Karen Jaceldo-Siegl

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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72 papers

3,410 citations

172457 29 h-index 57 g-index

74 all docs

74 docs citations

times ranked

74

3548 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Food and Nutrient Displacement by Walnut Supplementation in a Randomized Crossover Study. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 1017.	4.1	4
2	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
3	Dairy foods, calcium intakes, and risk of incident prostate cancer in Adventist Health Study–2. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 116, 314-324.	4.7	11
4	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
5	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	O
6	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
7	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
8	Methylomes in Vegans versus Pescatarians and Nonvegetarians. Epigenomes, 2020, 4, 28.	1.8	2
9	Environmental Impacts of Foods in the Adventist Health Study-2 Dietary Questionnaire. Sustainability, 2020, 12, 10267.	3. 2	9
10	Dairy, soy, and risk of breast cancer: those confounded milks. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 1526-1537.	1.9	63
11	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
12	Meat Analogs from Different Protein Sources: A Comparison of Their Sustainability and Nutritional Content. Sustainability, 2019, 11, 3231.	3.2	57
13	Reply to T Erickson. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 1870-1871.	2.9	O
14	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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

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19	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
20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Generated by Tofu Production: A Case Study. Journal of Hunger and Environmental Nutrition, 2018, 13, 131-142.	1.9	30
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	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
25	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
26	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
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	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
29	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
30	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
31	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
32	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
33	Trans fatty acid intake is related to emotional affect in the Adventist Health Study-2. Nutrition Research, 2016, 36, 509-517.	2.9	13
34	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
35	Adipose tissue $\hat{l}\pm$ -linolenic acid is inversely associated with insulin resistance in adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 1105-1110.	4.7	24
36	Are strict vegetarians protected against prostate cancer?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 153-160.	4.7	75

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37	Studies of chronic disease in Seventh-day Adventists. International Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 184, 573.	1.7	4
38	Effect of dried California Mission figs on mineral status and food replacement. Public Health Nutrition, 2015, 18, 1135-1140.	2.2	2
39	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
40	Vegetarian Dietary Patterns and the Risk of Colorectal Cancers. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 767.	5.1	252
41	Intake of Soy Isoflavones Reduces Breast Cancer Incidence among Women in North America. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 406.5.	0.5	1
42	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
43	Patterns of food consumption among vegetarians and non-vegetarians. British Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 112, 1644-1653.	2.3	127
44	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
45	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
46	Authors' Response. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2014, 114, 197-198.	0.8	0
47	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
48	Tree Nuts Are Inversely Associated with Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: The Adventist Health Study-2. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e85133.	2. 5	40
49	Nut intake is inversely related to insulin resistance and CRP levels (370.2). FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, 370.2.	0.5	0
50	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
51	Nutrient Profiles of Vegetarian and Nonvegetarian Dietary Patterns. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2013, 113, 1610-1619.	0.8	258
52	Intake of Mediterranean foods associated with positive affect and low negative affect. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2013, 74, 142-148.	2.6	39
53	Vegetarian Dietary Patterns and Mortality in Adventist Health Study 2. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2013, 173, 1230.	5.1	423
54	Vegetarian Diets and the Incidence of Cancer in a Low-risk Population. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2013, 22, 286-294.	2.5	183

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55	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
56	Race-specific validation of food intake obtained from a comprehensive food frequency questionnaire: Adventist Health Study-2 – Corrigendum. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 2165-2166.	2.2	1
57	Association of vitamin D levels to blood pressure among blacks and whites. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1026.3.	0.5	O
58	Vegetarian Dietary Patterns Are Associated With a Lower Risk of Metabolic Syndrome. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 1225-1227.	8.6	206
59	Validation of self-reported anthropometrics in the Adventist Health Study 2. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 213.	2.9	56
60	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
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) – Corrigendum. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 2079-2080.	2.2	1
62	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
63	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
64	Reliability of serum and urinary isoflavone estimates. Biomarkers, 2010, 15, 135-139.	1.9	11
65	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
66	Dietary determinants of vitamin E status among a freeâ€living adult population. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, .	0.5	0
67	Dietary patterns of children aged 0â€59 months in Ukambani region of Kenya. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 916.5.	0.5	1
68	Cohort Profile: The Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2). International Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 37, 260-265.	1.9	190
69	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
70	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
71	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
72	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