Prevention of non-communicable disease in a population Lipid and Glucose Study phase II

Trials 10, 5 DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-10-5

Citation Report

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Trends of obesity and abdominal obesity in Tehranian adults: a cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 426.	2.9	66
2	Appropriate cutoff values of anthropometric variables to predict cardiovascular outcomes: 7.6 years follow-up in an Iranian population. International Journal of Obesity, 2009, 33, 1437-1445.	3.4	109
3	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). Journal of Endocrinological Investigation, 2009, 32, 724-730.	3.3	20
4	Reproducibility and Relative Validity of Food Group Intake in a Food Frequency Questionnaire Developed for the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 20, 150-158.	2.4	589
5	San Antonio heart study diabetes prediction model applicable to a Middle Eastern population? Tehran glucose and lipid study. International Journal of Public Health, 2010, 55, 315-323.	2.3	12
6	Adherence to dietary recommendations and risk of metabolic syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2010, 59, 1833-1842.	3.4	125
7	New and known type 2 diabetes as coronary heart disease equivalent: results from 7.6 year follow up in a middle east population. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2010, 9, 84.	6.8	44
8	Effect of changes in waist circumference on metabolic syndrome over a 6.6-year follow-up in Tehran. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 64, 879-886.	2.9	10
9	Nutritional Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Tehranian Adults and Their Relation to Serum Lipid and Lipoproteins: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2010, 56, 233-240.	1.9	26
10	Evaluation of Iodine Nutritional Status in Tehran, Iran: Iodine Deficiency Within Iodine Sufficiency. Thyroid, 2010, 20, 1399-1406.	4.5	33
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12	Waist circumference has heterogeneous impact on development of diabetes in different populations: Longitudinal comparative study between Australia and Iran. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2010, 88, 117-124.	2.8	11
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14	Predictive performances of lipid accumulation product vs. adiposity measures for cardiovascular diseases and all-cause mortality, 8.6-year follow-up: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 100.	3.0	57
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16	Diabetes prediction, lipid accumulation product, and adiposity measures; 6-year follow-up: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 45.	3.0	85
17	Lipid measures for prediction of incident cardiovascular disease in diabetic and non-diabetic adults: results of the 8.6 years follow-up of a population based cohort study. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 6.	3.0	39
18	Distribution of 10-year risk for coronary heart disease and eligibility for therapeutic approaches among Tehranian adults. Public Health, 2011, 125, 338-344.	2.9	8

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20	A point-score system superior to blood pressure measures alone for predicting incident hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 29, 1486-1493.	0.5	51
21	Does the diet of Tehranian adults ensure compliance with nutritional targets? Observations from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 1539-1548.	2.2	10
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24	Predictive accuracy of the â€~Framingham's general CVD algorithm' in a Middle Eastern population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Clinical Practice, 2011, 65, 264-273.	1.7	38
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