

Fan Jin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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58
papers

4,903
citations

94433

37
h-index

168389

53
g-index

58
all docs

58
docs citations

58
times ranked

5082
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Shanghai Women's Health Study: Rationale, Study Design, and Baseline Characteristics. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2005, 162, 1123-1131.	3.4	384
2	Association of menstrual and reproductive factors with breast cancer risk: Results from the Shanghai breast cancer study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2000, 87, 295-300.	5.1	240
3	Soy Food Consumption Is Associated with Lower Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in Chinese Women. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2003, 133, 2874-2878.	2.9	228
4	Usual dietary consumption of soy foods and its correlation with the excretion rate of isoflavonoids in overnight urine samples among Chinese women in Shanghai. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 1999, 33, 82-87.	2.0	193
5	Use of complementary and alternative medicine by Chinese women with breast cancer. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2004, 85, 263-270.	2.5	174
6	A pooled analysis of case-control studies of thyroid cancer: cigarette smoking and consumption of alcohol, coffee, and tea. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2003, 14, 773-785.	1.8	156
7	A pooled analysis of case-control studies of thyroid cancer. IV. Benign thyroid diseases. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1999, 10, 583-595.	1.8	154
8	The influence of cigarette smoking, alcohol, and green tea consumption on the risk of carcinoma of the cardia and distal stomach in Shanghai, China. <i>Cancer</i> , 1996, 77, 2449-2457.	4.1	153
9	MTHFR Polymorphisms, Dietary Folate Intake, and Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2004, 13, 190-196.	2.5	149
10	Cancer incidence trends in urban Shanghai, 1972-1994: An update. , 1999, 83, 435-440.		141
11	Reproducibility and Validity of the Shanghai Women's Health Study Physical Activity Questionnaire. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2003, 158, 1114-1122.	3.4	133
12	A pooled analysis of thyroid cancer studies. V. Anthropometric factors. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2000, 11, 137-144.	1.8	130
13	Dietary habits and stomach cancer in Shanghai, China. , 1998, 76, 659-664.		129
14	A pooled analysis of case-control studies of thyroid cancer. III. Oral contraceptives, menopausal replacement therapy and other female hormones. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1999, 10, 157-166.	1.8	121
15	A Population-Based Case-Control Study of Lung Cancer and Green Tea Consumption among Women Living in Shanghai, China. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 12, 695-700.	2.7	106
16	Genetic Polymorphisms in GSTM1, GSTP1, and GSTT1 and the Risk for Breast Cancer. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2004, 13, 197-204.	2.5	106
17	Genetic polymorphisms in glutathione-S-transferase genes (GSTM1,GSTT1,GSTP1) and survival after chemotherapy for invasive breast carcinoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2005, 103, 52-58.	4.1	104
18	Association of body size and fat distribution with risk of breast cancer among Chinese women. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2001, 94, 449-455.	5.1	98

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19	Intake of fruits, vegetables and selected micronutrients in relation to the risk of breast cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2003, 105, 413-418.	5.1	98
20	A case-control study of thyroid cancer in women under age 55 in Shanghai (People's Republic of) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 7	1.8	93
21	Population-Based Case-Control Study of VEGF Gene Polymorphisms and Breast Cancer Risk among Chinese Women. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2006, 15, 1148-1152.	2.5	92
22	Genetic Polymorphisms in the TGF- β 1 Gene and Breast Cancer Survival. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2004, 64, 836-839.	0.9	90
23	Longitudinal study of soy food intake and blood pressure among middle-aged and elderly Chinese women. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2005, 81, 1012-1017.	4.7	85
24	Cancer incidence trends in Urban Shanghai, 1972-1989. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 1993, 53, 764-770.	5.1	72
25	A pooled analysis of case-control studies of thyroid cancer. VI. Fish and shellfish consumption. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2001, 12, 375-382.	1.8	69
26	Urinary estrogen metabolites and breast cancer: differential pattern of risk found with pre- versus post-treatment collection. <i>Steroids</i> , 2003, 68, 65-72.	1.8	69
27	Plasma sex steroid hormones and breast cancer risk in Chinese women. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2003, 105, 92-97.	5.1	65
28	Occupational risk factors for breast cancer among women in Shanghai. , 1998, 34, 477-483.		64
29	Rising incidence of biliary tract cancers in Shanghai, China. , 1998, 75, 368-370.		62
30	A pooled analysis of case-control studies of thyroid cancer. VII. Cruciferous and other vegetables (International). <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2002, 13, 765-775.	1.8	62
31	Time trends and characteristics of childhood cancer among children age 0-14 in Shanghai. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2009, 53, 13-16.	1.5	58
32	CHLORAMPHENICOL USE AND CHILDHOOD LEUKAEMIA IN SHANGHAI. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 1987, 330, 934-937.	13.7	55
33	The Long-Term Impact of Medical and Socio-Demographic Factors on the Quality of Life of Breast Cancer Survivors Among Chinese Women. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2004, 87, 135-147.	2.5	55
34	Correlation of Blood Sex Steroid Hormones with Body Size, Body Fat Distribution, and Other Known Risk Factors for Breast Cancer in Post-Menopausal Chinese Women. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2004, 15, 305-311.	1.8	55
35	Energy Balance and Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2005, 14, 1496-1501.	2.5	55
36	Evaluation of the synergistic effect of insulin resistance and insulin-like growth factors on the risk of breast carcinoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2004, 100, 694-700.	4.1	52

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37	MTR and MTRR Polymorphisms, Dietary Intake, and Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2006, 15, 586-588.	2.5	51
38	A case-control study of lung cancer and environmental tobacco smoke among nonsmoking women living in Shanghai, China. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1999, 10, 607-616.	1.8	50
39	Consumption of animal foods, cooking methods, and risk of breast cancer. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2002, 11, 801-8.	2.5	49
40	A pooled analysis of case-control studies of thyroid cancer. I. Methods. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1999, 10, 131-142.	1.8	46
41	Cancer incidence in urban Shanghai, 1973-2010: an updated trend and age-period-cohort effects. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2016, 16, 284.	2.6	42
42	Association of Breast Cancer Risk with a Common Functional Polymorphism (Asp327Asn) in the Sex Hormone-Binding Globulin Gene. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2005, 14, 1096-1101.	2.5	39
43	Insulin-like growth factors and breast cancer risk in Chinese women. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2002, 11, 705-12.	2.5	38
44	Occupational history and exposure and the risk of adult leukemia in Shanghai. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2003, 13, 485-494.	1.9	37
45	Energy balance, insulin resistance biomarkers, and breast cancer risk. <i>Cancer Detection and Prevention</i> , 2007, 31, 214-219.	2.1	37
46	Physical Activity, Body Size, and Estrogen Metabolism in Women. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2004, 15, 473-481.	1.8	36
47	Abortion history and breast cancer risk: Results from the Shanghai breast cancer study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2001, 92, 899-905.	5.1	34
48	Incidence and mortality of gynaecological cancers: Secular trends in urban Shanghai, China over 40 years. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2016, 63, 1-10.	2.8	34
49	Occupations and breast cancer risk among Chinese women in urban Shanghai. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 2002, 42, 296-308.	2.1	33
50	Polymorphisms in CYP1A1 and breast carcinoma risk in a population-based case-control study of Chinese women. <i>Cancer</i> , 2005, 103, 2228-2235.	4.1	33
51	Dietary Calcium Intake and Breast Cancer Risk Among Chinese Women in Shanghai. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2003, 46, 38-43.	2.0	32
52	Passive smoking and breast cancer risk among non-smoking Chinese women. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2004, 110, 605-609.	5.1	32
53	Incidence trends for cancers of the breast, ovary, and corpus uteri in urban Shanghai, 1972-89. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1993, 4, 355-360.	1.8	29
54	Prior immunity-related medical conditions and pancreatic-cancer risk in Shanghai. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 1995, 63, 337-340.	5.1	26

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55	Polymorphisms of the CYP1B1 gene may be associated with the onset of natural menopause in Chinese women. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2006, 55, 238-246.	2.4	26
56	Trends in childhood cancer incidence and mortality in urban Shanghai, 1973â€“2005. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2010, 54, 1009-1013.	1.5	20
57	Oral contraceptive use and risk of diabetes among Chinese women. <i>Contraception</i> , 2004, 69, 251-257.	1.5	18
58	Study of diet, biomarkers and cancer risk in the United States, China and Costa Rica. , 1999, 82, 28-32.		11