Stephen Burgess

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

145 papers	37,489 citations	18482 62 h-index	9345 143 g-index
166 all docs	166 docs citations	166 times ranked	19070 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Mendelian randomization with invalid instruments: effect estimation and bias detection through Egger regression. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 512-525.	1.9	4,680
2	Consistent Estimation in Mendelian Randomization with Some Invalid Instruments Using a Weighted Median Estimator. Genetic Epidemiology, 2016, 40, 304-314.	1.3	4,142
3	The MR-Base platform supports systematic causal inference across the human phenome. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	3,639
4	Mendelian Randomization Analysis With Multiple Genetic Variants Using Summarized Data. Genetic Epidemiology, 2013, 37, 658-665.	1.3	2,705
5	Interpreting findings from Mendelian randomization using the MR-Egger method. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 32, 377-389.	5.7	1,696
6	Avoiding bias from weak instruments in Mendelian randomization studies. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, 755-764.	1.9	1,416
7	MendelianRandomization: an R package for performing Mendelian randomization analyses using summarized data. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 1734-1739.	1.9	1,178
8	Bias due to participant overlap in twoâ€sample Mendelian randomization. Genetic Epidemiology, 2016, 40, 597-608.	1.3	961
9	Multivariable Mendelian Randomization: The Use of Pleiotropic Genetic Variants to Estimate Causal Effects. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 181, 251-260.	3.4	909
10	A review of instrumental variable estimators for Mendelian randomization. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2017, 26, 2333-2355.	1.5	821
11	Using published data in Mendelian randomization: a blueprint for efficient identification of causal risk factors. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 30, 543-552.	5.7	799
12	Efficient Design for Mendelian Randomization Studies: Subsample and 2-Sample Instrumental Variable Estimators. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 178, 1177-1184.	3.4	768
13	Guidelines for performing Mendelian randomization investigations. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 186.	1.8	661
14	Association of Cardiometabolic Multimorbidity With Mortality. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2015, 314, 52.	7.4	624
15	Combining information on multiple instrumental variables in Mendelian randomization: comparison of allele score and summarized data methods. Statistics in Medicine, 2016, 35, 1880-1906.	1.6	593
16	Guidelines for performing Mendelian randomization investigations. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 186.	1.8	511
17	Best (but oft-forgotten) practices: the design, analysis, and interpretation of Mendelian randomization studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 965-978.	4.7	437
18	Sample size and power calculations in Mendelian randomization with a single instrumental variable and a binary outcome. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 43, 922-929.	1.9	387

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19	Using human genetics to understand the disease impacts of testosterone in men and women. Nature Medicine, 2020, 26, 252-258.	30.7	384
20	Re: â€œMultivariable Mendelian Randomization: The Use of Pleiotropic Genetic Variants to Estimate Causal Effectsâ€. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 181, 290-291.	3.4	377
21	Use of allele scores as instrumental variables for Mendelian randomization. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 1134-1144.	1.9	351
22	Mendelian randomization with a binary exposure variable: interpretation and presentation of causal estimates. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 33, 947-952.	5.7	328
23	Genetic Predisposition to an Impaired Metabolism of the Branched-Chain Amino Acids and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes: A Mendelian Randomisation Analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2016, 13, e1002179.	8.4	324
24	Association Between Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterolâ€“Lowering Genetic Variants and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 316, 1383.	7.4	310
25	A robust and efficient method for Mendelian randomization with hundreds of genetic variants. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 376.	12.8	290
26	A comparison of robust Mendelian randomization methods using summary data. Genetic Epidemiology, 2020, 44, 313-329.	1.3	290
27	Network Mendelian randomization: using genetic variants as instrumental variables to investigate mediation in causal pathways. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 484-495.	1.9	263
28	Trans-ancestry meta-analyses identify rare and common variants associated with blood pressure and hypertension. Nature Genetics, 2016, 48, 1151-1161.	21.4	261
29	Extending the MRâ€Egger method for multivariable Mendelian randomization to correct for both measured and unmeasured pleiotropy. Statistics in Medicine, 2017, 36, 4705-4718.	1.6	261
30	Body mass index and body composition in relation to 14 cardiovascular conditions in UK Biobank: a Mendelian randomization study. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 221-226.	2.2	259
31	Genetically Determined Height and Coronary Artery Disease. New England Journal of Medicine, 2015, 372, 1608-1618.	27.0	220
32	Bias in causal estimates from Mendelian randomization studies with weak instruments. Statistics in Medicine, 2011, 30, 1312-1323.	1.6	213
33	Use of Mendelian randomisation to assess potential benefit of clinical intervention. BMJ, The, 2012, 345, e7325-e7325.	6.0	212
34	Semiparametric methods for estimation of a nonlinear exposureâ€outcome relationship using instrumental variables with application to Mendelian randomization. Genetic Epidemiology, 2017, 41, 341-352.	1.3	199
35	A fast and efficient colocalization algorithm for identifying shared genetic risk factors across multiple traits. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 764.	12.8	195
36	Assessing causality in associations between cannabis use and schizophrenia risk: a two-sample Mendelian randomization study. Psychological Medicine, 2017, 47, 971-980.	4.5	182

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37	Dissecting Causal Pathways Using Mendelian Randomization with Summarized Genetic Data: Application to Age at Menarche and Risk of Breast Cancer. Genetics, 2017, 207, 481-487.	2.9	170
38	Association between circulating 25-hydroxyvitamin D and incident type 2 diabetes: a mendelian randomisation study. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 35-42.	11.4	164
39	Inferring Causal Relationships Between Risk Factors and Outcomes from Genome-Wide Association Study Data. Annual Review of Genomics and Human Genetics, 2018, 19, 303-327.	6.2	163
40	Natriuretic peptides and integrated risk assessment for cardiovascular disease: an individual-participant-data meta-analysis. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2016, 4, 840-849.	11.4	159
41	Mendelian randomization: where are we now and where are we going?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 379-388.	1.9	155
42	Shared mechanisms between coronary heart disease and depression: findings from a large UK general population-based cohort. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 1477-1486.	7.9	153
43	BMI as a Modifiable Risk Factor for Type 2 Diabetes: Refining and Understanding Causal Estimates Using Mendelian Randomization. Diabetes, 2016, 65, 3002-3007.	0.6	144
44	Contextualizing selection bias in Mendelian randomization: how bad is it likely to be?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 691-701.	1.9	139
45	Identification of genomic loci associated with resting heart rate and shared genetic predictors with all-cause mortality. Nature Genetics, 2016, 48, 1557-1563.	21.4	131
46	Genetic determinants of telomere length and risk of common cancers: a Mendelian randomization study. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 5356-5366.	2.9	128
47	Body mass index and all cause mortality in HUNT and UK Biobank studies: linear and non-linear mendelian randomisation analyses. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 364, l1042.	2.3	125
48	Mendelian randomization with fineâ€mapped genetic data: Choosing from large numbers of correlated instrumental variables. Genetic Epidemiology, 2017, 41, 714-725.	1.3	122
49	Actionable druggable genome-wide Mendelian randomization identifies repurposing opportunities for COVID-19. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 668-676.	30.7	120
50	Vitamin D and high blood pressure: causal association or epiphenomenon?. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 29, 1-14.	5.7	117
51	A cross-platform approach identifies genetic regulators of human metabolism and health. Nature Genetics, 2021, 53, 54-64.	21.4	117
52	Cardiometabolic effects of genetic upregulation of the interleukin 1 receptor antagonist: a Mendelian randomisation analysis. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 243-253.	11.4	115
53	The many weak instruments problem and Mendelian randomization. Statistics in Medicine, 2015, 34, 454-468.	1.6	112
54	Selecting likely causal risk factors from high-throughput experiments using multivariable Mendelian randomization. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 29.	12.8	112

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55	Mendelian Randomization Implicates High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterolâ€“Associated Mechanisms in Etiology of Age-Related Macular Degeneration. Ophthalmology, 2017, 124, 1165-1174.	5.2	109
56	Association of inflammation with depression and anxiety: evidence for symptom-specificity and potential causality from UK Biobank and NESDA cohorts. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 7393-7402.	7.9	107
57	Smoking, alcohol consumption, and cancer: A mendelian randomisation study in UK Biobank and international genetic consortia participants. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003178.	8.4	103
58	Combining evidence from Mendelian randomization and colocalization: Review and comparison of approaches. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2022, 109, 767-782.	6.2	101
59	Response to Hartwig and Davies. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, 1679-1680.	1.9	97
60	Polygenic risk scores in cardiovascular risk prediction: A cohort study and modelling analyses. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003498.	8.4	95
61	Mendelian randomization for studying the effects of perturbing drug targets. Wellcome Open Research, 2021, 6, 16.	1.8	90
62	Using Multivariable Mendelian Randomization to Disentangle the Causal Effects of Lipid Fractions. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e108891.	2.5	86
63	Assessing the causal association of glycine with risk of cardio-metabolic diseases. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1060.	12.8	85
64	Genetic predisposition to smoking in relation to 14 cardiovascular diseases. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 3304-3310.	2.2	83
65	Robust methods in Mendelian randomization via penalization of heterogeneous causal estimates. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0222362.	2.5	80
66	Beyond Mendelian randomization: how to interpret evidence of shared genetic predictors. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2016, 69, 208-216.	5.0	77
67	MendelianRandomization v0.5.0: updates to an R package for performing Mendelian randomization analyses using summarized data. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 252.	1.8	74
68	Associations of immunological proteins/traits with schizophrenia, major depression and bipolar disorder: A bi-directional two-sample mendelian randomization study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 97, 176-185.	4.1	72
69	Identifying the odds ratio estimated by a twoâ€stage instrumental variable analysis with a logistic regression model. Statistics in Medicine, 2013, 32, 4726-4747.	1.6	65
70	Modal-based estimation via heterogeneity-penalized weighting: model averaging for consistent and efficient estimation in Mendelian randomization when a plurality of candidate instruments are valid. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 1242-1254.	1.9	65
71	Improving bias and coverage in instrumental variable analysis with weak instruments for continuous and binary outcomes. Statistics in Medicine, 2012, 31, 1582-1600.	1.6	64
72	Mendelian randomization to assess causal effects of blood lipids on coronary heart disease. Current Opinion in Endocrinology, Diabetes and Obesity, 2016, 23, 124-130.	2.3	58

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73	Are Mendelian randomization investigations immune from bias due to reverse causation?. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 36, 253-257.	5.7	57
74	Combining multiple imputation and metaâ€analysis with individual participant data. Statistics in Medicine, 2013, 32, 4499-4514.	1.6	56
75	Are we underestimating seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2?. BMJ, The, 2020, 370, m3364.	6.0	56
76	Appraising the causal role of smoking in multiple diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis of Mendelian randomization studies. EBioMedicine, 2022, 82, 104154.	6.1	56
77	Factorial Mendelian randomization: using genetic variants to assess interactions. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 1147-1158.	1.9	53
78	High-throughput multivariable Mendelian randomization analysis prioritizes apolipoprotein B as key lipid risk factor for coronary artery disease. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, 893-901.	1.9	52
79	Genetic predictors of testosterone and their associations with cardiovascular disease and risk factors: A Mendelian randomization investigation. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 267, 171-176.	1.7	49
80	Mendelian randomization for studying the effects of perturbing drug targets. Wellcome Open Research, 2021, 6, 16.	1.8	48
81	Association of menopausal characteristics and risk of coronary heart disease: a pan-European caseâ€“cohort analysis. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 1275-1285.	1.9	47
82	Moderate alcohol drinking in pregnancy increases risk for children's persistent conduct problems: causal effects in a Mendelian randomisation study. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2016, 57, 575-584.	5.2	45
83	IGF-1 and cardiometabolic diseases: a Mendelian randomisation study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1775-1782.	6.3	44
84	Thyroid function, sex hormones and sexual function: a Mendelian randomization study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 36, 335-344.	5.7	43
85	Integrative analysis of the plasma proteome and polygenic risk of cardiometabolic diseases. Nature Metabolism, 2021, 3, 1476-1483.	11.9	43
86	Risk factors mediating the effect of body mass index and waist-to-hip ratio on cardiovascular outcomes: Mendelian randomization analysis. International Journal of Obesity, 2021, 45, 1428-1438.	3.4	39
87	Circulating interleukins in relation to coronary artery disease, atrial fibrillation and ischemic stroke and its subtypes: A two-sample Mendelian randomization study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2020, 313, 99-104.	1.7	37
88	The potential shared role of inflammation in insulin resistance and schizophrenia: A bidirectional two-sample mendelian randomization study. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003455.	8.4	37
89	Body size and composition and risk of site-specific cancers in the UK Biobank and large international consortia: A mendelian randomisation study. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003706.	8.4	35
90	Genetic liability to insomnia in relation to cardiovascular diseases: a Mendelian randomisation study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 36, 393-400.	5.7	34

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91	Associations between moderate alcohol consumption, brain iron, and cognition in UK Biobank participants: Observational and mendelian randomization analyses. PLoS Medicine, 2022, 19, e1004039.	8.4	28
92	Disentangling polygenic associations between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, educational attainment, literacy and language. Translational Psychiatry, 2019, 9, 35.	4.8	25
93	Obesity and Kidney Function: A Two-Sample Mendelian Randomization Study. Clinical Chemistry, 2022, 68, 461-472.	3.2	25
94	MendelianRandomization v0.5.0: updates to an R package for performing Mendelian randomization analyses using summarized data. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 252.	1.8	24
95	Iron and hepcidin as risk factors in atherosclerosis: what do the genes say?. BMC Genetics, 2015, 16, 79.	2.7	23
96	How humans can contribute to Mendelian randomization analyses. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 661-664.	1.9	23
97	Predicting the effect of statins on cancer risk using genetic variants from a Mendelian randomization study in the UK Biobank. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	23
98	Lipid traits and type 2 diabetes risk in African ancestry individuals: A Mendelian Randomization study. EBioMedicine, 2022, 78, 103953.	6.1	23
99	Avoiding collider bias in Mendelian randomization when performing stratified analyses. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 37, 671-682.	5.7	23
100	Bayesian methods for metaâ€analysis of causal relationships estimated using genetic instrumental variables. Statistics in Medicine, 2010, 29, 1298-1311.	1.6	22
101	Evidence for Shared Genetic Aetiology Between Schizophrenia, Cardiometabolic, and Inflammation-Related Traits: Genetic Correlation and Colocalization Analyses. Schizophrenia Bulletin Open, 2022, 3, sgac001.	1.7	19
102	Additive Effects of Genetic Interleukinâ€6 Signaling Downregulation and Lowâ€Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Lowering on Cardiovascular Disease: A 2Ã—2 Factorial Mendelian Randomization Analysis. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2022, 11, e023277.	3.7	19
103	Genetically predicted sex hormone levels and health outcomes: phenome-wide Mendelian randomization investigation. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 51, 1931-1942.	1.9	19
104	Lack of Identification in Semiparametric Instrumental Variable Models With Binary Outcomes. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 111-119.	3.4	18
105	Estimating and contextualizing the attenuation of odds ratios due to non collapsibility. Communications in Statistics - Theory and Methods, 2017, 46, 786-804.	1.0	18
106	The causal effects of serum lipids and apolipoproteins on kidney function: multivariable and bidirectional Mendelian-randomization analyses. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, 1569-1579.	1.9	18
107	Impact of Genetically Predicted Red Blood Cell Traits on Venous Thromboembolism: Multivariable Mendelian Randomization Study Using UK Biobank. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e016771.	3.7	17
108	Lightening the viral load to lessen covid-19 severity. BMJ, The, 2020, 371, m4763.	6.0	17

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109	Genetically predicted physical activity levels are associated with lower colorectal cancer risk: a Mendelian randomisation study. British Journal of Cancer, 2021, 124, 1330-1338.	6.4	17
110	Assessing the role of cortisol in cancer: a wide-ranged Mendelian randomisation study. British Journal of Cancer, 2021, 125, 1025-1029.	6.4	17
111	Predicting the Direction of Causal Effect Based on an Instrumental Variable Analysis: A Cautionary Tale. Journal of Causal Inference, 2016, 4, 49-59.	1.2	15
112	Genetically predicted plasma phospholipid arachidonic acid concentrations and 10 site-specific cancers in UK biobank and genetic consortia participants: A mendelian randomization study. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 3332-3337.	5.0	15
113	Body mass index and risk of dying from a bloodstream infection: A Mendelian randomization study. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003413.	8.4	15
114	Genetically predicted on-statin LDL response is associated with higher intracerebral haemorrhage risk. Brain, 2022, 145, 2677-2686.	7.6	15
115	Doseâ€“response relationship between genetically proxied average blood glucose levels and incident coronary heart disease in individuals without diabetes mellitus. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 845-849.	6.3	14
116	Using Mendelian randomization to assess and develop clinical interventions: limitations and benefits. Journal of Comparative Effectiveness Research, 2013, 2, 209-212.	1.4	13
117	Genetic Evidence for Repurposing of GLP1R (Glucagonâ€Like Peptideâ€1 Receptor) Agonists to Prevent Heart Failure. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e020331.	3.7	13
118	Estimating the Population Benefits of Blood Pressure Lowering: A Wideâ€Angled Mendelian Randomization Study in UK Biobank. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e021098.	3.7	13
119	Serum Estradiol and 20 Site-Specific Cancers in Women: Mendelian Randomization Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2022, 107, e467-e474.	3.6	13
120	Genetically Determined Reproductive Aging and Coronary Heart Disease: A Bidirectional 2-sample Mendelian Randomization. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2022, 107, e2952-e2961.	3.6	13
121	ACE inhibition and cardiometabolic risk factors, lungACE2andTMPRSS2gene expression, and plasma ACE2 levels: a Mendelian randomization study. Royal Society Open Science, 2020, 7, 200958.	2.4	12
122	Missing Data Methods in Mendelian Randomization Studies With Multiple Instruments. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 174, 1069-1076.	3.4	11
123	Leveraging Genetic Data to Elucidate the Relationship Between COVIDâ€19 and Ischemic Stroke. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e022433.	3.7	11
124	Genetic evidence for vitamin D and cardiovascular disease: choice of variants is critical. European Heart Journal, 2022, 43, 1740-1742.	2.2	10
125	Methods for meta-analysis of individual participant data from Mendelian randomisation studies with binary outcomes. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2016, 25, 272-293.	1.5	9
126	Plasma Cortisol and Risk of Atrial Fibrillation: A Mendelian Randomization Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 106, e2521-e2526.	3.6	9

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127	The evolution of mendelian randomization for investigating drug effects. PLoS Medicine, 2022, 19, e1003898.	8.4	9
128	Reassessing the causal role of obesity in breast cancer susceptibility: a comprehensive multivariable Mendelian randomization investigating the distribution and timing of exposure. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2023, 52, 58-70.	1.9	9
129	Genetically predicted circulating B vitamins in relation to digestive system cancers. British Journal of Cancer, 2021, 124, 1997-2003.	6.4	8
130	Genetically predicted circulating vitamin C in relation to cardiovascular disease. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2022, 28, 1829-1837.	1.8	8
131	Noise-augmented directional clustering of genetic association data identifies distinct mechanisms underlying obesity. PLoS Genetics, 2022, 18, e1009975.	3.5	8
132	Re: "Credible Mendelian Randomization Studies: Approaches For Evaluating The Instrumental Variable Assumptions". American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 456-457.	3.4	7
133	Polygenic modelling of treatment effect heterogeneity. Genetic Epidemiology, 2020, 44, 868-879.	1.3	6
134	Genetically Predicted Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio and Coronary Artery Disease: Evidence From Mendelian Randomization. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2022, 15, CIRCGEN121003553.	3.6	5
135	Elucidating mechanisms of genetic cross-disease associations at the PROCR vascular disease locus. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 1222.	12.8	5
136	GWAS Identifies LINC01184/SLC12A2 as a Risk Locus for Skin and Soft Tissue Infections. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2021, 141, 2083-2086.e8.	0.7	4
137	Rising numbers of positive covid-19 tests in the UK. BMJ, The, 2020, 370, m3605.	6.0	3
138	Discordant associations of educational attainment with ASD and ADHD implicate a polygenic form of pleiotropy. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 6534.	12.8	3
139	Systemic iron status and maternal pregnancy complications: a Mendelian randomization study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 51, 1024-1027.	1.9	3
140	Treatment of severe covid-19 with interleukin 6 receptor inhibition. , 2022, 1, e000144.		3
141	Genetically elevated gamma-glutamyltransferase and Alzheimer's disease. Experimental Gerontology, 2018, 106, 61-66.	2.8	2
142	Genetically Predicted Pulse Pressure and Risk of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm: A Mendelian Randomization Analysis. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2022, 15, 101161CIRCGEN121003575.	3.6	2
143	Plasma urate and coronary heart disease: fingerprint match, but no smoking gun. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2016, 4, 292-294.	11.4	1
144	What indeed can be tested with an instrumental variable?. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 33, 695-697.	5.7	0

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145	Doseâ€“response relationships for vitamin D and all-cause mortality â€“ Authors' reply. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2022, 10, 158-159.	11.4	0