“control study. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2014, 71, 253-258.	2.8	11
128	Development of a Coding and Crosswalk Tool for Occupations and Industries. <i>Annals of Work Exposures and Health</i> , 2018, 62, 796-807.	1.4	11
129	Lung cancer risk in painters: results from the SYNERGY pooled caseâ€“control study consortium. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 78, 269-278.	2.8	11
130	Occupational solvent exposure and risk of glioma in the INTEROCC study. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 117, 1246-1254.	6.4	10
131	Cell phone use and the risk of glioma: are case-control study findings consistent with Canadian time trends in cancer incidence?. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2021, 200, 111283.	7.5	10
132	Occupational Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Lung Cancer Risk: Results from a Pooled Analysis of Caseâ€“Control Studies (SYNERGY). <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2022, 31, 1433-1441.	2.5	10
133	Exposures in painting-related occupations and risk of lung cancer among men: results from two caseâ€“control studies in Montreal. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 68, 44-51.	2.8	9
134	Lung Cancer Risk Among Cooks When Accounting for Tobacco Smoking. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2015, 57, 202-209.	1.7	9
135	Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) and risk of lung cancer in Montreal: a caseâ€“control study. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2013, 12, 112.	4.0	8
136	Lung Cancer Risk Among Hairdressers: A Pooled Analysis of Case-Control Studies Conducted Between 1985 and 2010. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 178, 1355-1365.	3.4	8
137	Lack of a protective effect of cotton dust on risk of lung cancer: evidence from two population-based case-control studies. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 212.	2.6	8
138	Impact of aggregating exposure information from cases and controls when building a population-based job-exposure matrix from past expert evaluations. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2016, 73, 474-481.	2.8	8
139	Agreement in Occupational Exposures Between Men and Women Using Retrospective Assessments by Expert Coders. <i>Annals of Work Exposures and Health</i> , 2018, 62, 1159-1170.	1.4	8
140	A Prospective Epidemiological Study of Drinking Water Related Gastrointestinal Illnesses. <i>Water Science and Technology</i> , 1991, 24, 27-28.	2.5	8
141	Cancer Incidence and Risk Factors among Montreal Residents of Italian Origin. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1990, 19, 491-497.	1.9	7
142	Pleural Mesothelioma Surveillance: Validity of Cases from a Tumour Registry. <i>Canadian Respiratory Journal</i> , 2012, 19, 103-107.	1.6	7
143	Conditions for confounding of interactions. <i>Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety</i> , 2016, 25, 287-296.	1.9	7
144	Interactions between occupational exposure to extremely low frequency magnetic fields and chemicals for brain tumour risk in the INTEROCC study. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2017, 74, 802-809.	2.8	7

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145	Correction of odds ratios in case-control studies for exposure misclassification with partial knowledge of the degree of agreement among experts who assessed exposures. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 155-159.	2.8	7
146	Exposures in painting related occupations and risk of selected cancers: Results from a case-control study in montreal. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2008, 51, 419-427.	2.1	6
147	The Impact of Selection Bias Due to Increasing Response Rates among Population Controls in Occupational Case-Control Studies. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 185, 106-107.	5.6	6
148	The consumption of coffee and black tea and the risk of lung cancer. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 26, 757-763.e2.	1.9	6
149	Bridging the etiologic and prognostic outlooks in individualized assessment of absolute risk of an illness: application in lung cancer. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 31, 1091-1099.	5.7	6
150	The INTEROCC case-control study: risk of meningioma and occupational exposure to selected combustion products, dusts and other chemical agents. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 12-22.	2.8	6
151	Investigation of bias related to differences between case and control interview dates in five INTERPHONE countries. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 26, 827-832.e2.	1.9	5
152	Role of occupational exposures in lung cancer risk among women. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 78, 98-104.	2.8	5
153	Historic cohort study in montreal's fur industry. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 1987, 12, 181-193.	2.1	4
154	Occupational exposures to leaded and unleaded gasoline engine emissions and lung cancer risk. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 75, 303-309.	2.8	4
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