Davaasambuu Ganmaa

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8803046/publications.pdf

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35 papers

3,284 citations

393982 19 h-index 433756 31 g-index

37 all docs

37 docs citations

37 times ranked

5149 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Vitamin D supplementation to prevent acute respiratory tract infections: systematic review and meta-analysis of individual participant data. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2017, 356, i6583.	2.4	1,408
2	Vitamin D supplementation to prevent acute respiratory infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis of aggregate data from randomised controlled trials. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2021, 9, 276-292.	5 . 5	292
3	Randomized Trial of Vitamin D Supplementation and Risk of Acute Respiratory Infection in Mongolia. Pediatrics, 2012, 130, e561-e567.	1.0	244
4	Vitamin D supplementation to prevent acute respiratory infections: individual participant data meta-analysis. Health Technology Assessment, 2019, 23, 1-44.	1.3	230
5	The possible role of female sex hormones in milk from pregnant cows in the development of breast, ovarian and corpus uteri cancers. Medical Hypotheses, 2005, 65, 1028-1037.	0.8	140
6	Coffee, tea, caffeine and risk of breast cancer: A 22â€year followâ€up. International Journal of Cancer, 2008, 122, 2071-2076.	2.3	106
7	Milk consumption and the prepubertal somatotropic axis. Nutrition Journal, 2007, 6, 28.	1.5	103
8	Vitamin D Supplements for Prevention of Tuberculosis Infection and Disease. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 383, 359-368.	13.9	103
9	Vitamin D, tuberculin skin test conversion, and latent tuberculosis in Mongolian school-age children: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled feasibility trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 96, 391-396.	2.2	94
10	High-Dose Vitamin D ₃ during Tuberculosis Treatment in Mongolia. A Randomized Controlled Trial. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 196, 628-637.	2.5	65
11	The vitamin D for COVID-19 (VIVID) trial: A pragmatic cluster-randomized design. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2021, 100, 106176.	0.8	56
12	Adjunctive vitamin D in tuberculosis treatment: meta-analysis of individual participant data. European Respiratory Journal, 2019, 53, 1802003.	3.1	55
13	Randomized trial of fortified milk and supplements to raise 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations in schoolchildren in Mongolia. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 94, 578-584.	2.2	47
14	Milk, dairy intake and risk of endometrial cancer: A 26â€year followâ€up. International Journal of Cancer, 2012, 130, 2664-2671.	2.3	40
15	Vitamin D supplementation and growth in urban Mongol school children: Results from two randomized clinical trials. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0175237.	1.1	34
16	Prevalence and Determinants of QuantiFERON-Diagnosed Tuberculosis Infection in 9810 Mongolian Schoolchildren. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 69, 813-819.	2.9	30
17	Vitamin D, respiratory infections, and chronic disease: Review of metaâ€analyses and randomized clinical trials. Journal of Internal Medicine, 2022, 291, 141-164.	2.7	25
18	Vitamin D deficiency in reproductive age Mongolian women: A cross sectional study. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2014, 139, 1-6.	1.2	22

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Commercial cows' milk has uterotrophic activity on the uteri of young ovariectomized rats and immature rats. International Journal of Cancer, 2006, 118, 2363-2365.	2.3	21
20	Diet and Nutrition Status of Mongolian Adults. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 1514.	1.7	21
21	Seasonal Epidemiology of Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Concentrations among Healthy Adults Living in Rural and Urban Areas in Mongolia. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 592.	1.7	17
22	Effects of Vitamin D Supplementation and Seasonality on Circulating Cytokines in Adolescents: Analysis of Data From a Feasibility Trial in Mongolia. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2019, 6, 166.	1.6	16
23	Projected effectiveness of mandatory industrial fortification of wheat flour, milk, and edible oil with multiple micronutrients among Mongolian adults. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0201230.	1.1	15
24	Comparison of Methods for Estimating Dietary Food and Nutrient Intakes and Intake Densities from Household Consumption and Expenditure Data in Mongolia. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 703.	1.7	14
25	Associations of Breast Cancer Risk Factors with Premenopausal Sex Hormones in Women with Very Low Breast Cancer Risk. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 1066.	1.2	11
26	Risk factors for active tuberculosis in 938 QuantiFERON-positive schoolchildren in Mongolia: a community-based cross-sectional study. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2019, 19, 532.	1.3	10
27	A comparison of migrants to, and women born in, urban Mongolia: demographic, reproductive, anthropometric and lifestyle characteristics. International Health, 2013, 5, 244-250.	0.8	9
28	Awareness and Attitudes Regarding Industrial Food Fortification in Mongolia and Harbin. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 201.	1.7	8
29	Comparison of seasonal serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations among pregnant women in Mongolia and Boston. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2019, 193, 105427.	1.2	6
30	Prevalence and Determinants of Vitamin D Deficiency in 9595 Mongolian Schoolchildren: A Cross-Sectional Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 4175.	1.7	6
31	Trained Cohorts of University Students are a Useful Resource for Conducting Dietary Surveys in Mongolia. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2017, 38, 267-272.	0.5	3
32	Review of Public Malnutrition in Mongolia: Determinants, Consequences, and Policy Analysis (P10-019-19). Current Developments in Nutrition, 2019, 3, nzz034.P10-019-19.	0.1	0
33	Maternal Pregnancy Hormone Concentrations in Countries with Very Low and High Breast Cancer Risk. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 823.	1.2	0
34	Response to the letter to the editor: "The link between Vitamin D and COVID-19― Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2021, 105, 106418.	0.8	0
35	Strategies to remediate vitamin D deficiency in Mongolian children. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 564.6.	0.2	O