Sander Greenland

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

269 papers	49,916 citations	1799 103 h-index	1599 216 g-index
295 all docs	295 docs citations	295 times ranked	44787 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Causal Diagrams for Epidemiologic Research. Epidemiology, 1999, 10, 37-48.	2.7	2,911
2	Simulation Study of Confounder-Selection Strategies. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1993, 138, 923-936.	3.4	2,124
3	THE IMPACT OF CONFOUNDER SELECTION CRITERIA ON EFFECT ESTIMATION. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1989, 129, 125-137.	3.4	2,030
4	Methods for Trend Estimation from Summarized Dose-Response Data, with Applications to Meta-Analysis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1992, 135, 1301-1309.	3.4	1,997
5	Scientists rise up against statistical significance. Nature, 2019, 567, 305-307.	27.8	1,924
6	Statistical tests, P values, confidence intervals, and power: a guide to misinterpretations. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 31, 337-350.	5.7	1,761
7	QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN THE REVIEW OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC LITERATURE1. Epidemiologic Reviews, 1987, 9, 1-30.	3.5	1,507
8	Identifiability and Exchangeability for Direct and Indirect Effects. Epidemiology, 1992, 3, 143-155.	2.7	1,359
9	Increasing value and reducing waste in research design, conduct, and analysis. Lancet, The, 2014, 383, 166-175.	13.7	1,186
10	Generalized Least Squares for Trend Estimation of Summarized Doseâ€“response Data. The Stata Journal, 2006, 6, 40-57.	2.2	1,071
11	An introduction to instrumental variables for epidemiologists. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2000, 29, 722-729.	1.9	863
12	A Critical Look at Methods for Handling Missing Covariates in Epidemiologic Regression Analyses. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1995, 142, 1255-1264.	3.4	754
13	Estimation of a Common Effect Parameter from Sparse Follow-Up Data. Biometrics, 1985, 41, 55.	1.4	707
14	Confounding and Collapsibility in Causal Inference. Statistical Science, 1999, 14, 29.	2.8	649
15	Associations between Changes in Hemoglobin and Administered Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agent and Survival in Hemodialysis Patients. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2006, 17, 1181-1191.	6.1	639
16	The Table 2 Fallacy: Presenting and Interpreting Confounder and Modifier Coefficients. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 177, 292-298.	3.4	631
17	Model-based Estimation of Relative Risks and Other Epidemiologic Measures in Studies of Common Outcomes and in Case-Control Studies. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 160, 301-305.	3.4	606
18	CONCEPTS OF INTERACTION. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1980, 112, 467-470.	3.4	605

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19	Increased Risk of Non-Fatal Myocardial Infarction Following Testosterone Therapy Prescription in Men. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e85805.	2.5	600
20	Identifiability, Exchangeability, and Epidemiological Confounding. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1986, 15, 413-419.	1.9	559
21	Sparse data bias: a problem hiding in plain sight. BMJ, The, 2016, 352, i1981.	6.0	547
22	Quantifying Biases in Causal Models: Classical Confounding vs Collider-Stratification Bias. Epidemiology, 2003, 14, 300-306.	2.7	542
23	THE EFFECT OF MISCLASSIFICATION IN THE PRESENCE OF COVARIATES. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1980, 112, 564-569.	3.4	515
24	Invited Commentary: A Critical Look at Some Popular Meta-Analytic Methods. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1994, 140, 290-296.	3.4	486
25	Maximum Likelihood Estimation of the Attributable Fraction from Logistic Models. Biometrics, 1993, 49, 865.	1.4	474
26	Invited Commentary: Ecologic Studiesâ€”Biases, Misconceptions, and Counterexamples. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1994, 139, 747-760.	3.4	469
27	Ecological Bias, Confounding, and Effect Modification. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1989, 18, 269-274.	1.9	454
28	A Pooled Analysis of Magnetic Fields, Wire Codes, and Childhood Leukemia. Epidemiology, 2000, 11, 624-634.	2.7	453
29	Title is missing!. Epidemiology, 2003, 14, 300-306.	2.7	442
30	INTERPRETATION AND CHOICE OF EFFECT MEASURES IN EPIDEMIOLOGIC ANALYSES1. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1987, 125, 761-768.	3.4	438
31	Good practices for quantitative bias analysis. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 43, 1969-1985.	1.9	417
32	Principles of multilevel modelling. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2000, 29, 158-167.	1.9	413
33	ON THE NEED FOR THE RARE DISEASE ASSUMPTION IN CASE-CONTROL STUDIES. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1982, 116, 547-553.	3.4	408
34	Multiple-bias modelling for analysis of observational data (with discussion). Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A: Statistics in Society, 2005, 168, 267-306.	1.1	382
35	CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS IN THE DEFINITION AND INTERPRETATION OF ATTRIBUTABLE FRACTIONS. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1988, 128, 1185-1197.	3.4	369
36	An overview of relations among causal modelling methods. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 1030-1037.	1.9	352

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37	Randomization, Statistics, and Causal Inference. Epidemiology, 1990, 1, 421-429.	2.7	346
38	Avoiding Power Loss Associated with Categorization and Ordinal Scores in Dose-Response and Trend Analysis. Epidemiology, 1995, 6, 450-454.	2.7	311
39	Revisiting mortality predictability of serum albumin in the dialysis population: time dependency, longitudinal changes and population-attributable fraction. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2005, 20, 1880-1888.	0.7	310
40	Quantifying biases in causal models: classical confounding vs collider-stratification bias. Epidemiology, 2003, 14, 300-6.	2.7	309
41	Confounding in Health Research. Annual Review of Public Health, 2001, 22, 189-212.	17.4	295
42	Proper interpretation of non-differential misclassification effects: expectations vs observations. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 680-687.	1.9	295
43	Is controlling phosphorus by decreasing dietary protein intake beneficial or harmful in persons with chronic kidney disease?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 1511-1518.	4.7	291
44	Serum and Dialysate Potassium Concentrations and Survival in Hemodialysis Patients. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2007, 2, 999-1007.	4.5	288
45	A Procedure to Tabulate and Plot Results after Flexible Modeling of a Quantitative Covariate. The Stata Journal, 2011, 11, 1-29.	2.2	287
46	Bayesian perspectives for epidemiological research: I. Foundations and basic methods. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 765-775.	1.9	272
47	Tests for interaction in epidemiologic studies: A review and a study of power. Statistics in Medicine, 1983, 2, 243-251.	1.6	268
48	Association of Morbid Obesity and Weight Change Over Time With Cardiovascular Survival in Hemodialysis Population. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2005, 46, 489-500.	1.9	267
49	Estimating causal effects. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 422-429.	1.9	264
50	Ecologic versus individual-level sources of bias in ecologic estimates of contextual health effects. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 30, 1343-1350.	1.9	243
51	A method to automate probabilistic sensitivity analyses of misclassified binary variables. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 1370-1376.	1.9	241
52	Longitudinal Associations Between Dietary Protein Intake and Survival in Hemodialysis Patients. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2006, 48, 37-49.	1.9	223
53	RESPONSE AND FOLLOW-UP BIAS IN COHORT STUDIES. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1977, 106, 184-187.	3.4	222
54	CONFOUNDING AND MISCLASSIFICATION. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1985, 122, 495-506.	3.4	222

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55	Inferential Statistics as Descriptive Statistics: There Is No Replication Crisis if We Donâ€™t Expect Replication. American Statistician, 2019, 73, 262-270.	1.6	221
56	THE FALLACY OF EMPLOYING STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS AND CORRELATIONS AS MEASURES OF EFFECT. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1986, 123, 203-208.	3.4	219
57	Risk Factors, Confounding, and the Illusion of Statistical Control. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2004, 66, 868-875.	2.0	206
58	Outcome modelling strategies in epidemiology: traditional methods and basic alternatives. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, 565-575.	1.9	201
59	Reverse Epidemiology of Hypertension and Cardiovascular Death in the Hemodialysis Population. Hypertension, 2005, 45, 811-817.	2.7	200
60	ValidP-Values Behave Exactly as They Should: Some Misleading Criticisms ofP-Values and Their Resolution WithS-Values. American Statistician, 2019, 73, 106-114.	1.6	198
61	Invited Commentary: Variable Selection versus Shrinkage in the Control of Multiple Confounders. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 167, 523-529.	3.4	193
62	Penalization, bias reduction, and default priors in logistic and related categorical and survival regressions. Statistics in Medicine, 2015, 34, 3133-3143.	1.6	192
63	THE ROLE OF MODEL SELECTION IN CAUSAL INFERENCE FROM NONEXPERIMENTAL DATA. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1986, 123, 392-402.	3.4	190
64	Statistical Foundations for Model-Based Adjustments. Annual Review of Public Health, 2015, 36, 89-108.	17.4	190
65	Multiple-imputation for measurement-error correction. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 1074-1081.	1.9	183
66	Epidemiologic review of marijuana use and cancer risk. Alcohol, 2005, 35, 265-275.	1.7	176
67	Monte Carlo Sensitivity Analysis and Bayesian Analysis of Smoking as an Unmeasured Confounder in a Study of Silica and Lung Cancer. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 160, 384-392.	3.4	171
68	Estimation of the Causal Effect of a Time-Varying Exposure on the Marginal Mean of a Repeated Binary Outcome. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1999, 94, 687-700.	3.1	165
69	Hepatitis C Virus and Death Risk in Hemodialysis Patients. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2007, 18, 1584-1593.	6.1	165
70	Divergent biases in ecologic and individual-level studies. Statistics in Medicine, 1992, 11, 1209-1223.	1.6	160
71	Multivariate Meta-Analysis of Controlled Drug Studies for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2002, 22, 309-317.	1.4	160
72	Analytic methods for two-stage case-control studies and other stratified designs. Statistics in Medicine, 1991, 10, 739-747.	1.6	159

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73	Tests for Trend and Dose Response: Misinterpretations and Alternatives. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1992, 135, 96-104.	3.4	156
74	Adjusting for Differential Rates of Prophylaxis Therapy for PCP in High-Versus Low-Dose AZT Treatment Arms in an AIDS Randomized Trial. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1994, 89, 737-749.	3.1	154
75	Alternative models for ordinal logistic regression. Statistics in Medicine, 1994, 13, 1665-1677.	1.6	154
76	Separation in Logistic Regression: Causes, Consequences, and Control. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 864-870.	3.4	153
77	Sensitivity Analysis, Monte Carlo Risk Analysis, and Bayesian Uncertainty Assessment. Risk Analysis, 2001, 21, 579-584.	2.7	152
78	Bayesian perspectives for epidemiological research. II. Regression analysis. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 36, 195-202.	1.9	151
79	Bias in the one-step method for pooling study results. Statistics in Medicine, 1990, 9, 247-252.	1.6	150
80	Interval estimation by simulation as an alternative to and extension of confidence intervals. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 33, 1389-1397.	1.9	146
81	Interactions in Epidemiology: Relevance, Identification, and Estimation. Epidemiology, 2009, 20, 14-17.	2.7	145
82	When Should Epidemiologic Regressions Use Random Coefficients?. Biometrics, 2000, 56, 915-921.	1.4	140
83	A Meta-Analysis to Assess the Incidence of Adverse Effects Associated with the Transdermal Nicotine Patch. Drug Safety, 1998, 18, 297-308.	3.2	139
84	Maximum Likelihood, Profile Likelihood, and Penalized Likelihood: A Primer. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 252-260.	3.4	136
85	The Probability of Causation under a Stochastic Model for Individual Risk. Biometrics, 1989, 45, 1125.	1.4	135
86	Methods for epidemiologic analyses of multiple exposures: A review and comparative study of maximum-likelihood, preliminary-testing, and empirical-bayes regression. Statistics in Medicine, 1993, 12, 717-736.	1.6	133
87	Standardized Regression Coefficients. Epidemiology, 1991, 2, 387-392.	2.7	132
88	Risk Factors for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome in the US Collaborative Perinatal Project. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1989, 18, 113-120.	1.9	129
89	Variance estimation for epidemiologic effect estimates under misclassification. Statistics in Medicine, 1988, 7, 745-757.	1.6	128
90	The Impact of Prior Distributions for Uncontrolled Confounding and Response Bias. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 2003, 98, 47-54.	3.1	128

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91	Matched Cohort Methods for Injury Research. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2003, 25, 43-50.	3.5	127
92	Invited Commentary: The Need for Cognitive Science in Methodology. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 639-645.	3.4	126
93	Effects of Nondifferential Exposure Misclassification in Ecologic Studies. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1992, 135, 85-95.	3.4	124
94	Brief Report. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 37, 382-385.	1.9	122
95	Empirical-Bayes Adjustments for Multiple Comparisons Are Sometimes Useful. Epidemiology, 1991, 2, 244-251.	2.7	121
96	Multilevel Modeling in Epidemiology with GLIMMIX. Epidemiology, 2000, 11, 684-688.	2.7	121
97	Variance estimators for attributable fraction estimates consistent in both large strata and sparse data. Statistics in Medicine, 1987, 6, 701-708.	1.6	115
98	Estimability and estimation of excess and etiologic fractions. Statistics in Medicine, 1989, 8, 845-859.	1.6	114
99	Matched designs and causal diagrams. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 860-869.	1.9	114
100	Semantic and cognitive tools to aid statistical science: replace confidence and significance by compatibility and surprise. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2020, 20, 244.	3.1	112
101	Accurate Statistics on COVID-19 Are Essential for Policy Guidance and Decisions. American Journal of Public Health, 2020, 110, 949-951.	2.7	112
102	Socioeconomic status and childhood leukaemia: a review. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 370-384.	1.9	111
103	Identifiability, exchangeability and confounding revisited. Epidemiologic Perspectives and Innovations, 2009, 6, 4.	7.0	110
104	Caseâ€“control matching: effects, misconceptions, and recommendations. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 33, 5-14.	5.7	109
105	Estimating causal effects. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 422-9.	1.9	108
106	Recall Bias in a Case-Control Study of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1990, 19, 405-411.	1.9	106
107	Remove, rather than redefine, statistical significance. Nature Human Behaviour, 2018, 2, 4-4.	12.0	106
108	The Value of Risk-Factor (â€œBlack-Boxâ€) Epidemiology. Epidemiology, 2004, 15, 529-535.	2.7	99

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109	Living with P Values. Epidemiology, 2013, 24, 62-68.	2.7	97
110	Hierarchical Regression Analysis Applied to a Study of Multiple Dietary Exposures and Breast Cancer. Epidemiology, 1994, 5, 612-621.	2.7	96
111	Absence of Confounding Does Not Correspond to Collapsibility of the Rate Ratio or Rate Difference. Epidemiology, 1996, 7, 498-501.	2.7	95
112	Probability Logic and Probabilistic Induction. Epidemiology, 1998, 9, 322-332.	2.7	95
113	Causal Directed Acyclic Graphs. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327, 1083.	7.4	95
114	Effect of Fetal Monitoring on Neonatal Death Rates. New England Journal of Medicine, 1978, 299, 324-326.	27.0	92
115	When Will Nondifferential Misclassification of an Exposure Preserve the Direction of a Trend?. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1994, 140, 565-571.	3.4	91
116	Bias in methods for deriving standardized morbidity ratio and attributable fraction estimates. Statistics in Medicine, 1984, 3, 131-141.	1.6	89
117	Estimating Bias From Loss to Follow-up in the Danish National Birth Cohort. Epidemiology, 2011, 22, 815-822.	2.7	89
118	A Tool for Deterministic and Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis of Epidemiologic Studies. The Stata Journal, 2008, 8, 29-48.	2.2	88
119	ON SAMPLE-SIZE AND POWER CALCULATIONS FOR STUDIES USING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1988, 128, 231-237.	3.4	83
120	A review of multilevel theory for ecologic analyses. Statistics in Medicine, 2002, 21, 389-395.	1.6	80
121	Bayesian perspectives for epidemiologic research: III. Bias analysis via missing-data methods. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 38, 1662-1673.	1.9	80
122	Null misinterpretation in statistical testing and its impact on health risk assessment. Preventive Medicine, 2011, 53, 225-228.	3.4	80
123	Interpretation and estimation of summary ratios under heterogeneity. Statistics in Medicine, 1982, 1, 217-227.	1.6	79
124	A semi-bayes approach to the analysis of correlated multiple associations, with an application to an occupational cancer-mortality study. Statistics in Medicine, 1992, 11, 219-230.	1.6	79
125	Adjustments and their Consequences-Collapsibility Analysis using Graphical Models. International Statistical Review, 2011, 79, 401-426.	1.9	73
126	THE EFFECT OF MISCLASSIFICATION IN MATCHED-PAIR CASE-CONTROL STUDIES. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1982, 116, 402-406.	3.4	71

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127	The need for reorientation toward costâ€effective prediction: Comments on â€˜Evaluating the added predictive ability of a new marker: From area under the ROC curve to reclassification and beyondâ€™ by M. J. Pencina et al., Statistics in Medicine (DOI: 10.1002/sim.2929). Statistics in Medicine, 2008, 27, 199-206.	1.6	71
128	Multiple comparisons and association selection in general epidemiology. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 37, 430-434.	1.9	71
129	Basic Methods for Sensitivity Analysis of Biases. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1996, 25, 1107-1116.	1.9	70
130	Why Most Published Research Findings Are False: Problems in the Analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2007, 4, e168.	8.4	70
131	Small-sample bias and corrections for conditional maximum-likelihood odds-ratio estimators. Biostatistics, 2000, 1, 113-122.	1.5	69
132	Estimability and estimation of expected years of life lost due to a hazardous exposure. Statistics in Medicine, 1991, 10, 79-93.	1.6	67
133	Planning Study Size Based on Precision Rather Than Power. Epidemiology, 2018, 29, 599-603.	2.7	67
134	Empirical-Bayes and Semi-Bayes Approaches to Occupational and Environmental Hazard Surveillance. Archives of Environmental Health, 1994, 49, 9-16.	0.4	65
135	Sensitivity Analysis of Misclassification: A Graphical and a Bayesian Approach. Annals of Epidemiology, 2006, 16, 834-841.	1.9	64
136	Nonsignificance Plus High Power Does Not Imply Support for the Null Over the Alternative. Annals of Epidemiology, 2012, 22, 364-368.	1.9	64
137	A unified approach to the analysis of case-distribution (case-only) studies. , 1999, 18, 1-15.		63
138	Bayesian regression in SAS software. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 308-317.	1.9	62
139	Chronic Fetal Hypoxia and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: Interaction Between Maternal Smoking and Low Hematocrit During Pregnancy. Pediatrics, 1990, 86, 535-540.	2.1	62
140	RE: "CONFIDENCE LIMITS MADE EASY: INTERVAL ESTIMATION USING A SUBSTITUTION METHOD". American Journal of Epidemiology, 1999, 149, 884-884.	3.4	60
141	Epidemiologic measures and policy formulation: lessons from potential outcomes. , 2005, 2, 5.		60
142	Limitations of individual causal models, causal graphs, and ignorability assumptions, as illustrated by random confounding and design unfaithfulness. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 30, 1101-1110.	5.7	60
143	Concepts and pitfalls in measuring and interpreting attributable fractions, prevented fractions, and causation probabilities. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 155-161.	1.9	60
144	A case-control study of cancer mortality at a transformer-assembly facility. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 1994, 66, 49-54.	2.3	51

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145	Accounting for Independent Nondifferential Misclassification Does Not Increase Certainty that an Observed Association Is in the Correct Direction. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 164, 63-68.	3.4	51
146	The Importance of Specifying the Underlying Biological Model in Estimating The Probability of Causation. Health Physics, 1999, 76, 269-274.	0.5	50
147	Estimating effects from randomized trials with discontinuations: the need for intent-to-treat design and G-estimation. Clinical Trials, 2008, 5, 5-13.	1.6	50
148	Are confidence intervals better termed â€œuncertainty intervalsâ€?. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 366, l5381.	2.3	50
149	The interpretation of multiplicative-model parameters as standardized parameters. Statistics in Medicine, 1994, 13, 989-999.	1.6	46
150	Data augmentation priors for Bayesian and semi-Bayes analyses of conditional-logistic and proportional-hazards regression. Statistics in Medicine, 2001, 20, 2421-2428.	1.6	46
151	A POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF ANENCEPHALUS AND SPINA BIFIDA IN A LOW-RISK AREA. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2008, 25, 632-641.	2.1	46
152	On the Logical Justification of Conditional Tests for Two-By-Two Contingency Tables. American Statistician, 1991, 45, 248-251.	1.6	45
153	Causal Analysis in the Health Sciences. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 2000, 95, 286-289.	3.1	45
154	Putting Background Information About Relative Risks into Conjugate Prior Distributions. Biometrics, 2001, 57, 663-670.	1.4	45
155	Multivariate estimation of exposure-specific incidence from case-control studies. Journal of Chronic Diseases, 1981, 34, 445-453.	1.2	44
156	Estimating standardized parameters from generalized linear models. Statistics in Medicine, 1991, 10, 1069-1074.	1.6	44
157	SECOND-STAGE LEAST SQUARES VERSUS PENALIZED QUASI-LIKELIHOOD FOR FITTING HIERARCHICAL MODELS IN EPIDEMIOLOGIC ANALYSES. Statistics in Medicine, 1997, 16, 515-526.	1.6	44
158	Dissecting Effects of Complex Mixtures. Epidemiology, 2007, 18, 186-190.	2.7	44
159	Generalized Conjugate Priors for Bayesian Analysis of Risk and Survival Regressions. Biometrics, 2003, 59, 92-99.	1.4	43
160	Uncertainty in Clinical Medicine. , 2011, , 299-356.		42
161	Relaxation Penalties and Priors for Plausible Modeling of Nonidentified Bias Sources. Statistical Science, 2009, 24, .	2.8	41
162	Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms of One-Carbon Metabolism and Cancers of the Esophagus, Stomach, and Liver in a Chinese Population. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109235.	2.5	41

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163	Power, sample size and smallest detectable effect determination for multivariate studies. Statistics in Medicine, 1985, 4, 117-127.	1.6	39
164	Standardized estimates from categorical regression models. Statistics in Medicine, 1995, 14, 2131-2141.	1.6	38
165	Analysis goals, errorâ€cost sensitivity, and analysis hacking: Essential considerations in hypothesis testing and multiple comparisons. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2021, 35, 8-23.	1.7	38
166	Approximate Bayesian Logistic Regression via Penalized Likelihood by Data Augmentation. The Stata Journal, 2015, 15, 712-736.	2.2	37
167	Adjustment of risk ratios in case-base studies (hybrid epidemiologic designs). Statistics in Medicine, 1986, 5, 579-584.	1.6	36
168	Leukemia Attributable to Residential Magnetic Fields: Results from Analyses Allowing for Study Biases. Risk Analysis, 2006, 26, 471-482.	2.7	36
169	Problems in the Average-Risk Interpretation of Categorical Dose-Response Analyses. Epidemiology, 1995, 6, 563-565.	2.7	35
170	Estimation of the Causal Effect of a Time-Varying Exposure on the Marginal Mean of a Repeated Binary Outcome. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1999, 94, 687.	3.1	34
171	Prior data for non-normal priors. Statistics in Medicine, 2007, 26, 3578-3590.	1.6	33
172	Using Donor-Specific Antibodies to Monitor the Need for Immunosuppression. Transplantation, 2012, 93, 1173-1178.	1.0	32
173	Attributable Fractions: Bias from Broad Definition of Exposure. Epidemiology, 2001, 12, 518-520.	2.7	31
174	Curious phenomena in Bayesian adjustment for exposure misclassification. Statistics in Medicine, 2006, 25, 87-103.	1.6	30
175	Effect of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy on Incident AIDS Using Calendar Period as an Instrumental Variable. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 169, 1124-1132.	3.4	30
176	A Retrospective Cohort Study of Implanted Medical Devices and Selected Chronic Diseases in Medicare Claims Data. Annals of Epidemiology, 2000, 10, 205-213.	1.9	29
177	Multiple comparisons controversies are about context and costs, not frequentism versus Bayesianism. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 34, 801-808.	5.7	28
178	Adjusting for Differential Rates of Prophylaxis Therapy for PCP in High-Versus Low-Dose AZT Treatment Arms in an AIDS Randomized Trial. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1994, 89, 737.	3.1	28
179	Bounding Analysis as an Inadequately Specified Methodology. Risk Analysis, 2004, 24, 1085-1092.	2.7	27
180	Associations of Maternal Age- and Parity-Related Factors With Trends in Low-Birthweight Rates: United States, 1980 Through 2000. American Journal of Public Health, 2006, 96, 856-861.	2.7	27

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181	Accounting for uncertainty about investigator bias: disclosure is informative: How could disclosure of interests work better in medicine, epidemiology and public health?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2009, 63, 593-598.	3.7	27
182	Transparency and disclosure, neutrality and balance: shared values or just shared words?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2012, 66, 967-970.	3.7	27
183	The Relation of Collapsibility and Confounding to Faithfulness and Stability. Epidemiology, 2015, 26, 466-472.	2.7	27
184	Summarization, smoothing, and inference in epidemiologic analysis. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 1993, 21, 227-232.	0.6	25
185	Estimation of Population Attributable Fractions from Fitted Incidence Ratios and Exposure Survey Data, with an Application to Electromagnetic Fields and Childhood Leukemia. Biometrics, 2001, 57, 182-188.	1.4	25
186	Interval Estimation for Messy Observational Data. Statistical Science, 2009, 24, .	2.8	25
187	Surprise!. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 190, 191-193.	3.4	25
188	Rejoinder. Epidemiology, 2013, 24, 73-78.	2.7	23
189	On correcting for misclassification in twin studies and other matched-pair studies. Statistics in Medicine, 1989, 8, 825-829.	1.6	22
190	The Performance of Random Coefficient Regression in Accounting for Residual Confounding. Biometrics, 2006, 62, 760-768.	1.4	22
191	Maximum-likelihood and closed-form estimators of epidemiologic measures under misclassification. Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference, 2008, 138, 528-538.	0.6	22
192	On the interpretation of risk and rate advancement periods. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, 278-284.	1.9	22
193	Statistical significance gives bias a free pass. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 49, e13176.	3.4	21
194	Addressing Exaggeration of Effects from Single RCTs. Significance, 2021, 18, 16-21.	0.4	21
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