

# Piet A Van Den Brandt

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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276  
papers

16,701  
citations

14655  
66  
h-index

20358  
116  
g-index

278  
all docs

278  
docs citations

278  
times ranked

18274  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Alcohol and Breast Cancer in Women. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1998, 279, 535.	7.4	761
2	Type I and II Endometrial Cancers: Have They Different Risk Factors?. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 2607-2618.	1.6	613
3	Long-Term Effects of Traffic-Related Air Pollution on Mortality in a Dutch Cohort (NLCS-AIR Study). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2008, 116, 196-202.	6.0	501
4	A large-scale prospective cohort study on diet and cancer in the Netherlands. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 1990, 43, 285-295.	5.0	389
5	The impact of characteristics of cigarette smoking on urinary tract cancer risk. Cancer, 2000, 89, 630-639.	4.1	349
6	Ovarian Cancer Risk Factors by Histologic Subtype: An Analysis From the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 2888-2898.	1.6	349
7	Pan-cancer image-based detection of clinically actionable genetic alterations. Nature Cancer, 2020, 1, 789-799.	13.2	343
8	Completeness of Cancer Registration in Limburg, the Netherlands. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1993, 22, 369-376.	1.9	338
9	Methods for Pooling Results of Epidemiologic Studies. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 163, 1053-1064.	3.4	289
10	K-ras oncogene mutations in sporadic colorectal cancer in The Netherlands Cohort Study. Carcinogenesis, 2003, 24, 703-710.	2.8	264
11	Development of a Record Linkage Protocol for Use in the Dutch Cancer Registry for Epidemiological Research. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1990, 19, 553-558.	1.9	259
12	Types of dietary fat and breast cancer: A pooled analysis of cohort studies. International Journal of Cancer, 2001, 92, 767-774.	5.1	244
13	Folate intake of the Dutch population according to newly established liquid chromatography data for foods. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2001, 73, 765-776.	4.7	237
14	A Prospective Study of Dietary Acrylamide Intake and the Risk of Endometrial, Ovarian, and Breast Cancer. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2007, 16, 2304-2313.	2.5	236
15	Intake of conjugated linoleic acid, fat, and other fatty acids in relation to postmenopausal breast cancer: the Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 76, 873-882.	4.7	235
16	The association between smoking, beverage consumption, diet and bladder cancer: a systematic literature review. World Journal of Urology, 2004, 21, 392-401.	2.2	229
17	Clinical-Grade Detection of Microsatellite Instability in Colorectal Tumors by Deep Learning. Gastroenterology, 2020, 159, 1406-1416.e11.	1.3	209
18	Anthropometry, Physical Activity, and Endometrial Cancer Risk: Results From The Netherlands Cohort Study. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2004, 96, 1635-1638.	6.3	196

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Long-Term Exposure to Traffic-Related Air Pollution and Lung Cancer Risk. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 19, 702-710.	2.7	188
20	Mediterranean diet adherence and risk of postmenopausal breast cancer: results of a cohort study and meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 140, 2220-2231.	5.1	186
21	Lamin A/C Is a Risk Biomarker in Colorectal Cancer. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e2988.	2.5	186
22	Association of energy and fat intake with prostate carcinoma risk. <i>Cancer</i> , 1999, 86, 1019-1027.	4.1	170
23	Body mass index, height and risk of adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus and gastric cardia: a prospective cohort study. <i>Gut</i> , 2007, 56, 1503-1511.	12.1	157
24	Heme and Chlorophyll Intake and Risk of Colorectal Cancer in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2006, 15, 717-725.	2.5	156
25	Plant sterol intakes and colorectal cancer risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2001, 74, 141-148.	4.7	154
26	Anthropometric Factors and Thyroid Cancer Risk by Histological Subtype: Pooled Analysis of 22 Prospective Studies. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2016, 26, 306-318.	4.5	148
27	Dairy consumption and 10-y total and cardiovascular mortality: a prospective cohort study in the Netherlands. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2011, 93, 615-627.	4.7	143
28	Alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking and the risk of subtypes of head-neck cancer: results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 187.	2.6	143
29	Energy restriction and the risk of spontaneous mammary tumors in mice: A meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2003, 106, 766-770.	5.1	139
30	Dietary acrylamide intake and the risk of renal cell, bladder, and prostate cancer. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2008, 87, 1428-1438.	4.7	139
31	Vegetable and fruit consumption and lung cancer risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study on diet and cancer. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2000, 11, 101-115.	1.8	137
32	Estimation of long-term average exposure to outdoor air pollution for a cohort study on mortality. <i>Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 11, 459-469.	3.9	130
33	Vegetables and fruits consumption and risk of esophageal and gastric cancer subtypes in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2011, 129, 2681-2693.	5.1	130
34	Dietary N-nitroso compounds, endogenous nitrosation, and the risk of esophageal and gastric cancer subtypes in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2013, 97, 135-146.	4.7	130
35	Risk of Colon Cancer and Coffee, Tea, and Sugar-Sweetened Soft Drink Intake: Pooled Analysis of Prospective Cohort Studies. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2010, 102, 771-783.	6.3	124
36	The impact of characteristics of cigarette smoking on urinary tract cancer risk. <i>Cancer</i> , 2000, 89, 630-639.	4.1	124

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37	The impact of a Mediterranean diet and healthy lifestyle on premature mortality in men and women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 94, 913-920.	4.7	119
38	Validity of coronary heart diseases and heart failure based on hospital discharge and mortality data in the Netherlands using the cardiovascular registry Maastricht cohort study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 24, 237-247.	5.7	111
39	A <i>Let-7</i> MicroRNA SNP in the <i>KRAS</i> 3'UTR Is Prognostic in Early-Stage Colorectal Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2011, 17, 7723-7731.	7.0	106
40	A prospective cohort study on the relationship between onion and leek consumption, garlic supplement use and the risk of colorectal carcinoma in The Netherlands. Carcinogenesis, 1996, 17, 477-484.	2.8	105
41	Early Life Exposure to Famine and Colorectal Cancer Risk: A Role for Epigenetic Mechanisms. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e7951.	2.5	104
42	Alcohol Intake and Renal Cell Cancer in a Pooled Analysis of 12 Prospective Studies. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2007, 99, 801-810.	6.3	103
43	Alcohol consumption and breast cancer risk by estrogen receptor status: in a pooled analysis of 20 studies. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, 916-928.	1.9	101
44	Height, weight weight change, and postmenopausal breast cancer risk: The Netherlands Cohort Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 1997, 8, 39-47.	1.8	98
45	Differences in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Among Socio-Economic Groups. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 1995, 23, 110-120.	0.6	96
46	Smoking and Colorectal Cancer Risk, Overall and by Molecular Subtypes: A Meta-Analysis. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2020, 115, 1940-1949.	0.4	95
47	Prevalence of von Hippel-Lindau gene mutations in sporadic renal cell carcinoma: results from the Netherlands cohort study. BMC Cancer, 2005, 5, 57.	2.6	94
48	Vitamins, carotenoids, dietary fiber, and the risk of gastric carcinoma. Cancer, 2000, 88, 737-748.	4.1	93
49	Carotenoid intakes and risk of breast cancer defined by estrogen receptor and progesterone receptor status: a pooled analysis of 18 prospective cohort studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 95, 713-725.	4.7	92
50	Lifestyle, Diet, and Colorectal Cancer Risk According to (Epi)genetic Instability: Current Evidence and Future Directions of Molecular Pathological Epidemiology. Current Colorectal Cancer Reports, 2017, 13, 455-469.	0.5	91
51	Relation of Height, Body Mass, Energy Intake, and Physical Activity to Risk of Renal Cell Carcinoma: Results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 160, 1159-1167.	3.4	90
52	Associations of dietary methyl donor intake with MLH1 promoter hypermethylation and related molecular phenotypes in sporadic colorectal cancer. Carcinogenesis, 2008, 29, 1765-1773.	2.8	89
53	Baseline recreational physical activity, history of sports participation, and postmenopausal breast carcinoma risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study. Cancer, 2001, 92, 1638-1649.	4.1	87
54	Allium vegetable consumption, garlic supplement intake, and female breast carcinoma incidence. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 1995, 33, 163-170.	2.5	86

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55	Dietary Flavonoid Intake, Black Tea Consumption, and Risk of Overall and Advanced Stage Prostate Cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 177, 1388-1398.	3.4	86
56	Relationship of tree nut, peanut and peanut butter intake with total and cause-specific mortality: a cohort study and meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 44, 1038-1049.	1.9	84
57	Height, Weight, Weight Change, and Ovarian Cancer Risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2003, 157, 424-433.	3.4	82
58	Body Mass Index, Height, and Risk of Lymphatic Malignancies: A Prospective Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 170, 297-307.	3.4	82
59	Salt intake, cured meat consumption, refrigerator use and stomach cancer incidence: a prospective cohort study (Netherlands). <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2003, 14, 427-438.	1.8	81
60	Selenium Status and the Risk of Esophageal and Gastric Cancer Subtypes: The Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2010, 138, 1704-1713.	1.3	81
61	Intake of dietary folate vitamers and risk of colorectal carcinoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2002, 95, 1421-1433.	4.1	80
62	Genetic Variants of Methyl Metabolizing Enzymes and Epigenetic Regulators: Associations with Promoter CpG Island Hypermethylation in Colorectal Cancer. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2009, 18, 3086-3096.	2.5	78
63	Prospective study on alcohol consumption and the risk of cancer of the colon and rectum in the Netherlands. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1994, 5, 95-104.	1.8	75
64	A metabolomic profile is associated with the risk of incident coronary heart disease. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2014, 168, 45-52.e7.	2.7	74
65	Cancer in the very elderly Dutch population. <i>Cancer</i> , 2000, 89, 1121-1133.	4.1	73
66	Red meat, processed meat, and other dietary protein sources and risk of overall and cause-specific mortality in The Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 34, 351-369.	5.7	72
67	Are coffee, tea, and total fluid consumption associated with bladder cancer risk? Results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2001, 12, 231-238.	1.8	70
68	Alcohol and Breast Cancer: Results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1995, 141, 907-915.	3.4	66
69	Genetic and Epigenetic Alterations in the von Hippel-Lindau Gene: the Influence on Renal Cancer Prognosis. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2008, 14, 782-787.	7.0	65
70	Body size and risk for colorectal cancers showing BRAF mutations or microsatellite instability: a pooled analysis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 41, 1060-1072.	1.9	65
71	Body Size, Physical Activity and Risk of Colorectal Cancer with or without the CpG Island Methylator Phenotype (CIMP). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e18571.	2.5	64
72	Meat and fat intake and pancreatic cancer risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 125, 1118-1126.	5.1	63

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73	Exogenous hormone use and the risk of postmenopausal breast cancer: results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1995, 6, 416-424.	1.8	62
74	Diet in adolescence and the risk of breast cancer: results of the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1999, 10, 189-199.	1.8	62
75	Toenail Selenium Levels and the Risk of Breast Cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1994, 140, 20-26.	3.4	61
76	Intake of vegetables, fruits, carotenoids and vitamins C and E and pancreatic cancer risk in The Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2012, 130, 147-158.	5.1	60
77	Physical Activity, Occupational Sitting Time, and Colorectal Cancer Risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 177, 514-530.	3.4	60
78	Associations between unprocessed red and processed meat, poultry, seafood and egg intake and the risk of prostate cancer: A pooled analysis of 15 prospective cohort studies. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2016, 138, 2368-2382.	5.1	59
79	Non-dietary factors as risk factors for breast cancer, and as effect modifiers of the association of fat intake and risk of breast cancer. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1997, 8, 49-56.	1.8	58
80	Re-evaluation of potassium nitrite (E249) and sodium nitrite (E250) as food additives. <i>EFSA Journal</i> , 2017, 15, e04786.	1.8	58
81	Toenail selenium levels and the subsequent risk of prostate cancer: a prospective cohort study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2003, 12, 866-71.	2.5	58
82	Dietary Patterns Associated with Male Lung Cancer Risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2005, 14, 483-490.	2.5	56
83	A Prospective Study of Occupation and Prostate Cancer Risk. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2004, 46, 271-279.	1.7	55
84	Cigarette Smoking and Colorectal Cancer: APC Mutations, hMLH1 Expression, and GSTM1 and GSTT1 Polymorphisms. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2005, 161, 806-815.	3.4	55
85	Physical Activity and the Risk of Prostate Cancer in The Netherlands Cohort Study, Results after 9.3 Years of Follow-up. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2005, 14, 1490-1495.	2.5	54
86	Nuclear inclusion bodies of mutant and wild-type p53 in cancer: a hallmark of p53 inactivation and proteostasis remodelling by p53 aggregation. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2017, 242, 24-38.	4.5	54
87	Mutations in APC, CTNNB1 and K-ras genes and expression of hMLH1 in sporadic colorectal carcinomas from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2005, 5, 160.	2.6	53
88	Dietary Acrylamide Intake Is Not Associated with Gastrointestinal Cancer Risk. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2008, 138, 2229-2236.	2.9	53
89	Energy restriction early in life and colon carcinoma risk. <i>Cancer</i> , 2003, 97, 46-55.	4.1	51
90	Childhood and adolescent energy restriction and subsequent colorectal cancer risk: results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 39, 1333-1344.	1.9	51

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91	Introducing the fit-criteria assessment plot “A visualisation tool to assist class enumeration in group-based trajectory modelling. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2017, 26, 2424-2436.	1.5	51
92	A Four-Gene Promoter Methylation Marker Panel Consisting of <i>GREM1</i> , <i>NEURL</i> , <i>LAD1</i> , and <i>NEFH</i> Predicts Survival of Clear Cell Renal Cell Cancer Patients. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 2006-2018.	7.0	51
93	Promoter Methylation of <i>CDO1</i> Identifies Clear-Cell Renal Cell Cancer Patients with Poor Survival Outcome. Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 21, 3492-3500.	7.0	50
94	Meat and Fish Consumption, APC Gene Mutations and hMLH1 Expression in Colon and Rectal Cancer: a Prospective Cohort Study (The Netherlands). Cancer Causes and Control, 2005, 16, 1041-1054.	1.8	49
95	Selenoprotein Gene Variants, Toenail Selenium Levels, and Risk for Advanced Prostate Cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2014, 106, dju003.	6.3	49
96	Vegetable and fruit consumption and risk of renal cell carcinoma: Results from the Netherlands cohort study. International Journal of Cancer, 2005, 117, 648-654.	5.1	48
97	Occupational exposures and Parkinson's disease mortality in a prospective Dutch cohort. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2015, 72, 448-455.	2.8	48
98	Total fluid and specific beverage intake and mortality due to IHD and stroke in the Netherlands Cohort Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 104, 1212-1221.	2.3	47
99	Advanced Prostate Cancer Risk in Relation to Toenail Selenium Levels. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2013, 105, 1394-1401.	6.3	47
100	Occupational Asbestos Exposure and Risk of Pleural Mesothelioma, Lung Cancer, and Laryngeal Cancer in the Prospective Netherlands Cohort Study. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2014, 56, 6-19.	1.7	47
101	Vegetarianism, low meat consumption and the risk of colorectal cancer in a population based cohort study. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 13484.	3.3	46
102	Occupational exposure and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in a prospective cohort. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2017, 74, 578-585.	2.8	46
103	Alcohol Consumption and Bladder Cancer Risk: Results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 153, 38-41.	3.4	45
104	Dietary fat and risk of colon and rectal cancer with aberrant MLH1 expression, APC or KRAS genes. Cancer Causes and Control, 2007, 18, 865-879.	1.8	44
105	Polymorphisms in genes of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and renal cell cancer risk: Interplay with hypertension and intakes of sodium, potassium and fluid. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 136, 1104-1116.	5.1	44
106	Kidney stones and the risk of renal cell carcinoma and upper tract urothelial carcinoma: the Netherlands Cohort Study. British Journal of Cancer, 2019, 120, 368-374.	6.4	44
107	A prospective cohort study on consumption of alcoholic beverages in relation to prostate cancer incidence (The Netherlands). Cancer Causes and Control, 1999, 10, 597-605.	1.8	43
108	Body Size and Colorectal Cancer Risk After 16.3 Years of Follow-up: An Analysis From the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 174, 1127-1139.	3.4	43



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109	Analgesic Use and Ovarian Cancer Risk: An Analysis in the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2019, 111, 137-145.	6.3	43
110	Elevated risk of cancer of the urinary tract for alcohol drinkers: a meta-analysis. Cancer Causes and Control, 1999, 10, 445-451.	1.8	42
111	Dietary flavonol, flavone and catechin intake and risk of colorectal cancer in the Netherlands Cohort Study. International Journal of Cancer, 2009, 125, 2945-2952.	5.1	42
112	Total Cancer Incidence and Overall Mortality Are Not Increased Among Patients With Barrett's Esophagus. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2011, 9, 754-761.	4.4	42
113	Image cytometric DNA analysis in transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder. Cancer, 1993, 72, 182-189.	4.1	39
114	Nutrition in the prevention of gastrointestinal cancer. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Gastroenterology, 2006, 20, 589-603.	2.4	39
115	Dairy Intake and the Risk of Bladder Cancer in the Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 171, 436-446.	3.4	39
116	An inverse association between the Mediterranean diet and bladder cancer risk: a pooled analysis of 13 cohort studies. European Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 59, 287-296.	3.9	38
117	Self-reported Clothing Size as a Proxy Measure for Body Size. Epidemiology, 2009, 20, 673-676.	2.7	37
118	Active and Passive Smoking and the Risk of Pancreatic Cancer in the Netherlands Cohort Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2010, 19, 1612-1622.	2.5	37
119	Dietary methyl donors, methyl metabolizing enzymes, and epigenetic regulators: diet-gene interactions and promoter CpG island hypermethylation in colorectal cancer. Cancer Causes and Control, 2011, 22, 1-12.	1.8	37
120	Dietary Acrylamide Intake and the Risk of Head-Neck and Thyroid Cancers: Results From the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 873-884.	3.4	36
121	Occupational asbestos exposure and risk of esophageal, gastric and colorectal cancer in the prospective Netherlands Cohort Study. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 135, 1970-1977.	5.1	36
122	Mitochondrial DNA copy number in colorectal cancer: between tissue comparisons, clinicopathological characteristics and survival. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, bgv151.	2.8	36
123	Epigenomic profiling of prostate cancer identifies differentially methylated genes in TMPRSS2:ERG fusion-positive versus fusion-negative tumors. Clinical Epigenetics, 2015, 7, 128.	4.1	35
124	Modeling how substitution of sedentary behavior with standing or physical activity is associated with health-related quality of life in colorectal cancer survivors. Cancer Causes and Control, 2016, 27, 513-525.	1.8	35
125	The Risk of Ovarian Cancer Increases with an Increase in the Lifetime Number of Ovulatory Cycles: An Analysis from the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium (OC3). Cancer Research, 2020, 80, 1210-1218.	0.9	35
126	Alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, and endometrial cancer risk: results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2007, 18, 551-560.	1.8	34



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127	Socioeconomic Status and Breast Cancer Incidence: A Prospective Cohort Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1994, 23, 899-905.	1.9	33
128	Alcohol and ovarian cancer risk: results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2004, 15, 201-209.	1.8	33
129	Physical Activity and Risk of Ovarian Cancer: Results from the Netherlands Cohort Study (The) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10	1.8	33
130	Promoter CpG island methylation of <i>RET</i> predicts poor prognosis in stage II colorectal cancer patients. Molecular Oncology, 2014, 8, 679-688.	4.6	33
131	Oxidative Stress-Related Genetic Variants, Pro- and Antioxidant Intake and Status, and Advanced Prostate Cancer Risk. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 178-186.	2.5	33
132	Diabetes mellitus type 2 and subsite-specific colorectal cancer risk in men and women: results from the Netherlands Cohort Study on diet and cancer. European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2016, 28, 896-903.	1.6	33
133	Cholecystectomy and colorectal cancer: Evidence from a cohort study on diet and cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 1993, 53, 735-739.	5.1	32
134	Anthropometry and Pancreatic Cancer Risk: An Illustration of the Importance of Microscopic Verification. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2007, 16, 1449-1454.	2.5	32
135	Intestinal lactobacilli and the DC-SIGN gene for their recognition by dendritic cells play a role in the aetiology of allergic manifestations. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2010, 156, 3298-3305.	1.8	32
136	Glycemic load, glycemic index, and pancreatic cancer risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 87, 970-977.	4.7	31
137	Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Pancreatic Cancer in the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 169, 1233-1242.	3.4	31
138	Dietary acrylamide intake and the risk of colorectal cancer with specific mutations in KRAS and APC. Carcinogenesis, 2014, 35, 1032-1038.	2.8	31
139	Nutrient-wide association study of 92 foods and nutrients and breast cancer risk. Breast Cancer Research, 2020, 22, 5.	5.0	30
140	Body size and weight change over adulthood and risk of breast cancer by menopausal and hormone receptor status: a pooled analysis of 20 prospective cohort studies. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 36, 37-55.	5.7	30
141	Nutrient-wide association study of 57 foods/nutrients and epithelial ovarian cancer in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition study and the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 161-167.	4.7	29
142	Interactions between dietary acrylamide intake and genes for ovarian cancer risk. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 32, 431-441.	5.7	29
143	Vitamin and carotenoid intake and risk of head-neck cancer subtypes in the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 102, 420-432.	4.7	28
144	Coffee or Tea? A prospective cohort study on the associations of coffee and tea intake with overall and cause-specific mortality in men versus women. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 33, 183-200.	5.7	28

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145	Mediterranean diet adherence and risk of esophageal and gastric cancer subtypes in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Gastric Cancer</i> , 2019, 22, 663-674.	5.3	28
146	Ovarian cancer risk factors by tumor aggressiveness: An analysis from the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 145, 58-69.	5.1	28
147	Use and Awareness of Heated Tobacco Products in Europe. <i>Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 32, 139-144.	2.4	28
148	Hypertension, antihypertensives and mutations in the Von Hippel-Lindau gene in renal cell carcinoma: results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2005, 23, 1997-2004.	0.5	27
149	Bowel Movement and Constipation Frequencies and the Risk of Colorectal Cancer Among Men in the Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 172, 1404-1414.	3.4	27
150	DNA from Nails for Genetic Analyses in Large-Scale Epidemiologic Studies. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2014, 23, 2703-2712.	2.5	27
151	Consumption of vegetables and fruits and risk of subtypes of head-neck cancer in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2015, 136, E396-409.	5.1	27
152	The influence of single nucleotide polymorphisms on the association between dietary acrylamide intake and endometrial cancer risk. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 34902.	3.3	27
153	A Pooled Analysis of 15 Prospective Cohort Studies on the Association between Fruit, Vegetable, and Mature Bean Consumption and Risk of Prostate Cancer. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2017, 26, 1276-1287.	2.5	27
154	Association between Cigar or Pipe Smoking and Cancer Risk in Men: A Pooled Analysis of Five Cohort Studies. <i>Cancer Prevention Research</i> , 2017, 10, 704-709.	1.5	27
155	Consumption of vegetables and fruits and risk of ovarian carcinoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2005, 104, 1512-1519.	4.1	26
156	Dietary glycemic load, glycemic index and colorectal cancer risk: Results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2008, 122, 620-629.	5.1	26
157	Fluid Intake and Colorectal Cancer Risk in the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2010, 62, 307-321.	2.0	26
158	Body mass index and risk of subtypes of head-neck cancer: the Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 17744.	3.3	26
159	Carotenoid and vitamin intake, von Hippel-Lindau gene mutations and sporadic renal cell carcinoma. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2008, 19, 125-134.	1.8	25
160	Vegetable, fruit and nitrate intake in relation to the risk of Barrett's oesophagus in a large Dutch cohort. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2014, 111, 1452-1462.	2.3	25
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