Kiyah J Duffey

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

35 papers	2,532 citations	279798 23 h-index	414414 32 g-index
36 all docs	36 docs citations	36 times ranked	3576 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Differential associations of fast food and restaurant food consumption with 3-y change in body mass index: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2007, 85, 201-208.	4.7	313
2	Shifts in Patterns and Consumption of Beverages Between 1965 and 2002. Obesity, 2007, 15, 2739-2747.	3.0	238
3	Energy Density, Portion Size, and Eating Occasions: Contributions to Increased Energy Intake in the United States, 1977â€“2006. PLoS Medicine, 2011, 8, e1001050.	8.4	217
4	Drinking caloric beverages increases the risk of adverse cardiometabolic outcomes in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 92, 954-959.	4.7	173
5	Food Price and Diet and Health Outcomes. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2010, 170, 420.	3.8	138
6	Does hunger and satiety drive eating anymore? Increasing eating occasions and decreasing time between eating occasions in the United States. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 91, 1342-1347.	4.7	136
7	High-fructose corn syrup: is this what's for dinner?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 1722S-1732S.	4.7	130
8	The association of fast food consumption with poor dietary outcomes and obesity among children: is it the fast food or the remainder of the diet?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 99, 162-171.	4.7	124
9	Regular Consumption from Fast Food Establishments Relative to Other Restaurants Is Differentially Associated with Metabolic Outcomes in Young Adults. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 2113-2118.	2.9	123
10	Dietary patterns matter: diet beverages and cardiometabolic risks in the longitudinal Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 95, 909-915.	4.7	121
11	Adults with Healthier Dietary Patterns Have Healthier Beverage Patterns. Journal of Nutrition, 2006, 136, 2901-2907.	2.9	96
12	A modified Mediterranean diet score is associated with a lower risk of incident metabolic syndrome over 25 years among young adults: the CARDIA (Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults) study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 112, 1654-1661.	2.3	83
13	Birthplace Is Associated with More Adverse Dietary Profiles for US-Born Than for Foreign-Born Latino Adults. Journal of Nutrition, 2008, 138, 2428-2435.	2.9	79
14	Sources of excessive saturated fat, trans fat and sugar consumption in Brazil: an analysis of the first Brazilian nationwide individual dietary survey. Public Health Nutrition, 2014, 17, 113-121.	2.2	71
15	Snacking Is Prevalent in Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 144, 1843-1849.	2.9	56
16	Combined measure of neighborhood food and physical activity environments and weight-related outcomes: The CARDIA study. Health and Place, 2015, 33, 9-18.	3.3	49
17	Nutritional Comparison of Packed and School Lunches in Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten Children Following the Implementation of the 2012â€“2013 National School Lunch Program Standards. Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, 2014, 46, 621-626.	0.7	48
18	Causes of Increased Energy Intake Among Children in the U.S., 1977â€“2010. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2013, 44, e1-e8.	3.0	40

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	The Healthy Beverage Index Is Associated with Reduced Cardiometabolic Risk in US Adults: AÂPreliminary Analysis. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2015, 115, 1682-1689.e2.	0.8	38
20	Beverage consumption in Brazil: results from the first National Dietary Survey. Public Health Nutrition, 2015, 18, 1164-1172.	2.2	35
21	Modeling the Effect of Replacing Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption with Water on Energy Intake, HBI Score, and Obesity Prevalence. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 395.	4.1	33
22	States Lack Physical Activity Policies in Child Care That Are Consistent with National Recommendations. Childhood Obesity, 2014, 10, 491-500.	1.5	27
23	South Korea's entry to the global food economy: shifts in consumption of food between 1998 and 2009. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 21, 618-29.	0.4	25
24	Adult consumers of cranberry juice cocktail have lower C-reactive protein levels compared with nonconsumers. Nutrition Research, 2015, 35, 118-126.	2.9	23
25	Sociodemographic Differences in Fast Food Price Sensitivity. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2014, 174, 434.	5.1	22
26	A review of state regulations to promote infant physical activity in child care. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 139.	4.6	19
27	A Comparison of Fruits, Vegetables, Sugar-Sweetened Beverages, and Desserts in the Packed Lunches of Elementary School Children. Childhood Obesity, 2015, 11, 275-280.	1.5	17
28	Is Beverage Consumption Related to Specific Dietary Pattern Intakes?. Current Nutrition Reports, 2015, 4, 72-81.	4.3	14
29	Adult Cranberry Beverage Consumers Have Healthier Macronutrient Intakes and Measures of Body Composition Compared to Non-Consumers: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2005â€“2008. Nutrients, 2013, 5, 4938-4949.	4.1	13
30	Evaluation of integrated marketing communication strategies used for the Fruits & Veggies Campaign in California and Virginia. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2020, 18, 101062.	1.8	11
31	The Slow Down Program: A mixed methods pilot study of a mindfulness-based stress management and nutrition education program for mothers. Complementary Therapies in Medicine, 2018, 38, 1-6.	2.7	9
32	Validation of a Rapid Method to Assess Habitual Beverage Intake Patterns. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 83.	4.1	6
33	Greater intake of Western fast food among Singaporean adults is associated with increased risk of diabetes and heart-disease-related death. Evidence-based Nursing, 2013, 16, 25-26.	0.2	0
34	Place of birth Matters: Adverse dietary profiles observed for US born compared to nonâ€US born Latino populations. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 680.6.	0.5	0
35	Supersizing, volumetrics, or constant eating: causes of increased energy intake in US adults. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 94.4.	0.5	0