Suzanne C Ho

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

103 papers	4,747 citations	94269 37 h-index	102304 66 g-index
124 all docs	124 docs citations	124 times ranked	6382 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Meta-analysis of the effects of soy protein containing isoflavones on the lipid profile. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 81, 397-408.	2.2	429
2	Soy Isoflavones Have a Favorable Effect on Bone Loss in Chinese Postmenopausal Women with Lower Bone Mass: A Double-Blind, Randomized, Controlled Trial. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2003, 88, 4740-4747.	1.8	183
3	Metabolic syndrome and all-cause mortality: a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 25, 375-384.	2.5	169
4	Validity and reproducibility of a food frequency Questionnaire among Chinese women in Guangdong province. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 18, 240-50.	0.3	169
5	Walking Speed and Stride Length Predicts 36 Months Dependency, Mortality, and Institutionalization in Chinese Aged 70 And Older. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 1999, 47, 1257-1260.	1.3	161
6	Greater vegetable and fruit intake is associated with a lower risk of breast cancer among Chinese women. International Journal of Cancer, 2009, 125, 181-188.	2.3	161
7	Impact of Caregiving on Health and Quality of Life: A Comparative Population-Based Study of Caregivers for Elderly Persons and Noncaregivers. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2009, 64A, 873-879.	1.7	154
8	Menopausal symptoms and symptom clustering in Chinese women. Maturitas, 1999, 33, 219-227.	1.0	122
9	Intake of Soy Products Is Associated with Better Plasma Lipid Profiles in the Hong Kong Chinese Population. Journal of Nutrition, 2000, 130, 2590-2593.	1.3	114
10	Longitudinal Changes in Body Mass Index and Body Composition over 3 Years and Relationship to Health Outcomes in Hong Kong Chinese Age 70 and Older. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2001, 49, 737-746.	1.3	108
11	Soy protein consumption and bone mass in early postmenopausal Chinese women. Osteoporosis International, 2003, 14, 835-842.	1.3	107
12	Skeletal benefits of soy isoflavones: a review of the clinical trial and epidemiologic data. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2004, 7, 649-658.	1.3	104
13	Health and Social Predictors of Mortality in an Elderly Chinese Cohort. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1991, 133, 907-921.	1.6	97
14	Soy Intake and the Maintenance of Peak Bone Mass in Hong Kong Chinese Women. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2001, 16, 1363-1369.	3.1	97
15	A 3-year follow-up study of social, lifestyle and health predictors of cognitive impairment in a Chinese older cohort. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 30, 1389-1396.	0.9	85
16	Effects of soy intake on glycemic control: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 93, 1092-1101.	2.2	83
17	Reference values of bone mineral density and prevalence of osteoporosis in Chinese adults. Osteoporosis International, 2014, 25, 497-507.	1.3	75
18	GWAS of bone size yields twelve loci that also affect height, BMD, osteoarthritis or fractures. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2054.	5.8	74

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19	Effects of soy isoflavone supplementation on cognitive function in Chinese postmenopausal women. Menopause, 2007, 14, 489-499.	0.8	73
20	Effects of soy protein and isoflavones on glycemic control and insulin sensitivity: a 6-mo double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial in postmenopausal Chinese women with prediabetes or untreated early diabetes. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 91, 1394-1401.	2.2	73
21	Socioeconomic status in relation to cardiovascular disease and cause-specific mortality: a comparison of Asian and Australasian populations in a pooled analysis. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e006408-e006408.	0.8	71
22	Soy isoflavone supplementation and fasting serum glucose and lipid profile among postmenopausal Chinese women. Menopause, 2007, 14, 905-912.	0.8	70
23	Comparison of Pueraria lobata with hormone replacement therapy in treating the adverse health consequences of menopause. Menopause, 2003, 10, 352-361.	0.8	65
24	Greater fruit and vegetable intake is associated with increased bone mass among postmenopausal Chinese women. British Journal of Nutrition, 2006, 96, 745-51.	1.2	65
25	The psychological burden experienced by Hong Kong midlife women during the SARS epidemic. Stress and Health, 2005, 21, 177-184.	1.4	63
26	Educational Level and Osteoporosis Risk in Postmenopausal Chinese Women. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 161, 680-690.	1.6	62
27	Choline and betaine intake is inversely associated with breast cancer risk: A twoâ€stage caseâ€control study in China. Cancer Science, 2013, 104, 250-258.	1.7	62
28	Sequence variants in the PTCH1 gene associate with spine bone mineral density and osteoporotic fractures. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 10129.	5.8	58
29	Beneficial effect of soy isoflavones on bone mineral content was modified by years since menopause, body weight, and calcium intake: a double-blind, randomized, controlled trial. Menopause, 2004, 11, 246-254.	0.8	56
30	Higher sea fish intake is associated with greater bone mass and lower osteoporosis risk in postmenopausal Chinese women. Osteoporosis International, 2010, 21, 939-946.	1.3	53
31	Soy product and isoflavone intake and breast cancer risk defined by hormone receptor status. Cancer Science, 2010, 101, 501-507.	1.7	53
32	Dietary patterns and breast cancer risk among Chinese women. Cancer Causes and Control, 2011, 22, 115-124.	0.8	50
33	Clustering of risk factors and the risk of incident cardiovascular disease in Asian and Caucasian populations: results from the Asia Pacific Cohort Studies Collaboration. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e019335.	0.8	42
34	The prevalence of osteoporosis in the Hong Kong Chinese female population. Maturitas, 1999, 32, 171-178.	1.0	41
35	Determinants of Peak Bone Mass in Chinese Women Aged 21-40 Years. III. Physical Activity and Bone Mineral Density. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 1997, 12, 1262-1271.	3.1	40
36	Dietary folate, vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂ and methionine intake and the risk of breast cancer by oestrogen and progesterone receptor status. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 106, 936-943.	1.2	40

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37	A prospective study of the effects of 1-year calcium-fortified soy milk supplementation on dietary calcium intake and bone health in Chinese adolescent girls aged 14 to 16. Osteoporosis International, 2005, 16, 1907-1916.	1.3	39
38	Isoflavonoid Content of Hong Kong Soy Foods. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2009, 57, 5386-5390.	2.4	39
39	Factors associated with menopausal symptom reporting in Chinese midlife women. Maturitas, 2003, 44, 149-156.	1.0	37
40	Cardiovascular Risks in Relation to Daidzein Metabolizing Phenotypes among Chinese Postmenopausal Women. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87861.	1.1	37
41	Risk Factor Change in Older Persons, a Perspective From Hong Kong: Weight Change and Mortality. Journal of Gerontology, 1994, 49, M269-M272.	2.0	35
42	Relationship between menopause status, attitude toward menopause, and quality of life in Chinese midlife women in Hong Kong. Menopause, 2016, 23, 67-73.	0.8	34
43	Randomized controlled trial of whole soy and isoflavone daidzein on menopausal symptoms in equol-producing Chinese postmenopausal women. Menopause, 2014, 21, 653-660.	0.8	33
44	Dietary intake among elderly Chinese in Hong Kong. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 1988, 1, 205-215.	1.3	32
45	IDENTIFYING RISK FACTORS FOR LOW BACK PAIN (LBP) IN CHINESE MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY. Health Care for Women International, 2004, 25, 358-369.	0.6	31
46	Meat and egg consumption and risk of breast cancer among Chinese women. Cancer Causes and Control, 2009, 20, 1845-1853.	0.8	31
47	High Habitual Calcium Intake Attenuates Bone Loss in Early Postmenopausal Chinese Women: An 18-Month Follow-Up Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 89, 2166-2170.	1.8	30
48	Glucosinolate and isothiocyanate intakes are inversely associated with breast cancer risk: a caseâ€“control study in China. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 119, 957-964.	1.2	29
49	Dietary changes in the first 3 years after breast cancer diagnosis: a prospective Chinese breast cancer cohort study. Cancer Management and Research, 2018, Volume 10, 4073-4084.	0.9	29
50	Metaâ€Analysis of the Association of the Trp64Arg Polymorphism in the Î²3 Adrenergic Receptor with Insulin Resistance. Obesity, 2005, 13, 1709-1719.	4.0	28
51	Dietary Sources and Determinants of Soy Isoflavone Intake among Midlife Chinese Women in Hong Kong. Journal of Nutrition, 2007, 137, 2451-2455.	1.3	28
52	Associations between dietary patterns and psychological factors: a cross-sectional study among Chinese postmenopausal women. Menopause, 2016, 23, 1294-1302.	0.8	28
53	Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) or Psychoeducation for the Reduction of Menopausal Symptoms: A Randomized, Controlled Clinical Trial. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 6609.	1.6	28
54	Association between flavonoids, flavonoid subclasses intake and breast cancer risk: a case-control study in China. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2020, 29, 493-500.	0.6	28

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55	Dietary acrylamide exposure was associated with increased cancer mortality in Chinese elderly men and women: a 11-year prospective study of Mr. and Ms. OS Hong Kong. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2017, 143, 2317-2326.	1.2	27
56	Sodium is the Leading Dietary Factor Associated with Urinary Calcium Excretion in Hong Kong Chinese Adults. Osteoporosis International, 2001, 12, 723-731.	1.3	26
57	Socio-psychological stressors as risk factors for low back pain in Chinese middle-aged women. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 2001, 36, 409-416.	1.5	25
58	A randomized placebo controlled trial of an innovative herbal formula in the prevention of atherosclerosis in postmenopausal women with borderline hypercholesterolemia. Complementary Therapies in Medicine, 2014, 22, 473-480.	1.3	25
59	Association of general and abdominal obesities and metabolic syndrome with subclinical atherosclerosis in asymptomatic Chinese postmenopausal women. Menopause, 2008, 15, 185-192.	0.8	23
60	A longitudinal study of the determinants of bone mass in Chinese women aged 21 to 40 I. Baseline Association of anthropometric measurements with bone mineral density. Annals of Epidemiology, 1993, 3, 256-263.	0.9	22
61	Dairy Products, Calcium Intake, and Breast Cancer Risk: A Case-Control Study in China. Nutrition and Cancer, 2011, 63, 1-1.	0.9	22
62	Passive Smoking and Breast Cancer Risk among Non-Smoking Women: A Case-Control Study in China. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125894.	1.1	21
63	Validation of a Food Frequency Questionnaire for Assessing Dietary Soy Isoflavone Intake among Midlife Chinese Women in Hong Kong. Journal of Nutrition, 2008, 138, 567-573.	1.3	20
64	Urinary Sodium Excretion and Dietary Sources of Sodium Intake in Chinese Postmenopausal Women with Prehypertension. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e104018.	1.1	20
65	Smoking and Mortality in an Older Chinese Cohort. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 1999, 47, 1445-1450.	1.3	19
66	Psychological factors and subclinical atherosclerosis in postmenopausal Chinese women in Hong Kong. Maturitas, 2010, 67, 186-191.	1.0	19
67	Associations of cardiorespiratory fitness, physical activity, and obesity with metabolic syndrome in Hong Kong Chinese midlife women. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 614.	1.2	19
68	Comparisons of Measured and Self-Reported Anthropometric Variables and Blood Pressure in a Sample of Hong Kong Female Nurses. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e107233.	1.1	18
69	Effect of whole soy and purified isoflavone daidzein on renal functionâ€"a 6-month randomized controlled trial in equol-producing postmenopausal women with prehypertension. Clinical Biochemistry, 2014, 47, 1250-1256.	0.8	18
70	Carotid atherosclerosis and the risk factors in early postmenopausal Chinese women. Maturitas, 2009, 63, 233-239.	1.0	17
71	Comparison of the Modified Chinese Baecke Questionnaire With a 3-Day Activity Diary in a Hong Kong Chinese Population. Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, 2015, 27, NP2358-NP2371.	0.4	16
72	Dietary fat intake and risk of breast cancer. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2011, 20, 199-206.	0.6	15

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73	Vegetarianism and Ischemic Heart Disease in Older Chinese Women. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2000, 19, 622-627.	1.1	14
74	Whole plant foods intake is associated with fewer menopausal symptoms in Chinese postmenopausal women with prehypertension or untreated hypertension. Menopause, 2015, 22, 496-504.	0.8	14
75	Changes in Body Weight From Young Adulthood to Middle Age and Its Association With Blood Pressure and Hypertension: A Crossâ€Sectional Study in Hong Kong Chinese Women. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, 5, .	1.6	13
76	Effect of whole soy and isoflavones daidzein on bone turnover and inflammatory markers: a 6-month double-blind, randomized controlled trial in Chinese postmenopausal women who are equol producers. Therapeutic Advances in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 11, 204201882092055.	1.4	12
77	Research protocol: effect of natural S-equol on blood pressure and vascular function- a six-month randomized controlled trial among equol non-producers of postmenopausal women with prehypertension or untreated stage 1 hypertension. BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2016, 16, 89.	3.7	11
78	The impact of body mass index on the associations of lipids with the risk of coronary heart disease in the Asia Pacific region. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 3, 79-82.	0.8	11
79	The association between soy isoflavone intake and menopausal symptoms after breast cancer diagnosis: a prospective longitudinal cohort study on Chinese breast cancer patients. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2020, 181, 167-180.	1.1	9
80	Association of life events and depressive symptoms among early postmenopausal Chinese women in Hong Kong. Menopause, 2017, 24, 180-186.	0.8	8
81	Associations of consuming specific fruit and vegetable subgroups with LDL-C status in early postmenopausal Chinese women. Menopause, 2018, 25, 436-443.	0.8	8
82	ECONOMIC BURDEN OF INFORMAL CAREGIVERS FOR ELDERLY CHINESE IN HONG KONG. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2008, 56, 1577-1578.	1.3	6
83	Longitudinal changes in sports activity from pre-diagnosis to first five years post-diagnosis: a prospective Chinese breast cancer cohort study. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 1013.	1.1	6
84	Serum isoflavones and lignans and odds of breast cancer in pre- and postmenopausal Chinese women. Menopause, 2021, 28, 413-422.	0.8	6
85	Distribution of C-reactive protein and its association with subclinical atherosclerosis in asymptomatic postmenopausal Chinese women. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2010, 59, 1672-1679.	1.5	5
86	Randomised controlled trial of effect of whole soy replacement diet on features of metabolic syndrome in postmenopausal women: study protocol. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e012741.	0.8	5
87	The Predictive Value of Sarcopenia and Falls for 2-Year Major Osteoporotic Fractures in Community-Dwelling Older Adults. Calcified Tissue International, 2020, 107, 151-159.	1.5	5
88	Longitudinal change of quality of life in the first five years of survival among disease-free Chinese breast cancer survivors. Quality of Life Research, 2021, 30, 1583-1594.	1.5	5
89	Socioeconomic Status, Physical Functioning and Mortality: Results From a Cohort Study of Older Adults in Hong Kong. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2022, 23, 858-864.e5.	1.2	5
90	Association of high adherence to vegetables and fruits dietary pattern with quality of life among Chinese women with early-stage breast cancer. Quality of Life Research, 2022, 31, 1371-1384.	1.5	5

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91	Pre-diagnosis and early post-diagnosis dietary soy isoflavone intake and survival outcomes: A prospective cohort study of early stage breast cancer survivors. Cancer Treatment and Research Communications, 2021, 27, 100350.	0.7	5
92	Accelerated progression of waist-to-hip ratio but not body mass index associated with lower socioeconomic position: a cohort study of nonobese early postmenopausal Chinese women. Menopause, 2020, 27, 550-558.	0.8	5
93	Higher Level of Sports Activities Participation during Five-Year Survival Is Associated with Better Quality of Life among Chinese Breast Cancer Survivors. Cancers, 2021, 13, 6056.	1.7	5
94	Birth weight and blood pressure: 'J' shape or linear shape? Findings from a cross-sectional study in Hong Kong Chinese women. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e005115-e005115.	0.8	4
95	Citation classics in the nutrition and dietetics literature: 50 frequently cited articles. Nutrition and Dietetics, 2016, 73, 356-368.	0.9	4
96	Prospective Association of Obesity Patterns with Subclinical Carotid Plaque Development in Early Postmenopausal Chinese Women. Obesity, 2020, 28, 1342-1350.	1.5	4
97	Dietary Pattern at 18-Month Post-Diagnosis and Outcomes of Breast Cancer Among Chinese Women with Early-Stage Breast Cancer. Cancer Management and Research, 2021, Volume 13, 4553-4565.	0.9	4
98	Menopausal symptoms inversely associated with quality of life: findings from a 5-year longitudinal cohort in Chinese breast cancer survivors. Menopause, 2021, 28, 928-934.	0.8	2
99	Weight and waist-to-hip ratio change pattern during the first five years of survival: data from a longitudinal observational Chinese breast cancer cohort. BMC Cancer, 2021, 21, 839.	1.1	2
100	The 6â€‐month effect of whole soy and purified isoflavones daidzein on thyroid function â€” A doubleâ€blind, randomized, placebo controlled trial among Chinese equolâ€producing postmenopausal women. Phytotherapy Research, 2021, 35, 5838-5846.	2.8	2
101	Effect of whole soy and purified daidzein on androgenic hormones in chinese equol-producing post-menopausal women: a six-month randomised, double-blinded and Placebo-Controlled trial. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2020, 71, 644-652.	1.3	1
102	Prognostic significance of abdominal obesity and its post-diagnosis change in a Chinese breast cancer cohort. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2022, 193, 649-658.	1.1	1
103	Diet and Bone Health of the Chinese Population. , 2011, , .		0