

Davood Khalili

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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146
papers

17,717
citations

126907

33
h-index

14759

127
g-index

150
all docs

150
docs citations

150
times ranked

31005
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Parental Transmission Plays the Major Role in High Aggregation of Type 2 Diabetes in Iranian Families: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Canadian Journal of Diabetes</i> , 2022, 46, 60-68.	0.8	3
2	Clinical features, risk factors and a prediction model for in-hospital mortality among diabetic patients infected with COVID-19: data from a referral centre in Iran. <i>Public Health</i> , 2022, 202, 84-92.	2.9	4
3	Letter to the Editor Regarding "Nationwide Prevalence of Diabetes and Prediabetes and Associated Risk Factors Among Iranian Adults: Analysis of Data from PERSIAN Cohort Study". <i>Diabetes Therapy</i> , 2022, 13, 217-219.	2.5	4
4	Diabetes mellitus risk prediction in the presence of class imbalance using flexible machine learning methods. <i>BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making</i> , 2022, 22, 36.	3.0	16
5	The trend of 10-year cardiovascular risk among diabetic and non-diabetic participants in Tehran Lipid and glucose study: 1999-2018. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2022, 22, 596.	2.9	1
6	Improvement of glycemic indices by a hypocaloric legume-based DASH diet in adults with type 2 diabetes: a randomized controlled trial. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2022, 61, 3037-3049.	3.9	7
7	An office-based cardiovascular prediction model developed and validated in cohort studies of a middle-income country. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 146, 1-11.	5.0	0
8	Longitudinal effects of lipid indices on incident cardiovascular diseases adjusting for time-varying confounding using marginal structural models: 25 years follow-up of two US cohort studies. <i>Global Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 4, 100075.	1.5	2
9	Level and trend of total plasma cholesterol in national and subnational of Iran: a systematic review and age-spatio-temporal analysis from 1990 to 2016. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders</i> , 2022, 21, 1301-1315.	1.9	1
10	The dynamics of metabolic syndrome development from its isolated components among Iranian children and adolescents: Findings from 17 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS). <i>Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews</i> , 2021, 15, 99-108.	3.6	1
11	The risk and added values of the atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk enhancers on prediction of cardiovascular events: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2021, 19, 25.	4.4	7
12	National trends in cardiovascular health metrics among Iranian adults using results of three cross-sectional STEPwise approaches to surveillance surveys. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 58.	3.3	21
13	The dynamics of metabolic syndrome development from its isolated components among Iranian adults: findings from 17 years of the Tehran lipid and glucose study (TLGS). <i>Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders</i> , 2021, 20, 95-105.	1.9	2
14	Sex specific trajectories of central adiposity, lipid indices, and glucose level with incident hypertension: 12 years Follow-up in Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2021, 19, 84.	4.4	11
15	Dynamic behavior of metabolic syndrome progression: a comprehensive systematic review on recent discoveries. <i>BMC Endocrine Disorders</i> , 2021, 21, 54.	2.2	16
16	Prediction Models for Type 2 Diabetes Risk in the General Population: A Systematic Review of Observational Studies. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 19, e109206.	1.0	10
17	Validation of the Framingham hypertension risk score in a middle eastern population: Tehran lipid and glucose study (TLGS). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 790.	2.9	3
18	Nationwide population-based surveys of Iranian COVID-19 Serological Surveillance (ICS) program: The surveys protocol. <i>Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran</i> , 2021, 35, 61.	0.9	3

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19	Performance of Stepwise Screening Methods in Identifying Individuals at High Risk of Type 2 Diabetes in an Iranian Population. <i>International Journal of Health Policy and Management</i> , 2021, , .	0.9	3
20	Prevalence of COVID-19 in Iran: results of the first survey of the Iranian COVID-19 Serological Surveillance programme. <i>Clinical Microbiology and Infection</i> , 2021, 27, 1666-1671.	6.0	30
21	Metabolic risk factors among prediabetic individuals and the trajectory toward the diabetes incidence. <i>Journal of Diabetes</i> , 2021, 13, 905-914.	1.8	4
22	Sex- specific clustering of metabolic syndrome components and incidence of cardiovascular disease: A latent class analysis in a population-based cohort study. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2021, 35, 107942.	2.3	4
23	Trajectories of cardiovascular disease risk and their association with the incidence of cardiovascular events over 18Åyears of follow-up: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2021, 19, 309.	4.4	4
24	Weight change and risk of cardiovascular disease among adults with type 2 diabetes: more than 14Åyears of follow-up in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2021, 20, 141.	6.8	12
25	Contribution of obesity in increasing type 2 diabetes prevalence in Iranian urban and rural adults during recent decade. <i>Primary Care Diabetes</i> , 2021, 15, 1052-1057.	1.8	1
26	Endogenous estrogen exposure and chronic kidney disease; a 15-year prospective cohort study. <i>BMC Endocrine Disorders</i> , 2021, 21, 155.	2.2	14
27	Sudden cardiac death among Iranian population: a two decades follow-up of Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 15720.	3.3	6
28	Incidence and risk factors of severe nonâ€proliferative/proliferative diabetic retinopathy: More than a decade follow up in the Tehran Lipids and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Diabetes Investigation</i> , 2021, , .	2.4	5
29	Health-related quality of life in men and women who experienced cardiovascular diseases: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Health and Quality of Life Outcomes</i> , 2021, 19, 225.	2.4	5
30	Using Machine Learning Techniques to Predict Factors Contributing to the Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome in Tehran: Cohort Study. <i>JMIR Public Health and Surveillance</i> , 2021, 7, e27304.	2.6	7
31	Spatio-temporal patterns of the COVID-19 pandemic, and place-based influential factors at the neighborhood scale in Tehran. <i>Sustainable Cities and Society</i> , 2021, 72, 103034.	10.4	39
32	Dynamic prediction models improved the risk classification of type 2 diabetes compared with classical static models. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 140, 33-43.	5.0	4
33	Predicting the natural history of metabolic syndrome with a Markov-system dynamic model: a novel approach. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 2021, 21, 260.	3.1	3
34	The Effects of Smoking on Metabolic Syndrome and Its Components Using Causal Methods in the Iranian Population. <i>International Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2021, 12, 118.	0.4	4
35	A comparison of the effects of oral contraceptives on the clinical and biochemical manifestations of polycystic ovary syndrome: a crossover randomized controlled trial. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2020, 35, 175-186.	0.9	17
36	Trends in cardiovascular risk factors in diabetic patients in comparison to general population in Iran: findings from National Surveys 2007â€2016. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 11724.	3.3	12

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37	Iranian general populations' and health care providers' preferences for benefits and harms of statin therapy for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making, 2020, 20, 288.	3.0	1
38	Effects of oral contraceptives on the quality of life of women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a crossover randomized controlled trial. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2020, 18, 293.	2.4	8
39	Long-term effectiveness of a lifestyle intervention on the prevention of type 2 diabetes in a middle-income country. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 14173.	3.3	7
40	<p>Estimation of Generalized Impact Fraction and Population Attributable Fraction of Hypertension Based on JNC-IV and 2017 ACC/AHA Guidelines for Cardiovascular Diseases Using Parametric G-Formula: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS)</p>. Risk Management and Healthcare Policy, 2020, Volume 13, 1015-1028.	2.5	3
41	External validation of the European risk assessment tool for chronic cardio-metabolic disorders in a Middle Eastern population. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2020, 18, 267.	4.4	5
42	The external validity and performance of the no-laboratory American Diabetes Association screening tool for identifying undiagnosed type 2 diabetes among the Iranian population. Primary Care Diabetes, 2020, 14, 672-677.	1.8	6
43	Sex-Specific Incidence Rates and Risk Factors for Hypertension During 13 Years of Follow-up: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Global Heart, 2020, 15, 29.	2.3	17
44	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Regarding Cardiovascular Diseases in Adults Attending Health Care Centers in Tehran, Iran. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 18, e101612.	1.0	10
45	Prediction of Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in a Middle Eastern Country: Performance of the Gborisk and Score Functions in Four Population-Based Cohort Studies of Iran. International Journal of Health Policy and Management, 2020, , .	0.9	2
46	Diabetes, Hypertension, and Incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease: Is There any Multiplicative or Additive Interaction?. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 19, e101061.	1.0	15
47	Relationship between lifestyle pattern and blood pressure - Iranian national survey. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 15194.	3.3	7
48	World Health Organization cardiovascular disease risk charts: revised models to estimate risk in 21 global regions. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1332-e1345.	6.3	554
49	Metabolic health in the Middle East and north Africa. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2019, 7, 866-879.	11.4	88
50	Impact of temperature and air pollution on cardiovascular disease and death in Iran: A 15-year follow-up of Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 661, 243-250.	8.0	36
51	Status of Hypertension in Tehran: Potential impact of the ACC/AHA 2017 and JNC7 Guidelines, 2012â“2015. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6382.	3.3	22
52	Iran in transition. Lancet, The, 2019, 393, 1984-2005.	18.7	131
53	Application of Latent Class Analysis to Identify Metabolic Syndrome Components Patterns in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 1572.	3.3	15
54	Long-Term Effectiveness of a Lifestyle Intervention: A Pragmatic Community Trial to Prevent Metabolic Syndrome. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2019, 56, 437-446.	3.0	9

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55	Association between duration of endogenous estrogen exposure and cardiovascular outcomes: A population based cohort study. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2019, 221, 335-340.	4.3	11
56	Comparing different definitions of prediabetes with subsequent risk of diabetes: an individual participant data meta-analysis involving 76 513 individuals and 8208 cases of incident diabetes. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2019, 7, e000794.	2.8	42
57	Evaluation of the congenital hypothyroidism screening programme in Iran: a 3-year retrospective cohort study. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition</i> , 2019, 104, F176-F181.	2.8	11
58	Serum Lipids and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Iranian Population: Joint Modeling of Longitudinal and Survival Data in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS) Cohort. , 2019, 8, 1516.		0
59	Non-invasive Risk Prediction Models in Identifying Undiagnosed Type 2 Diabetes or Predicting Future Incident Cases in the Iranian Population. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2019, 22, 116-124.	0.6	6
60	The Burden of Statin Therapy based on ACC/AHA and NCEP ATP-III Guidelines: An Iranian Survey of Non-Communicable Diseases Risk Factors. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 4928.	3.3	3
61	The Effects of a Community-Based Lifestyle Intervention on Metabolic Syndrome and Its Components in Adolescents: Findings of a Decade Follow-Up. <i>Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders</i> , 2018, 16, 215-223.	1.3	12
62	Different Weight Histories and Risk of Incident Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2018, 7, .	3.7	9
63	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
64	Cardiometabolic risks in polycystic ovary syndrome: long-term population-based follow-up study. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2018, 110, 1377-1386.	1.0	35
65	Direct and indirect effects of central and general adiposity on cardiovascular diseases: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2018, 25, 1170-1181.	1.8	16
66	Healthy lifestyle behaviors and control of hypertension among adult hypertensive patients. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 8508.	3.3	31
67	12-year trends in cardiovascular risk factors (2002-2005 through 2011-2014) in patients with cardiovascular diseases: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195543.	2.5	12
68	Cardiovascular mortality in a Western Asian country: results from the Iran Cohort Consortium. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2018, 8, e020303.	1.9	24
69	Optimal cut-points of different anthropometric indices and their joint effect in prediction of type 2 diabetes: results of a cohort study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 691.	2.9	15
70	World Bank Income Group, Health Expenditure or Cardiometabolic Risk Factors? A Further Explanation of the Wide Gap in Cardiometabolic Mortality Between Worldwide Countries: An Ecological Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 16, e59946.	1.0	5
71	Outcomes in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS) as a Longitudinal Population-Based Cohort Study and a Pragmatic Community Trial. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018, In Press, e84748.	1.0	31
72	Diabetes Mellitus: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 16, e84784.	1.0	17

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73	Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and Liver Fibrosis in Bariatric Patients: Tehran Obesity Treatment Study (TOTS). <i>Hepatitis Monthly</i> , 2018, 18, .	0.2	1
74	Lifestyle patterns in the Iranian population: Self-organizing map application. <i>Caspian Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2018, 9, 268-275.	0.2	4
75	Pre-diabetes tsunami: incidence rates and risk factors of pre-diabetes and its different phenotypes over 9 years of follow-up. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2017, 34, 69-78.	2.3	43
76	Laboratory-based and office-based risk scores and charts to predict 10-year risk of cardiovascular disease in 182 countries: a pooled analysis of prospective cohorts and health surveys. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2017, 5, 196-213.	11.4	90
77	Comparison of the Effect of Gastric Bypass and Sleeve Gastrectomy on Metabolic Syndrome and its Components in a Cohort: Tehran Obesity Treatment Study (TOTS). <i>Obesity Surgery</i> , 2017, 27, 1697-1704.	2.1	15
78	White rice intake and incidence of type-2 diabetes: analysis of two prospective cohort studies from Iran. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 133.	2.9	56
79	A new look at risk patterns related to coronary heart disease incidence using survival tree analysis: 12 Years Longitudinal Study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 3237.	3.3	8
80	Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128.9 million children, adolescents, and adults. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 2627-2642.	13.7	5,010
81	Factors associated with the severity of premenstrual syndrome among Iranian college students. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research</i> , 2017, 43, 1726-1731.	1.3	15
82	Sex-specific incidence rates and risk factors of premature cardiovascular disease. A long term follow up of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 227, 826-832.	1.7	31
83	Worldwide trends in blood pressure from 1975 to 2015: a pooled analysis of 1479 population-based measurement studies with 19.1 million participants. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 389, 37-55.	13.7	1,667
84	Worldwide Recall Rate in Newborn Screening Programs for Congenital Hypothyroidism. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, In Press, e55451.	1.0	24
85	Predictors of early adulthood hypertension during adolescence: a population-based cohort study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 915.	2.9	30
86	The Impact of Iodine Status on the Recall Rate of the Screening Program for Congenital Hypothyroidism: Findings from Two National Studies in Iran. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2017, 9, 1194.	4.1	11
87	Polycystic ovary syndrome is a risk factor for diabetes and prediabetes in middle-aged but not elderly women: a long-term population-based follow-up study. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2017, 108, 1078-1084.	1.0	61
88	Rationale and Design of a Genetic Study on Cardiometabolic Risk Factors: Protocol for the Tehran Cardiometabolic Genetic Study (TCGS). <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2017, 6, e28.	1.0	55
89	Comparing the Effects of Oral Contraceptives Containing Levonorgestrel With Products Containing Antiandrogenic Progestins on Clinical, Hormonal, and Metabolic Parameters and Quality of Life in Women With Polycystic Ovary Syndrome: Crossover Randomized Controlled Trial Protocol. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2017, 6, e191.	1.0	2
90	Risk of Coronary Heart Events Based on Rose Angina Questionnaire and ECG Besides Diabetes and Other Metabolic Risk Factors: Results of a 10-Year Follow-up in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, Inpress, e42713.	1.0	1

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91	Determining the Factors Associated with Cardiovascular Disease Recurrence: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>The Journal of Tehran Heart Center</i> , 2017, 12, 107-113.	0.3	3
92	Anthropometric Indices as Predictors of Coronary Heart Disease Risk: Joint Modeling of Longitudinal Measurements and Time to Event. <i>Iranian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 46, 1546-1554.	0.5	5
93	Divergent pathway of lipid profile components for cardiovascular disease and mortality events: Results of over a decade follow-up among Iranian population. <i>Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 13, 43.	3.0	17
94	The authors' reply to letter to the editor re: Bagherzadeh-Khiabani et al., <i>J Clin Epi</i> , 2015. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 75, 131-132.	5.0	0
95	Age-specific anti-Müllerian hormone and electrocardiographic silent coronary artery disease. <i>Climacteric</i> , 2016, 19, 344-348.	2.4	9
96	Worldwide trends in diabetes since 1980: a pooled analysis of 751 population-based studies with 4.4 million participants. <i>Lancet</i> , 2016, 387, 1513-1530.	13.7	2,842
97	Trends in adult body-mass index in 200 countries from 1975 to 2014: a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies with 19.2 million participants. <i>Lancet</i> , 2016, 387, 1377-1396.	13.7	3,941
98	Variants with large effects on blood lipids and the role of cholesterol and triglycerides in coronary disease. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2016, 48, 634-639.	21.4	214
99	The association between nutritional exposures and metabolic syndrome in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS): a cohort study. <i>Public Health</i> , 2016, 140, 163-171.	2.9	12
100	Risk factors for cardiovascular disease and mortality events in adults with type 2 diabetes: a 10-year follow-up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews</i> , 2016, 32, 596-606.	4.0	26
101	The Impact of Oversampling with SMOTE on the Performance of 3 Classifiers in Prediction of Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Medical Decision Making</i> , 2016, 36, 137-144.	2.4	55
102	Incidence and risk factors of isolated systolic and diastolic hypertension: a 10 year follow-up of the Tehran Lipids and Glucose Study. <i>Blood Pressure</i> , 2016, 25, 177-183.	1.5	31
103	The effect of a single dose of vitamin D on glycemic status and C-reactive protein levels in type 2 diabetic patients with ischemic heart disease: a randomized clinical trial. <i>Acta Diabetologica</i> , 2016, 53, 575-582.	2.5	17
104	A tutorial on variable selection for clinical prediction models: feature selection methods in data mining could improve the results. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 71, 76-85.	5.0	122
105	Twelve-Year Cardiovascular and Mortality Risk in Relation to Smoking Habits in Type 2 Diabetic and Non-Diabetic Men: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0149780.	2.5	14
106	Bariatric Surgery for Morbid Obesity: Tehran Obesity Treatment Study (TOTS) Rationale and Study Design. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2016, 5, e8.	1.0	45
107	Obesity Paradox and Recurrent Coronary Heart Disease in a Population-Based Study: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2016, In Press, e37018.	1.0	2
108	The Prevalence and Causes of Primary Infertility in Iran: A Population-Based Study. <i>Global Journal of Health Science</i> , 2015, 7, 226-32.	0.2	81

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109	Relationship of hyperinsulinaemia, insulin resistance and β -cell dysfunction with incident diabetes and pre-diabetes: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2015, 32, 24-32.	2.3	23
110	High-density lipoprotein cholesterol, a protective or a risk factor for developing coronary heart disease? Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Lipidology</i> , 2015, 9, 553-558.	1.5	11
111	Women self-perception of excess hair growth, as a predictor of clinical hirsutism: a population-based study. <i>Journal of Endocrinological Investigation</i> , 2015, 38, 923-928.	3.3	3
112	Downregulation of the Genes Involved in Reprogramming (SOX2, c-MYC, miR-302, miR-145, and P21) in Gastric Adenocarcinoma. <i>Journal of Gastrointestinal Cancer</i> , 2015, 46, 251-258.	1.3	25
113	A novel risk score to predict cardiovascular disease risk in national populations (Globorisk): a pooled analysis of prospective cohorts and health examination surveys. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2015, 3, 339-355.	11.4	185
114	A new approach to test validity and clinical usefulness of the 2013 ACC/AHA guideline on statin therapy: A population-based study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 184, 587-594.	1.7	20
115	Factor analysis of metabolic syndrome components and predicting type 2 diabetes: Results of 10-year follow-up in a Mediterranean population. <i>Journal of Diabetes</i> , 2015, 7, 830-838.	1.8	26
116	Prehypertension Tsunami: A Decade Follow-Up of an Iranian Adult Population. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0139412.	2.5	20
117	Underestimating the Effect of Lipids on Cardiovascular Events: Regression Dilution Bias in the Population-Based Cohort of Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 13, e27528.	1.0	2
118	Sex Specific Incidence Rates of Type 2 Diabetes and Its Risk Factors over 9 Years of Follow-Up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e102563.	2.5	85
119	Trends in Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors in People with and without Diabetes Mellitus: A Middle Eastern Cohort Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e112639.	2.5	42
120	Does metabolic syndrome or its components differ in naturally and surgically menopausal women?. <i>Climacteric</i> , 2014, 17, 348-355.	2.4	12
121	Built-in bias in HCV clearance in acute HCV infection. <i>Journal of Hepatology</i> , 2014, 60, 461.	3.7	0
122	Applying decision tree for identification of a low risk population for type 2 diabetes. Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2014, 105, 391-398.	2.8	54
123	The Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease and the Population Attributable Fraction of Its Risk Factors in Tehran: A 10-Year Population-Based Cohort Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e105804.	2.5	67
124	High normal blood pressure is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease among middle-aged but not in elderly populations: 9-year results of a population-based study. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2013, 27, 18-23.	2.2	32
125	Non-linear association between 25-hydroxyvitamin D and the incidence of Type 2 diabetes: a community-based nested case-control study. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2013, 30, 934-938.	2.3	17
126	Hypertriglyceridemic waist: The point of divergence for prediction of CVD vs. mortality: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2013, 165, 260-265.	1.7	15

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127	Wrist Circumference as a Novel Predictor of Diabetes and Prediabetes: Results of Cross-Sectional and 8.8-Year Follow-up Studies. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2013, 98, 777-784.	3.6	45
128	The Authors Reply. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 177, 865-866.	3.4	1
129	A new approach to compare the predictive power of metabolic syndrome defined by a joint interim statement versus its components for incident cardiovascular disease in Middle East Caucasian residents in Tehran. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2012, 66, 427-432.	3.7	16
130	Clinical Usefulness of the Framingham Cardiovascular Risk Profile Beyond Its Statistical Performance: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 176, 177-186.	3.4	59
131	Does an electrocardiogram add predictive value to the rose angina questionnaire for future coronary heart disease? 10-year follow-up in a Middle East population. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2012, 66, 1104-1109.	3.7	5
132	Family history of diabetes modifies the effect of blood pressure for incident diabetes in Middle Eastern women: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2012, 26, 84-90.	2.2	4
133	Change in general and central adiposity measures in prediction of incident dysglycemia; Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2012, 55, 608-612.	3.4	3
134	Risk factors for ischemic stroke; results from 9 years of follow-up in a population based cohort of Iran. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2012, 12, 117.	1.8	51
135	Adolescent lipoprotein classifications according to National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) vs. National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) for predicting abnormal lipid levels in adulthood in a Middle East population. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2012, 11, 107.	3.0	8
136	Evaluation of Cause of Deaths' Validity Using Outcome Measures from a Prospective, Population Based Cohort Study in Tehran, Iran. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e31427.	2.5	21
137	Incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease and Its Risk Factors, Results of Over 10 Year Follow Up in an Iranian Cohort. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e45304.	2.5	112
138	Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials two years on and the timing of registrations. <i>Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine</i> , 2011, 4, 168-171.	1.8	10
139	"Predictability of body mass index for diabetes: Affected by the presence of metabolic syndrome?". <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2011, 11, 383.	2.9	25
140	New and known type 2 diabetes as coronary heart disease equivalent: results from 7.6 year follow up in a middle east population. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2010, 9, 84.	6.8	44
141	Appropriate waist circumference cut-off points among Iranian adults: the first report of the Iranian National Committee of Obesity. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2010, 13, 243-4.	0.6	112
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144	Appropriate cutoff values of anthropometric variables to predict cardiovascular outcomes: 7.6 years follow-up in an Iranian population. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2009, 33, 1437-1445.	3.4	109

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145	Glucose intolerance and risk of cardiovascular disease in Iranian men and women: Results of the 7.6-year follow-up of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS). <i>Journal of Endocrinological Investigation</i> , 2009, 32, 724-730.	3.3	20
146	Triglyceride/HDL-cholesterol ratio is an independent predictor for coronary heart disease in a population of Iranian men. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2009, 19, 401-408.	2.6	136