

Jack Siemiatycki

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6722722/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

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	Occupational Exposures and Lung Cancer Risk—An Analysis of the CARTaGENE Study. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2022, 64, 295-304.	1.7	4
2	Concordance of Occupational Exposure Assessment between the Canadian Job-Exposure Matrix (CANJEM) and Expert Assessment of Jobs Held by Women. <i>Annals of Work Exposures and Health</i> , 2022, 66, 728-740.	1.4	3
3	Association of allergic diseases and epilepsy with risk of glioma, meningioma and acoustic neuroma: results from the INTERPHONE international case—control study. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 37, 503-512.	5.7	2
4	Influence of exposure assessment methods on associations between long-term exposure to outdoor fine particulate matter and risk of cancer in the French cohort Gazel. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2022, 820, 153098.	8.0	1
5	Occupational Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Lung Cancer Risk: Results from a Pooled Analysis of Case—Control Studies (SYNERGY). <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2022, 31, 1433-1441.	2.5	10
6	Lung cancer risk in painters: results from the SYNERGY pooled case—control study consortium. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 78, 269-278.	2.8	11
7	Role of occupational exposures in lung cancer risk among women. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 78, 98-104.	2.8	5
8	Application of two job indices for general occupational demands in a pooled analysis of case—control studies on lung cancer. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2021, 47, 475-481.	3.4	1
9	Spatial and temporal variability of airborne ultrafine particles in the Greater Montreal area: Results of monitoring campaigns in two seasons. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2021, 771, 144652.	8.0	2
10	Greenspace exposure and cancer incidence: A 27-year follow-up of the French GAZEL cohort. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2021, 787, 147553.	8.0	16
11	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
12	OUP accepted manuscript. <i>Annals of Work Exposures and Health</i> , 2021, , .	1.4	2
13	Lifetime recreational moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and ovarian cancer risk: A case—control study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 146, 1800-1809.	5.1	3
14	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
15	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
16	Respirable Crystalline Silica Exposure, Smoking, and Lung Cancer Subtype Risks. A Pooled Analysis of Case—Control Studies. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2020, 202, 412-421.	5.6	44
17	Historical Overview of Occupational Cancer Research. , 2020, , 1-20.		3
18	Estimating the population prevalence of traditional and novel occupational exposures in Federal Region X. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2019, 62, 111-122.	2.1	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Shared social mechanisms underlying the risk of nine cancers: A life course study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 144, 59-67.	5.1	12
20	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
21	Long-term exposure to atmospheric metals assessed by mosses and mortality in France. <i>Environment International</i> , 2019, 129, 145-153.	10.0	20
22	Shift Work Patterns, Chronotype, and Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2019, 28, 987-995.	2.5	25
23	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
24	Exposure to loud noise and risk of vestibular schwannoma: results from the INTERPHONE international case-control study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2019, 45, 183-193.	3.4	4
25	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
26	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
27	Cardiovascular risk goes up as your mood goes down: Interaction of depression and socioeconomic status in determination of cardiovascular risk in the CONSTANCES cohort. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 262, 99-105.	1.7	17
28	Moss biomonitoring as an alternative to assess exposure to atmospheric metals in environmental epidemiology: the example of the bramm network and the gazel cohort. , 2018, , .		0
29	Berkson error adjustment and other exposure surrogates in occupational case-control studies, with application to the Canadian INTEROCC study. <i>Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 28, 251-258.	3.9	12
30	Prevalence of occupational exposure to asbestos and crystalline silica according to phenotypes of lung cancer from the CaProMat study: A case-only study. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2018, 61, 85-99.	2.1	1
31	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
32	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
33	Lung cancer and occupational social status: the synergy study. , 2018, , .		0
34	Authors' response to the Comments from S.M.J. Mortazavi regarding: "Occupational exposure to high-frequency electromagnetic fields and brain tumor risk in the INTEROCC study: An individualized assessment approach". <i>Environment International</i> , 2018, 121, 1025-1026.	10.0	1
35	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
36	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Occupational exposure to high-frequency electromagnetic fields and brain tumor risk in the INTEROCC study: An individualized assessment approach. <i>Environment International</i> , 2018, 119, 353-365.	10.0	16
38	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
39	Lung cancer and socioeconomic status in a pooled analysis of case-control studies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0192999.	2.5	107
40	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
41	Hormonal and reproductive factors and the risk of ovarian cancer. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2017, 28, 393-403.	1.8	30
42	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
43	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
44	Physical activity and lung cancer risk in men and women. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2017, 28, 309-318.	1.8	13
45	Ambient Temperature and Risk of Preeclampsia: Biased Association?. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 31, 267-271.	1.7	13
46	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
47	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
48	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
49	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
50	Occupational solvent exposure and risk of glioma in the INTEROCC study. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 117, 1246-1254.	6.4	10
51	Phenotypes of lung cancer and statistical interactions between tobacco smoking and occupational exposure to asbestos and crystalline silica from a large case-only study: The CaProMat study. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2017, 112, 140-155.	2.0	3
52	Development of quantitative estimates of wood dust exposure in a canadian general population job-exposure matrix based on past expert assessments. , 2017, , .		0
53	Patterns and trends in quality of response rate reporting in case-control studies of cancer. <i>Journal of Epidemiological Research</i> , 2017, 3, 13.	0.6	1
54	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	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
56	Conditions for confounding of interactions. <i>Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety</i> , 2016, 25, 287-296.	1.9	7
57	P025â€“Lung cancer risk among firefighters when accounting for tobacco smoking â€“ preliminary results from a pooled analysis of case-control studies from europe, canada, new zealand and china. , 2016, , .		0
58	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
59	Lung Cancer Among Firefighters. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2016, 58, 1137-1143.	1.7	15
60	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
61	Occupational exposure to metals and risk of meningioma: a multinational case-control study. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 130, 505-515.	2.9	16
62	Occupational prestige, social mobility and the association with lung cancer in men. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2016, 16, 395.	2.6	18
63	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
64	Application of a Global Environmental Equity Index in Montreal: Diagnostic and Further Implications. <i>Annals of the American Association of Geographers</i> , 2016, 106, 1268-1285.	2.2	14
65	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
66	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
67	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
68	IARC Monographs: 40 Years of Evaluating Carcinogenic Hazards to Humans. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2015, 123, 507-514.	6.0	86
69	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
70	Occupational exposure to wood dust and risk of lung cancer in two population-based caseâ€“control studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2015, 14, 1.	4.0	79
71	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
72	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Lung cancer among coal miners, ore miners and quarrymen: smoking-adjusted risk estimates from the synergy pooled analysis of caseâ€“control studies. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2015, 41, 467-477.	3.4	32
74	Is Previous Respiratory Disease a Risk Factor for Lung Cancer?. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 190, 549-559.	5.6	97
75	Historical Overview of Occupational Cancer Research. , 2014, , 1-20.		2
76	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. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 290-298.	3.4	38
77	Occupational solvent exposure and risk of meningioma: results from the INTEROCC multicentre caseâ€“control study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2014, 71, 253-258.	2.8	11
78	Brain tumours and cigarette smoking: analysis of the INTERPHONE Canada caseâ€“control study. Environmental Health, 2014, 13, 55.	4.0	17
79	Occupational Exposure to Extremely Low-Frequency Magnetic Fields and Brain Tumor Risks in the INTEROCC Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2014, 23, 1863-1872.	2.5	65
80	History of allergic diseases and lung cancer risk. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2014, 112, 230-236.	1.0	28
81	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
82	Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) and risk of lung cancer in Montreal: a caseâ€“control study. Environmental Health, 2013, 12, 112.	4.0	8
83	Allergy and brain tumors in the INTERPHONE study: pooled results from Australia, Canada, France, Israel, and New Zealand. Cancer Causes and Control, 2013, 24, 949-960.	1.8	63
84	Risk of lung cancer associated with six types of chlorinated solvents: results from two caseâ€“control studies in Montreal, Canada: Table A1. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 81-85.	2.8	20
85	Welding and Lung Cancer in a Pooled Analysis of Case-Control Studies. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 178, 1513-1525.	3.4	55
86	Lung Cancer Risk Among Hairdressers: A Pooled Analysis of Case-Control Studies Conducted Between 1985 and 2010. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 178, 1355-1365.	3.4	8
87	The Authors Reply. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 177, 1166-1167.	3.4	0
88	Occupational exposure to lead and lung cancer: results from two case-control studies in Montreal, Canada. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 164-170.	2.8	18
89	Lung cancer risk among bakers, pastry cooks and confectionary makers: the SYNERGY study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 810-814.	2.8	12
90	Body mass index, lifetime smoking intensity and lung cancer risk. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 133, 1721-1731.	5.1	34

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Risk of Selected Cancers due to Occupational Exposure to Chlorinated Solvents in a Case-€“Control Study in Montreal. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2013, 55, 198-208.	1.7	21
92	Assessment of the effect of occupational exposure to formaldehyde on the risk of lung cancer in two Canadian population-based case-€“control studies. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2013, 39, 401-410.	3.4	19
93	Night Work and the Risk of Cancer Among Men. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 176, 751-759.	3.4	211
94	Occupational exposure to diesel engine emissions and risk of lung cancer: evidence from two case-€“control studies in Montreal, Canada. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2012, 69, 787-792.	2.8	36
95	Prostate Cancer and Occupational Whole-Body Vibration Exposure. <i>Annals of Occupational Hygiene</i> , 2012, 56, 968-74.	1.9	17
96	Occupational exposure to organic dust increases lung cancer risk in the general population. <i>Thorax</i> , 2012, 67, 111-116.	5.6	45
97	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
98	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
99	The Risk of Lung Cancer Related to Dietary Intake of Flavonoids. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2012, 64, 964-974.	2.0	54
100	Pleural Mesothelioma Surveillance: Validity of Cases from a Tumour Registry. <i>Canadian Respiratory Journal</i> , 2012, 19, 103-107.	1.6	7
101	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
102	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
103	Lung cancer risk among hairdressers in SYNERGY - pooled analysis from case-control studies in Europe and Canada. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 68, A113-A114.	2.8	0
104	Lung cancer risk in painters: results from the SYNERGY pooled analysis. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 68, A46-A46.	2.8	0
105	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
106	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
107	Exposures in painting-related occupations and risk of lung cancer among men: results from two case-€“control studies in Montreal. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2011, 68, 44-51.	2.8	9
108	A Population-Based Case-Control Study of Occupational Exposure to Acids and the Risk of Lung Cancer: Evidence for Specificity of Association. <i>International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2011, 17, 1-8.	1.2	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Analysis of Multiple Exposures. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 21, 144-151.	2.7	21
110	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
111	Research Recommendations for Selected IARC-Classified Agents. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2010, 118, 1355-1362.	6.0	75
112	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
113	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
114	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
115	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
116	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
117	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
118	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
119	Investigating cancer risks related to asbestos and other occupational carcinogens. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2007, 64, 500-501.	2.8	1
120	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
121	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
122	Modelling smoking history using a comprehensive smoking index: application to lung cancer. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2006, 25, 4132-4146.	1.6	102
123	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
124	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
125	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
126	Occupation. , 2006, , 322-354.		18

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	IARC Carcinogen Update. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, A580-1.	6.0	25
128	ELF MFs: Straif et al. Respond. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, .	6.0	0
129	Maternal Exposure to Occupational Solvents and Childhood Leukemia. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, 787-792.	6.0	71
130	Synthesizing the Lifetime History of Smoking. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2005, 14, 2294-2295.	2.5	11
131	IARC Carcinogen Update. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, A580-A581.	6.0	53
132	ELF MFs: Straif et al. Respond. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, A727-A727.	6.0	0
133	Listing Occupational Carcinogens. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2004, 112, 1447-1459.	6.0	301
134	Validation of the Harvard Six Cities Study of Particulate Air Pollution and Mortality. New England Journal of Medicine, 2004, 350, 198-199.	27.0	63
135	Validation of expert assessment of occupational exposures. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2003, 43, 519-522.	2.1	75
136	Evaluation of Cox's model and logistic regression for matched case-control data with time-dependent covariates: a simulation study. Statistics in Medicine, 2003, 22, 3781-3794.	1.6	36
137	Controlling for Potential Confounding by Occupational Exposures. Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues, 2003, 66, 1591-1604.	2.3	22
138	Rejoinder: Reanalysis of the Harvard Six Cities Study and American Cancer Society Study of Particulate Air Pollution and Mortality. Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues, 2003, 66, 1715-1722.	2.3	34
139	Modeling Smoking History: A Comparison of Different Approaches. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 156, 813-823.	3.4	266
140	Commentary: Epidemiology on the side of the angels. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 1027-1029.	1.9	40
141	Effects of alcohol consumption on the risk of colorectal cancer among men by anatomical subsite (Canada). Cancer Causes and Control, 2002, 13, 483-491.	1.8	29
142	A case-control study of the relationship between the risk of colon cancer in men and exposures to occupational agents. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2001, 39, 531-546.	2.1	47
143	Case-control study of alcohol consumption and prostate cancer risk in Montr�al, Canada. , 2001, 12, 589-598.		26
144	Exposure to titanium dioxide and risk of lung cancer in a population-based study from Montreal. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2001, 27, 227-232.	3.4	66

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	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
146	Occupational risk factors for renal cell carcinoma in Montreal. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2000, 38, 609-618.	2.1	48
147	Cancer Mortality among Males in Relation to Exposures Assessed through a Job-exposure Matrix. <i>International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2000, 6, 194-202.	1.2	11
148	When to be Skeptical of Negative Studies: Pitfalls in Evaluating Occupational Risks Using Populationbased Case-control Studies. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> , 1999, 90, 138-142.	2.3	3
149	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
150	Questionnaires for Collecting Detailed Occupational Information for Community-Based Case Control Studies. <i>AIHA Journal</i> , 1998, 59, 39-44.	0.4	62
151	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
152	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
153	Diet and premenopausal bilateral breast cancer: A case-control study. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 1997, 42, 243-251.	2.5	124
154	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
155	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
156	Lymphoma, myeloma and occupation: Results of a case-control study. , 1996, 67, 498-503.		53
157	Case-control study of exposure to carbon black in the occupational setting and risk of lung cancer. , 1996, 30, 285-292.		26
158	Cancer risk due to occupational exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 1995, 28, 303-324.	2.1	62
159	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
160	Lung-Retained Dose Following Occupational Exposure to Silica. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene</i> , 1995, 10, 1031-1036.	0.4	2
161	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
162	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	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
164	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
165	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
166	A Prospective Epidemiological Study of Drinking Water Related Gastrointestinal Illnesses. <i>Water Science and Technology</i> , 1991, 24, 27-28.	2.5	8
167	Cancer Incidence and Risk Factors among Montreal Residents of Italian Origin. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1990, 19, 491-497.	1.9	7
168	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
169	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
170	Cancer risks associated with 10 inorganic dusts: Results from a case-control study in Montreal. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 1989, 16, 547-567.	2.1	38
171	Epidemiologic Approaches to Evaluation of Carcinogens. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1988, 534, 395-399.	3.8	0
172	Historic cohort study in montreal's fur industry. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 1987, 12, 181-193.	2.1	4
173	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
174	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
175	THE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE I (INSULIN-DEPENDENT) DIABETES MELLITUS BY AGE, SEX, SECULAR TREND, SEASONALITY, TIME CLUSTERS, AND SPACE-TIME CLUSTERS: EVIDENCE FROM MONTREAL, 1971-1983. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1986, 124, 545-560.	3.4	43
176	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
177	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
178	VALIDITY OF WORK HISTORIES OBTAINED BY INTERVIEW FOR EPIDEMIOLOGIC PURPOSES. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1983, 118, 583-591.	3.4	153
179	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
180	Biological Models and Statistical Interactions: an Example from Multistage Carcinogenesis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1981, 10, 383-387.	1.9	167

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
181	Equality in Medical Care under National Health Insurance in Montreal. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1980, 303, 10-15.	27.0	42
182	Statut socio-économique et utilisation des services de santé à Montréal. <i>L'Actualité économique</i> , 1980, 56, 194-210.	0.1	1
183	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
184	Mortality in the Chrysotile Asbestos Mines and Mills of Quebec. <i>Archives of Environmental Health</i> , 1971, 22, 677-686.	0.4	107