

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

Trials

10, 5

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Trends of obesity and abdominal obesity in Tehranian adults: a cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 426.	1.2	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.	1.6	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.	1.8	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.	1.1	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.	1.0	12
6	Adherence to dietary recommendations and risk of metabolic syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2010, 59, 1833-1842.	1.5	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.	2.7	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.	1.3	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.	1.0	26
10	Evaluation of Iodine Nutritional Status in Tehran, Iran: Iodine Deficiency Within Iodine Sufficiency. Thyroid, 2010, 20, 1399-1406.	2.4	33
11	Metabolic Syndrome Predicts Poor Health-Related Quality of Life in Women but Not in Men: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2010, 19, 1201-1207.	1.5	32
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.	1.1	11
13	Reduction in Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes by Lifestyle Intervention in a Middle Eastern Community. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 38, 628-636.e1.	1.6	68
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.	1.2	57
15	Lipid ratios and appropriate cut off values for prediction of diabetes: a cohort of Iranian men and women. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 85.	1.2	71
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.	1.2	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.	1.2	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.	1.4	8

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19	Does Dietary Intake by Tehranian Adults Align with the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans? Observations from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2011, 29, 39-52.	0.7	44
20	A point-score system superior to blood pressure measures alone for predicting incident hypertension. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2011, 29, 1486-1493.	0.3	51
21	Does the diet of Tehranian adults ensure compliance with nutritional targets? Observations from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2011, 14, 1539-1548.	1.1	10
22	Trends in Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease Among Iranian Adolescents: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study, 1999-2008. <i>Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 21, 319-328.	1.1	44
23	Impact of hip circumference and height on incident diabetes: results from 6-year follow-up in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2011, 28, 1330-1336.	1.2	24
24	Predictive accuracy of the Framingham's general CVD algorithm in a Middle Eastern population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Clinical Practice</i> , 2011, 65, 264-273.	0.8	38
25	Effect of Different Obesity Phenotypes on Cardiovascular Events in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS). <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2011, 107, 412-416.	0.7	56
26	"Predictability of body mass index for diabetes: Affected by the presence of metabolic syndrome?". <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2011, 11, 383.	1.2	25
27	Predictive performance of the visceral adiposity index for a visceral adiposity-related risk: Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2011, 10, 88.	1.2	71
28	Dietary fructose and risk of metabolic syndrome in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. <i>Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2011, 8, 50.	1.3	29
29	The Trends of Metabolic Syndrome in Normal-Weight Tehranian Adults. <i>Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2011, 58, 126-132.	1.0	11
30	A simple risk score effectively predicted type 2 diabetes in Iranian adult population: population-based cohort study. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2011, 21, 554-559.	0.1	52
31	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.	2.0	16
32	Gender Differences Time Trends for Metabolic Syndrome and Its Components among Tehranian Children and Adolescents. <i>Cholesterol</i> , 2012, 2012, 1-6.	1.6	22
33	Heritability of the metabolic syndrome and its components in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS). <i>Genetical Research</i> , 2012, 94, 331-337.	0.3	43
34	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.	1.6	59
35	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.	2.0	5
36	Do Different Metabolic Syndrome Definitions Predict Cerebrovascular Events and Coronary Heart Disease Independent of Their Components?. <i>Stroke</i> , 2012, 43, 1669-1671.	1.0	30

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37	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.	1.0	4
38	Electrocardiography-defined silent CHD and risk of cardiovascular events among diabetic patients in a Middle Eastern population. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2012, 19, 1227-1233.	0.8	6
39	Magnesium intake and prevalence of metabolic syndrome in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2012, 15, 693-701.	1.1	32
40	The Relationship between Metabolic Syndrome, Cardiometabolic Risk Factors and Inflammatory Markers in a Tehranian Population: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Internal Medicine</i> , 2012, 51, 3329-3335.	0.3	10
41	Fasting glucose cutoff point: where does the risk terminate? Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Acta Diabetologica</i> , 2012, 49, 341-348.	1.2	15
42	Electrocardiographic abnormalities improve classification of coronary heart disease risk in women: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2012, 222, 110-115.	0.4	4
43	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.	1.6	3
44	Triglycerides and triglycerides to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio are strong predictors of incident hypertension in Middle Eastern women. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2012, 26, 525-532.	1.0	76
45	High serum nitric oxide metabolites and incident metabolic syndrome. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2012, 72, 523-530.	0.6	15
46	Dietary protein intake is associated with favorable cardiometabolic risk factors in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2012, 32, 169-176.	1.3	20
47	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.	0.8	51
48	A simple clinical model predicted diabetes progression among prediabetic individuals. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2012, 97, e34-e36.	1.1	6
49	Association between moderate renal insufficiency and cardiovascular events in a general population: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>BMC Nephrology</i> , 2012, 13, 59.	0.8	8
50	Barriers to healthy nutrition: perceptions and experiences of Iranian women. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2012, 12, 1064.	1.2	31
51	Prognostic significance of the Complex "Visceral Adiposity Index" vs. simple anthropometric measures: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2012, 11, 20.	2.7	70
52	Shadow of diabetes over cardiovascular disease: comparative quantification of population-attributable all-cause and cardiovascular mortality. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2012, 11, 69.	2.7	13
53	Association between interaction and ratio of $\omega$ -3 and $\omega$ -6 polyunsaturated fatty acid and the metabolic syndrome in adults. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2012, 28, 856-863.	1.1	41
54	Which Food Patterns Are Predictors of Obesity in Tehranian Adults?. <i>Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior</i> , 2012, 44, 564-573.	0.3	17

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55	Systolic and diastolic blood pressure, mean arterial pressure and pulse pressure for prediction of cardiovascular events and mortality in a Middle Eastern population. <i>Blood Pressure</i> , 2012, 21, 12-18.	0.7	40
56	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.	1.1	21
57	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.	1.1	112
58	Medidas antropométricas como predictoras de fatores de risco cardiovascular na população urbana do Irã. <i>Arquivos Brasileiros De Cardiologia</i> , 2012, 98, 126-135.	0.3	29
59	Lipid profile components and incident cerebrovascular events versus coronary heart disease; the result of 9 years follow-up in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Clinical Biochemistry</i> , 2013, 46, 716-721.	0.8	17
60	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.	1.0	32
61	Dietary intakes of zinc and copper and cardiovascular risk factors in Tehranian adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2013, 70, 218-226.	0.9	5
62	Transportability of the updated diabetes prediction model from Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study to a Middle Eastern adult population: community-based cohort study. <i>Acta Diabetologica</i> , 2013, 50, 175-181.	1.2	8
63	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.	1.2	17
64	Adolescence Metabolic Syndrome or Adiposity and Early Adult Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2013, 163, 1663-1669.e1.	0.9	22
65	Dietary polyphenols and metabolic syndrome among Iranian adults. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2013, 64, 661-667.	1.3	53
66	Diabetic population mortality and cardiovascular risk attributable to hypertension: A decade follow-up from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Blood Pressure</i> , 2013, 22, 317-324.	0.7	8
67	Non-linear contribution of glucose measures to cardiovascular diseases and mortality: Reclassifying the Framingham's risk categories: A decade follow-up from the Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2013, 167, 1486-1494.	0.8	7
68	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.	0.8	15
69	Effects of Obesity on the Impact of Short-Term Changes in Anthropometric Measurements on Coronary Heart Disease in Women. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2013, 88, 487-494.	1.4	7
70	Prognostic impact of different definitions of metabolic syndrome in predicting cardiovascular events in a cohort of non-diabetic Tehranian adults. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2013, 168, 369-374.	0.8	20
71	Iodine Nutrition Status and Knowledge, Attitude, and Behavior in Tehranian Women Following 2 Decades Without Public Education. <i>Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior</i> , 2013, 45, 412-419.	0.3	16
72	South Asian dietary patterns and their association with risk factors for the metabolic syndrome. <i>Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2013, 26, 145-155.	1.3	46

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73	Absence of Association Between Vitamin D Deficiency and Incident Metabolic Syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders</i> , 2013, 11, 236-242.	0.5	20
74	Logic regression analysis of association of gene polymorphisms with low HDL: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Gene</i> , 2013, 513, 278-281.	1.0	8
75	Fruit and Vegetable Consumption and Risk of Noncommunicable Diseases. , 2013, , 121-152.		0
76	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.	1.8	45
77	Isolated post-challenge hyperglycaemia and risk of cardiovascular events: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Diabetes and Vascular Disease Research</i> , 2013, 10, 324-329.	0.9	3
78	Factors associated with menopausal age in Iranian women: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research</i> , 2013, 39, 836-841.	0.6	16
79	The association of anthropometric indices in adolescence with the occurrence of the metabolic syndrome in early adulthood: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS). <i>Pediatric Obesity</i> , 2013, 8, 170-177.	1.4	17
80	The Effect of Community-Based Education for Lifestyle Intervention on The Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome and Its Components: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2013, 11, 145-53.	0.3	23
81	Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome over 9 Years Follow-Up; the Importance of Sex Differences in the Role of Insulin Resistance and Other Risk Factors. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e76304.	1.1	53
82	Dietary Factors and Type 2 Diabetes in the Middle East: What Is the Evidence for an Association? A Systematic Review. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2013, 5, 3871-3897.	1.7	21
83	Dietary Quality among Tehranian Adults in Relation to Lipid Profile: Findings from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2013, 31, 37-48.	0.7	30
84	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.	1.1	85
85	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.	1.1	42
86	Re-Birth After Coronary Bypass Graft Surgery: A Hermeneutic-Phenomenological Study. <i>Global Journal of Health Science</i> , 2014, 6, 235-40.	0.1	4
87	Identification of genetic variants of lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase in individuals with high HDL-C levels. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2014, 10, 496-502.	1.1	6
88	Pentraxin 3 Is Highly Specific for Predicting Anatomical Complexity of Coronary Artery Stenosis as Determined by the Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Taxus and Cardiac Surgery Score. <i>Korean Circulation Journal</i> , 2014, 44, 220.	0.7	6
89	Factors Influencing Menarcheal Age: Results From the Cohort of Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 12, e16130.	0.3	34
90	Gender differences in the relationship between serum zinc concentration and metabolic syndrome. <i>Annals of Human Biology</i> , 2014, 41, 436-442.	0.4	35

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91	No Obesity Paradox—BMI Incapable of Adequately Capturing the Relation of Obesity with All-Cause Mortality: An Inception Diabetes Cohort Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-9.	0.6	14
92	Is persistence of metabolic syndrome associated with poor health-related quality of life in non-diabetic Iranian adults? Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Diabetes Investigation</i> , 2014, 5, 687-693.	1.1	7
93	Diagnostic values of different definitions of metabolic syndrome to detect poor health status in Iranian adults without diabetes. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2014, 31, 854-861.	1.2	8
94	Effect of menopause on cardiovascular disease and its risk factors: a 9-year follow-up study. <i>Climacteric</i> , 2014, 17, 164-172.	1.1	29
95	Gender-specific changes in physical activity pattern in Iran: national surveillance of risk factors of non-communicable diseases (2007–2011). <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2014, 59, 231-241.	1.0	52
96	Identification of low-frequency and rare sequence variants associated with elevated or reduced risk of type 2 diabetes. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2014, 46, 294-298.	9.4	294
97	Secular trends in serum lipid levels of a Middle Eastern adult population; 10 years follow up in Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2014, 13, 20.	1.2	30
98	Changes in lipid measures and incident coronary heart disease: Tehran Lipid & Glucose Study. <i>Clinical Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 47, 1239-1244.	0.8	31
99	Added value of different metabolic syndrome definitions for predicting cardiovascular disease and mortality events among elderly population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2014, 68, 853-858.	1.3	7
100	Wrist circumference as a novel predictor of hypertension and cardiovascular disease: results of a decade follow up in a West Asian cohort. <i>Journal of the American Society of Hypertension</i> , 2014, 8, 800-807.	2.3	21
101	Changes in waist circumference and incidence of chronic kidney disease. <i>European Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2014, 44, 470-476.	1.7	10
102	The impact of smoking status on 9.3 years incidence of cardiovascular and all-cause mortality among Iranian men. <i>Annals of Human Biology</i> , 2014, 41, 249-254.	0.4	10
103	Western Dietary Pattern Interaction with APOC3 Polymorphism in the Risk of Metabolic Syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Nutrigenetics and Nutrigenomics</i> , 2014, 7, 105-117.	1.8	14
104	Sex-specific predictors of the prehypertension-to-hypertension progression: community-based cohort of a West-Asian population. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2014, 21, 956-963.	0.8	8
105	Serum Free Thyroxine Concentration is Associated with Metabolic Syndrome in Euthyroid Subjects. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2014, 24, 1566-1574.	2.4	79
106	Age- and sex-specific reference values for fasting serum insulin levels and insulin resistance/sensitivity indices in healthy Iranian adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Clinical Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 47, 432-438.	0.8	70
107	Predictors of the incident metabolic syndrome in healthy obese subjects: a decade of follow-up from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2014, 68, 295-299.	1.3	12
108	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.	1.1	54



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109	Plant selection method for urban landscapes of semi-arid cities (a case study of Tehran). <i>Urban Forestry and Urban Greening</i> , 2014, 13, 450-458.	2.3	51
110	Is systolic blood pressure below 150Âmm Hg an appropriate goal for primary prevention of cardiovascular events among elderly population?. <i>Journal of the American Society of Hypertension</i> , 2014, 8, 491-497.	2.3	10
111	Combined effect of unsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids on the metabolic syndrome: tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2015, 33, 5.	0.7	19
112	Consumption of sugar sweetened beverage is associated with incidence of metabolic syndrome in Tehranian children and adolescents. <i>Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 12, 25.	1.3	61
113	Which insulin resistance-based definition of metabolic syndrome has superior diagnostic value in detection of poor health-related quality of life? Cross-sectional findings from Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Health and Quality of Life Outcomes</i> , 2015, 13, 194.	1.0	4
114	Hypertension phenotypes and incident cardiovascular disease and mortality events in a decade follow-up of a Middle East cohort. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2015, 33, 1153-1161.	0.3	34
115	Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption Is Associated with Metabolic Syndrome in Iranian Adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 30, 334.	1.3	26
116	A Splice Region Variant in LDLR Lowers Non-high Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol and Protects against Coronary Artery Disease. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2015, 11, e1005379.	1.5	24
117	Trend of Cardio-Metabolic Risk Factors in Polycystic Ovary Syndrome: A Population-Based Prospective Cohort Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0137609.	1.1	52
118	Association of Dietary Proportions of Macronutrients with Visceral Adiposity Index: Non-Substitution and Iso-Energetic Substitution Models in a Prospective Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2015, 7, 8859-8870.	1.7	14
119	An Application of Association Rule Mining to Extract Risk Pattern for Type 2 Diabetes Using Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study Database. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 13, e25389.	0.3	27
120	Prevalence of General and Abdominal Obesity in a Nationally Representative Sample of Iranian Children and Adolescents: The CASPIAN-IV Study. <i>Iranian Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2015, 25, e401.	0.1	40
121	Presence of hypertension modifies the impact of insulin resistance on incident cardiovascular disease in a Middle Eastern population: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2015, 32, 1311-1318.	1.2	13
122	Association between thyroid hormones, thyroid antibodies and insulin resistance in euthyroid individuals: A population-based cohort. <i>Diabetes and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 41, 480-488.	1.4	22
123	What are the main barriers to healthy eating among families? A qualitative exploration of perceptions and experiences of Tehranian men. <i>Appetite</i> , 2015, 89, 291-297.	1.8	24
124	Adolescent metabolic phenotypes and early adult metabolic syndrome: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2015, 109, 287-292.	1.1	7
125	Mother-Daughter Correlation of Central Obesity and Other Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health</i> , 2015, 27, NP341-NP349.	0.4	4
126	Reliability and validity of the modifiable activity questionnaire for an Iranian urban adolescent population. <i>International Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2015, 6, 3.	0.2	80



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127	Mean serum lipid levels in Iranian adult populations: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Clinical Lipidology</i> , 2015, 10, 449-464.	0.4	3
128	Relationship of hyperinsulinaemia, insulin resistance and $\beta$ -cell dysfunction with incident diabetes and pre-diabetes: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2015, 32, 24-32.	1.2	23
129	Obesity Paradox and Risk of Mortality Events in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients: A Decade of Follow-up in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. , 2015, 25, 345-350.		18
130	Silent coronary artery disease and incidence of cardiovascular and mortality events at different levels of glucose regulation; results of greater than a decade follow-up. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 182, 334-339.	0.8	9
131	Abdominal obesity phenotypes and risk of cardiovascular disease in a decade of follow-up: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2015, 238, 256-263.	0.4	39
132	Dietary patterns interact with <i>APOA1</i> / <i>APOC3</i> polymorphisms to alter the risk of the metabolic syndrome: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 113, 644-653.	1.2	32
133	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.	0.6	11
134	Associations between dairy products consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2015, 66, 692-699.	1.3	21
135	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.	0.8	20
136	Factor analysis of metabolic syndrome components and predicting type 2 diabetes: Results of 10-year follow-up in a <i>Middle Eastern</i> population. <i>Journal of Diabetes</i> , 2015, 7, 830-838.	0.8	26
137	Different obesity phenotypes, and incident cardiovascular disease and mortality events in elderly <i>Iranians</i> : <i>Tehran lipid and glucose study</i> . <i>Geriatrics and Gerontology International</i> , 2015, 15, 449-456.	0.7	14
138	Changes in body mass index, waist and hip circumferences, waist to hip ratio and risk of all-cause mortality in men. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 69, 927-932.	1.3	23
139	Sex-specific relations between fasting insulin, insulin resistance and incident hypertension: 8.9 years follow-up in a Middle-Eastern population. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2015, 29, 260-267.	1.0	33
140	Natural course of metabolically healthy abdominal obese adults after 10 years of follow-up: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2015, 39, 514-519.	1.6	69
141	Cereal, fruit and vegetable fibre intake and the risk of the metabolic syndrome: a prospective study in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2015, 28, 236-245.	1.3	33
142	Associations of dietary macronutrients with glomerular filtration rate and kidney dysfunction: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Journal of Nephrology</i> , 2015, 28, 173-180.	0.9	56
143	Lipid accumulation product and incident cardiovascular events in a normal weight population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2016, 23, 187-193.	0.8	47
144	Inflammatory Properties of Diet and Glucose-Insulin Homeostasis in a Cohort of Iranian Adults. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2016, 8, 735.	1.7	29

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145	An Overview on Cardiovascular Risks Definitions by Using Survival Analysis Techniques-Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study: 13-Year Follow-Up Outcomes. <i>Global Journal of Health Science</i> , 2016, 9, 197.	0.1	0
146	Trajectories of Change in Obesity among Tehranian Families: Multilevel Latent Growth Curve Modeling. <i>International Journal of Family Medicine</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-7.	1.2	2
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