Johanna M Geleijnse

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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324 papers	112,411 citations	2101 100 h-index	180 319 g-index
335 all docs	335 docs citations	335 times ranked	135898 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 354 diseases and injuries for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1789-1858.	13.7	8,569
2	Global, regional, and national ageâ€“sex specific all-cause and cause-specific mortality for 240 causes of death, 1990â€“2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 117-171.	13.7	5,847
3	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 310 diseases and injuries, 1990â€“2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1545-1602.	13.7	5,298
4	Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128Â·9 million children, adolescents, and adults. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 2627-2642.	13.7	5,010
5	Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality for 282 causes of death in 195 countries and territories, 1980â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1736-1788.	13.7	4,989
6	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 301 acute and chronic diseases and injuries in 188 countries, 1990â€“2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 743-800.	13.7	4,951
7	Global, regional, and national life expectancy, all-cause mortality, and cause-specific mortality for 249 causes of death, 1980â€“2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1459-1544.	13.7	4,934
8	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990â€“2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1659-1724.	13.7	4,203
9	Trends in adult body-mass index in 200 countries from 1975 to 2014: a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies with 19Â·2 million participants. Lancet, The, 2016, 387, 1377-1396.	13.7	3,941
10	Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980â€“2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1151-1210.	13.7	3,565
11	Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2019, 393, 1958-1972.	13.7	3,062
12	Worldwide trends in diabetes since 1980: a pooled analysis of 751 population-based studies with 4Â·4 million participants. Lancet, The, 2016, 387, 1513-1530.	13.7	2,842
13	Global, regional, and national burden of neurological disorders, 1990â€“2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet Neurology, The, 2019, 18, 459-480.	10.2	2,625
14	The Global Burden of Cancer 2013. JAMA Oncology, 2015, 1, 505.	7.1	2,269
15	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks in 188 countries, 1990â€“2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 2287-2323.	13.7	2,184
16	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 359 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1859-1922.	13.7	2,123
17	Alcohol use and burden for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1015-1035.	13.7	2,005
18	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990â€“2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1345-1422.	13.7	1,879

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19	Worldwide trends in blood pressure from 1975 to 2015: a pooled analysis of 1479 population-based measurement studies with 19Â·1 million participants. Lancet, The, 2017, 389, 37-55.	13.7	1,667
20	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 315 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE), 1990â€“2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1603-1658.	13.7	1,612
21	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 333 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1260-1344.	13.7	1,589
22	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 306 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 188 countries, 1990â€“2013: quantifying the epidemiological transition. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 2145-2191.	13.7	1,544
23	Global, regional, and national burden of neurological disorders during 1990â€“2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet Neurology, The, 2017, 16, 877-897.	10.2	1,521
24	Worldwide trends in hypertension prevalence and progress in treatment and control from 1990 to 2019: a pooled analysis of 1201 population-representative studies with 104 million participants. Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 957-980.	13.7	1,289
25	Global, regional, and national levels and causes of maternal mortality during 1990â€“2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 980-1004.	13.7	1,230
26	Influence of Weight Reduction on Blood Pressure. Hypertension, 2003, 42, 878-884.	2.7	1,111
27	Update on the Global Burden of Ischemic and Hemorrhagic Stroke in 1990-2013: The GBD 2013 Study. Neuroepidemiology, 2015, 45, 161-176.	2.3	1,002
28	Global, Regional, and Country-Specific Lifetime Risks of Stroke, 1990 and 2016. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 379, 2429-2437.	27.0	959
29	nâ€“3 Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Events after Myocardial Infarction. New England Journal of Medicine, 2010, 363, 2015-2026.	27.0	817
30	Global, regional, and national incidence and mortality for HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria during 1990â€“2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 1005-1070.	13.7	786
31	Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990â€“2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1775-1812.	13.7	740
32	Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality and life expectancy, 1950â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1684-1735.	13.7	716
33	Measuring performance on the Healthcare Access and Quality Index for 195 countries and territories and selected subnational locations: a systematic analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 2236-2271.	13.7	638
34	Global, regional, and national levels of neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality during 1990â€“2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 957-979.	13.7	609
35	Global, regional, and national under-5 mortality, adult mortality, age-specific mortality, and life expectancy, 1970â€“2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1084-1150.	13.7	573
36	Global, regional, national, and selected subnational levels of stillbirths, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality, 1980â€“2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1725-1774.	13.7	571

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37	Blood pressure response to fish oil supplementation: metaregression analysis of randomized trials. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 1493-1499.	0.5	567
38	World Health Organization cardiovascular disease risk charts: revised models to estimate risk in 21 global regions. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1332-e1345.	6.3	554
39	Associations of Omega-3 Fatty Acid Supplement Use With Cardiovascular Disease Risks. JAMA Cardiology, 2018, 3, 225.	6.1	526
40	Healthcare Access and Quality Index based on mortality from causes amenable to personal health care in 195 countries and territories, 1990â€“2015: a novel analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 231-266.	13.7	480
41	Global and National Burden of Diseases and Injuries Among Children and Adolescents Between 1990 and 2013. JAMA Pediatrics, 2016, 170, 267.	6.2	479
42	Rising rural body-mass index is the main driver of the global obesity epidemic in adults. Nature, 2019, 569, 260-264.	27.8	469
43	Estimates of global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and mortality of HIV, 1980â€“2015: the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet HIV,the, 2016, 3, e361-e387.	4.7	461
44	Dietary Intake of Menaquinone Is Associated with a Reduced Risk of Coronary Heart Disease: The Rotterdam Study. Journal of Nutrition, 2004, 134, 3100-3105.	2.9	435
45	Inverse association of tea and flavonoid intakes with incident myocardial infarction: the Rotterdam Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 75, 880-886.	4.7	400
46	Continuous Dose-Response Relationship of the LDL-Cholesterolâ€“Lowering Effect of Phytosterol Intake. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 271-284.	2.9	390
47	Blood pressure response to changes in sodium and potassium intake: a metaregression analysis of randomised trials. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2003, 17, 471-480.	2.2	367
48	Effect of Fish Oil on Heart Rate in Humans. Circulation, 2005, 112, 1945-1952.	1.6	357
49	Dietary Fiber and Blood Pressure. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2005, 165, 150.	3.8	349
50	Milk and dairy consumption and incidence of cardiovascular diseases and all-cause mortality: dose-response meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 93, 158-171.	4.7	348
51	Dispositional Optimism and All-Cause and Cardiovascular Mortality ina Prospective Cohort of Elderly Dutch Men and Women. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2004, 61, 1126.	12.3	341
52	Effect of fish oil on cognitive performance in older subjects. Neurology, 2008, 71, 430-438.	1.1	341
53	Measuring progress from 1990 to 2017 and projecting attainment to 2030 of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals for 195 countries and territories: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 2091-2138.	13.7	335
54	Consumption of dairy foods and diabetes incidence: a dose-response meta-analysis of observational studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 1111-1124.	4.7	315

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55	Child and Adolescent Health From 1990 to 2015. JAMA Pediatrics, 2017, 171, 573.	6.2	306
56	Blood pressure response to chronic intake of coffee and caffeine: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 23, 921-928.	0.5	298
57	LDL-cholesterol-lowering effect of plant sterols and stanols across different dose ranges: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled studies. British Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 112, 214-219.	2.3	297
58	Population and fertility by age and sex for 195 countries and territories, 1950â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 1995-2051.	13.7	294
59	Measuring progress and projecting attainment on the basis of past trends of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 countries: an analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1423-1459.	13.7	284
60	Fish-oil supplementation induces antiinflammatory gene expression profiles in human blood mononuclear cells. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 90, 415-424.	4.7	277
61	The Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases Among US States, 1990-2016. JAMA Cardiology, 2018, 3, 375.	6.1	271
62	The 2015 Dutch food-based dietary guidelines. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 70, 869-878.	2.9	268
63	Dietary assessment in the elderly: validation of a semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1998, 52, 588-596.	2.9	256
64	Long-term Effects of Neonatal Sodium Restriction on Blood Pressure. Hypertension, 1997, 29, 913-917.	2.7	247
65	Blood pressure response to calcium supplementation: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2006, 20, 571-580.	2.2	245
66	Adult height and the risk of cause-specific death and vascular morbidity in 1 million people: individual participant meta-analysis. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 41, 1419-1433.	1.9	230
67	A high menaquinone intake reduces the incidence of coronary heart disease. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2009, 19, 504-510.	2.6	215
68	Dairy Consumption and Incidence of Hypertension. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 1131-1137.	2.7	215
69	Omega-6 fatty acid biomarkers and incident type 2 diabetes: pooled analysis of individual-level data for 39â€‰740 adults from 20 prospective cohort studies. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2017, 5, 965-974.	11.4	213
70	High dietary menaquinone intake is associated with reduced coronary calcification. Atherosclerosis, 2009, 203, 489-493.	0.8	208
71	Tea Flavonoids May Protect Against Atherosclerosis. Archives of Internal Medicine, 1999, 159, 2170.	3.8	207
72	Biomarkers of Dietary Omega-6 Fatty Acids and Incident Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality. Circulation, 2019, 139, 2422-2436.	1.6	199

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73	A metabolic profile of all-cause mortality risk identified in an observational study of 44,168 individuals. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3346.	12.8	188
74	Cardiovascular Risk Factors Associated With Venous Thromboembolism. JAMA Cardiology, 2019, 4, 163.	6.1	187
75	Fish oil and omega-3 fatty acids in cardiovascular disease: do they really work?. European Heart Journal, 2012, 33, 436-443.	2.2	186
76	Atlas of the Global Burden of Stroke (1990-2013): The GBD 2013 Study. Neuroepidemiology, 2015, 45, 230-236.	2.3	186
77	Dietary antioxidants and risk of myocardial infarction in the elderly: the Rotterdam Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1999, 69, 261-266.	4.7	185
78	Effects of the pure flavonoids epicatechin and quercetin on vascular function and cardiometabolic health: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 101, 914-921.	4.7	177
79	Serum carotenoids and atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis, 2000, 148, 49-56.	0.8	176
80	Intake of very long-chain n-3 fatty acids from fish and incidence of atrial fibrillation. The Rotterdam Study. American Heart Journal, 2006, 151, 857-862.	2.7	167
81	Lifestyle and dietary correlates of dispositional optimism in men: The Zutphen Elderly Study. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2007, 63, 483-490.	2.6	167
82	Sex Differences in Stroke Incidence, Prevalence, Mortality and Disability-Adjusted Life Years: Results from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Neuroepidemiology, 2015, 45, 203-214.	2.3	159
83	Supplementation of the Pure Flavonoids Epicatechin and Quercetin Affects Some Biomarkers of Endothelial Dysfunction and Inflammation in (Pre)Hypertensive Adults: A Randomized Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Crossover Trial ,. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 1459-1463.	2.9	144
84	Fatty acid biomarkers of dairy fat consumption and incidence of type 2 diabetes: A pooled analysis of prospective cohort studies. PLoS Medicine, 2018, 15, e1002670.	8.4	143
85	Sodium and potassium intake and risk of cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality: the Rotterdam Study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 22, 763-770.	5.7	142
86	Effects of diabetes definition on global surveillance of diabetes prevalence and diagnosis: a pooled analysis of 96 population-based studies with 331â€˜288 participants. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 624-637.	11.4	139
87	Blood n-3 fatty acid levels and total and cause-specific mortality from 17 prospective studies. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 2329.	12.8	132
88	Dietary Protein and Blood Pressure: A Systematic Review. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e12102.	2.5	131
89	Metabolomics Profile in Depression: A Pooled Analysis of 230 Metabolic Markers in 5283 Cases With Depression and 10,145 Controls. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 87, 409-418.	1.3	129
90	Reduction in blood pressure with a low sodium, high potassium, high magnesium salt in older subjects with mild to moderate hypertension. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 1994, 309, 436-40.	2.3	129

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91	Plasminogen activator inhibitor-type 1: its plasma determinants and relation with cardiovascular risk. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2004, 91, 861-872.	3.4	125
92	Impact of dietary and lifestyle factors on the prevalence of hypertension in Western populations. European Journal of Public Health, 2004, 14, 235-239.	0.3	124
93	Inverse association between dairy intake and hypertension: the Rotterdam Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 1877-1883.	4.7	122
94	Dietary acid load and risk of hypertension: the Rotterdam Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 95, 1438-1444.	4.7	118
95	A common and functional mineralocorticoid receptor haplotype enhances optimism and protects against depression in females. Translational Psychiatry, 2011, 1, e62-e62.	4.8	112
96	Consumption of dairy products and associations with incident diabetes, CHD and mortality in the Whitehall II study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 109, 718-726.	2.3	106
97	Nutritional Intake of Vitamins K1 (Phylloquinone) and K2 (Menaquinone) in The Netherlands. Journal of Nutritional and Environmental Medicine, 1999, 9, 115-122.	0.1	104
98	Effect of fish-oil supplementation on mental well-being in older subjects: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 706-713.	4.7	104
99	n-3 Fatty Acids, Ventricular Arrhythmiaâ€"Related Events, and Fatal Myocardial Infarction in Postmyocardial Infarction Patients With Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 2515-2520.	8.6	104
100	Effect of cheese consumption on blood lipids: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Nutrition Reviews, 2015, 73, 259-275.	5.8	104
101	Dairy Consumption and Risk of Stroke: A Systematic Review and Updated Doseâ€"Response Metaâ€Analysis of Prospective Cohort Studies. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, 5, .	3.7	103
102	Lactotripeptides Show No Effect on Human Blood Pressure. Hypertension, 2008, 51, 399-405.	2.7	100
103	Eating Fish and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2009, 32, 2021-2026.	8.6	98
104	Equalization of four cardiovascular risk algorithms after systematic recalibration: individual-participant meta-analysis of 86 prospective studies. European Heart Journal, 2019, 40, 621-631.	2.2	97
105	Urinary and plasma magnesium and risk of ischemic heart disease. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 97, 1299-1306.	4.7	91
106	Habitual coffee consumption and blood pressure: An epidemiological perspective. Vascular Health and Risk Management, 2008, Volume 4, 963-970.	2.3	86
107	Effects of nâ€3 fatty acids on cognitive decline: A randomized, doubleâ€blind, placeboâ€controlled trial in stable myocardial infarction patients. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2012, 8, 278-287.	0.8	85
108	Effects of Happiness on All-Cause Mortality During 15ÂYears of Follow-Up: The Arnhem Elderly Study. Journal of Happiness Studies, 2010, 11, 113-124.	3.2	84

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109	Effect of low doses of n-3 fatty acids on cardiovascular diseases in 4,837 post-myocardial infarction patients: Design and baseline characteristics of the Alpha Omega Trial. American Heart Journal, 2010, 159, 539-546.e2.	2.7	84
110	The effect of plant sterols on serum triglyceride concentrations is dependent on baseline concentrations: a pooled analysis of 12 randomised controlled trials. European Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 52, 153-160.	3.9	82
111	Marine (n-3) Fatty Acids, Fish Consumption, and the 10-Year Risk of Fatal and Nonfatal Coronary Heart Disease in a Large Population of Dutch Adults with Low Fish Intake. Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 140, 1023-1028.	2.9	81
112	Strategies to Improve Stroke Care Services in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review. Neuroepidemiology, 2017, 49, 45-61.	2.3	81
113	Raw and Processed Fruit and Vegetable Consumption and 10-Year Coronary Heart Disease Incidence in a Population-Based Cohort Study in the Netherlands. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e13609.	2.5	81
114	Body mass index and waist circumference predict both 10-year nonfatal and fatal cardiovascular disease risk: study conducted in 20 000 Dutch men and women aged 20â€“65 years. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2009, 16, 729-734.	2.8	79
115	Effects of n-3 fatty acids on major cardiovascular events in statin users and non-users with a history of myocardial infarction. European Heart Journal, 2012, 33, 1582-1588.	2.2	78
116	Vitamin K Intake and Plasma Desphospho-Uncarboxylated Matrix Gla-Protein Levels in Kidney Transplant Recipients. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47991.	2.5	75
117	4G/4G Genotype of PAI-1 Gene Is Associated With Reduced Risk of Stroke in Elderly. Stroke, 2003, 34, 2822-2828.	2.0	72
118	Dairy product intake in relation to glucose regulation indices and risk of type 2 diabetes. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2013, 23, 822-828.	2.6	72
119	Bone mineral density and mortality in elderly men and women: The Rotterdam study. Bone, 2002, 30, 643-648.	2.9	71
120	Urinary Magnesium Excretion and Risk of Hypertension. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 1161-1167.	2.7	71
121	Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Peripheral Arterial Disease : The Rotterdam Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 155, 332-338.	3.4	69
122	Coffee intake and incidence of hypertension. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2007, 85, 718-723.	4.7	68
123	Tenâ€Year Blood Pressure Trajectories, Cardiovascular Mortality, and Life Years Lost in 2 Extinction Cohorts: the Minnesota Business and Professional Men Study and the Zutphen Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2015, 4, e001378.	3.7	68
124	Enhanced blood pressure response to mild sodium reduction in subjects with the 235T variant of the angiotensinogen gene. American Journal of Hypertension, 1999, 12, 460-466.	2.0	67
125	Sodium intake and blood pressure in renal transplant recipients. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2012, 27, 3352-3359.	0.7	67
126	Dairy intake and coronary heart disease or strokeâ€”A population-based cohort study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 167, 925-929.	1.7	65

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127	Contributions of mean and shape of blood pressure distribution to worldwide trends and variations in raised blood pressure: a pooled analysis of 1018 population-based measurement studies with 88.6 million participants. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 872-883i.	1.9	65
128	Geographic and socioeconomic diversity of food and nutrient intakes: a comparison of four European countries. European Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 58, 1475-1493.	3.9	64
129	Intake of total protein, plant protein and animal protein in relation to blood pressure: a meta-analysis of observational and intervention studies. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2013, 27, 564-571.	2.2	63
130	Sodium Excretion and Risk of Developing Coronary Heart Disease. Circulation, 2014, 129, 1121-1128.	1.6	63
131	Adherence to a healthy diet in relation to cardiovascular incidence and risk markers: evidence from the Caerphilly Prospective Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 57, 1245-1258.	3.9	63
132	Dairy intake in relation to cardiovascular disease mortality and all-cause mortality: the Hoorn Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 52, 609-616.	3.9	62
133	Flavonoids and cardiovascular health: which compounds, what mechanisms?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 12-13.	4.7	59
134	Alpha-Linolenic Acid Intake and 10-Year Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke in 20,000 Middle-Aged Men and Women in The Netherlands. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17967.	2.5	59
135	Raw and processed fruit and vegetable consumption and 10-year stroke incidence in a population-based cohort study in the Netherlands. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 65, 791-799.	2.9	57
136	Intakes of (n-3) Fatty Acids and Fatty Fish Are Not Associated with Cognitive Performance and 6-Year Cognitive Change in Men Participating in the Veterans Affairs Normative Aging Study. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 2329-2336.	2.9	56
137	Dairy products and the risk of stroke and coronary heart disease: the Rotterdam Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 54, 981-990.	3.9	56
138	Vitamin D and the Prevention of Hypertension and Cardiovascular Diseases: A Review of the Current Evidence. American Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 24, 253-262.	2.0	55
139	Integration of epidemiologic, pharmacologic, genetic and gut microbiome data in a drugâ€“metabolite atlas. Nature Medicine, 2020, 26, 110-117.	30.7	54
140	Evaluation of cardiovascular risk predicted by different SCORE equations: The Netherlands as an example. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2010, 17, 244-249.	2.8	53
141	Assessing Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security of the EU Food Systemâ€”An Integrated Approach. Sustainability, 2018, 10, 4271.	3.2	53
142	Dietary choices and environmental impact in four European countries. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2019, 237, 117827.	9.3	53
143	Dairy Intake, Blood Pressure, and Incident Hypertension in a General Dutch Population. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 582-587.	2.9	51
144	Alpha-Linolenic Acid: Is It Essential to Cardiovascular Health?. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2010, 12, 359-367.	4.8	51

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145	Effects of nâ˜3 fatty acids on depressive symptoms and dispositional optimism after myocardial infarction. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 94, 1442-1450.	4.7	51
146	Effects of sodium and potassium supplementation on blood pressure and arterial stiffness: a fully controlled dietary intervention study. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2015, 29, 592-598.	2.2	51
147	Optimism versus pessimism as predictors of physical health: A comprehensive reanalysis of dispositional optimism research.. American Psychologist, 2021, 76, 529-548.	4.2	51
148	Colors of Fruit and Vegetables and 10-Year Incidence of Stroke. Stroke, 2011, 42, 3190-3195.	2.0	50
149	Metabolic Age Based on the BBMRI-NL ¹ H-NMR Metabolomics Repository as Biomarker of Age-related Disease. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2020, 13, 541-547.	3.6	50
150	n-3 Fatty Acid Biomarkers and Incident Type 2 Diabetes: An Individual Participant-Level Pooling Project of 20 Prospective Cohort Studies. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 1133-1142.	8.6	50
151	Impact of dietary and lifestyle factors on the prevalence of hypertension in Western populations. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2005, 19, S1-S4.	2.2	49
152	Colours of fruit and vegetables and 10-year incidence of CHD. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 106, 1562-1569.	2.3	48
153	Variety in fruit and vegetable consumption and 10-year incidence of CHD and stroke. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 2280-2286.	2.2	48
154	Effect of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Kidney Function after Myocardial Infarction. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2014, 9, 1676-1683.	4.5	48
155	The relationship between fermented food intake and mortality risk in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Netherlands cohort. British Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 113, 498-506.	2.3	48
156	Prevalence and Effects of Functional Vitamin K Insufficiency: The PREVEND Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 1334.	4.1	48
157	Biomarkers of food intake for nuts and vegetable oils: an extensive literature search. Genes and Nutrition, 2019, 14, 7.	2.5	47
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