## Kanna Hayashi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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201 papers 3,320 citations

201674 27 h-index 265206 42 g-index

203 all docs

203 docs citations

times ranked

203

2929 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Non-fatal overdose as a risk factor for subsequent fatal overdose among people who inject drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 162, 51-55.	3.2	166
2	Treatment of stimulant use disorder: A systematic review of reviews. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234809.	2.5	104
3	Homelessness, unstable housing, and risk of HIV and hepatitis C virus acquisition among people who inject drugs: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Public Health, The, 2021, 6, e309-e323.	10.0	99
4	Substance use patterns associated with recent exposure to fentanyl among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada: A cross-sectional urine toxicology screening study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 183, 1-6.	3.2	70
5	Intentional cannabis use to reduce crack cocaine use in a Canadian setting: A longitudinal analysis. Addictive Behaviors, 2017, 72, 138-143.	3.0	67
6	An external evaluation of a peer-run outreach-based syringe exchange in Vancouver, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2010, 21, 418-421.	3.3	62
7	Disparities in uptake of directâ€acting antiviral therapy for hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. Liver International, 2019, 39, 1400-1407.	3.9	59
8	Factors Associated with Leaving Hospital against Medical Advice among People Who Use Illicit Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141594.	2.5	58
9	Trends in engagement in the cascade of care for opioid use disorder, Vancouver, Canada, 2006–2016. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 189, 90-95.	<b>3.</b> 2	58
10	The impact of low-threshold methadone maintenance treatment on mortality in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 156, 57-61.	3.2	53
11	Impact of unstable housing on all-cause mortality among persons who inject drugs. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 106.	2.9	49
12	Pain Among High-Risk Patients on Methadone Maintenance Treatment. Journal of Pain, 2015, 16, 887-894.	1.4	48
13	Highâ€intensity cannabis use is associated with retention in opioid agonist treatment: a longitudinal analysis. Addiction, 2018, 113, 2250-2258.	3.3	48
14	Illicit drug use in acute care settings. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2015, 34, 499-502.	2.1	47
15	Effect of low-threshold methadone maintenance therapy for people who inject drugs on HIV incidence in Vancouver, BC, Canada: an observational cohort study. Lancet HIV, the, 2015, 2, e445-e450.	4.7	45
16	Factors associated with methadone maintenance therapy discontinuation among people who inject drugs. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2018, 94, 41-46.	2.8	45
17	Residential eviction and exposure to violence among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2017, 41, 59-64.	3.3	39
18	Experiences with Policing among People Who Inject Drugs in Bangkok, Thailand: A Qualitative Study. PLoS Medicine, 2013, 10, e1001570.	8.4	37

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19	Supervised injection facility use and all-cause mortality among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada: A cohort study. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002964.	8.4	37
20	Residential eviction predicts initiation of or relapse into crystal methamphetamine use among people who inject drugs: a prospective cohort study. Journal of Public Health, 2019, 41, 36-45.	1.8	37
21	Collective Empowerment While Creating Knowledge: A Description of a Community-Based Participatory Research Project With Drug Users in Bangkok, Thailand. Substance Use and Misuse, 2012, 47, 502-510.	1.4	36
22	Women's utilization of housing-based overdose prevention sites in Vancouver, Canada: An ethnographic study. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 76, 102641.	3.3	32
23	Characterising the increasing prevalence of crystal methamphetamine use in Vancouver, Canada, from 2006–2017: A genderâ€based analysis. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2020, 39, 932-940.	2.1	32
24	Understanding concurrent stimulant use among people on methadone: A qualitative study. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2020, 39, 209-215.	2.1	32
25	The impact of compulsory drug detention exposure on the avoidance of healthcare among injection drug users in Thailand. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2014, 25, 171-174.	3.3	31
26	Police-related barriers to harm reduction linked to non-fatal overdose amongst sex workers who use drugs: Results of a community-based cohort in Metro Vancouver, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 76, 102618.	3.3	31
27	Longitudinal study of surrogate aging measures during human immunodeficiency virus seroconversion. Aging, 2017, 9, 687-705.	3.1	31
28	The effect of prescription opioid injection on the risk of non-fatal overdose among people who inject drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 156, 297-303.	3.2	30
29	Associations between childhood trauma and non-fatal overdose among people who inject drugs. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 43, 83-88.	3.0	30
30	Frequent Cannabis Use and Cessation of Injection of Opioids, Vancouver, Canada, 2005–2018. American Journal of Public Health, 2020, 110, 1553-1560.	2.7	29
31	Trajectories of retention in opioid agonist therapy in a Canadian setting. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 77, 102696.	3.3	29
32	Use of Cannabis for Harm Reduction Among People at High Risk for Overdose in Vancouver, Canada (2016–2018). American Journal of Public Health, 2021, 111, 969-972.	2.7	29
33	Expanding the reach of harm reduction in Thailand: Experiences with a drug user-run drop-in centre. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2010, 21, 255-258.	3.3	28
34	The impact of drug use patterns on mortality among polysubstance users in a Canadian setting: a prospective cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 1153.	2.9	28
35	Hepatitis C Cascade of Care among People who Inject Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse, 2018, 39, 461-468.	2.3	28
36	Inability to access health and social services associated with mental health among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 168, 22-29.	3.2	27

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37	Declining rates of health problems associated with crack smoking during the expansion of crack pipe distribution in Vancouver, Canada. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 163.	2.9	27
38	Intergenerational Trauma: The Relationship Between Residential Schools and the Child Welfare System Among Young People Who Use Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2019, 65, 248-254.	2.5	27
39	Knowledge of Fentanyl and Perceived Risk of Overdose Among Persons Who Use Drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Public Health Reports, 2019, 134, 423-431.	2.5	26
40	Opioid agonist treatment and the process of injection drug use initiation. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 197, 354-360.	3.2	26
41	High rates of midazolam injection and associated harms in <scp>B</scp> angkok, <scp>T</scp> hailand. Addiction, 2013, 108, 944-952.	3.3	25
42	Knowledge of hepatitis C and treatment willingness amongst people who inject drugs in an era of direct acting antivirals. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2017, 47, 137-143.	3.3	25
43	Characterizing motivations for cannabis use in a cohort of people who use illicit drugs: A latent class analysis. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0233463.	2.5	25
44	Factors associated with methadone treatment among injection drug users in Bangkok, Thailand. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2012, 43, 108-113.	2.8	23
45	Utilization of opioid agonist therapy among incarcerated persons with opioid use disorder in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 193, 42-47.	3.2	23
46	The effectiveness of drug-related Good Samaritan laws: A review of the literature. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2021, 90, 102773.	3.3	23
47	Latent patterns of polysubstance use among people who use opioids: A systematic review. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2022, 102, 103584.	3.3	23
48	Reports of police beating and associated harms among people who inject drugs in Bangkok, Thailand: a serial cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 733.	2.9	22
49	Sex-Based Differences in Rates, Causes, and Predictors of Death Among Injection Drug Users in Vancouver, Canada. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 183, 544-552.	3.4	22
50	Criminalizing Sex Work Clients and Rushed Negotiations among Sex Workers Who Use Drugs in a Canadian Setting. Journal of Urban Health, 2017, 94, 563-571.	3.6	22
51	Association between posttraumatic stress disorder and nonfatal drug overdose Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 2020, 12, 373-380.	2.1	22
52	Changes in substance use in relation to opioid agonist therapy among people who use drugs in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 212, 108005.	3.2	21
53	Heavy alcohol use and suicidal behavior among people who use illicit drugs: A cohort study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 151, 272-277.	3.2	20
54	Benzodiazepine Use and Hepatitis C Seroconversion in a Cohort of Persons Who Inject Drugs. American Journal of Public Health, 2016, 106, 1067-1072.	2.7	20

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55	Informal recycling, income generation and risk: Health and social harms among people who use drugs. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2018, 60, 40-46.	3.3	20
56	Use of on-site detoxification services co-located with a supervised injection facility. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017, 82, 1-6.	2.8	19
57	Methamphetamine injection and syringe sharing among a community-recruited sample of injection drug users in Bangkok, Thailand. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2011, 115, 145-149.	3.2	18
58	Contextual Factors Associated with Rushed Injecting Among People Who Inject Drugs in Thailand. Prevention Science, 2015, 16, 313-320.	2.6	18
59	Transmission of hepatitis C virus infection among younger and older people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Journal of Hepatology, 2016, 64, 1247-1255.	3.7	18
60	Increased drug use and the timing of social assistance receipt among people who use illicit drugs. Social Science and Medicine, 2016, 171, 94-102.	3.8	18
61	Barriers to retention in methadone maintenance therapy among people who inject drugs in Bangkok, Thailand: a mixed-methods study. Harm Reduction Journal, 2017, 14, 63.	3.2	18
62	Incidence and predictors of mental health disorder diagnoses among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2018, 37, S285-S293.	2.1	18
63	Benzodiazepine use as an independent risk factor for HIV infection in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 155, 190-194.	3.2	17
64	Factors associated with optimal pharmacy refill adherence for antiretroviral medications and plasma HIV RNA non-detectability among HIV-positive crack cocaine users: a prospective cohort study. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2016, 16, 455.	2.9	17
65	The impact of methadone maintenance therapy on access to regular physician care regarding hepatitis C among people who inject drugs. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194162.	2.5	17
66	The Impact of Benzodiazepine Use on Mortality among Polysubstance Users in Vancouver, Canada. Public Health Reports, 2016, 131, 491-499.	2.5	16
67	Initiation into prescription opioid injection and associated trends in heroin use among people who use illicit drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 169, 73-79.	3.2	16
68	Factors associated with inability to access addiction treatment among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2016, 11, 9.	2.2	16
69	Impact of length of injecting career on HIV incidence among people who inject drugs. Addictive Behaviors, 2016, 58, 90-94.	3.0	16
70	Awareness, Possession, and Use of Take-Home Naloxone Among Illicit Drug Users, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2014-2015. Public Health Reports, 2017, 132, 563-569.	2.5	16
71	Employment Cessation, Long Term Labour Market Engagement and HIV Infection Risk Among People Who Inject Drugs in an Urban Canadian Setting. AIDS and Behavior, 2019, 23, 3267-3276.	2.7	16
72	Factors associated with drug checking service utilization among people who use drugs in a Canadian setting. Harm Reduction Journal, 2020, 17, 100.	3 <b>.</b> 2	16

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73	(Re)shaping the self: An ethnographic study of the embodied and spatial practices of women who use drugs. Health and Place, 2020, 63, 102327.	3.3	16
74	Drugâ€related harm coinciding with income assistance payments: results from a communityâ€based cohort of people who use drugs. Addiction, 2021, 116, 536-545.	3.3	16
75	Difficulty accessing syringes and syringe borrowing among injection drug users in Bangkok, Thailand. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2010, 29, 157-161.	2.1	15
76	Depression and sexual risk behaviours among people who inject drugs: a gender-based analysis. Sexual Health, 2015, 12, 224.	0.9	15
77	Impact of binge alcohol on mortality among people who inject drugs. Addictive Behaviors Reports, 2015, 2, 28-32.	1.9	15
78	Compulsory drug detention and injection drug use cessation and relapse in <scp>B</scp> angkok, <scp>T</scp> hailand. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2015, 34, 74-81.	2.1	15
79	Gender differences in the provision of injection initiation assistance: a comparison of three North American settings. Harm Reduction Journal, 2018, 15, 59.	3.2	15
80	Developing a patient-reported experience questionnaire with and for people who use drugs: A community engagement process in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2018, 59, 16-23.	3.3	15
81	Ongoing impact of <scp>HIV</scp> infection on mortality among people who inject drugs despite free antiretroviral therapy. Addiction, 2015, 110, 111-119.	3.3	14
82	Risk factors associated with benzodiazepine use among people who inject drugs in an urban Canadian setting. Addictive Behaviors, 2016, 52, 103-107.	3.0	14
83	Cannabis use is associated with reduced risk of exposure to fentanyl among people on opioid agonist therapy during a community-wide overdose crisis. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 219, 108420.	3.2	14
84	Declining trends in exposures to harmful policing among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2016, 19, 20729.	3.0	13
85	Hazardous Alcohol Use Associated with Increased Sexual Risk Behaviors Among People Who Inject Drugs. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, 40, 2394-2400.	2.4	13
86	Risky and rushed public crack cocaine smoking: the potential for supervised inhalation facilities. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 476.	2.9	13
87	An age-based analysis of nonmedical prescription opioid use among people who use illegal drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2018, 13, 41.	2.2	13
88	The effect of injecting alone on the use of drug checking services among people who inject drugs. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 79, 102756.	3.3	13
89	The Effect of Exposures to Policing on Syringe Sharing Among People Who Inject Drugs in Bangkok, Thailand. AIDS and Behavior, 2013, 17, 2615-2623.	2.7	12
90	Impact of incarceration on rates of methadone use in a community recruited cohort of injection drug users. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 46, 1-4.	3.0	12

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91	The costs of crime associated with stimulant use in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 180, 304-310.	3.2	12
92	Factors associated with discontinuation of methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) among persons who use alcohol in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 186, 182-186.	3.2	12
93	Supervised Injection Facility Utilization Patterns: A Prospective Cohort Study in Vancouver, Canada. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2019, 57, 330-337.	3.0	12
94	Trajectories of injection drug use among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada, 1996–2017: growth mixture modeling using data from prospective cohort studies. Addiction, 2019, 114, 2173-2186.	3.3	12
95	Supervised injection facility use and exposure to violence among a cohort of people who inject drugs: A gender-based analysis. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 78, 102692.	3.3	12
96	The relationship between crystal methamphetamine use and methadone retention in a prospective cohort of people who use drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 225, 108844.	3.2	12
97	â€~Drug users stick together': HIV testing in peer-based drop-in centres among people who inject drugs in Thailand. Sexual Health, 2015, 12, 263.	0.9	11
98	Police interference with methadone treatment in Bangkok, Thailand. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2015, 26, 112-115.	3.3	11
99	Non-medical prescription opioid use predicts injection initiation among street-involved youth. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2016, 34, 96-100.	3.3	11
100	High prevalence of quasi-legal psychoactive substance use among male patients in HIV care in Japan: a cross-sectional study. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2017, 12, 11.	2,2	11
101	Workplace violence among female sex workers who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada: does client-targeted policing increase safety?. Journal of Public Health Policy, 2018, 39, 86-99.	2.0	11
102	Childhood abuse as a risk factor for injection drug use: A systematic review of observational studies. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2020, 39, 71-82.	2.1	11
103	Trajectories of Retention in Opioid Agonist Therapy and Overdose Risk During a Community-Wide Overdose Epidemic in a Canadian Setting. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2021, 60, 57-63.	3.0	11
104	Daily alcohol use as an independent risk factor for HIV seroconversion among people who inject drugs. Addiction, 2016, 111, 1360-1365.	3.3	10
105	Increasing diversion of methadone in Vancouver, Canada, 2005–2015. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2018, 85, 10-16.	2.8	10
106	Nonmedical prescription opioid use and illegal drug use: initiation trajectory and related risks among people who use illegal drugs in Vancouver, Canada. BMC Research Notes, 2018, 11, 35.	1.4	10
107	Willingness to use an inâ€hospital supervised inhalation room among people who smoke crack cocaine in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2018, 37, 645-652.	2.1	10
108	Density of low-barrier opioid agonist clinics and risk of non-fatal overdose during a community-wide overdose crisis: A spatial analysis. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2019, 30, 100288.	1.7	10

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109	Changes in drug use behaviors coinciding with the emergence of illicit fentanyl among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2020, 46, 625-631.	2.1	10
110	Effect of witnessing an overdose on the use of drug checking services among people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2020, 46, 506-511.	2.1	10
111	Increasing Preference for Fentanyl among a Cohort of People who use Opioids in Vancouver, Canada, 2017-2018. Substance Abuse, 2022, 43, 458-464.	2.3	10
112	A drug-related Good Samaritan Law and calling emergency medical services for drug overdoses in a Canadian setting. Harm Reduction Journal, 2021, 18, 91.	3.2	10
113	Psychedelic use is associated with reduced daily opioid use among people who use illicit drugs in a Canadian setting. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2022, 100, 103518.	3.3	10
114	Drug-related harm among people who inject drugs in Thailand: summary findings from the Mitsampan Community Research Project. Harm Reduction Journal, 2013, 10, 21.	3.2	9
115	Factors associated with illicit methadone injecting in a Canadian setting. American Journal on Addictions, 2015, 24, 532-537.	1.4	9
116	Protective factors associated with shortâ€term cessation of injection drug use among a Canadian cohort of people who inject drugs. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2016, 35, 620-627.	2.1	9
117	Prevalence and correlates of selling illicit cannabis among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada: A ten-year prospective cohort study. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2019, 69, 16-23.	3.3	9
118	Coercion into addiction treatment and subsequent substance use patterns among people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Addiction, 2020, 115, 97-106.	3.3	9
119	The relationship between opioid agonist therapy satisfaction and fentanyl exposure in a Canadian setting. Addiction Science &	2.6	9
120	Health impacts of a scaleâ€up of supervised injection services in a Canadian setting: an interrupted time series analysis. Addiction, 2022, 117, 986-997.	3.3	9
121	Predictors of liverâ€related death among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada: a 15â€year prospective cohort study. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2014, 17, 19296.	3.0	8
122	No association between HIV status and risk of non-fatal overdose among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Addictive Behaviors, 2016, 60, 8-12.	3.0	8
123	Declining trends in the rates of assisted injecting: a prospective cohort study. Harm Reduction Journal, 2016, 13, 2.	3.2	8
124	Willingness to take buprenorphine/naloxone among people who use opioids in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 205, 107672.	3.2	8
125	Awareness of fentanyl exposure and the associated overdose risks among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2021, 40, 964-973.	2.1	8
126	Income generation and the patterning of substance use: A gender-based analysis. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 226, 108862.	3.2	8

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127	The Cannabis-Dependent Relationship Between Methadone Treatment Dose and Illicit Opioid Use in a Community-Based Cohort of People Who Use Drugs. Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research, 2023, 8, 155-165.	2.9	8
128	Factors associated with perceived decline in the quality of drugs during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from community-recruited cohorts of people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2022, 236, 109471.	3.2	8
129	Use of Cannabis as a Harm Reduction Strategy Among People Who Use Drugs: A Cohort Study. Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research, 2023, 8, 670-678.	2.9	8
130	The relationship between sexual and gender stigma and suicide attempt and ideation among LGBTQI + populations in Thailand: findings from a national survey. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2022, 57, 1987-1997.	3.1	8
131	Declining Mortality Rates in HIV-Infected People Who Inject Drugs During a Seek-and-Treat Initiative in Vancouver, Canada, 1996–2014: A Prospective Cohort Study. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 217, 64-68.	4.0	7
132	Increasing availability of illicit and prescription opioids among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting, 2010–2014. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2018, 44, 368-377.	2.1	7
133	Major depressive disorder and access to health services among people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2018, 13, 3.	2.2	7
134	Elevated prevalence of self-reported unintentional exposure to fentanyl among women who use drugs in a Canadian setting: A cross-sectional analysis. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 83, 102864.	3.3	7
135	Long term pre-treatment opioid use trajectories in relation to opioid agonist therapy outcomes among people who use drugs in a Canadian setting. Addictive Behaviors, 2021, 112, 106655.	3.0	7
136	High prevalence of syringe lending among HIV-positive people who inject drugs in Bangkok, Thailand. Harm Reduction Journal, 2015, 12, 16.	3.2	6
137	Income generation and attitudes towards addiction treatment among people who use illicit drugs in a Canadian setting. Addictive Behaviors, 2017, 64, 159-164.	3.0	6
138	HIV Serostatus and Having Access to a Physician for Regular Hepatitis C Virus Care Among People Who Inject Drugs. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2018, 78, 93-98.	2.1	6
139	Moving into an urban drug scene among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada: Latent class growth analysis. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0224993.	2.5	6
140	Longitudinal migration patterns from an open illicit drug scene among people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2019, 107, 17-23.	2.8	6
141	Non-disclosure of drug use in outpatient health care settings: Findings from a prospective cohort study in Vancouver, Canada. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 84, 102873.	3.3	6
142	Assisted injection within supervised injection services: Uptake and client characteristics among people who require help injecting in a Canadian setting. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2020, 86, 102967.	3.3	6
143	Temporal Changes in Non-Fatal Opioid Overdose Patterns among People who use Drugs in a Canadian Setting. Substance Abuse, 2020, 41, 323-330.	2.3	6
144	Roomingâ€in and loss of child custody: key factors in maternal overdose risk. Addiction, 2020, 115, 1786-1787.	3.3	6

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145	Knowledge of a Drug-Related Good Samaritan Law Among People Who Use Drugs, Vancouver, Canada. Health Education and Behavior, 2022, 49, 629-638.	2.5	6
146	A gender comparative analysis of post-traumatic stress disorder among a community-based cohort of people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Addictive Behaviors, 2021, 115, 106793.	3.0	6
147	The relationship between childhood emotional abuse and chronic pain among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2019, 93, 119-127.	2.6	5
148	Recent incarceration and risk of first-time injection initiation assistance: A prospective cohort study of persons who inject drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 212, 107983.	3.2	5
149	The use of diverted pharmaceutical opioids is associated with reduced risk of fentanyl exposure among people using unregulated drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 228, 109109.	3.2	5
150	The relationship between sexual and gender stigma and difficulty accessing primary and mental healthcare services among LGBTQI+ populations in Thailand: Findings from a national survey. International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, 2022, 20, 3244-3261.	7.4	5
151	Increasing availability of illicit drugs among people who inject drugs in Bangkok, Thailand. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013, 132, 251-256.	3.2	4
152	Seeking prescription opioids from physicians for nonmedical use among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting. American Journal on Addictions, 2016, 25, 275-282.	1.4	4
153	Increasing Availability of Benzodiazepines among People who Inject Drugs in a Canadian Setting. Substance Abuse, 2018, 39, 69-76.	2.3	4
154	Factors Associated With the Use of Supervised Consumption Facilities Among Women Who Inject Drugs in a Canadian Setting. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2020, 14, e226-e232.	2.6	4
155	High Prevalence of Unmet Healthcare Need among People who use Illicit Drugs in a Canadian Setting with Publicly-Funded Interdisciplinary Primary Care Clinics. Substance Abuse, 2021, 42, 760-766.	2.3	4
156	Trust in research physicians as a key dimension of randomized controlled trial participation in clinical addictions research. Substance Abuse, 2021, 42, 1-8.	2.3	4
157	The impact of PSTD on service access among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 2021, 16, 53.	2.2	4
158	The impact of recent homelessness on the provision of injection drug use initiation assistance among persons who inject drugs in Tijuana, Mexico and Vancouver, Canada. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 225, 108829.	3.2	4
159	<p>Greater Pain Severity is Associated with Inability to Access Addiction Treatment Among a Cohort of People Who Use Drugs</p> . Journal of Pain Research, 2020, Volume 13, 2443-2449.	2.0	4
160	Low awareness of risk mitigation prescribing in response to dual crises of COVID-19 and overdose deaths among people who use unregulated drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Harm Reduction Journal, 2022, 19, .	3.2	4
161	Experiences with urine drug testing by police among people who inject drugs in Bangkok, Thailand. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2014, 25, 297-302.	3.3	3
162	Prevalence of Heavy Alcohol Use Among People Receiving Methadone Following Change to Methadose. Substance Use and Misuse, 2018, 53, 270-275.	1.4	3

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163	Childhood Trauma and the Inability to Access Hospital Care Among People who Inject Drugs. Journal of Traumatic Stress, 2018, 31, 383-390.	1.8	3
164	The relationship between parental heavy drinking and non-fatal overdose among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Addictive Behaviors, 2019, 89, 224-228.	3.0	3
165	Overdose Risk and Acquiring Opioids for Nonmedical Use Exclusively from Physicians in Vancouver, Canada. Substance Use and Misuse, 2020, 55, 1912-1918.	1.4	3
166	Selfâ€perception of assisting with future injection drug initiation: The influence of relationships in the process of drug injecting initiation. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2021, 40, 109-117.	2.1	3
167	Nonâ€medical prescription opioid use and inâ€hospital illicit drug use among people who use drugs. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2021, 40, 959-963.	2.1	3
168	Material Security as a Measure of Poverty: A Validation Study with People Who Use Drugs. Social Indicators Research, 2021, 157, 501-521.	2.7	3
169	Pain and Barriers to Accessing Health Services Among People Who Use Drugs. Pain Management Nursing, 2021, 22, 133-140.	0.9	3
170	Involvement of people who inject drugs in injection initiation events: a cross-sectional analysis identifying similarities and differences across three North American settings. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e046957.	1.9	3
171	Frequent Cannabis Use Is Negatively Associated with Frequency of Injection Drug Use Among People Who Inject Drugs in a Canadian Setting. Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research, 2021, 6, 435-445.	2.9	3
172	Inability to access primary care clinics among people who inject drugs in a Canadian health care setting. Canadian Family Physician, 2021, 67, e348-e354.	0.4	3
173	Alcohol Use Among Persons on Methadone Treatment. Addictive Disorders and Their Treatment, 2017, 16, 36-37.	0.5	2
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