

Noushin Mohammadifard

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

158
papers

56,113
citations

38742

50
h-index

7745

150
g-index

162
all docs

162
docs citations

162
times ranked

70438
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 354 diseases and injuries for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1789-1858.	13.7	8,569
2	Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990â€“2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 396, 1204-1222.	13.7	7,664
3	Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128Â·9 million children, adolescents, and adults. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 2627-2642.	13.7	5,010
4	Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality for 282 causes of death in 195 countries and territories, 1980â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1736-1788.	13.7	4,989
5	Trends in adult body-mass index in 200 countries from 1975 to 2014: a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies with 19Â·2 million participants. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 387, 1377-1396.	13.7	3,941
6	Global burden of 87 risk factors in 204 countries and territories, 1990â€“2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 396, 1223-1249.	13.7	3,928
7	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1923-1994.	13.7	3,269
8	Worldwide trends in diabetes since 1980: a pooled analysis of 751 population-based studies with 4Â·4 million participants. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 387, 1513-1530.	13.7	2,842
9	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 359 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1859-1922.	13.7	2,123
10	Alcohol use and burden for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1015-1035.	13.7	2,005
11	Worldwide trends in blood pressure from 1975 to 2015: a pooled analysis of 1479 population-based measurement studies with 19Â·1 million participants. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 389, 37-55.	13.7	1,667
12	Associations of fats and carbohydrate intake with cardiovascular disease and mortality in 18 countries from five continents (PURE): a prospective cohort study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 2050-2062.	13.7	841
13	The effect of physical activity on mortality and cardiovascular disease in 130â€ˆ000 people from 17 high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries: the PURE study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 2643-2654.	13.7	838
14	Urinary Sodium and Potassium Excretion, Mortality, and Cardiovascular Events. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2014, 371, 612-623.	27.0	725
15	Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality and life expectancy, 1950â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1684-1735.	13.7	716
16	Rising rural body-mass index is the main driver of the global obesity epidemic in adults. <i>Nature</i> , 2019, 569, 260-264.	27.8	469
17	Fruit, vegetable, and legume intake, and cardiovascular disease and deaths in 18 countries (PURE): a prospective cohort study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 2037-2049.	13.7	446
18	Socioeconomic status and risk of cardiovascular disease in 20 low-income, middle-income, and high-income countries: the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiologic (PURE) study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e748-e760.	6.3	340

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19	Measuring progress from 1990 to 2017 and projecting attainment to 2030 of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals for 195 countries and territories: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 2091-2138.	13.7	335
20	Association of dairy intake with cardiovascular disease and mortality in 21 countries from five continents (PURE): a prospective cohort study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 2288-2297.	13.7	295
21	Population and fertility by age and sex for 195 countries and territories, 1950â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 1995-2051.	13.7	294
22	Availability, affordability, and consumption of fruits and vegetables in 18 countries across income levels: findings from the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2016, 4, e695-e703.	6.3	287
23	Urinary sodium excretion, blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, and mortality: a community-level prospective epidemiological cohort study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 496-506.	13.7	243
24	Height and body-mass index trajectories of school-aged children and adolescents from 1985 to 2019 in 200 countries and territories: a pooled analysis of 2181 population-based studies with 65 million participants. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 396, 1511-1524.	13.7	219
25	Association of dietary nutrients with blood lipids and blood pressure in 18 countries: a cross-sectional analysis from the PURE study. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the</i> , 2017, 5, 774-787.	11.4	198
26	Effectiveness of polypill for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases (PolyIran): a pragmatic, cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2019, 394, 672-683.	13.7	197
27	Association of ultra-processed food intake with risk of inflammatory bowel disease: prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2021, 374, n1554.	6.0	136
28	Availability and affordability of blood pressure-lowering medicines and the effect on blood pressure control in high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries: an analysis of the PURE study data. <i>Lancet Public Health, The</i> , 2017, 2, e411-e419.	10.0	134
29	The effect of tree nut, peanut, and soy nut consumption on blood pressure: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 101, 966-982.	4.7	129
30	Do lifestyle interventions work in developing countries? Findings from the Isfahan Healthy Heart Program in the Islamic Republic of Iran. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2009, 87, 39-50.	3.3	127
31	Glycemic Index, Glycemic Load, and Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 384, 1312-1322.	27.0	124
32	The Isfahan cohort study: Rationale, methods and main findings. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2011, 25, 545-553.	2.2	120
33	Availability and affordability of essential medicines for diabetes across high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries: a prospective epidemiological study. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the</i> , 2018, 6, 798-808.	11.4	116
34	Association of Changes in Oxidative and Proinflammatory States with Changes in Vascular Function after a Lifestyle Modification Trial Among Obese Children. <i>Clinical Chemistry</i> , 2008, 54, 147-153.	3.2	106
35	Potato consumption and cardiovascular disease risk factors among Iranian population. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2012, 63, 913-920.	2.8	102
36	Metabolic syndrome: An emerging public health problem in Iranian Women: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2008, 131, 90-96.	1.7	88

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37	Trace minerals intake: Risks and benefits for cardiovascular health. <i>Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition</i> , 2019, 59, 1334-1346.	10.3	86
38	Joint association of urinary sodium and potassium excretion with cardiovascular events and mortality: prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2019, 364, 1772.	2.3	85
39	Assessing body shape index as a risk predictor for cardiovascular diseases and metabolic syndrome among Iranian adults. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2014, 30, 636-644.	2.4	82
40	Mapping geographical inequalities in childhood diarrhoeal morbidity and mortality in low-income and middle-income countries, 2000â€“17: analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 395, 1779-1801.	13.7	72
41	Association of egg intake with blood lipids, cardiovascular disease, and mortality in 177,000 people in 50 countries. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2020, 111, 795-803.	4.7	71
42	White Rice Consumption and CVD Risk Factors among Iranian Population. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2013, 31, 252-61.	2.0	69
43	Associations of Fish Consumption With Risk of Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality Among Individuals With or Without Vascular Disease From 58 Countries. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2021, 181, 631.	5.1	68
44	Short- and long-term relationships of serum ghrelin with changes in body composition and the metabolic syndrome in prepubescent obese children following two different weight loss programmes. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 69, 721-729.	2.4	66
45	Contributions of mean and shape of blood pressure distribution to worldwide trends and variations in raised blood pressure: a pooled analysis of 1018 population-based measurement studies with 88.6 million participants. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 47, 872-883i.	1.9	65
46	Effect of a community-based intervention on nutritional behaviour in a developing country setting: the Isfahan Healthy Heart Programme. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2009, 12, 1422-1430.	2.2	63
47	Outcomes of a comprehensive healthy lifestyle program on cardiometabolic risk factors in a developing country: the Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2013, 16, 4-11.	0.6	63
48	Global, regional, and national consumption of animal-source foods between 1990 and 2018: findings from the Global Dietary Database. <i>Lancet Planetary Health, The</i> , 2022, 6, e243-e256.	11.4	59
49	Association of dairy consumption with metabolic syndrome, hypertension and diabetes in 147%812 individuals from 21 countries. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2020, 8, e000826.	2.8	57
50	Validation of a simplified food frequency questionnaire for the assessment of dietary habits in Iranian adults: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program, Iran. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2015, 11, 139-46.	0.4	57
51	White Rice Intake and Incident Diabetes: A Study of 132,373 Participants in 21 Countries. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 2643-2650.	8.6	55
52	Modified alternate-day fasting vs. calorie restriction in the treatment of patients with metabolic syndrome: A randomized clinical trial. <i>Complementary Therapies in Medicine</i> , 2019, 47, 102187.	2.7	52
53	Incident hypertension and its predictors. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2014, 32, 30-38.	0.5	51
54	Prognostic validation of a non-laboratory and a laboratory based cardiovascular disease risk score in multiple regions of the world. <i>Heart</i> , 2018, 104, 581-587.	2.9	49

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55	Can a Dairy-Rich Diet Be Effective in Long-Term Weight Control of Young Children?. <i>Journal of the American College of Nutrition</i> , 2009, 28, 601-610.	1.8	47
56	Associations of unprocessed and processed meat intake with mortality and cardiovascular disease in 21 countries [Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) Study]: a prospective cohort study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 114, 1049-1058.	4.7	46
57	Using factor analysis to identify dietary patterns in Iranian adults: Isfahan healthy heart program. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2012, 57, 235-241.	2.3	45
58	Healthy Eating Index and Cardiovascular Risk Factors among Iranians. <i>Journal of the American College of Nutrition</i> , 2013, 32, 111-121.	1.8	44
59	Metabolic syndrome in menopausal transition: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program, a population based study. <i>Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome</i> , 2010, 2, 59.	2.7	43
60	Intake of legumes and the risk of cardiovascular disease: frailty modeling of a prospective cohort study in the Iranian middle-aged and older population. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2016, 70, 217-221.	2.9	37
61	Drop-out predictors in cardiac rehabilitation programmes and the impact of sex differences among coronary heart disease patients in an Iranian sample: a cohort study. <i>Clinical Rehabilitation</i> , 2007, 21, 362-372.	2.2	35
62	Lifestyle-Related Determinants of Hookah and Cigarette Smoking in Iranian Adults. <i>Journal of Community Health</i> , 2010, 35, 36-42.	3.8	34
63	Dietary patterns and mortality from cardiovascular disease: Isfahan Cohort Study. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2017, 71, 252-258.	2.9	33
64	The alternate-day fasting diet is a more effective approach than a calorie restriction diet on weight loss and hs-CRP levels. <i>International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research</i> , 2021, 91, 242-250.	1.5	33
65	Visceral Obesity and Its Shared Role in Cancer and Cardiovascular Disease: A Scoping Review of the Pathophysiology and Pharmacological Treatments. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 9042.	4.1	29
66	Assessing global risk factors for non-fatal injuries from road traffic accidents and falls in adults aged 35-70 years in 17 countries: a cross-sectional analysis of the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiological (PURE) study. <i>Injury Prevention</i> , 2016, 22, 92-98.	2.4	28
67	Effect of self-care education on lifestyle modification, medication adherence and blood pressure in hypertensive adults: Randomized controlled clinical trial. <i>Advanced Biomedical Research</i> , 2015, 4, 204.	0.5	28
68	Polypill for the prevention of cardiovascular disease (PolyIran): study design and rationale for a pragmatic cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2015, 22, 1609-1617.	1.8	26
69	Longitudinal association of metabolic syndrome and dietary patterns: A 13-year prospective population-based cohort study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2018, 28, 352-360.	2.6	26
70	Do lifestyle interventions affect dietary diversity score in the general population?. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2009, 12, 1924-1930.	2.2	25
71	Body Mass Index, Waist-circumference and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors in Iranian Adults: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2013, 31, 388-97.	2.0	25
72	Dietary sodium and potassium intake and their association with blood pressure in a non-hypertensive Iranian adult population: Isfahan salt study. <i>Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2017, 74, 275-282.	1.8	24

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73	Electrolyte minerals intake and cardiovascular health. <i>Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition</i> , 2019, 59, 2375-2385.	10.3	24
74	Association between sleep duration and metabolic syndrome in a population-based study: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Journal of Research in Medical Sciences</i> , 2011, 16, 801-6.	0.9	24
75	Consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in Relation to the Metabolic Syndrome among Iranian Adults. <i>Obesity Facts</i> , 2012, 5, 527-537.	3.4	23
76	Mapping geographical inequalities in oral rehydration therapy coverage in low-income and middle-income countries, 2000â€“17. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2020, 8, e1038-e1060.	6.3	23
77	Effects of a lifestyle modification trial among phenotypically obese metabolically normal and phenotypically obese metabolically abnormal adolescents in comparison with phenotypically normal metabolically obese adolescents. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2010, 6, 275-286.	3.0	22
78	Short-Term Results of a Community-Based Program on Promoting Healthy Lifestyle for Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases in a Developing Country Setting. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health</i> , 2011, 23, 518-533.	1.0	22
79	Usual energy and macronutrient intakes in a large sample of Iranian middle-aged and elderly populations. <i>Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2019, 76, 174-183.	1.8	21
80	Essential hypertension in children, a growing worldwide problem. <i>Journal of Research in Medical Sciences</i> , 2019, 24, 109.	0.9	21
81	The association between dietary glycemic index, glycemic load and diet quality indices in Iranian adults: results from Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2016, 67, 161-169.	2.8	20
82	The relationship between nut consumption and blood pressure in an Iranian adult population: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2013, 23, 929-936.	2.6	19
83	The relationship between nut consumption and lipid profile among the Iranian adult population; Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2013, 67, 385-389.	2.9	17
84	Long-term nuts intake and metabolic syndrome: A 13-year longitudinal population-based study. <i>Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 38, 1246-1252.	5.0	17
85	The effects of a comprehensive community trial on cardiometabolic risk factors in adolescents: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2012, 7, 184-90.	0.4	16
86	Major dietary patterns in Iranian adolescents: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program, Iran. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2015, 11, 61-8.	0.4	16
87	Validity and reproducibility of a food frequency questionnaire for assessment of fruit and vegetable intake in Iranian adults(*). <i>Journal of Research in Medical Sciences</i> , 2011, 16, 1286-97.	0.9	15
88	Relationship of sodium intake with obesity among Iranian children and adolescents. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2017, 13, 1-6.	0.4	14
89	The long-term association of different dietary protein sources with metabolic syndrome. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 19394.	3.3	13
90	Long-term association of nut consumption and cardiometabolic risk factors. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2019, 29, 972-982.	2.6	12

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91	Association of Animal and Plant Proteins Intake with Hypertension in Iranian Adult Population: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Advanced Biomedical Research</i> , 2017, 6, 112.	0.5	12
92	Parental perceptions of weight status of their children. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2013, 9, 61-9.	0.4	12
93	Validation of Simplified Tools for Assessment of Sodium Intake in Iranian Population: Rationale, Design and Initial Findings. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2016, 19, 652-8.	0.6	12
94	Inverse association of legume consumption and dyslipidemia: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Journal of Clinical Lipidology</i> , 2014, 8, 584-593.	1.5	11
95	Trend of salt intake measured by 24-hour urine collection samples among Iranian adults population between 1998 and 2013: The Isfahan salt study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2019, 29, 1323-1329.	2.6	11
96	Long-term association of red meat consumption and lipid profile: A 13-year prospective population-based cohort study. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2021, 86, 111144.	2.4	11
97	Methods of sampling and sample size determination of a comprehensive integrated community-based interventional trial: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2018, 14, 58-70.	0.4	11
98	Barriers and facilitators of weight management in overweight and obese people: Qualitative findings of TABASSOM project. <i>Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research</i> , 2012, 17, 205-10.	0.6	11
99	Healthy Bread Initiative: Methods, Findings, and Theoriesâ€”Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2013, 31, 49-57.	2.0	10
100	24-h urinary sodium to potassium ratio and its association with obesity in children and adolescents. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2019, 58, 947-953.	3.9	10
101	Temporal trend analysis of stroke and salt intake: a 15-year population-based study. <i>Nutritional Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 24, 384-394.	3.1	10
102	Is the association between salt intake and blood pressure mediated by body mass index and central adiposity?. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2013, 16, 167-71.	0.6	10
103	Association of glycaemic index and glycaemic load with metabolic syndrome in an Iranian adult population: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2017, 74, 61-66.	1.8	9
104	Longitudinal association of dietary carbohydrate and the risk cardiovascular disease: a dose-response meta-analysis. <i>Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition</i> , 2022, 62, 6277-6292.	10.3	9
105	Association of adherence to the dietary approach to stop hypertension and Mediterranean diets with blood pressure in a non-hypertensive population: Results from Isfahan Salt Study (ISS). <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2022, 32, 109-116.	2.6	9
106	Relationship between legumes consumption and metabolic syndrome: Findings of the Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2014, 10, 18-24.	0.4	9
107	Dietary approaches to stop hypertension diet and obesity: A cross-sectional study of Iranian children and adolescents. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2017, 13, 7-13.	0.4	9
108	The influence of gender and place of residence on cardiovascular diseases and their risk factors. The Isfahan cohort study. <i>Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics</i> , 2012, 33, 533-40.	1.1	9

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109	Dietary patterns in relation to lipid profiles among Iranian adults. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research</i> , 2019, 11, 19-27.	0.9	8
110	Longitudinal association between an overall diet quality index and latent profiles of cardiovascular risk factors: results from a population based 13-year follow up cohort study. <i>Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 18, 28.	3.0	8
111	Advocacy strategies and action plans for reducing salt intake in Iran. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2012, 15, 320-4.	0.6	8
112	Relation between usual daily walking time and metabolic syndrome. <i>Nigerian Medical Journal</i> , 2014, 55, 29.	0.6	7
113	Inverse association between the frequency of nut consumption and obesity among Iranian population: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 54, 925-931.	3.9	7
114	<p>Temporal Trends of the Incidence of Ischemic Heart Disease in Iran Over 15 Years: A Comprehensive Report from a Multi-Centric Hospital-Based Registry<p>. <i>Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2020, Volume 12, 847-856.	3.0	7
115	High dietary acid load score is not associated with the risk of metabolic syndrome in Iranian adults. <i>International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research</i> , 2021, 91, 152-163.	1.5	7
116	Longitudinal association of dietary fat intake with cardiovascular events in a prospective cohort study in Eastern Mediterranean region. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2021, 72, 1095-1104.	2.8	7
117	Validity and reproducibility of a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire for Iranian adults. <i>Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2021, 78, 305-314.	1.8	7
118	Which Diets Are Effective in Reducing Cardiovascular and Cancer Risk in Women with Obesity? An Integrative Review. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 3504.	4.1	7
119	Improvement of dietary oil consumption following a community trial in a developing country: The role of translational research in health promotion. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2013, 9, 29-37.	0.4	7
120	Can methods based on spot urine samples be used to estimate average population 24 h sodium excretion? Results from the Isfahan Salt Study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2020, 23, 202-213.	2.2	6
121	Alteration in unhealthy nutrition behaviors in adolescents through community intervention: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2013, 9, 89-97.	0.4	6
122	The effect of pistachio supplementation on metabolic syndrome and its components in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. <i>Nutrition Reviews</i> , 2022, 80, 2051-2063.	5.8	6
123	The effect of nutrition consultation on dietary diversity score of cardiac patients referred to cardiac rehabilitation research center Isfahan cardiovascular research institute during 2008-2013. <i>International Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016, 7, 121.	0.4	5
124	Ten-year trend in stroke incidence and its subtypes in Isfahan, Iran during 2003-2013. <i>Iranian Journal of Neurology</i> , 2017, 16, 201-209.	0.5	5
125	High-sensitivity C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol association with incident of cardiovascular events: Isfahan cohort study. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2022, 22, .	1.7	5
126	The longitudinal association between soybean and non-soybean legumes intakes and risk of cardiovascular disease: Isfahan cohort study. <i>British Food Journal</i> , 2021, 123, 2864-2879.	2.9	4

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127	Longitudinal Association of Nut Consumption and the Risk of Cardiovascular Events: A Prospective Cohort Study in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. <i>Frontiers in Nutrition</i> , 2020, 7, 610467.	3.7	4
128	Red and processed meat consumption and risk of incident cardiovascular disease and mortality: Isfahan cohort study. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2022, 73, 503-512.	2.8	4
129	Effect of hydrogenated, liquid and ghee oils on serum lipids profile. <i>ARYA Atherosclerosis</i> , 2010, 6, 16-22.	0.4	4
130	Is urinary sodium excretion related to anthropometric indicators of adiposity in adults?. <i>Journal of Research in Medical Sciences</i> , 2020, 25, 50.	0.9	4
131	The relationship between ultraprocessed food consumption and obesity indicators in Iranian adults. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2022, 32, 2074-2085.	2.6	4
132	Isfahan Healthy Heart Program: A Practical Model of Implementation in a Developing Country. <i>Progress in Preventive Medicine (New York, N Y)</i> , 2018, 3, e0014.	0.7	3
133	Pathways leading to prevention of fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular disease: An interaction model on 15% years population-based cohort study. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2020, 19, 203.	3.0	3
134	Salt intake and its sources in children, adolescents and adults in the Islamic Republic of Iran. <i>Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal</i> , 2021, 27, 279-286.	0.8	3
135	Rational, Design and Preliminary Results of a Cohort Study on Breast and Colorectal Cancer to Develop a Risk Assessment Model to Predict Future Cardiovascular Events. "Cardio Vascular Events in Breast and Colorectal Cancers (CIBC) Study". <i>Current Problems in Cardiology</i> , 2022, 47, 100958.	2.4	3
136	Effects of soy consumption on metabolic parameters in patients with metabolic syndrome: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>EXCLI Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 665-685.	0.7	3
137	Egg consumption and risk of cardiovascular events among Iranians: results from Isfahan Cohort Study (ICS). <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2022, 76, 1409-1414.	2.9	3
138	Variations in the association of height with mortality, cardiovascular disease and cancer in low-, middle- and high-income countries. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 51, 1304-1316.	1.9	3
139	Dairy products and metabolic syndrome among Iranian adult population: Isfahan Healthy Heart Program. <i>International Dairy Journal</i> , 2020, 105, 104667.	3.0	2
140	Noncommunicable disease, clinical course and COVID-19 prognosis: results based on I-CORE Registry. <i>Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal</i> , 2021, 27, 1036-1044.	0.8	2
141	How does the impact of a community trial on cardio-metabolic risk factors differ in terms of gender and living area? Findings from the Isfahan healthy heart program. <i>Journal of Research in Medical Sciences</i> , 2012, 17, 732-40.	0.9	2
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