

Muhammad Rakibuz-Zaman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

39
papers

2,338
citations

331670

21
h-index

302126

39
g-index

41
all docs

41
docs citations

41
times ranked

3580
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Arsenic exposure from drinking water, and all-cause and chronic-disease mortalities in Bangladesh (HEALS): a prospective cohort study. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2010, 376, 252-258.	13.7	590
2	Arsenic exposure from drinking water and mortality from cardiovascular disease in Bangladesh: prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2011, 342, d2431-d2431.	2.3	344
3	Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies Chromosome 10q24.32 Variants Associated with Arsenic Metabolism and Toxicity Phenotypes in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2012, 8, e1002522.	3.5	156
4	A Prospective Study of Arsenic Exposure, Arsenic Methylation Capacity, and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2013, 121, 832-838.	6.0	146
5	Arsenic metabolism efficiency has a causal role in arsenic toxicity: Mendelian randomization and gene-environment interaction. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 42, 1862-1872.	1.9	89
6	Gene Expression Profiles in Peripheral Lymphocytes by Arsenic Exposure and Skin Lesion Status in a Bangladeshi Population. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2006, 15, 1367-1375.	2.5	77
7	Gene-Specific Differential DNA Methylation and Chronic Arsenic Exposure in an Epigenome-Wide Association Study of Adults in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2015, 123, 64-71.	6.0	69
8	Determinants and Consequences of Arsenic Metabolism Efficiency among 4,794 Individuals: Demographics, Lifestyle, Genetics, and Toxicity. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2016, 25, 381-390.	2.5	67
9	Co-occurring expression and methylation QTLs allow detection of common causal variants and shared biological mechanisms. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 804.	12.8	66
10	Arsenic and Lung Disease Mortality in Bangladeshi Adults. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 25, 536-543.	2.7	53
11	A Prospective Study of Tobacco Smoking and Mortality in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e58516.	2.5	52
12	Association between Arsenic Exposure from Drinking Water and Longitudinal Change in Blood Pressure among HEALS Cohort Participants. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2015, 123, 806-812.	6.0	52
13	A prospective study of body mass index and mortality in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 39, 1037-1045.	1.9	50
14	Arsenic exposure, telomere length, and expression of telomere-related genes among Bangladeshi individuals. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2015, 136, 462-469.	7.5	40
15	Association of Arsenic Exposure with Whole Blood DNA Methylation: An Epigenome-Wide Study of Bangladeshi Adults. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2019, 127, 57011.	6.0	40
16	Changes in gene expression profiles in response to selenium supplementation among individuals with arsenic-induced pre-malignant skin lesions. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2007, 169, 162-176.	0.8	39
17	Baseline comorbidities in a skin cancer prevention trial in Bangladesh. <i>European Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2013, 43, 579-588.	3.4	36
18	Prospective investigation of major dietary patterns and risk of cardiovascular mortality in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2013, 167, 1495-1501.	1.7	33

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19	Genome-wide association study of telomere length among South Asians identifies a second RTEL1 association signal. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2018, 55, 64-71.	3.2	33
20	Interaction between Arsenic Exposure from Drinking Water and Genetic Polymorphisms on Cardiovascular Disease in Bangladesh: A Prospective Case-Cohort Study. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2015, 123, 451-457.	6.0	27
21	Genome-wide association study of smoking behaviours among Bangladeshi adults. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2014, 51, 327-333.	3.2	25
22	The contribution of parent-to-offspring transmission of telomeres to the heritability of telomere length in humans. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2019, 138, 49-60.	3.8	24
23	The Genetic Architecture of Arsenic Metabolism Efficiency: A SNP-Based Heritability Study of Bangladeshi Adults. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2015, 123, 985-992.	6.0	22
24	Betel quid use and mortality in Bangladesh: a cohort study. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2015, 93, 684-692.	3.3	20
25	Genome-Wide Association Studies and Heritability Estimates of Body Mass Index Related Phenotypes in Bangladeshi Adults. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e105062.	2.5	19
26	Gene-arsenic interaction in longitudinal changes of blood pressure: Findings from the Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study (HEALS) in Bangladesh. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 288, 95-105.	2.8	19
27	A missense variant in FTCD is associated with arsenic metabolism and toxicity phenotypes in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2019, 15, e1007984.	3.5	19
28	Dipstick proteinuria as a predictor of all-cause and cardiovascular disease mortality in Bangladesh: A prospective cohort study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2015, 78, 72-77.	3.4	18
29	A prospective study of arm circumference and risk of death in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 43, 1187-1196.	1.9	16
30	Association between genome-wide copy number variation and arsenic-induced skin lesions: a prospective study. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2017, 16, 75.	4.0	16
31	Association of major dietary patterns and blood pressure longitudinal change in Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2015, 33, 1193-1200.	0.5	15
32	The association between telomere length and mortality in Bangladesh. <i>Aging</i> , 2017, 9, 1537-1551.	3.1	12
33	A distinct and replicable variant of the squamous cell carcinoma gene inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase modifies the susceptibility of arsenic-associated skin lesions in Bangladesh. <i>Cancer</i> , 2015, 121, 2222-2229.	4.1	10
34	The effect of age on DNA methylation in whole blood among Bangladeshi men and women. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2019, 20, 704.	2.8	10
35	A prospective study of variability in systolic blood pressure and mortality in a rural Bangladeshi population cohort. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013, 57, 807-812.	3.4	9
36	Dyspnoea as a predictor of cause-specific heart/lung disease mortality in Bangladesh: a prospective cohort study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2016, 70, 689-695.	3.7	7

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37	Screening for gene-environment (G-E) interaction using omics data from exposed individuals: an application to gene-arsenic interaction. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2018, 29, 101-111.	2.2	7
38	A population-based prospective study of energy-providing nutrients in relation to all-cause cancer mortality and cancers of digestive organs mortality. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 133, 2422-2428.	5.1	6
39	Assessing the impact of arsenic metabolism efficiency on DNA methylation using Mendelian randomization. <i>Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 4, e083.	3.0	4