

# Haakon E Meyer

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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124  
papers

5,503  
citations

94433

37  
h-index

91884

69  
g-index

128  
all docs

128  
docs citations

128  
times ranked

6938  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Pooled Analysis of Vitamin D Dose Requirements for Fracture Prevention. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2012, 367, 40-49.	27.0	710
2	Risk Factors for Hip Fracture in Middle-aged Norwegian Women and Men. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1993, 137, 1203-1211.	3.4	285
3	Can Vitamin D Supplementation Reduce the Risk of Fracture in the Elderly? A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2002, 17, 709-715.	2.8	200
4	Vitamin D with Calcium Reduces Mortality: Patient Level Pooled Analysis of 70,528 Patients from Eight Major Vitamin D Trials. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2012, 97, 2670-2681.	3.6	186
5	Body Mass Index in Relation to Adult Asthma among 135,000 Norwegian Men and Women. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2004, 160, 969-976.	3.4	180
6	Association Between Depressive Symptoms and Incident Cardiovascular Diseases. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2020, 324, 2396.	7.4	152
7	Plasma Homocysteine, Folate, and Vitamin B12 and the Risk of Hip Fracture: The Hordaland Homocysteine Study. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2007, 22, 747-756.	2.8	133
8	Risk factors for total hip replacement due to primary osteoarthritis: A cohort study in 50,034 persons. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2002, 46, 675-682.	6.7	126
9	Vitamin D – a systematic literature review for the 5th edition of the Nordic Nutrition Recommendations. <i>Food and Nutrition Research</i> , 2013, 57, 22671.	2.6	118
10	Mortality following the first hip fracture in Norwegian women and men (1999–2008). A NOREPOS study. <i>Bone</i> , 2014, 63, 81-86.	2.9	117
11	Carotenoids, retinol, tocopherols, and prostate cancer risk: pooled analysis of 15 studies. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 102, 1142-1157.	4.7	107
12	The impact of body mass index on later total hip arthroplasty for primary osteoarthritis: A cohort study in 1.2 million persons. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2006, 54, 802-807.	6.7	102
13	Physical Fitness and Physical Activity at Age 13 Years as Predictors of Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors at Ages 15, 25, 33, and 40 Years: Extended Follow-up of the Oslo Youth Study. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2009, 123, e80-e86.	2.1	101
14	Vitamin D deficiency and secondary hyperparathyroidism and the association with bone mineral density in persons with Pakistani and Norwegian background living in Oslo, Norway. <i>Bone</i> , 2004, 35, 412-417.	2.9	100
15	Standardizing serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D data from four Nordic population samples using the Vitamin D Standardization Program protocols: Shedding new light on vitamin D status in Nordic individuals. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2015, 75, 549-561.	1.2	99
16	Hip fractures in Norway 1999–2008: time trends in total incidence and second hip fracture rates. A NOREPOS study. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 27, 807-814.	5.7	94
17	Income, educational level and body height. <i>Annals of Human Biology</i> , 1999, 26, 219-227.	1.0	89
18	Association Between Serum Ferritin, Hemoglobin, Iron Intake, and Diabetes in Adults in Jiangsu, China. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2006, 29, 1878-1883.	8.6	89

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19	Vitamin D status among immigrant mothers from Pakistan, Turkey and Somalia and their infants attending child health clinics in Norway. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2009, 101, 1052-1058.	2.3	81
20	Progressively increasing fracture risk with advancing age after initial incident fragility fracture: The TromsÅ Study. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2013, 28, 2214-2221.	2.8	70
21	The effect of middle-age body weight and physical activity on the risk of early revision hip arthroplasty: A cohort study of 1,535 individuals. <i>Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society: Letters</i> , 2007, 78, 99-107.	3.3	69
22	Food habits, physical activity and body mass index in relation to smoking status in 40-42 year old Norwegian women and men. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2004, 38, 1-5.	3.4	66
23	Low Serum Levels of 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Predict Hip Fracture in the Elderly: A NOREPOS Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2013, 98, 3341-3350.	3.6	66
24	More postoperative femoral fractures with the Gamma nail than the sliding screw plate in the treatment of trochanteric fractures. <i>Acta Orthopaedica</i> , 2001, 72, 252-256.	1.4	59
25	Body mass index and mortality: the influence of physical activity and smoking. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2002, 34, 1065-1070.	0.4	59
26	Risk factors for knee replacement due to primary osteoarthritis, a population based, prospective cohort study of 315,495 individuals. <i>BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders</i> , 2014, 15, 217.	1.9	59
27	BODY HEIGHT, BODY MASS INDEX, AND FATAL HIP FRACTURES. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 1995, 6, 299-305.	2.7	55
28	Vitamin D status and current policies to achieve adequate vitamin D intake in the Nordic countries. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021, 49, 616-627.	2.3	52
29	Adiposity among children in Norway by urbanity and maternal education: a nationally representative study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 842.	2.9	48
30	High BMI is associated with low ALS risk. <i>Neurology</i> , 2019, 93, e424-e432.	1.1	48
31	Vitamin D, season, and risk of prostate cancer: a nested case-control study within Norwegian health studies. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2013, 97, 147-154.	4.7	47
32	Should vitamin D supplements be recommended to prevent chronic diseases?. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2015, 350, h321-h321.	6.0	44
33	Prevalence and determinants of hypertension in Myanmar - a nationwide cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 590.	2.9	44
34	A man's heart and a wife's education: A 12-year coronary heart disease mortality follow-up in Norwegian men. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 31, 799-805.	1.9	42
35	Parental marital status and childhood overweight and obesity in Norway: a nationally representative cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e004502-e004502.	1.9	42
36	Does Vitamin D Improve Muscle Strength in Adults? A Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Trial Among Ethnic Minorities in Norway. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 99, 194-202.	3.6	42

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37	Cardiovascular disease by diabetes status in five ethnic minority groups compared to ethnic Norwegians. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2011, 11, 554.	2.9	38
38	Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome by different definitions, and its association with type 2 diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular disease risk in Brazil. <i>Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews</i> , 2020, 14, 1217-1224.	3.6	38
39	Serum non-esterified very long-chain PUFA are associated with markers of endothelial dysfunction. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2002, 164, 275-281.	0.8	37
40	Ten-year risk of second hip fracture. A NOREPOS study. <i>Bone</i> , 2013, 52, 493-497.	2.9	37
41	Urban-rural differences in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases risk factors among 25-74 years old citizens in Yangon Region, Myanmar: a cross sectional study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 1225.	2.9	37
42	Ethnic differences in SCORE cardiovascular risk in Oslo, Norway. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2009, 16, 229-234.	2.8	34
43	Effect of vitamin D on musculoskeletal pain and headache: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial among adult ethnic minorities in Norway. <i>Pain</i> , 2014, 155, 2591-2598.	4.2	34
44	Ethnic inequalities in acute myocardial infarction and stroke rates in Norway 1994-2009: a nationwide cohort study (CVDNOR). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 1073.	2.9	34
45	Cohort Profile Update: The Janus Serum Bank Cohort in Norway. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, dyw302.	1.9	34
46	Vitamin D status in Sri Lankans living in Sri Lanka and Norway. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2008, 99, 941-944.	2.3	33
47	Weight Change over Three Decades and the Risk of Osteoporosis in Men: The Norwegian Epidemiological Osteoporosis Studies (NOREPOS). <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 168, 454-460.	3.4	32
48	Prescription of anti-osteoporosis drugs during 2004-2007: a nationwide register study in Norway. <i>European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 66, 299-306.	1.9	32
49	Age and Sex Differences in Body Mass Index as a Predictor of Hip Fracture: A NOREPOS Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 184, 510-519.	3.4	32
50	Cardiovascular disease risk factors among five major ethnic groups in Oslo, Norway: the Oslo Immigrant Health Study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2006, 13, 348-355.	2.8	31
51	Association of High Intakes of Vitamins B <sub>6</sub> and B <sub>12</sub> From Food and Supplements With Risk of Hip Fracture Among Postmenopausal Women in the Nurses' Health Study. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2019, 2, e193591.	5.9	30
52	Do Cadmium, Lead, and Aluminum in Drinking Water Increase the Risk of Hip Fractures? A NOREPOS Study. <i>Biological Trace Element Research</i> , 2014, 157, 14-23.	3.5	29
53	Sodium and Potassium Intake Assessed by Spot and 24-h Urine in the Population-Based Tromsø Study 2015-2016. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 1619.	4.1	29
54	More forearm fractures among urban than rural women: The NOREPOS study based on the Tromsø study and the HUNT study. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2011, 26, 850-856.	2.8	27

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55	Smoking and Body Fat Mass in Relation to Bone Mineral Density and Hip Fracture: The Hordaland Health Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e92882.	2.5	27
56	Biochemical markers of bone turnover and their relation to forearm bone mineral density in persons of Pakistani and Norwegian background living in Oslo, Norway: The Oslo Health Study. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2006, 155, 693-699.	3.7	26
57	A randomised comparison of increase in serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentration after 4 weeks of daily oral intake of 10Å¼g cholecalciferol from multivitamin tablets or fish oil capsules in healthy young adults. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2007, 98, 620-625.	2.3	26
58	Cardiovascular disease risk factors among five major ethnic groups in Oslo, Norway: the Oslo Immigrant Health Study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2006, 13, 348-355.	2.8	26
59	In Vivo and In Vitro Comparison of Densitometers in the NOREPOS Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Densitometry</i> , 2008, 11, 276-282.	1.2	25
60	Effect of vitamin D3 supplementation on iron status: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial among ethnic minorities living in Norway. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2015, 15, 74.	3.4	25
61	Does the Association of Comorbidity with 1â€Year Mortality After Hip Fracture Differ According to Gender? The Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies (<i>NOREPOS</i>). <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2018, 66, 553-558.	2.6	25
62	A Collaborative Analysis of Individual Participant Data from 19 Prospective Studies Assesses Circulating Vitamin D and Prostate Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 79, 274-285.	0.9	25
63	Bone mineral density in ethnic Norwegians and Pakistani immigrants living in Osloâ€”The Oslo Health Study. <i>Osteoporosis International</i> , 2005, 16, 623-630.	3.1	23
64	Comparison of cardiovascular risk factors between sri lankans living in kandy and oslo. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2010, 10, 654.	2.9	23
65	Impact of comorbidity, age, and gender on seasonal variation in hip fracture incidence. A NOREPOS study. <i>Archives of Osteoporosis</i> , 2014, 9, 191.	2.4	23
66	Weight Cycling and Risk of Forearm Fractures: A 28-Year Follow-up of Men in the Oslo Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 167, 1005-1013.	3.4	22
67	Cohort profile: Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies (NOREPOS). <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2014, 42, 804-813.	2.3	22
68	No increase in risk of hip fracture at high serum retinol concentrations in community-dwelling older Norwegians: the Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 102, 1289-1296.	4.7	22
69	Differences in precision in bone mineral density measured by SXA and DXA: the NOREPOS study. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 23, 615-624.	5.7	21
70	Homocysteineâ€Lowering Treatment and the Risk of Fracture: Secondary Analysis of a Randomized Controlled Trial and an Updated Metaâ€Analysis. <i>JBMR Plus</i> , 2018, 2, 295-303.	2.7	21
71	Estimation of Salt Intake Assessed by 24-Hour Urinary Sodium Excretion among Somali Adults in Oslo, Norway. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 900.	4.1	20
72	Effect of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> supplementation on glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), fructosamine, serum lipids, and body mass index: a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial among healthy immigrants living in Norway. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2014, 2, e000026.	2.8	19

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73	Impact of instrument error on the estimated prevalence of overweight and obesity in population-based surveys. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 146.	2.9	18
74	Population data on calcium in drinking water and hip fracture: An association may depend on other minerals in water. A NOREPOS 1 Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies. study. Bone, 2015, 81, 292-299.	2.9	18
75	B Vitamins and Hip Fracture: Secondary Analyses and Extended Follow-Up of Two Large Randomized Controlled Trials. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2017, 32, 1981-1989.	2.8	18
76	The prevalence of selected risk factors for non-communicable diseases in Hargeisa, Somaliland: a cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 878.	2.9	18
77	High Levels of Cardiovascular Risk Factors among Pakistanis in Norway Compared to Pakistanis in Pakistan. Journal of Obesity, 2011, 2011, 1-5.	2.7	17
78	Nationwide data on municipal drinking water and hip fracture: Could calcium and magnesium be protective? A NOREPOS study. Bone, 2013, 57, 84-91.	2.9	17
79	Effect of vitamin D3-supplementation on bone markers (serum P1NP and CTX): A randomized, double blinded, placebo controlled trial among healthy immigrants living in Norway. Bone Reports, 2015, 2, 82-88.	0.4	17
80	Association of Body Mass Index in Adolescence and Young Adulthood and Long-term Risk of Multiple Sclerosis. Neurology, 2021, 97, e2253-e2261.	1.1	17
81	Pakistanis living in Oslo have lower serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D levels but higher serum ionized calcium levels compared with ethnic Norwegians. The Oslo Health Study. BMC Endocrine Disorders, 2007, 7, 9.	2.2	15
82	Effect of Vitamin D on Thyroid Autoimmunity: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Controlled Trial Among Ethnic Minorities. Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2017, 1, 470-479.	0.2	15
83	Prevalence and Predictors of Overweight and Obesity among Somalis in Norway and Somaliland: A Comparative Study. Journal of Obesity, 2018, 2018, 1-8.	2.7	15
84	Alcohol intake, specific alcoholic beverages, and risk of hip fractures in postmenopausal women and men age 50 and older. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 110, 691-700.	4.7	15
85	Can vitamin D supplementation improve grip strength in elderly nursing home residents? A double-blinded controlled trial. Food Nutrition Research, 2007, 51, 74-78.	0.3	14
86	Secular reduction of excess mortality in hip fracture patients >85 years. BMC Geriatrics, 2013, 13, 25.	2.7	14
87	Changes in prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of hypertension from 2004 to 2014 among 25-74-year-old citizens in the Yangon Region, Myanmar. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 847.	2.9	14
88	Weight Change and the Risk of Total Hip Replacement. Epidemiology, 2003, 14, 578-584.	2.7	13
89	Changes in the vitamin D endocrine system and bone turnover after oral vitamin D3 supplementation in healthy adults: results of a randomised trial. BMC Endocrine Disorders, 2012, 12, 7.	2.2	13
90	Milk drinking and risk of hip fracture: the Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies (NOREPOS). British Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 121, 709-718.	2.3	13

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91	The Oslo Health Study: A Dietary Index Estimating Frequent Intake of Soft Drinks and Rare Intake of Fruit and Vegetables Is Negatively Associated with Bone Mineral Density. <i>Journal of Osteoporosis</i> , 2011, 2011, 1-7.	0.5	12
92	Immigrants' acculturation and changes in Body Mass Index. <i>Economics and Human Biology</i> , 2013, 11, 1-7.	1.7	12
93	Use of anti-osteoporotic drugs in central Norway after a forearm fracture. <i>Archives of Osteoporosis</i> , 2015, 10, 235.	2.4	12
94	Nutritional rickets in Norway: a nationwide register-based cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e015289.	1.9	12
95	Association between Diet Quality Scores and Risk of Hip Fracture in Postmenopausal Women and Men Aged 50 Years and Older. <i>Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2018, 118, 2269-2279.e4.	0.8	12
96	Urban-Rural Differences in Hip Fracture Mortality: A Nationwide NOREPOS Study. <i>JBMR Plus</i> , 2019, 3, e10236.	2.7	12
97	Increased Mortality in Hip Fracture Patients Living Alone: A NOREPOS Study. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2020, 36, 480-488.	2.8	12
98	Vitamin D supplementation and vitamin D status in children of immigrant background in Norway. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2017, 20, 2887-2892.	2.2	11
99	Educational Inequalities in Post-Hip Fracture Mortality: A NOREPOS Study. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2015, 30, 2221-2228.	2.8	10
100	Can traditional risk factors explain the higher risk of cardiovascular disease in South Asians compared to Europeans in Norway and New Zealand? Two cohort studies. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e016819.	1.9	10
101	Glycated Hemoglobin in the Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus in a Semi-Urban Brazilian Population. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 3598.	2.6	9
102	Iodine Intake in Norwegian Women and Men: The Population-Based Tromsø Study 2015-2016. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 3246.	4.1	9
103	Reuse of Controls in Nested Case-Control Studies. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 25, 315-317.	2.7	8
104	The effect of tailor-made information on vitamin D status of immigrant mothers in Norway: a cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2011, 7, 92-99.	3.0	7
105	Pharmacological primary and secondary cardiovascular prevention among diabetic patients in a multiethnic general practice population: still room for improvements. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2013, 13, 182.	2.2	7
106	Long Term Association between Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and Mortality in a Cohort of 4379 Men. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0151441.	2.5	7
107	Iodine Status among Somali Immigrants in Norway. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 305.	4.1	7
108	Differences in Selected Lifestyle Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease Between Sri Lankans in Oslo, Norway, and in Kandy, Sri Lanka. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health</i> , 2015, 27, NP616-NP625.	1.0	6

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109	The Association of Cold Ambient Temperature With Fracture Risk and Mortality: National Data From Norwayâ€”A Norwegian Epidemiologic Osteoporosis Studies (NOREPOS) Study. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2020, 37, 1527-1536.	2.8	6
110	The Oslo Health Study: Is bone mineral density higher in affluent areas?. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2007, 6, 19.	3.5	5
111	Self-reported health and associated factors among the immigrant populations in Norway. <i>Zeitschrift Fur Gesundheitswissenschaften</i> , 2022, 30, 345-351.	1.6	5
112	Comparison of Cardiovascular Risk Factors among Somalis Living in Norway and Somaliland. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 2353.	2.6	4
113	Strong tuberculin response after BCG vaccination is associated with low multiple sclerosis risk: a population-based cohort study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 51, 1637-1644.	1.9	4
114	Contribution of an extensive medication-based comorbidity index (Rx-Risk) in explaining the excess mortality after hip fracture in older Norwegians: a NOREPOS cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e057823.	1.9	4
115	Calcium and osteoporotic fractures. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 91, 505-506.	2.3	3
116	Differences in Predicted Cardiovascular Risk in Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka Compared With Sri Lankans in Norway. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health</i> , 2013, 25, 452-462.	1.0	3
117	Cardiovascular Risk, Obesity, and Sociodemographic Indicators in a Brazilian Population. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2021, 9, 725009.	2.7	3
118	Risk of hip and forearm fracture in subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus and latent autoimmune diabetes of adults. The HUNT Study, Norway. <i>Bone</i> , 2021, 153, 116110.	2.9	2
119	Database Validity in Assessing Population Trends in Hip Fracture Rates in Canada. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2010, 303, 134.	7.4	1
120	Individual Variation in Adaptive Immune Responses and Risk of Hip Fractureâ€”A <sc>NOREPOS Populationâ€”Based</sc> Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2020, 35, 2327-2334.	2.8	1
121	A Pooled Analysis of Vitamin D Dose. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 2012, 67, 637-638.	0.4	0
122	THE AUTHORS REPLY. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 185, 511-513.	3.4	0
123	Fat Distribution and Fracture Risk. <i>Obesity</i> , 2019, 27, 1389-1389.	3.0	0
124	Re: â€œHip Fracture and Mortality: A Loss of Life Expectancy Interpretationâ€”by Thao T Ho-Le and Tuan V Nguyen. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2020, 36, 2459-2460.	2.8	0