

# Bianca Calabria

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

40  
papers

43,245  
citations

279798

23  
h-index

276875

41  
g-index

42  
all docs

42  
docs citations

42  
times ranked

69068  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	“We are not stray leaves blowing about in the wind” exploring the impact of Family Wellbeing empowerment research, 1998–2021. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2022, 21, 2.	3.5	5
2	Reliability, validity, and clinical utility of a culturally modified Kessler scale (MK-K5) in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 1111.	2.9	9
3	Reducing drug and alcohol use and improving well-being for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the Community Reinforcement Approach: A feasibility and acceptability study. <i>International Journal of Psychology</i> , 2020, 55, 88-95.	2.8	12
4	“We walked side by side through the whole thing”: A mixed-methods study of key elements of community-based participatory research partnerships between rural Aboriginal communities and researchers. <i>Australian Journal of Rural Health</i> , 2020, 28, 338-350.	1.5	14
5	Factors Associated with Alcohol-Related Injuries for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Australians: An Observational Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 387.	2.6	1
6	Is there a discrete negative symptom syndrome in people who use methamphetamine?. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 93, 27-32.	3.1	9
7	A Systematic Review of the Symptom Profile and Course of Methamphetamine-Associated Psychosis. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i> , 2019, 54, 549-559.	1.4	48
8	Holistic primary health care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners: exploring the role of Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2019, 43, 538-543.	1.8	6
9	The relationship between illicit amphetamine use and psychiatric symptom profiles in schizophrenia and affective psychoses. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 265, 19-24.	3.3	52
10	General practitioners’ perspectives on the prevention of cardiovascular disease: systematic review and thematic synthesis of qualitative studies. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2018, 8, e021137.	1.9	24
11	“Telling our story... Creating our own history”: caregivers’ reasons for participating in an Australian longitudinal study of Indigenous children. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2018, 17, 143.	3.5	3
12	Socioeconomic variation in absolute cardiovascular disease risk and treatment in the Australian population. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 114, 217-222.	3.4	12
13	A Need for Tailored Programs and Policies to Reduce Rates of Alcohol-related Crimes for Vulnerable Communities and Young People: An Analysis of Routinely Collected Police Data. <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , 2018, 53, 578-585.	1.6	4
14	Alcohol use and burden for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1015-1035.	13.7	2,005
15	Absolute cardiovascular disease risk and lipid-lowering therapy among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> , 2018, 209, 35-41.	1.7	35
16	Indigenous health program evaluation design and methods in Australia: a systematic review of the evidence. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 41, 480-482.	1.8	24
17	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 315 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE), 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1603-1658.	13.7	1,612
18	Global, regional, and national life expectancy, all-cause mortality, and cause-specific mortality for 249 causes of death, 1980–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1459-1544.	13.7	4,934

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19	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 310 diseases and injuries, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1545-1602.	13.7	5,298
20	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1659-1724.	13.7	4,203
21	Socioeconomic variation in incidence of primary and secondary major cardiovascular disease events: an Australian population-based prospective cohort study. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2016, 15, 189.	3.5	21
22	A systematic review of studies evaluating Australian indigenous community development projects: the extent of community participation, their methodological quality and their outcomes. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 1154.	2.9	43
23	Identifying Aboriginal-specific AUDIT-C and AUDIT-3 cutoff scores for at-risk, high-risk, and likely dependent drinkers using measures of agreement with the 10-item Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test. <i>Addiction Science &amp; Clinical Practice</i> , 2014, 9, 17.	2.6	34
24	Tailoring a family-based alcohol intervention for Aboriginal Australians, and the experiences and perceptions of health care providers trained in its delivery. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2014, 14, 322.	2.9	17
25	The acceptability to Aboriginal Australians of a family-based intervention to reduce alcohol-related harms. <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> , 2013, 32, 328-332.	2.1	18
26	The Global Epidemiology and Contribution of Cannabis Use and Dependence to the Global Burden of Disease: Results from the GBD 2010 Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e76635.	2.5	235
27	A Systematic Review of Family-Based Interventions Targeting Alcohol Misuse and Their Potential to Reduce Alcohol-Related Harm in Indigenous Communities. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i> , 2012, 73, 477-488.	1.0	26
28	Common values in assessing health outcomes from disease and injury: disability weights measurement study for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 380, 2129-2143.	13.7	1,013
29	Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 380, 2197-2223.	13.7	7,061
30	Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 380, 2163-2196.	13.7	6,376
31	A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 380, 2224-2260.	13.7	9,397
32	The perceived health risks of cannabis use in an Australian household survey. <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> , 2012, 31, 809-812.	2.1	7
33	Mortality among cocaine users: A systematic review of cohort studies. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2011, 113, 88-95.	3.2	182
34	What data are available on the extent of illicit drug use and dependence globally? Results of four systematic reviews. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2011, 117, 85-101.	3.2	114
35	A systematic and methodological review of interventions for young people experiencing alcohol-related harm. <i>Addiction</i> , 2011, 106, 1406-1418.	3.3	32
36	Epidemiology of alcohol-related burden of disease among Indigenous Australians. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 34, S47-S51.	1.8	49

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37	Does cannabis use increase the risk of death? Systematic review of epidemiological evidence on adverse effects of cannabis use. <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> , 2010, 29, 318-330.	2.1	141
38	Systematic review of prospective studies investigating "remission" from amphetamine, cannabis, cocaine or opioid dependence. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2010, 35, 741-749.	3.0	106
39	Should Burden of Disease Estimates Include Cannabis Use as a Risk Factor for Psychosis?. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2009, 6, e1000133.	8.4	41
40	Are adolescents who moderate their cannabis use at lower risk of later regular and dependent cannabis use?. <i>Addiction</i> , 2009, 104, 806-814.	3.3	21