Theresa A Nicklas

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

76 papers	8,640 citations	50244 46 h-index	76872 74 g-index
76 all docs	76 docs citations	76 times ranked	7064 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A Review of Family and Social Determinants of Childrenâ€™s Eating Patterns and Diet Quality. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2005, 24, 83-92.	1.1	848
2	Assessment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity. Pediatrics, 2007, 120, S193-S228.	1.0	755
3	Revisiting a neglected construct: parenting styles in a child-feeding context. Appetite, 2005, 44, 83-92.	1.8	591
4	Eating patterns and obesity in children. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2003, 25, 9-16.	1.6	394
5	The Relationship of Breakfast Skipping and Type of Breakfast Consumption with Nutrient Intake and Weight Status in Children and Adolescents: The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2006. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2010, 110, 869-878.	1.3	384
6	Eating Patterns, Dietary Quality and Obesity. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2001, 20, 599-608.	1.1	379
7	The benefits of authoritative feeding style: caregiver feeding styles and children's food consumption patterns. Appetite, 2005, 44, 243-249.	1.8	327
8	Family and Child-care Provider Influences on Preschool Children's Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Consumption. Nutrition Reviews, 2001, 59, 224-235.	2.6	277
9	Beverage Intake Among Preschool Children and Its Effect on Weight Status. Pediatrics, 2006, 118, e1010-e1018.	1.0	250
10	Indulgent Feeding Style and Childrenâ€™s Weight Status in Preschool. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2008, 29, 403-410.	0.6	226
11	Childrenâ€™s meal patterns have changed over a 21-year period: the Bogalusa heart study. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2004, 104, 753-761.	1.3	150
12	Calcium Intake Trends and Health Consequences from Childhood through Adulthood. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2003, 22, 340-356.	1.1	148
13	Breakfast consumption affects adequacy of total daily intake in children. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 1993, 93, 886-891.	1.3	145
14	Is There an Association Between Sweetened Beverages and Adiposity?. Nutrition Reviews, 2006, 64, 153-174.	2.6	145
15	Impact of Breakfast Consumption on Nutritional Adequacy of the Diets of Young Adults in Bogalusa, Louisiana. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 1998, 98, 1432-1438.	1.3	130
16	Associations among parental feeding styles and children's food intake in families with limited incomes. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2009, 6, 55.	2.0	130
17	Breakfast consumption with and without vitamin-mineral supplement use favorably impacts daily nutrient intake of ninth-grade students. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2000, 27, 314-321.	1.2	128
18	Measuring feeding in low-income Africanâ€“American and Hispanic parents. Appetite, 2006, 46, 215-223.	1.8	128

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19	Does Food Group Consumption Vary by Differences in Socioeconomic, Demographic, and Lifestyle Factors in Young Adults? The Bogalusa Heart Study. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2007, 107, 223-234.	1.3	127
20	The Impact of Child Care Providersâ€™ Feeding on Childrenâ€™s Food Consumption. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2007, 28, 100-107.	0.6	125
21	Position of the American Dietetic Association: Nutrition Guidance for Healthy Children Ages 2 to 11 Years. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2008, 108, 1038-1047.	1.3	123
22	Emotional climate, feeding practices, and feeding styles: an observational analysis of the dinner meal in Head Start families. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2011, 8, 60.	2.0	122
23	Coronary artery disease prevention: Cholesterol, a pediatric perspective. Preventive Medicine, 1989, 18, 323-409.	1.6	115
24	Parenting practices are associated with fruit and vegetable consumption in pre-school children. Public Health Nutrition, 2010, 13, 91-101.	1.1	113
25	A Critical Examination of the Evidence Relating High Fructose Corn Syrup and Weight Gain. Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition, 2007, 47, 561-582.	5.4	112
26	Barriers and Facilitators for Consumer Adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans: The HEALTH Study. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2013, 113, 1317-1331.	0.4	101
27	100% Orange juice consumption is associated with better diet quality, improved nutrient adequacy, decreased risk for obesity, and improved biomarkers of health in adults: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2003-2006. Nutrition Journal, 2012, 11, 107.	1.5	96
28	Filling America's Fiber Intake Gap: Summary of a Roundtable to Probe Realistic Solutions with a Focus on Grain-Based Foods,. Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 142, 1390S-1401S.	1.3	95
29	Food Sources of Total Energy and Nutrients among U.S. Infants and Toddlers: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2005â€“2012. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 6797-6836.	1.7	95
30	Maternal depression, stress and feeding styles: towards a framework for theory and research in child obesity. British Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 113, S55-S71.	1.2	91
31	Patterns in Child and Adolescent Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables: Effects of Gender and Ethnicity across Four Sites. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 1999, 18, 248-254.	1.1	88
32	Secular trends in childrenâ€™s sweetened-beverage consumption (1973 to 1994): The Bogalusa Heart Study. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2005, 105, 208-214.	1.3	84
33	Childrenâ€™s food consumption patterns have changed over two decades (1973â€“1994): the Bogalusa heart study. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2004, 104, 1127-1140.	1.3	81
34	Dietary Studies of Children and Young Adults (1973â€“1988): The Bogalusa Heart Study. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 1995, 310, S101-S108.	0.4	77
35	Dietary Studies of Children. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 1995, 95, 1127-1133.	1.3	76
36	Association Between 100% Juice Consumption and Nutrient Intake and Weight of Children Aged 2 to 11 Years. JAMA Pediatrics, 2008, 162, 557.	3.6	70

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37	The Nutritional Impact of Dairy Product Consumption on Dietary Intakes of Adults (1995â€“1996): The Bogalusa Heart Study. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2005, 105, 1391-1400.	1.3	68
38	Nutrient Intake of Head Start Children: Homevs.School. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 1999, 18, 108-114.	1.1	62
39	One hundred percent orange juice consumption is associated with better diet quality, improved nutrient adequacy, and no increased risk for overweight/obesity in children. Nutrition Research, 2011, 31, 673-682.	1.3	62
40	Tree Nut Consumption Is Associated with Better Nutrient Adequacy and Diet Quality in Adults: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2005â€“2010. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 595-607.	1.7	61
41	Parent emotional distress and feeding styles in low-income families. The role of parent depression and parenting stress. Appetite, 2015, 92, 337-342.	1.8	59
42	Consumption of whole grains is associated with improved diet quality and nutrient intake in children and adolescents: the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999â€“2004. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 347-355.	1.1	58
43	A Review of the Relationship Between 100% Fruit Juice Consumption and Weight in Children and Adolescents. American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine, 2008, 2, 315-354.	0.8	54
44	The Importance of Breakfast Consumption to Nutrition of Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults. Nutrition Today, 2004, 39, 30-39.	0.6	53
45	Are breakfast consumption patterns associated with weight status and nutrient adequacy in African-American children?. Public Health Nutrition, 2009, 12, 489.	1.1	49
46	Diet quality is positively associated with 100% fruit juice consumption in children and adults in the United States: NHANES 2003-2006. Nutrition Journal, 2011, 10, 17.	1.5	49
47	Beverage Consumption among U.S. Children Aged 0â€“24 Months: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Nutrients, 2017, 9, 264.	1.7	48
48	Snacking patterns, diet quality, and cardiovascular risk factors in adults. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 388.	1.2	46
49	Food Sources of Energy and Nutrients of Public Health Concern and Nutrients to Limit with a Focus on Milk and other Dairy Foods in Children 2 to 18 Years of Age: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011â€“2014. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1050.	1.7	46
50	Nutrient Intake and Food Group Consumption of 10-Year-Olds by Sugar Intake Level: The Bogalusa Heart Study. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 1998, 17, 579-585.	1.1	44
51	Impact of Fat Reduction on Micronutrient Density of Children's Diets: The CATCH Study. Preventive Medicine, 1996, 25, 478-485.	1.6	41
52	Relationship between 100% Juice Consumption and Nutrient Intake and Weight of Adolescents. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2010, 24, 231-237.	0.9	39
53	Heart Smart School Lunch Program: A Vehicle for Cardiovascular Health Promotion. American Journal of Health Promotion, 1989, 4, 91-100.	0.9	38
54	CATCH: Food Service Program Process Evaluation in a Multicenter Trial. Health Education Quarterly, 1994, 21, S51-S71.	1.5	37

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55	Association of candy consumption with body weight measures, other health risk factors for cardiovascular disease, and diet quality in US children and adolescents: NHANES 1999â€“2004. Food and Nutrition Research, 2011, 55, 5794.	1.2	35
56	Foundations for Health Promotion with Youth: A Review of Observations from the Bogalusa Heart Study. American Journal of Health Education, 1995, 26, S18-S26.	0.2	32
57	Cardiovascular Health Promotion for Elementary School Children.. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1991, 623, 299-313.	1.8	30
58	Fruit juice consumption is associated with improved nutrient adequacy in children and adolescents: the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2003â€“2006. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 1871-1878.	1.1	30
59	Diet Quality Varies by Race/Ethnicity of Head Start Mothers. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2008, 108, 651-659.	1.3	26
60	Fostering Healthy Food Consumption in Schools. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2002, 102, 1228-1233.	1.3	23
61	Impact of ready-to-eat cereal consumption on total dietary intake of children: The Bogalusa heart study. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 1994, 94, 316-318.	1.3	22
62	Efficiency of breakfast consumption patterns of ninth graders. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2002, 102, 226-233.	1.3	21
63	The Children's Behavior Questionnaire very Short Scale: Psychometric Properties and Development of a One-Item Temperament Scale. Psychological Reports, 2012, 110, 197-217.	0.9	21
64	Dietary Fiber Intake of Children: The Bogalusa Heart Study. Pediatrics, 1995, 96, 988-994.	1.0	21
65	Longitudinal Changes in Intake and Food Sources of Calcium from Childhood to Young Adulthood: The Bogalusa Heart Study. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2004, 23, 341-350.	1.1	20
66	Nutrient contribution of total and lean beef in diets of US children and adolescents: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999â€“2004. Meat Science, 2011, 87, 250-256.	2.7	20
67	Nutrient Intake, Diet Quality, and Weight Measures in Breakfast Patterns Consumed by Children Compared with Breakfast Skippers: NHANES 2001-2008. AIMS Public Health, 2015, 2, 441-468.	1.1	17
68	Eating patterns and overweight status in young adults: the Bogalusa Heart Study. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2009, 60, 14-25.	1.3	16
69	Candy Consumption Patterns, Effects on Health, and Behavioral Strategies to Promote Moderation: Summary Report of a Roundtable Discussion. Advances in Nutrition, 2015, 6, 139S-146S.	2.9	16
70	DIFFERENCES IN REPORTED DIETARY INTAKE OF 10-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN ON WEEKDAYS COMPARED TO SUNDAY: THE BOGALUSA HEART STUDY. Nutrition Research, 1997, 17, 31-40.	1.3	11
71	Predictors of Calcium Intake at Dinner Meals of Ethnically Diverse Motherâ€“Child Dyads from Families with Limited Incomes. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2009, 109, 1744-1750.	1.3	11
72	Characterizing Dinner Meals Served and Consumed by Low-Income Preschool Children. Childhood Obesity, 2012, 8, 561-571.	0.8	11

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73	Presweetened and Nonpresweetened Ready-to-Eat Cereals at Breakfast Are Associated With Improved Nutrient Intake but Not With Increased Body Weight of Children and Adolescents. American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine, 2012, 6, 63-74.	0.8	9
74	Eating Ready-to-Eat Cereal for Breakfast is Positively Associated With Daily Nutrient Intake, but Not Weight, in Mexican-American Children and Adolescents. Nutrition Today, 2016, 51, 206-215.	0.6	4
75	Childhood Obesity and the Consumption of 100 % Fruit Juice: Where Are the Evidence-Based Findings?. , 2014, , 247-275.		4
76	Dietary Intake of Children over Two Decades in a Community and an Approach for Modification. , 2011, , 155-183.		0