L H Lumey

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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76326 43889 9,998 96 40 91 citations h-index g-index papers 102 102 102 8956 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Persistent epigenetic differences associated with prenatal exposure to famine in humans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 17046-17049.	7.1	2,683
2	DNA methylation differences after exposure to prenatal famine are common and timing- and sex-specific. Human Molecular Genetics, 2009, 18, 4046-4053.	2.9	1,042
3	DNA methylation signatures link prenatal famine exposure to growth and metabolism. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 5592.	12.8	494
4	Prenatal Famine and Adult Health. Annual Review of Public Health, 2011, 32, 237-262.	17.4	354
5	Cohort Profile: The Dutch Hunger Winter Families Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 36, 1196-1204.	1.9	319
6	Decreased birthweights in infants after maternal <i>in utero</i> exposure to the Dutch famine of 1944–1945. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1992, 6, 240-253.	1.7	318
7	DNA methylation as a mediator of the association between prenatal adversity and risk factors for metabolic disease in adulthood. Science Advances, 2018, 4, eaao4364.	10.3	219
8	The epigenome: Archive of the prenatal environment. Epigenetics, 2009, 4, 526-531.	2.7	218
9	Anthropometric measures in middle age after exposure to famine during gestation: evidence from the Dutch famine. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2007, 85, 869-876.	4.7	199
10	Offspring Birth Weights after Maternal Intrauterine Undernutrition: A Comparison within Sibships. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1997, 146, 810-819.	3.4	185
11	Association between type 2 diabetes and prenatal exposure to the Ukraine famine of 1932–33: a retrospective cohort study. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 787-794.	11.4	176
12	Lipid profiles in middle-aged men and women after famine exposure during gestation: the Dutch Hunger Winter Families Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 1737-1743.	4.7	164
13	Exposure to the Chinese famine of 1959–61 in early life and long-term health conditions: a systematic review and meta-analysis. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 1157-1170.	1.9	158
14	Intrauterine famine exposure and body proportions at birth: the Dutch Hunger Winter. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 33, 831-836.	1.9	155
15	Exposure to famine during gestation, size at birth, and blood pressure at age 59Ây: evidence from the dutch famine. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 21, 759-765.	5 . 7	155
16	Schizoid personality disorder after prenatal exposure to famine. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1996, 153, 1637-1639.	7.2	147
17	Early gestation as the critical time-window for changes in the prenatal environment to affect the adult human blood methylome. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 1211-1223.	1.9	139
18	Compensatory placental growth after restricted maternal nutrition in early pregnancy. Placenta, 1998, 19, 105-111.	1.5	138

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19	In utero exposure to famine and subsequent fertility: The Dutch Famine Birth Cohort Study American Journal of Public Health, 1997, 87, 1962-1966.	2.7	132
20	Prenatal Famine and Genetic Variation Are Independently and Additively Associated with DNA Methylation at Regulatory Loci within IGF2/H19. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e37933.	2.5	132
21	The Dutch famine birth cohort study: design, validation of exposure, and selected characteristics of subjects after 43 years followâ€up. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1993, 7, 354-367.	1.7	127
22	The relationship between maternal and offspring birth weights after maternal prenatal famine exposure: the Dutch Famine Birth Cohort Study. Human Biology, 2000, 72, 641-54.	0.2	126
23	Reproductive outcomes in women prenatally exposed to undernutrition: a review of findings from the Dutch famine birth cohort. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 1998, 57, 129-135.	1.0	103
24	Famine, third-trimester pregnancy weight gain, and intrauterine growth: the Dutch Famine Birth Cohort Study. Human Biology, 1995, 67, 135-50.	0.2	91
25	The Dutch Famine of 1944-45: Mortality and Morbidity in Past and Present Generations. Social History of Medicine, 1994, 7, 229-246.	0.2	87
26	Maternal Exposure to the Dutch Famine Before Conception and During Pregnancy. Epidemiology, 2009, 20, 909-915.	2.7	83
27	Prenatal famine exposure and cognition at age 59 years. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, 327-337.	1.9	73
28	Hypermethylation at loci sensitive to the prenatal environment is associated with increased incidence of myocardial infarction. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 41, 106-115.	1.9	69
29	Prospective Risk of Fetal Death in Singleton, Twin, and Triplet Gestations. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 102, 685-692.	2.4	67
30	Genital Herpes Simplex Virus Infection and Perinatal Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 106, 1341-1348.	2.4	65
31	Prenatal famine, birthweight, reproductive performance and age at menopause: the Dutch hunger winter families study. Human Reproduction, 2013, 28, 3328-3336.	0.9	65
32	Independent and additive association of prenatal famine exposure and intermediary life conditions with adult mortality between age 18–63 years. Social Science and Medicine, 2014, 119, 232-239.	3.8	65
33	Adult global DNA methylation in relation to pre-natal nutrition. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 41, 116-123.	1.9	64
34	Diet in adolescence and the risk of breast cancer: results of the Netherlands Cohort Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 1999, 10, 189-199.	1.8	62
35	Effect of Soy Protein Isolate Supplementation on Biochemical Recurrence of Prostate Cancer After Radical Prostatectomy. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2013, 310, 170.	7.4	62
36	Associations of Gestational Exposure to Famine with Energy Balance and Macronutrient Density of the Diet at Age 58 Years Differ According to the Reference Population Used ,. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 1555-1561.	2.9	61

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37	Prenatal cocaine exposure and school-age intelligence. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1998, 50, 203-210.	3.2	57
38	Maternal Recall of Birthweights of Adult Children: Validation by Hospital and Well Baby Clinic Records. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1994, 23, 1006-1012.	1.9	53
39	Prenatal Famine Exposure and Adult Mortality From Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, and Other Causes Through Age 63 Years. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 181, 271-279.	3.4	52
40	Energy restriction early in life and colon carcinoma risk. Cancer, 2003, 97, 46-55.	4.1	51
41	A fingerprint marker from early gestation associated with diabetes in middle age: The Dutch Hunger Winter Families Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 38, 101-109.	1.9	44
42	Selective Survival of Embryos Can Explain DNA Methylation Signatures of Adverse Prenatal Environments. Cell Reports, 2018, 25, 2660-2667.e4.	6.4	44
43	Energy Restriction in Childhood and Adolescence and Risk of Prostate Cancer: Results from the Netherlands Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 154, 530-537.	3.4	41
44	Acute undernutrition is not associated with excess of females at birth in humans: the Dutch Hunger Winter. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2004, 271, S138-41.	2.6	40
45	A re-analysis of the long-term effects on life expectancy of the Great Finnish Famine of 1866–68. Population Studies, 2013, 67, 309-322.	2.1	39
46	The effect of the Chinese Famine on type 2 diabetes mellitus epidemics. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2019, 15, 313-314.	9.6	35
47	No relation between coronary artery disease or electrocardiographic markers of disease in middle age and prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine of 1944–5. Heart, 2012, 98, 1653-1659.	2.9	33
48	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
49	War-related excess mortality in The Netherlands, 1944–45: New estimates of famine- and non-famine-related deaths from national death records. Historical Methods, 2017, 50, 113-128.	1.5	31
50	Alcohol use and prostate cancer in U.S. whites: No association in a confirmatory study. , 1998, 36, 250-255.		30
51	The Early Determinants of Adult Health Study. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2011, 2, 311-321.	1.4	28
52	Differences in height by education among 371,105 Dutch military conscripts. Economics and Human Biology, 2015, 17, 202-207.	1.7	28
53	A fingerprint characteristic associated with the early prenatal environment. American Journal of Human Biology, 2008, 20, 59-65.	1.6	25
54	Tea and coffee consumption in relation to DNA methylation in four European cohorts. Human Molecular Genetics, 2017, 26, 3221-3231.	2.9	25

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55	Chemoprevention trials in men with prostate-specific antigen failure or at high risk for recurrence after radical prostatectomy: Application to efficacy assessment of soy protein. Urology, 2001, 57, 202-204.	1.0	24
56	Maternal Prenatal Nutrition and Health in Grandchildren and Subsequent Generations. Annual Review of Anthropology, 2012, 41, 577-610.	1.5	24
57	Prostate cancer and smoking: A review of case-control and cohort studies. , 1996, 29, 249-260.		23
58	Impact of disease screening on awareness and management of hypertension and diabetes between 2011 and 2015: results from the China health and retirement longitudinal study. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 421.	2.9	21
59	Is preterm delivery genetically determined?. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1991, 5, 363-372.	1.7	20
60	Maternal Preconception Diet and the Sex Ratio. Human Biology, 2010, 82, 103-107.	0.2	20
61	Lack of Demonstrable Density-Dependent Fecundity of Schistosomiasis Mansoni: Analyses of Egyptian Quantitative Human Autopsies. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1987, 37, 79-84.	1.4	20
62	The indirect association of lactation with subsequent perimenopausal body weight. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1996, 50, 12-6.	2.9	20
63	Early-Life Exposure to the Chinese Famine of 1959–1961 and Type 2 Diabetes in Adulthood: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2855.	4.1	20
64	Increased reproductive success of women after prenatal undernutrition?. Human Reproduction, 2009, 24, 491-491.	0.9	19
65	Physical activity, energy restriction, and the risk of pancreatic cancer: a prospective study in the Netherlands. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 94, 1314-1323.	4.7	19
66	Can resource dilution explain differences in height by birth order and family size? A study of 389,287 male recruits in twentieth-century Netherlands. The History of the Family, 2017, 22, 214-235.	0.4	18
67	Cigarette smoking and prostate cancer: No relation with six measures of lifetime smoking habits in a large case-control study among U.S. Whites. , 1997, 33, 195-200.		17
68	Transgenerational effects of prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2009, 116, 868-868.	2.3	15
69	Overweight and obesity at age 19 after pre-natal famine exposure. International Journal of Obesity, 2021, 45, 1668-1676.	3.4	15
70	Investigating the relationships between unfavourable habitual sleep and metabolomic traits: evidence from multi-cohort multivariable regression and Mendelian randomization analyses. BMC Medicine, 2021, 19, 69.	5.5	14
71	Parakeets, canaries, finches, parrots and lung cancer: no association. British Journal of Cancer, 1998, 77, 501-504.	6.4	13
72	Evaluating the Relationship Between Birth Weight for Gestational Age and Adult Blood Pressure Using Participants From a Cohort of Same-Sex Siblings, Discordant on Birth Weight Percentile. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 550-554.	3.4	13

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73	Gains in Life Expectancy Associated with Higher Education in Men. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141200.	2.5	13
74	Adherence to a low-fat diet in men with prostate cancer. Urology, 2004, 64, 970-975.	1.0	12
75	Perinatal mortality in a first generation immigrant population and its relation to unemployment in The Netherlands Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 1995, 49, 454-459.	3.7	11
76	The 2D:4D digit ratio is not a useful marker for prenatal famine exposure: Evidence from the Dutch hunger winter families study. American Journal of Human Biology, 2010, 22, 801-806.	1.6	11
77	Energy Restriction during Childhood and Early Adulthood and Ovarian Cancer Risk. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e27960.	2.5	11
78	Exposure to the Chinese famine of 1959–61 in early life and current health conditions: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, S63.	13.7	11
79	Effect of maternal dietary counselling during the 1st year of life on glucose profile and insulin resistance at the age of 8 years: a randomised field trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 117, 134-141.	2.3	10
80	Studies into severe famine in early life and diabetes in adulthood: the need to control for differences in participant age and location. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 1359-1360.	6. 3	10
81	Interaction or mediation by adult obesity of the relation between fetal famine exposure and type 2 diabetes?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 654-656.	1.9	10
82	Maternal and Early Childhood Determinants of Women's Body Size in Midlife: Overall Cohort and Sibling Analyses. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 185, 385-394.	3.4	9
83	Early life socioeconomic environment and mammographic breast density. BMC Cancer, 2017, 17, 41.	2.6	8
84	Prenatal environmental exposures that may influence \hat{l}^2 -cell function or insulin sensitivity in middle age. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2010, 1, 300-309.	1.4	7
85	RWâ€2018—Research Workshop: The Effect of Nutrition on Epigenetic Status, Growth, and Health. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 2019, 43, 627-637.	2.6	6
86	Screening for syphilis among homosexual men in bars and saunas in Amsterdam Sexually Transmitted Infections, 1982, 58, 402-404.	1.9	5
87	Reply to â€~Early-life exposure to the Chinese Famine and subsequent T2DM'. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2020, 16, 125-126.	9.6	5
88	Birth size and adult size in same-sex siblings discordant for fetal growth in the Early Determinants of Adult Health study. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2011, 2, 330-339.	1.4	4
89	Reply to â€ [*] Chinese famine and the diabetes mellitus epidemic'. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2020, 16, 123-124.	9.6	4
90	Early-life exposure to the Chinese famine and tuberculosis risk: Unrecognized biases from different measures of famine intensity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, e2102809118.	7.1	4

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91	Glucose tolerance in adults after prenatal exposure to famine. Lancet, The, 2001, 357, 1797-1798.	13.7	3
92	Impact of promoting healthy infant feeding practices on energy intake and anthropometric measures of children up to 6Âyears of age: A randomised controlled trial. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 2021, 34, 771-783.	2.5	3
93	War- and famine-related excess mortality among civilians in the Netherlands, 1944–1945. Journal of Maps, 2020, 16, 124-131.	2.0	2
94	Ralf Futselaar, Lard, Lice and Longevity. The Standard of Living in Occupied Denmark and the Netherlands 1940-1945. Bijdragen En Mededelingen Betreffende De Geschiedenis Der Nederlanden, 2010, 125, 148.	0.0	1
95	Cormac O Grada: Famine. A Short History. European Journal of Population, 2010, 26, 125-126.	2.0	O
96	Physical and psychological health at adolescence and home care use later in life. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0261078.	2.5	0