Karen Jaceldo-Siegl

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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72 papers	3,410 citations	172457 29 h-index	144013 57 g-index
74 all docs	74 docs citations	74 times ranked	3548 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Vegetarian Dietary Patterns and Mortality in Adventist Health Study 2. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2013, 173, 1230.	5.1	423
2	Nutrient Profiles of Vegetarian and Nonvegetarian Dietary Patterns. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2013, 113, 1610-1619.	0.8	258
3	Vegetarian Dietary Patterns and the Risk of Colorectal Cancers. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 767.	5.1	252
4	Vegetarian Dietary Patterns Are Associated With a Lower Risk of Metabolic Syndrome. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 1225-1227.	8.6	206
5	Cohort Profile: The Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2). International Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 37, 260-265.	1.9	190
6	Vegetarian Diets and the Incidence of Cancer in a Low-risk Population. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2013, 22, 286-294.	2.5	183
7	Vegetarian diets and blood pressure among white subjects: results from the Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2). Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 1909-1916.	2.2	160
8	Patterns of food consumption among vegetarians and non-vegetarians. British Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 112, 1644-1653.	2.3	127
9	Validation of nutrient intake using an FFQ and repeated 24 h recalls in black and white subjects of the Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2). Public Health Nutrition, 2010, 13, 812-819.	2.2	112
10	Climate change mitigation and health effects of varied dietary patterns in real-life settings throughout North America. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 100, 490S-495S.	4.7	108
11	Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D status of vegetarians, partial vegetarians, and nonvegetarians: the Adventist Health Study-2. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 1686S-1692S.	4.7	84
12	Are strict vegetarians protected against prostate cancer?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 153-160.	4.7	75
13	Long-term almond supplementation without advice on food replacement induces favourable nutrient modifications to the habitual diets of free-living individuals. British Journal of Nutrition, 2004, 92, 533-540.	2.3	70
14	Race-specific validation of food intake obtained from a comprehensive FFQ: the Adventist Health Study-2. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 1988-1997.	2.2	67
15	Dairy, soy, and risk of breast cancer: those confounded milks. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 1526-1537.	1.9	63
16	Meat Analogs from Different Protein Sources: A Comparison of Their Sustainability and Nutritional Content. Sustainability, 2019, 11, 3231.	3.2	57
17	Validation of self-reported anthropometrics in the Adventist Health Study 2. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 213.	2.9	56
18	Determinants of serum 25 hydroxyvitamin D levels in a nationwide cohort of blacks and non-Hispanic whites. Cancer Causes and Control, 2010, 21, 501-511.	1.8	48

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19	Association between vegetarian diets and cardiovascular risk factors in non-Hispanic white participants of the Adventist Health Study-2. Journal of Nutritional Science, 2019, 8, e6.	1.9	44
20	Vegetarian dietary patterns and the risk of breast cancer in a low-risk population. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 115, 1790-1797.	2.3	43
21	Biomarkers of Dietary Intake Are Correlated with Corresponding Measures from Repeated Dietary Recalls and Food-Frequency Questionnaires in the Adventist Health Study-2. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 586-594.	2.9	43
22	Soy isoflavone intake and the likelihood of ever becoming a mother: the Adventist Health Study-2. International Journal of Women's Health, 2014, 6, 377.	2.6	41
23	Validation of soy protein estimates from a food-frequency questionnaire with repeated 24-h recalls and isoflavonoid excretion in overnight urine in a Western population with a wide range of soy intakes. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 87, 1422-1427.	4.7	40
24	Tree Nuts Are Inversely Associated with Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: The Adventist Health Study-2. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e85133.	2.5	40
25	Intake of Mediterranean foods associated with positive affect and low negative affect. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2013, 74, 142-148.	2.6	39
26	Comparison of polyphenol intakes according to distinct dietary patterns and food sources in the Adventist Health Study-2 cohort. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 115, 2162-2169.	2.3	38
27	Favourable nutrient intake and displacement with long-term walnut supplementation among elderly: results of a randomised trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 118, 201-209.	2.3	32
28	Validating polyphenol intake estimates from a food-frequency questionnaire by using repeated 24-h dietary recalls and a unique method-of-triads approach with 2 biomarkers. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 105, 685-694.	4.7	31
29	Variations in dietary intake and plasma concentrations of plant sterols across plantâ€based diets among North American adults. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2017, 61, 1600828.	3.3	30
30	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Generated by Tofu Production: A Case Study. Journal of Hunger and Environmental Nutrition, 2018, 13, 131-142.	1.9	30
31	Validation of a food-frequency questionnaire for measurement of nutrient intake in a dietary intervention study. Public Health Nutrition, 2007, 10, 177-184.	2.2	27
32	Effects of Long-Term Walnut Supplementation on Body Weight in Free-Living Elderly: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1317.	4.1	26
33	Plasma, Urine, and Adipose Tissue Biomarkers of Dietary Intake Differ Between Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian Diet Groups in the Adventist Health Study-2. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 667-675.	2.9	25
34	Adipose tissue Î±-linolenic acid is inversely associated with insulin resistance in adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 1105-1110.	4.7	24
35	Animal-Protein Intake Is Associated with Insulin Resistance in Adventist Health Study 2 (AHS-2) Calibration Substudy Participants: A Cross-Sectional Analysis. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2017, 1, e000299.	0.3	24
36	Independent associations of dairy and calcium intakes with colorectal cancers in the Adventist Health Study-2 cohort. Public Health Nutrition, 2017, 20, 2577-2586.	2.2	24

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37	Lower C-reactive protein and IL-6 associated with vegetarian diets are mediated by BMI. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018, 28, 787-794.	2.6	23
38	Foods and Supplements Associated with Vitamin B12 Biomarkers among Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian Participants of the Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2) Calibration Study. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 722.	4.1	23
39	The Design, Development and Evaluation of the Vegetarian Lifestyle Index on Dietary Patterns among Vegetarians and Non-Vegetarians. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 542.	4.1	23
40	Ultra-processed food intake and animal-based food intake and mortality in the Adventist Health Study-2. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 115, 1589-1601.	4.7	20
41	A New Approach to Assess Lifetime Dietary Patterns Finds Lower Consumption of Animal Foods with Aging in a Longitudinal Analysis of a Health-Oriented Adventist Population. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 1118.	4.1	17
42	The association between soya consumption and serum thyroid-stimulating hormone concentrations in the Adventist Health Study-2. Public Health Nutrition, 2016, 19, 1464-1470.	2.2	16
43	The contribution of soul and Caribbean foods to nutrient intake in a sample of Blacks of US and Caribbean descent in the Adventist Health Study-2: a pilot study. Ethnicity and Disease, 2007, 17, 244-9.	2.3	15
44	Trans fatty acid intake is related to emotional affect in the Adventist Health Study-2. Nutrition Research, 2016, 36, 509-517.	2.9	13
45	Reliability of serum and urinary isoflavone estimates. Biomarkers, 2010, 15, 135-139.	1.9	11
46	Plant-Based Diets Are Associated With Lower Adiposity Levels Among Hispanic/Latino Adults in the Adventist Multi-Ethnic Nutrition (AMEN) Study. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2019, 6, 34.	3.7	11
47	Dietary Animal to Plant Protein Ratio Is Associated with Risk Factors of Metabolic Syndrome in Participants of the AHS-2 Calibration Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 4296.	4.1	11
48	Dairy foods, calcium intakes, and risk of incident prostate cancer in Adventist Health Studyâ€“2. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 116, 314-324.	4.7	11
49	Environmental Impacts of Foods in the Adventist Health Study-2 Dietary Questionnaire. Sustainability, 2020, 12, 10267.	3.2	9
50	Associations of Circulating Methylmalonic Acid and Vitamin B-12 Biomarkers Are Modified by Vegan Dietary Pattern in Adult and Elderly Participants of the Adventist Health Study 2 Calibration Study. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2020, 4, nzaa008.	0.3	9
51	Comparison of phytosterol intake from FFQ with repeated 24-h dietary recalls of the Adventist Health Study-2 calibration sub-study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 121, 1424-1430.	2.3	8
52	Plant-Based Diets in Hispanic/Latino Adult Adventists in the United States and Their Association With Body Mass Index. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2019, 33, 869-875.	1.7	7
53	Vegetarian Dietary Patterns and Cognitive Function among Older Adults: The Adventist Health Study-2. Journal of Nutrition in Gerontology and Geriatrics, 2021, 40, 197-214.	1.0	7
54	Reliability of Meat, Fish, Dairy, and Egg Intake Over a 33-Year Interval in Adventist Health Study 2. Nutrition and Cancer, 2014, 66, 1315-1321.	2.0	6

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55	Short- and long-term reliability of adult recall of vegetarian dietary patterns in the Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2). Journal of Nutritional Science, 2015, 4, e11.	1.9	6
56	Studies of chronic disease in Seventh-day Adventists. International Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 184, 573.	1.7	4
57	Food and Nutrient Displacement by Walnut Supplementation in a Randomized Crossover Study. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 1017.	4.1	4
58	Validity of FFQ Estimates of Total Sugars, Added Sugars, Sucrose and Fructose Compared to Repeated 24-h Recalls in Adventist Health Study-2 Participants. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 4152.	4.1	3
59	Effect of dried California Mission figs on mineral status and food replacement. Public Health Nutrition, 2015, 18, 1135-1140.	2.2	2
60	Methylomes in Vegans versus Pescatarians and Nonvegetarians. Epigenomes, 2020, 4, 28.	1.8	2
61	Validation of nutrient intake using an FFQ and repeated 24 h recalls in black and white subjects of the Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2) â€“ Corrigendum. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 2079-2080.	2.2	1
62	Race-specific validation of food intake obtained from a comprehensive food frequency questionnaire: Adventist Health Study-2 â€“ Corrigendum. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 2165-2166.	2.2	1
63	Dietary sources of vitamin B12 intake among participants of the Adventist Health Studyâ€2 calibration study (827.14). FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, 827.14.	0.5	1
64	Dietary patterns of children aged 0â€59 months in Ukambani region of Kenya. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 916.5.	0.5	1
65	Intake of Soy Isoflavones Reduces Breast Cancer Incidence among Women in North America. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 406.5.	0.5	1
66	Authors' Response. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2014, 114, 197-198.	0.8	0
67	Reply to T Erickson. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 1870-1871.	2.9	0
68	Validation of estimated glycaemic index and glycaemic load, stratified by race, in the Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2). Public Health Nutrition, 2021, 24, 4530-4536.	2.2	0
69	Dietary determinants of vitamin E status among a freeâ€living adult population. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, .	0.5	0
70	Association of vitamin D levels to blood pressure among blacks and whites. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1026.3.	0.5	0
71	Nut intake is inversely related to insulin resistance and CRP levels (370.2). FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, 370.2.	0.5	0
72	Food group sources and intake of longâ€chain fatty acids in the Adventist Health Studyâ€2 cohort (810.30). FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, .	0.5	0