Barbara J Meyer

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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		117625	85541
109	5,444	34	71
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
113	113	113	7770
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of Anacetrapib in Patients with Atherosclerotic Vascular Disease. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 377, 1217-1227.	27.0	780
2	Effect of DHA Supplementation During Pregnancy on Maternal Depression and Neurodevelopment of Young Children. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2010, 304, 1675.	7.4	462
3	Dietary intakes and food sources of omegaâ€6 and omegaâ€3 polyunsaturated fatty acids. Lipids, 2003, 38, 391-398.	1.7	446
4	A Mediterranean-style dietary intervention supplemented with fish oil improves diet quality and mental health in people with depression: A randomized controlled trial (HELFIMED). Nutritional Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 474-487.	3.1	335
5	Dietary intake of long-chain ω-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids: contribution of meat sources. Nutrition, 2006, 22, 47-53.	2.4	287
6	Study of Heart and Renal Protection (SHARP): Randomized trial to assess the effects of lowering low-density lipoprotein cholesterol among 9,438 patients with chronic kidney disease. American Heart Journal, 2010, 160, 785-794.e10.	2.7	257
7	Nutritional modulation of cognitive function and mental health. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2013, 24, 725-743.	4.2	220
8	Effects of dietary saturated, monounsaturated and n-3 fatty acids on fasting lipoproteins, LDL size and post-prandial lipid metabolism in healthy subjects. Atherosclerosis, 2003, 167, 149-158.	0.8	168
9	Fish oil supplementation in the treatment of major depression: A randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 31, 1393-1396.	4.8	112
10	Impact of foods enriched with <i>n</i> -3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids on erythrocyte <i>n</i> -3 levels and cardiovascular risk factors. British Journal of Nutrition, 2007, 97, 749-757.	2.3	104
11	Fish oil, insulin sensitivity, insulin secretion and glucose tolerance in healthy people: Is there any effect of fish oil supplementation in relation to the type of background diet and habitual dietary intake of n-6 and n-3 fatty acids?. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2007, 17, 572-580.	2.6	87
12	Dietary intake of fish and PUFA, and clinical depressive and anxiety disorders in women. British Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 109, 2059-2066.	2.3	83
13	Biomarker validation of a long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid food frequency questionnaire. Lipids, 2006, 41, 845-850.	1.7	75
14	Limited Lipid-Lowering Effects of Regular Consumption of Whole Soybean Foods. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2004, 48, 67-78.	1.9	72
15	Are we consuming enough long chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids for optimal health?. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2011, 85, 275-280.	2.2	70
16	Validation of an Australian electronic food frequency questionnaire to measure polyunsaturated fatty acid intake. Nutrition, 2011, 27, 641-646.	2.4	67
17	Australians are not Meeting the Recommended Intakes for Omega-3 Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids: Results of an Analysis from the 2011–2012 National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 111.	4.1	60
18	Non-dietary factors associated with <i>n</i> -3 long-chain PUFA levels in humans – a systematic literature review. British Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 121, 793-808.	2.3	59

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19	Australian Food Sources and Intakes of Omega–6 and Omega–3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 1999, 43, 346-355.	1.9	56
20	A randomised controlled trial of vitamin D and omega-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids in the treatment of irritability and hyperactivity among children with autism spectrum disorder. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2019, 187, 9-16.	2.5	54
21	Longitudinal Assessment of Erythrocyte Fatty Acid Composition Throughout Pregnancy and Post Partum. Lipids, 2007, 42, 335-344.	1.7	51
22	A Lipidomic Analysis of Placenta in Preeclampsia: Evidence for Lipid Storage. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163972.	2.5	50
23	Soy food consumption does not lower LDL cholesterol in either equol or nonequol producers. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 298-304.	4.7	49
24	Preeclampsia Is Associated With Compromised Maternal Synthesis of Long-Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids, Leading to Offspring Deficiency. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 1078-1085.	2.7	48
25	Dietary Intake and Food Sources of EPA, DPA and DHA in Australian Children. Lipids, 2013, 48, 869-877.	1.7	48
26	Maternal Obesity Is Associated With the Formation of Small Dense LDL and Hypoadiponectinemia in the Third Trimester. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 98, 643-652.	3.6	48
27	Effects of Seal Oil and Tunaâ€Fish Oil on Platelet Parameters and Plasma Lipid Levels in Healthy Subjects. Lipids, 2010, 45, 669-681.	1.7	47
28	Baseline Omega-3 Index Correlates with Aggressive and Attention Deficit Disorder Behaviours in Adult Prisoners. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0120220.	2.5	43
29	Longâ€chain omegaâ€3 fatty acids in red meat. Nutrition and Dietetics, 2007, 64, S135.	1.8	42
30	Cholesterol lowering benefits of soy and linseed enriched foods. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2001, 10, 204-211.	0.4	41
31	Dose-Dependent Effects of Docosahexaenoic Acid Supplementation on Blood Lipids in Statin-Treated Hyperlipidaemic Subjects. Lipids, 2007, 42, 109-115.	1.7	39
32	Dietary validation of a new Australian food-frequency questionnaire that estimates long-chain <i>n</i> -3 polyunsaturated fatty acids. British Journal of Nutrition, 2008, 99, 660-666.	2.3	39
33	Alterations in 5â€HT _{2A} receptor binding in various brain regions among 6â€hydroxydopamineâ€induced Parkinsonian rats. Synapse, 2010, 64, 224-230.	1.2	39
34	Food groups and fatty acids associated with self-reported depression: An analysis from the Australian National Nutrition and Health Surveys. Nutrition, 2013, 29, 1042-1047.	2.4	37
35	Effects of Omega-3 Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Supplementation on Cardiovascular Mortality: The Importance of the Dose of DHA. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 1305.	4.1	36
36	People with schizophrenia and depression have a low omega-3 index. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2016, 110, 42-47.	2.2	35

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37	Improvement of Major Depression is Associated with Increased Erythrocyte DHA. Lipids, 2013, 48, 863-868.	1.7	33
38	A Randomised-Controlled Trial of Vitamin D and Omega-3 Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids in the Treatment of Core Symptoms of Autism Spectrum Disorder in Children. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 2019, 49, 1778-1794.	2.7	33
39	Australian children are not consuming enough long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids for optimal health. Nutrition, 2011, 27, 1136-1140.	2.4	32
40	Comparison of Seal Oil to Tuna Oil on Plasma Lipid Levels and Blood Pressure in Hypertriglyceridaemic Subjects. Lipids, 2009, 44, 827-835.	1.7	30
41	Dietary Shiitake Mushroom (<i>Lentinus edodes</i>) Prevents Fat Deposition and Lowers Triglyceride in Rats Fed a High-Fat Diet. Journal of Obesity, 2011, 2011, 1-8.	2.7	30
42	Parameters affecting the analytical profile of fatty acids in the macroalgal genus Ulva. Food Chemistry, 2016, 209, 332-340.	8.2	28
43	ISSFAL Official Statement Number 6: The importance of measuring blood omega-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid levels in research. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2020, 157, 102029.	2.2	28
44	Selecting Australian marine macroalgae based on the fatty acid composition and anti-inflammatory activity. Journal of Applied Phycology, 2015, 27, 2111-2121.	2.8	27
45	Maternal Plasma DHA Levels Increase Prior to 29 Days Post-LH Surge in Women Undergoing Frozen Embryo Transfer: A Prospective, Observational Study of Human Pregnancy. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 1745-1753.	3.6	27
46	Comparison of erythrocyte omega-3 index, fatty acids and molecular phospholipid species in people at ultra-high risk of developing psychosis and healthy people. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 226, 44-51.	2.0	27
47	Effect of Omega-3 Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (n-3 LCPUFA) Supplementation on Cognition in Children and Adolescents: A Systematic Literature Review with a Focus on n-3 LCPUFA Blood Values and Dose of DHA and EPA. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 3115.	4.1	25
48	Women's awareness of the importance of long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid consumption during pregnancy: knowledge of risks, benefits and information accessibility. Public Health Nutrition, 2009, 12, 562.	2.2	24
49	A Review of Recruitment, Adherence and Drop-Out Rates in Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Supplementation Trials in Children and Adolescents. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 474.	4.1	23
50	A high prevalence of malnutrition in acute geriatric patients predicts adverse clinical outcomes and mortality within 12 months. E-SPEN Journal, 2013, 8, e120-e125.	0.5	22
51	Relationship Between Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids and Psychopathology in the NEURAPRO Clinical Trial. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2019, 10, 393.	2.6	22
52	The Use of Novel Foods Enriched with Long-Chain n-3 Fatty Acids to Increase Dietary Intake: A Comparison of Methodologies Assessing Nutrient Intake. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2005, 105, 1918-1926.	1.1	21
53	Expanding Awareness of Docosahexaenoic Acid during Pregnancy. Nutrients, 2013, 5, 1098-1109.	4.1	21
54	Effects of nutrients and processing on the nutritionally important metabolites of Ulva sp. (Chlorophyta). Algal Research, 2018, 35, 586-594.	4.6	21

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55	Dietary PUFA intakes in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms. British Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 102, 1635.	2.3	19
56	Factors that influence consumption of fish and omega–3â€enriched foods: A survey of <scp>A</scp> ustralian families with young children. Nutrition and Dietetics, 2013, 70, 286-293.	1.8	19
57	Free Fatty Acids and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1996, 36, 255-257.	1.0	18
58	Inflammation (IL-1β) Modifies the Effect of Vitamin D and Omega-3 Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids on Core Symptoms of Autism Spectrum Disorder—An Exploratory Pilot Study. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 661.	4.1	16
59	Stunting is a recognized problem: Evidence for the potential benefits of ω-3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids. Nutrition, 2020, 73, 110564.	2.4	15
60	Effects of Preexercise Carbohydrate Ingestion on Mountain Bike Performance. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2004, 36, 1602-1609.	0.4	14
61	Effect of replacing bread, egg, milk, and yogurt with equivalent ω-3 enriched foods on ω-3 LCPUFA intake of Australian children. Nutrition, 2014, 30, 1337-1343.	2.4	14
62	Effects of experimental hypothyroidism on the distribution of lipids and lipoproteins in the plasma of rats. Lipids and Lipid Metabolism, 1989, 1004, 73-79.	2.6	13
63	Do Pregnant Women and Those at Risk of Developing Post-Natal Depression Consume Lower Amounts of Long Chain Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids?. Nutrients, 2010, 2, 198-213.	4.1	13
64	The New Zealand PUFA Semiquantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire Is a Valid and Reliable Tool to Assess PUFA Intakes in Healthy New Zealand Adults. Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 142, 1968-1974.	2.9	13
65	Assessing long-chain ω-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids: A tailored food-frequency questionnaire is better. Nutrition, 2013, 29, 491-496.	2.4	13
66	A High-Dose Shiitake Mushroom Increases Hepatic Accumulation of Triacylglycerol in Rats Fed a High-Fat Diet: Underlying Mechanism. Nutrients, 2014, 6, 650-662.	4.1	13
67	Four Models Including Fish, Seafood, Red Meat and Enriched Foods to Achieve Australian Dietary Recommendations for n-3 LCPUFA for All Life-Stages. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 8602-8614.	4.1	13
68	High Variability in Erythrocyte, Plasma and Whole Blood EPA and DHA Levels in Response to Supplementation. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 1017.	4.1	13
69	The Comparison of the Effect of Oat and Shiitake Mushroom Powder to Prevent Body Weight Gain in Rats Fed High Fat Diet. Food and Nutrition Sciences (Print), 2012, 03, 1009-1019.	0.4	12
70	Diet quality in patients with endâ€stage kidney disease undergoing dialysis. Journal of Renal Care, 2017, 43, 226-234.	1.2	12
71	A Highâ€Throughput Method for the Analysis of Erythrocyte Fatty Acids and the Omegaâ€3 Index. Lipids, 2018, 53, 1005-1015.	1.7	12
72	Vitamin D and omega-3 fatty acid supplements in children with autism spectrum disorder: a study protocol for a factorial randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Trials, 2016, 17, 295.	1.6	11

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73	Development and validation of a food frequency questionnaire to assess omegaâ€3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid intake in Australian children aged 9–13 years. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 2017, 30, 429-438.	2.5	11
74	Dietary Docosahexaenoic Acid and Arachidonic Acid in Early Life: What Is the Best Evidence for Policymakers?. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2018, 72, 210-222.	1.9	10
75	Reversal effect of simvastatin on the decrease in cannabinoid receptor 1 density in 6-hydroxydopamine lesioned rat brains. Life Sciences, 2016, 155, 123-132.	4.3	9
76	Effect of Low Dose Docosahexaenoic Acid-Rich Fish Oil on Plasma Lipids and Lipoproteins in Pre-Menopausal Women: A Dose–Response Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1460.	4.1	9
77	Assessment of Periprostatic and Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue Lipolysis and Adipocyte Size from Men with Localized Prostate Cancer. Cancers, 2020, 12, 1385.	3.7	9
78	Food patterns of Australian children ages 9 to 13 y in relation to ω-3 long chain polyunsaturated intake. Nutrition, 2014, 30, 169-176.	2.4	8
79	Chronic Psychological Stress Was Not Ameliorated by Omega-3 Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA). Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2017, 8, 551.	3.5	8
80	Supplementation with the omega-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids: Changes in the concentrations of omega-3 index, fatty acids and molecular phospholipids of people at ultra high risk of developing psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 226, 52-60.	2.0	8
81	Maternal Adipose Tissue Expansion, A Missing Link in the Prediction of Birth Weight Centile. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 105, e814-e825.	3.6	8
82	Application of reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography to the separation of apolipoproteins A-IV, A-I and E from rat high-density lipoprotein. Journal of Chromatography A, 1991, 540, 386-391.	3.7	7
83	Two subpopulations of intermediate density lipoprotein and their relationship to plasma triglyceride and cholesterol levels. Atherosclerosis, 2000, 153, 355-362.	0.8	6
84	Fatty acid relationships in former cannabis users with schizophrenia. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 30, 280-285.	4.8	6
85	Polyunsaturated fatty acid food frequency questionnaire validation in people with end stage renal disease on dialysis. Nutrition and Dietetics, 2020, 77, 131-138.	1.8	6
86	The Effect of Dietary Supplementation on Aggressive Behaviour in Australian Adult Male Prisoners: A Feasibility and Pilot Study for a Randomised, Double Blind Placebo Controlled Trial. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 2617.	4.1	6
87	The Metabolic Profile of Glucose Tolerant Women Who Have Had Large for Gestational Age Babies. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1997, 37, 177-180.	1.0	5
88	Adult Attention Deficit Disorder and Aggressive Behaviour: An Exploration of Relationships between Brown Attention-Deficit Disorder Scales and the Aggression Questionnaire. Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, 2015, 22, 407-416.	1.2	5
89	A 6-month randomised controlled trial investigating effects of Mediterranean-style diet and fish oil supplementation on dietary behaviour change, mental and cardiometabolic health and health-related quality of life in adults with depression (HELFIMED): study protocol. BMC Nutrition, 2016, 2, .	1.6	5
90	Pre-conception maternal erythrocyte saturated to unsaturated fatty acid ratio predicts pregnancy after natural cycle frozen embryo transfer. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 1216.	3.3	5

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91	In pregnancy, maternal HDL is specifically enriched in, and carries the highest proportion of, DHA in plasma. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2020, 163, 102209.	2.2	5
92	Fractionation of cholesteryl ester rich intermediate density lipoprotein subpopulations by chondroitin sulphate. Atherosclerosis, 2007, 195, e28-e34.	0.8	4
93	Does aging change docosahexaenoic acid homeostasis? Implications for the challenge to cognitive health in the elderly. Oleagineux Corps Gras Lipides, 2011, 18, 175-180.	0.2	4
94	Multifaceted intervention to enhance cognition in older people at risk of cognitive decline: study protocol for the Protein Omega-3 and Vitamin D Exercise Research (PONDER) study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e024145.	1.9	4
95	Resting Autonomic Function in Aerobically Trained and Untrained Postmenopausal Women. Journal of Aging and Physical Activity, 1998, 6, 310-316.	1.0	3
96	Fingertip Whole Blood as an Indicator of Omega-3 Long-Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Changes during Dose-Response Supplementation in Women: Comparison with Plasma and Erythrocyte Fatty Acids. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 1419.	4.1	3
97	Effect of Omega-3 Supplementation on Self-Regulation in Typically Developing Preschool-Aged Children: Results of the Omega Kid Pilot Study—A Randomised, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 3561.	4.1	3
98	Associations between Omega-3 Index, Dopaminergic Genetic Variants and Aggressive and Metacognitive Traits: A Study in Adult Male Prisoners. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 1379.	4.1	3
99	Australian children dietary intakes with a focus on dietary fats. Lipid Technology, 2014, 26, 253-255.	0.3	2
100	Development and Validation of a Cultural-based Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) against 7-day Food Diary (7d FD) to Assess Fish Intake among Elementary School Children. Current Research in Nutrition and Food Science, 2021, 9, 618-627.	0.8	2
101	Re: Food-frequency questionnaire for assessing long-chain ï‰-3 fatty-acid intake. Nutrition, 2013, 29, 808-809.	2.4	1
102	The Feasibility of the "Omega Kid―Study Protocol: A Double-Blind, Randomised, Placebo-Controlled Trial Investigating the Effect of Omega-3 Supplementation on Self-Regulation in Preschool-Aged Children. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 213.	4.1	1
103	The effect of omega-3 longÂchain polyunsaturated fatty acids on aggressive behaviour in adult male prisoners: a structured study protocol for a multi-centre, double-blind, randomised placebo-controlled trial and translation into policy and practice. Trials, 2021, 22, 318.	1.6	1
104	Improving data monitoring in Australian clinical trials and research: Free resources and templates. Clinical Trials, 2021, 18, 639-641.	1.6	1
105	A mothers' perspective on fish and her child's fish consumption in Surakarta, Indonesia. Nutrition Research and Practice, 2021, 15, 761.	1.9	1
106	Fish Oil and Impulsive Aggressive Behavior. Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 766-766.	1.3	0
107	Vitamin D and Omega-3 Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Improve Behavioural Symptoms in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. Proceedings (mdpi), 2019, 8, .	0.2	0
108	Inflammation (IL-1β) Modifies the Effect of Vitamin D and Omega-3 Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids on Core Symptoms of Autism Spectrum Disorder. Proceedings (mdpi), 2019, 37, 2.	0.2	0

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109	Brain food for babies. Biochemist, 2017, 39, 26-29.	0.5	Ο