

# Sander Greenland

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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269  
papers

49,916  
citations

1798

103  
h-index

1595

216  
g-index

295  
all docs

295  
docs citations

295  
times ranked

44787  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Controversy and Debate : Questionable utility of the relative risk in clinical research: Paper 4 :Odds Ratios are far from “portable” A call to use realistic models for effect variation in meta-analysis. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2022, 142, 294-304.	2.4	10
2	Are E-values too optimistic or too pessimistic? Both and neither!. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 51, 355-363.	0.9	6
3	The Causal Foundations of Applied Probability and Statistics. , 2022, , 605-624.		8
4	Rewriting results in the language of compatibility. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 37, 567-568.	4.2	11
5	Causal Directed Acyclic Graphs. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327, 1083.	3.8	95
6	Discuss practical importance of results based on interval estimates and $p$ -value functions, not only on point estimates and null $p$ -values. Journal of Information Technology, 2022, 37, 316-320.	2.5	15
7	Surprise!. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 190, 191-193.	1.6	25
8	Analysis goals, error cost sensitivity, and analysis hacking: Essential considerations in hypothesis testing and multiple comparisons. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2021, 35, 8-23.	0.8	38
9	Invited Commentary: Dealing With the Inevitable Deficiencies of Bias Analysis”and All Analyses. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 190, 1617-1621.	1.6	11
10	Sander Greenland’s contribution to the Discussion of “Testing by betting: A strategy for statistical and scientific communication” by Glenn Shafer. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A: Statistics in Society, 2021, 184, 450-451.	0.6	1
11	The Importance of Making Assumptions in Bias Analysis. Epidemiology, 2021, 32, 617-624.	1.2	20
12	Noncollapsibility, confounding, and sparse-data bias. Part 2: What should researchers make of persistent controversies about the odds ratio?. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2021, 139, 264-268.	2.4	12
13	Noncollapsibility, confounding, and sparse-data bias. Part 1: The oddities of odds. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2021, 138, 178-181.	2.4	13
14	Addressing Exaggeration of Effects from Single RCTs. Significance, 2021, 18, 16-21.	0.3	21
15	On Causal Inferences for Personalized Medicine: How Hidden Causal Assumptions Led to Erroneous Causal Claims About the D-Value. American Statistician, 2020, 74, 243-248.	0.9	3
16	Semantic and cognitive tools to aid statistical science: replace confidence and significance by compatibility and surprise. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2020, 20, 244.	1.4	112
17	Comparative effectiveness of buprenorphine-naloxone versus methadone for treatment of opioid use disorder: a population-based observational study protocol in British Columbia, Canada. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e036102.	0.8	17
18	Commentary: An argument against E-values for assessing the plausibility that an association could be explained away by residual confounding. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 1501-1503.	0.9	15

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19	Accurate Statistics on COVID-19 Are Essential for Policy Guidance and Decisions. American Journal of Public Health, 2020, 110, 949-951.	1.5	112
20	Statistical significance gives bias a free pass. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 49, e13176.	1.7	21
21	Scientists rise up against statistical significance. Nature, 2019, 567, 305-307.	13.7	1,924
22	Multiple comparisons controversies are about context and costs, not frequentism versus Bayesianism. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 34, 801-808.	2.5	28
23	Are confidence intervals better termed "uncertainty intervals"? BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 366, l5381.	2.4	50
24	Inferential Statistics as Descriptive Statistics: There Is No Replication Crisis if We Don't Expect Replication. American Statistician, 2019, 73, 262-270.	0.9	221
25	Valid $P$ -Values Behave Exactly as They Should: Some Misleading Criticisms of $P$ -Values and Their Resolution With $S$ -Values. American Statistician, 2019, 73, 106-114.	0.9	198
26	The Implications of Using Lagged and Baseline Exposure Terms in Longitudinal Causal and Regression Models. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 188, 753-759.	1.6	19
27	Theory and methodology: essential tools that can become dangerous belief systems. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 33, 503-506.	2.5	3
28	Different Cutpoints for Transient Elastography Lead to Different Associations With Cirrhosis. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2018, 16, 1359-1360.	2.4	1
29	Estimating multiple time-fixed treatment effects using a semi-Bayes semiparametric marginal structural Cox proportional hazards regression model. Biometrical Journal, 2018, 60, 100-114.	0.6	2
30	Remove, rather than redefine, statistical significance. Nature Human Behaviour, 2018, 2, 4-4.	6.2	106
31	Case-control matching: effects, misconceptions, and recommendations. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 33, 5-14.	2.5	109
32	Separation in Logistic Regression: Causes, Consequences, and Control. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 864-870.	1.6	153
33	Planning Study Size Based on Precision Rather Than Power. Epidemiology, 2018, 29, 599-603.	1.2	67
34	A comparison of sensitivity-specificity imputation, direct imputation and fully Bayesian analysis to adjust for exposure misclassification when validation data are unavailable. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 1063-1072.	0.9	20
35	A commentary on "A comparison of Bayesian and Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis for unmeasured confounding". Statistics in Medicine, 2017, 36, 3278-3280.	0.8	3
36	Invited Commentary: The Need for Cognitive Science in Methodology. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 639-645.	1.6	126

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37	Methods to Explore Uncertainty and Bias Introduced by Job Exposure Matrices. <i>Risk Analysis</i> , 2016, 36, 74-82.	1.5	18
38	Statistical tests, P values, confidence intervals, and power: a guide to misinterpretations. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 31, 337-350.	2.5	1,761
39	Outcome modelling strategies in epidemiology: traditional methods and basic alternatives. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 45, 565-575.	0.9	201
40	Frailty and influenza vaccine effectiveness. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2016, 34, 4645-4646.	1.7	9
41	Sparse data bias: a problem hiding in plain sight. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2016, 352, i1981.	3.0	547
42	On the interpretation of risk and rate advancement periods. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 45, 278-284.	0.9	22
43	Penalization, bias reduction, and default priors in logistic and related categorical and survival regressions. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2015, 34, 3133-3143.	0.8	192
44	The Relation of Collapsibility and Confounding to Faithfulness and Stability. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 26, 466-472.	1.2	27
45	Approximate Bayesian Logistic Regression via Penalized Likelihood by Data Augmentation. <i>The Stata Journal</i> , 2015, 15, 712-736.	0.9	37
46	Assessing bias in administrative database studies of RotaTeq vaccine completion due to exclusion of subjects with incomplete follow-up. <i>Emerging Themes in Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 12, 5.	1.2	6
47	Limitations of individual causal models, causal graphs, and ignorability assumptions, as illustrated by random confounding and design unfaithfulness. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 30, 1101-1110.	2.5	60
48	Concepts and pitfalls in measuring and interpreting attributable fractions, prevented fractions, and causation probabilities. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 25, 155-161.	0.9	60
49	Statistical Foundations for Model-Based Adjustments. <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i> , 2015, 36, 89-108.	7.6	190
50	Maximum Likelihood, Profile Likelihood, and Penalized Likelihood: A Primer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 179, 252-260.	1.6	136
51	Good practices for quantitative bias analysis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 43, 1969-1985.	0.9	417
52	Re: Sullivan SG, Greenland S. Bayesian regression in SAS software. <i>Int J Epidemiol</i> 2013;42:308-17. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 43, 974-974.	0.9	19
53	Tobacco smoking, NBS1 polymorphisms, and survival in lung and upper aerodigestive tract cancers with semi-Bayes adjustment for hazard ratio variation. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2014, 25, 11-23.	0.8	6
54	Increasing value and reducing waste in research design, conduct, and analysis. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2014, 383, 166-175.	6.3	1,186

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55	Confounding and Interaction. , 2014, , 659-684.		8
56	Misclassification. , 2014, , 639-658.		11
57	Sensitivity Analysis and Bias Analysis. , 2014, , 685-706.		8
58	Increased Risk of Non-Fatal Myocardial Infarction Following Testosterone Therapy Prescription in Men. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e85805.	1.1	600
59	Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms of One-Carbon Metabolism and Cancers of the Esophagus, Stomach, and Liver in a Chinese Population. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109235.	1.1	41
60	Regression Methods for Epidemiological Analysis. , 2014, , 1087-1159.		1
61	Connecting Logistic Probability Models With Basic Dynamic Processes. Journal of Statistical Theory and Practice, 2013, 7, 401-420.	0.3	0
62	Matched designs and causal diagrams. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 860-869.	0.9	114
63	Adjusting for outcome misclassification: the importance of accounting for case-control sampling and other forms of outcome-related selection. Annals of Epidemiology, 2013, 23, 129-135.	0.9	18
64	Should a Meta-Analyst Want the Likelihood or the Posterior from Each Study?. Chance, 2013, 26, 63-64.	0.1	0
65	Rejoinder. Epidemiology, 2013, 24, 73-78.	1.2	23
66	Living with P Values. Epidemiology, 2013, 24, 62-68.	1.2	97
67	Bayesian regression in SAS software. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 308-317.	0.9	62
68	The Table 2 Fallacy: Presenting and Interpreting Confounder and Modifier Coefficients. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 177, 292-298.	1.6	631
69	Bayesian Posterior Distributions Without Markov Chains. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 175, 368-375.	1.6	19
70	Commentary. Epidemiology, 2012, 23, 440-442.	1.2	8
71	Transparency and disclosure, neutrality and balance: shared values or just shared words?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2012, 66, 967-970.	2.0	27
72	Using Donor-Specific Antibodies to Monitor the Need for Immunosuppression. Transplantation, 2012, 93, 1173-1178.	0.5	32

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73	Nonsignificance Plus High Power Does Not Imply Support for the Null Over the Alternative. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 22, 364-368.	0.9	64
74	Cornfield, risk relativism, and research synthesis. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2012, 31, 2773-2777.	0.8	4
75	Ecologic Inference. , 2012, , 439-448.		1
76	Dependence of Confounding on the Target Population: A Modification of Causal Graphs to Account for Co-Action. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 21, 698-705.	0.9	7
77	A Procedure to Tabulate and Plot Results after Flexible Modeling of a Quantitative Covariate. <i>The Stata Journal</i> , 2011, 11, 1-29.	0.9	287
78	The Logic and Philosophy of Causal Inference. , 2011, , 813-830.		1
79	Uncertainty in Clinical Medicine. , 2011, , 299-356.		42
80	Self-report versus medical record " perinatal factors in a study of infant leukaemia: a study from the Children's Oncology Group. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 25, 540-548.	0.8	9
81	Adjustments and their Consequences-Collapsibility Analysis using Graphical Models. <i>International Statistical Review</i> , 2011, 79, 401-426.	1.1	73
82	Null misinterpretation in statistical testing and its impact on health risk assessment. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011, 53, 225-228.	1.6	80
83	Response to the letter "Recognizing chronological bias for what it is"™ by Berger. <i>Clinical Trials</i> , 2011, 8, 769-769.	0.7	0
84	Estimating Bias From Loss to Follow-up in the Danish National Birth Cohort. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 22, 815-822.	1.2	89
85	Comment: The Need for Syncretism in Applied Statistics. <i>Statistical Science</i> , 2010, 25, .	1.6	7
86	Simpson's Paradox From Adding Constants in Contingency Tables as an Example of Bayesian Noncollapsibility. <i>American Statistician</i> , 2010, 64, 340-344.	0.9	9
87	Interval Estimation for Messy Observational Data. <i>Statistical Science</i> , 2009, 24, .	1.6	25
88	Bayesian perspectives for epidemiologic research: III. Bias analysis via missing-data methods. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 38, 1662-1673.	0.9	80
89	Effect of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy on Incident AIDS Using Calendar Period as an Instrumental Variable. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 169, 1124-1132.	1.6	30
90	Designs and analyses for exploring the relationship of magnetic fields to childhood leukaemia: A pilot project for the Danish National Birth Cohort. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2009, 37, 83-92.	1.2	3

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91	Accounting for uncertainty about investigator bias: disclosure is informative: How could disclosure of interests work better in medicine, epidemiology and public health?. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2009, 63, 593-598.	2.0	27
92	Identifiability, exchangeability and confounding revisited. <i>Epidemiologic Perspectives and Innovations</i> , 2009, 6, 4.	7.0	110
93	Weaknesses of Bayesian model averaging for meta-analysis in the study of vitamin E and mortality. <i>Clinical Trials</i> , 2009, 6, 42-46.	0.7	14
94	Interactions in Epidemiology: Relevance, Identification, and Estimation. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 20, 14-17.	1.2	145
95	Relaxation Penalties and Priors for Plausible Modeling of Nonidentified Bias Sources. <i>Statistical Science</i> , 2009, 24, .	1.6	41
96	The need for reorientation toward cost-effective prediction: Comments on "Evaluating the added predictive ability of a new marker: From area under the ROC curve to reclassification and beyond" by M. J. Pencina et al., <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> (DOI: 10.1002/sim.2929). <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2008, 27, 199-206.	0.8	71
97	Maximum-likelihood and closed-form estimators of epidemiologic measures under misclassification. <i>Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference</i> , 2008, 138, 528-538.	0.4	22
98	Bayesian Interpretation and Analysis of Research Results. <i>Seminars in Hematology</i> , 2008, 45, 141-149.	1.8	5
99	A POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF ANENCEPHALUS AND SPINA BIFIDA IN A LOW-RISK AREA. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 2008, 25, 632-641.	1.1	46
100	Is controlling phosphorus by decreasing dietary protein intake beneficial or harmful in persons with chronic kidney disease?. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2008, 88, 1511-1518.	2.2	291
101	Multiple comparisons and association selection in general epidemiology. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 37, 430-434.	0.9	71
102	Estimating effects from randomized trials with discontinuations: the need for intent-to-treat design and G-estimation. <i>Clinical Trials</i> , 2008, 5, 5-13.	0.7	50
103	Brief Report. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 37, 382-385.	0.9	122
104	Commentary: Addressing Corporate Influence Through Ethical Guidelines. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 37, 57-59.	0.9	5
105	A Tool for Deterministic and Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis of Epidemiologic Studies. <i>The Stata Journal</i> , 2008, 8, 29-48.	0.9	88
106	Invited Commentary: Variable Selection versus Shrinkage in the Control of Multiple Confounders. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 167, 523-529.	1.6	193
107	Bayesian perspectives for epidemiological research. II. Regression analysis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 36, 195-202.	0.9	151
108	Hepatitis C Virus and Death Risk in Hemodialysis Patients. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2007, 18, 1584-1593.	3.0	165

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109	Uncertainty analysis: an example of its application to estimating a survey proportion. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2007, 61, 650-654.	2.0	12
110	Serum and Dialysate Potassium Concentrations and Survival in Hemodialysis Patients. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2007, 2, 999-1007.	2.2	288
111	Dissecting Effects of Complex Mixtures. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 18, 186-190.	1.2	44
112	Prior data for non-normal priors. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2007, 26, 3578-3590.	0.8	33
113	Why Most Published Research Findings Are False: Problems in the Analysis. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2007, 4, e168.	3.9	70
114	Associations between Changes in Hemoglobin and Administered Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agent and Survival in Hemodialysis Patients. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2006, 17, 1181-1191.	3.0	639
115	Multiple-imputation for measurement-error correction. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 35, 1074-1081.	0.9	183
116	Sensitivity Analysis of Misclassification: A Graphical and a Bayesian Approach. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 16, 834-841.	0.9	64
117	Generalized Least Squares for Trend Estimation of Summarized Dose-response Data. <i>The Stata Journal</i> , 2006, 6, 40-57.	0.9	1,071
118	Associations of Maternal Age- and Parity-Related Factors With Trends in Low-Birthweight Rates: United States, 1980 Through 2000. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2006, 96, 856-861.	1.5	27
119	YANG ET AL. RESPOND. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2006, 96, 1899-1901.	1.5	0
120	Curious phenomena in Bayesian adjustment for exposure misclassification. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2006, 25, 87-103.	0.8	30
121	Smoothing Observational Data: A Philosophy and Implementation for the Health Sciences. <i>International Statistical Review</i> , 2006, 74, 31-46.	1.1	12
122	Leukemia Attributable to Residential Magnetic Fields: Results from Analyses Allowing for Study Biases. <i>Risk Analysis</i> , 2006, 26, 471-482.	1.5	36
123	The Performance of Random Coefficient Regression in Accounting for Residual Confounding. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2006, 62, 760-768.	0.8	22
124	Longitudinal Associations Between Dietary Protein Intake and Survival in Hemodialysis Patients. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2006, 48, 37-49.	2.1	223
125	Childhood leukemia, electric and magnetic fields, and temporal trends. <i>Bioelectromagnetics</i> , 2006, 27, 545-552.	0.9	10
126	Comment concerning "Childhood leukemia and residential magnetic fields: are pooled analyses more valid than the original studies?" ( <i>Bioelectromagnetics</i> 27:674-675 [2006]). <i>Bioelectromagnetics</i> , 2006, 27, 674-675.	0.9	7



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127	Bayesian perspectives for epidemiological research: I. Foundations and basic methods. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 765-775.	0.9	272
128	Socioeconomic status and childhood leukaemia: a review. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 370-384.	0.9	111
129	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.	1.6	51
130	Response: Bayesian perspectives for epidemiological research. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 777-778.	0.9	3
131	An Overview of Methods for Causal Inference from Observational Studies. Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics, 2005, , 1-13.	0.0	7
132	“Black-Box” Epidemiology. Epidemiology, 2005, 16, 419.	1.2	5
133	Epidemiologic review of marijuana use and cancer risk. Alcohol, 2005, 35, 265-275.	0.8	176
134	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.	0.6	382
135	Discussion on "Statistical Issues Arising in the Women's Health Initiative". Biometrics, 2005, 61, 920-921.	0.8	5
136	Association of Morbid Obesity and Weight Change Over Time With Cardiovascular Survival in Hemodialysis Population. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2005, 46, 489-500.	2.1	267
137	Author's response to comments on "Epidemiologic measures and policy formulation". , 2005, 2, 2.		2
138	Epidemiologic measures and policy formulation: lessons from potential outcomes. , 2005, 2, 5.		60
139	A method to automate probabilistic sensitivity analyses of misclassified binary variables. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 1370-1376.	0.9	241
140	Reverse Epidemiology of Hypertension and Cardiovascular Death in the Hemodialysis Population. Hypertension, 2005, 45, 811-817.	1.3	200
141	Proper interpretation of non-differential misclassification effects: expectations vs observations. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 680-687.	0.9	295
142	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.	0.4	310
143	Confounding and Interaction. , 2005, , 371-397.		4
144	Regression Methods for Epidemiologic Analysis. , 2005, , 625-691.		7

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145	Regression Methods for Epidemiologic Analysis. , 2005, , 625-691.		0
146	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.	1.6	171
147	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.	1.6	606
148	Interval estimation by simulation as an alternative to and extension of confidence intervals. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 33, 1389-1397.	0.9	146
149	Bounding Analysis as an Inadequately Specified Methodology. Risk Analysis, 2004, 24, 1085-1092.	1.5	27
150	The Value of Risk-Factor (â€œBlack-Boxâ€) Epidemiology. Epidemiology, 2004, 15, 529-535.	1.2	99
151	Risk Factors, Confounding, and the Illusion of Statistical Control. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2004, 66, 868-875.	1.3	206
152	Generalized Conjugate Priors for Bayesian Analysis of Risk and Survival Regressions. Biometrics, 2003, 59, 92-99.	0.8	43
153	Matched Cohort Methods for Injury Research. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2003, 25, 43-50.	1.3	127
154	The Impact of Prior Distributions for Uncontrolled Confounding and Response Bias. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 2003, 98, 47-54.	1.8	128
155	Quantifying Biases in Causal Models: Classical Confounding vs Collider-Stratification Bias. Epidemiology, 2003, 14, 300-306.	1.2	542
156	Title is missing!. Epidemiology, 2003, 14, 300-306.	1.2	442
157	Quantifying biases in causal models: classical confounding vs collider-stratification bias. Epidemiology, 2003, 14, 300-6.	1.2	309
158	An overview of relations among causal modelling methods. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 1030-1037.	0.9	352
159	Response: Defining and estimating causal effects. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 435-438.	0.9	12
160	Multivariate Meta-Analysis of Controlled Drug Studies for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2002, 22, 309-317.	0.7	160
161	Estimating causal effects. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 31, 422-429.	0.9	264
162	A review of multilevel theory for ecologic analyses. Statistics in Medicine, 2002, 21, 389-395.	0.8	80

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163	Estimating causal effects. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 31, 422-9.	0.9	108
164	Confounding in Health Research. <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i> , 2001, 22, 189-212.	7.6	295
165	Attributable Fractions: Bias from Broad Definition of Exposure. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 12, 518-520.	1.2	31
166	Data augmentation priors for Bayesian and semi-Bayes analyses of conditional-logistic and proportional-hazards regression. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2001, 20, 2421-2428.	0.8	46
167	Estimation of Population Attributable Fractions from Fitted Incidence Ratios and Exposure Survey Data, with an Application to Electromagnetic Fields and Childhood Leukemia. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2001, 57, 182-188.	0.8	25
168	Putting Background Information About Relative Risks into Conjugate Prior Distributions. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2001, 57, 663-670.	0.8	45
169	Sensitivity Analysis, Monte Carlo Risk Analysis, and Bayesian Uncertainty Assessment. <i>Risk Analysis</i> , 2001, 21, 579-584.	1.5	152
170	Ecologic versus individual-level sources of bias in ecologic estimates of contextual health effects. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 30, 1343-1350.	0.9	243
171	A Pooled Analysis of Magnetic Fields, Wire Codes, and Childhood Leukemia. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2000, 11, 624-634.	1.2	453
172	Multilevel Modeling in Epidemiology with GLIMMIX. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2000, 11, 684-688.	1.2	121
173	When Should Epidemiologic Regressions Use Random Coefficients?. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2000, 56, 915-921.	0.8	140
174	An introduction to instrumental variables for epidemiologists. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2000, 29, 722-729.	0.9	863
175	Small-sample bias and corrections for conditional maximum-likelihood odds-ratio estimators. <i>Biostatistics</i> , 2000, 1, 113-122.	0.9	69
176	A Retrospective Cohort Study of Implanted Medical Devices and Selected Chronic Diseases in Medicare Claims Data. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2000, 10, 205-213.	0.9	29
177	Principles of multilevel modelling. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2000, 29, 158-167.	0.9	413
178	Causal Analysis in the Health Sciences. <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i> , 2000, 95, 286-289.	1.8	45
179	Causal Analysis in the Health Sciences. <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i> , 2000, 95, 286.	1.8	9
180	RE: "CONFIDENCE LIMITS MADE EASY: INTERVAL ESTIMATION USING A SUBSTITUTION METHOD". <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1999, 149, 884-884.	1.6	60

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181	A unified approach to the analysis of case-distribution (case-only) studies. , 1999, 18, 1-15.		63
182	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.	1.8	165
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