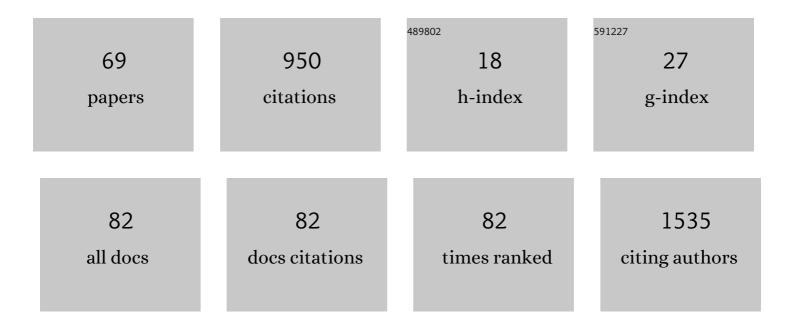
Raquel Burrows

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1990669/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Iron Deficiency in Infancy and Sluggish Cognitive Tempo and ADHD Symptoms in Childhood and Adolescence. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 2023, 52, 259-270.	2.2	9
2	lron supplementation given to nonanemic infants: neurocognitive functioning at 16 years. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2023, 26, 40-49.	1.5	4
3	Young adult outcomes associated with lower cognitive functioning in childhood related to iron-fortified formula in infancy. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2022, 25, 709-718.	1.5	7
4	Adjusting Ferritin Concentrations for Nonclinical Inflammation in Adolescents with Overweight or Obesity. Journal of Pediatrics, 2022, 244, 125-132.e1.	0.9	2
5	Dynamic relationships between body fat and circulating adipokine levels from adolescence to young adulthood: The Santiago Longitudinal Study. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2022, 32, 1055-1063.	1.1	3
6	Association of fasting orexin-A levels with energy intake at breakfast and subsequent snack in Chilean adolescents. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2022, 138, 105679.	1.3	0
7	OUP accepted manuscript. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, , .	1.6	1
8	Association of fasting Orexin-A levels with energy intake at breakfast and subsequent snack in Chilean adolescents. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2022, 140, 105718.	1.3	2
9	Multiple events case–control study in a prospective cohort to identify systemic, cellular, and molecular biomarkers of obesity-induced accelerated aging in 30-years-olds: the ObAGE study protocol. BMC Geriatrics, 2022, 22, 387.	1.1	2
10	Obesity and impairment of pancreatic β <scp>â€eell</scp> function in early adulthood, independent of obesity age of onset: The Santiago Longitudinal Study. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2021, 37, e3371.	1.7	6
11	Vitamin D status in infancy and cardiometabolic health in adolescence. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 104-112.	2.2	5
12	Eating behavior and body composition in Chilean young adults. Appetite, 2021, 156, 104857.	1.8	8
13	Iron deficiency in infancy and neurocognitive and educational outcomes in young adulthood Developmental Psychology, 2021, 57, 962-975.	1.2	15
14	Resolving early obesity leads to a cardiometabolic profile within normal ranges at 23Âyears old in a two-decade prospective follow-up study. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 18927.	1.6	7
15	Associations between adverse home environments and appetite hormones, adipokines, and adiposity among Chilean adolescents. Clinical Obesity, 2021, , e12488.	1.1	0
16	Genetic determinants of metabolic biomarkers and their associations with cardiometabolic traits in Hispanic/Latino adolescents. Pediatric Research, 2021, , .	1.1	0
17	Genomeâ€wide association study identifying novel variant for fasting insulin and allelic heterogeneity in known glycemic loci in Chilean adolescents: The Santiago Longitudinal Study. Pediatric Obesity, 2021, 16, e12765.	1.4	3
18	Mother-Adolescent Discrepancies in Ratings of Adolescents' Adjustment: Associations with Maternal Mental Health and Family Factors. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2021, 42, 198-204.	0.6	0

RAQUEL BURROWS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Mechanisms linking childhood weight status to metabolic risk in adolescence. Pediatric Diabetes, 2020, 21, 203-209.	1.2	10
20	Accuracy of a Semi-Quantitative Ultrasound Method to Determine Liver Fat Infiltration in Early Adulthood. Diagnostics, 2020, 10, 431.	1.3	6
21	Validity assessment of the single-point insulin sensitivity estimator (spise) for diagnosis of cardiometabolic risk in post-pubertal hispanic adolescents. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 14399.	1.6	10
22	Serum polyunsaturated fatty acids in infancy are associated with body composition in adolescence. Pediatric Obesity, 2020, 15, e12656.	1.4	1
23	Vitamin D Status in Infancy and Cardiometabolic Health in Adolescence. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2020, 4, nzaa061_036.	0.1	Ο
24	Risk taking, sensation seeking and personality as related to changes in substance use from adolescence to young adulthood. Journal of Adolescence, 2020, 82, 23-31.	1.2	20
25	BMI Trajectories from Birth to 23 Years by Cardiometabolic Risks in Young Adulthood. Obesity, 2020, 28, 813-821.	1.5	12
26	Childhood socioeconomic hardship, family conflict, and young adult hypertension: The Santiago Longitudinal Study. Social Science and Medicine, 2020, 253, 112962.	1.8	13
27	Sensitive periods for psychosocial risk in childhood and adolescence and cardiometabolic outcomes in young adulthood. Development and Psychopathology, 2020, 32, 1864-1875.	1.4	8
28	Randomized Controlled Trial of Iron-Fortified versus Low-Iron Infant Formula: Developmental Outcomes at 16ÂYears. Journal of Pediatrics, 2019, 212, 124-130.e1.	0.9	28
29	Long-term vs. recent-onset obesity: their contribution to cardiometabolic risk in adolescence. Pediatric Research, 2019, 86, 776-782.	1.1	6
30	Marijuana use associated with worse verbal learning and delayed recall in a sample of young adults. Revista Medica De Chile, 2019, 147, 206-211.	0.1	4
31	Home and Family Environment Related to Development of Obesity: A 21-Year Longitudinal Study. Childhood Obesity, 2019, 15, 156-166.	0.8	30
32	Ferritin levels throughout childhood and metabolic syndrome in adolescent stage. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2019, 29, 268-278.	1.1	9
33	Infant Psychosocial Environment Predicts Adolescent Cardiometabolic Risk: A Prospective Study. Journal of Pediatrics, 2019, 209, 85-91.e1.	0.9	11
34	Cardiometabolic health in adolescence and its association with educational outcomes. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2019, 73, 1071-1077.	2.0	4
35	Eating in the Absence of Hunger and Obesity Among Adolescents in Santiago, Chile. Journal of Community Health, 2019, 44, 874-880.	1.9	6
36	Changes in socio-economic status and lipoproteins in Chilean adolescents: a 16-year longitudinal study. Public Health Nutrition, 2019, 22, 344-353.	1.1	2

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Light smoking is associated with metabolic syndrome risk factors in Chilean young adults. Acta Diabetologica, 2019, 56, 473-479.	1.2	25
38	A waist-to-height ratio of 0.54 is a good predictor of metabolic syndrome in 16-year-old male and female adolescents. Pediatric Research, 2019, 85, 269-274.	1.1	21
39	Abstract P323: Youth Characteristics Related to Participation in Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity. Circulation, 2019, 139, .	1.6	0
40	Greater early weight gain and shorter breastfeeding are associated with low adolescent adiponectin levels. Pediatric Obesity, 2018, 13, 277-284.	1.4	3
41	Increased Adiposity as a Potential Risk Factor for Lower Academic Performance: A Cross-Sectional Study in Chilean Adolescents from Low-to-Middle Socioeconomic Background. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1133.	1.7	9
42	Low muscle mass is associated with cardiometabolic risk regardless of nutritional status in adolescents: A cross-sectional study in a Chilean birth cohort. Pediatric Diabetes, 2017, 18, 895-902.	1.2	48
43	Breastfeeding as the sole source of milk for 6Âmonths and adolescent bone mineral density. Osteoporosis International, 2017, 28, 2823-2830.	1.3	7
44	Physically active Chilean school kids perform better in language and mathematics. Health Promotion International, 2017, 32, 241-249.	0.9	23
45	Early Onset Obesity and Risk of Metabolic Syndrome Among Chilean Adolescents. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2017, 14, E93.	1.7	22
46	Snacking Quality Is Associated with Secondary School Academic Achievement and the Intention to Enroll in Higher Education: A Cross-Sectional Study in Adolescents from Santiago, Chile. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 433.	1.7	9
47	Nutritional quality of diet and academic performance in Chilean students. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2016, 94, 185-192.	1.5	36
48	High cardiometabolic risk in healthy Chilean adolescents: associations with anthropometric, biological and lifestyle factors. Public Health Nutrition, 2016, 19, 486-493.	1.1	54
49	Leptin status in adolescence is associated with academic performance in high school: a cross-sectional study in a Chilean birth cohort. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e010972.	0.8	11
50	Comparison of body fat calculations by sex and puberty status in obese schoolchildren using two and four compartment body composition models. Nutricion Hospitalaria, 2016, 33, 575.	0.2	6
51	Healthy Chilean Adolescents with HOMA-IR ≥ 2.6 Have Increased Cardiometabolic Risk: Association with Genetic, Biological, and Environmental Factors. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2015, 2015, 1-8.	1.0	58
52	The relationship between unhealthy snacking at school and academic outcomes: a population study in Chilean schoolchildren. Public Health Nutrition, 2015, 18, 2022-2030.	1.1	26
53	Obesity is associated with acute inflammation in a sample of adolescents. Pediatric Diabetes, 2015, 16, 109-116.	1.2	28
54	Satiety responsiveness and eating behavior among Chilean adolescents and the role of breastfeeding. International Journal of Obesity, 2014, 38, 552-557.	1.6	28

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55	Perception of Neighborhood Crime and Drugs Increases Cardiometabolic Risk in Chilean Adolescents. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2014, 54, 718-723.	1.2	11
56	Achievement in mathematics and language is linked to regular physical activity: a population study in Chilean youth. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2014, 32, 1631-1638.	1.0	13
57	Scheduled Physical Activity is Associated With Better Academic Performance in Chilean School-Age Children. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2014, 11, 1600-1606.	1.0	18
58	Adolescent Metabolic Syndrome Risk Is Increased with Higher Infancy Weight Gain and Decreased with Longer Breast Feeding. International Journal of Pediatrics (United Kingdom), 2012, 2012, 1-6.	0.2	34
59	Agreement of anthropometric equations with the 4â€component model in the prediction of body fat in obese schoolchildren. Nutrition and Dietetics, 2012, 69, 145-151.	0.9	2
60	Prevalence of Obesity and Physical and Eating Habits of Chilean Children Attending to Schools with High, Medium and Low Academic Achievement. Pediatric Research, 2011, 70, 367-367.	1.1	0
61	Relationship of Adiposity and Insulin Resistance Mediated by Inflammation in a Group of Overweight and Obese Chilean Adolescents. Nutrition Journal, 2011, 10, 4.	1.5	25
62	Melanocortin-3 receptor gene variants: Association with childhood obesity and eating behavior in Chilean families. Nutrition, 2010, 26, 760-765.	1.1	27
63	Melanocortin-4 receptor gene variants in Chilean families: association with childhood obesity and eating behavior. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2010, 13, 71-78.	1.5	39
64	Inflammatory mediators in overweight adolescents: association with insulin sensitivity, body composition and metabolic syndrome. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2008, 67, .	0.4	0
65	Trends in nutritional status and stature among school-age children in Chile. Nutrition, 2004, 20, 867-872.	1.1	48
66	Bone Mineralization in Ponderal Deficit and Low Calcium Intake Female Adolescent. Pediatric Research, 1999, 45, 442-442.	1.1	0
67	Predictive Instrument to Measure the Risk for Early Pregnancy and Scholastic Drop-Out. Pediatric Research, 1996, 39, 372-372.	1.1	0
68	16 BONE MINERALIZATION IN PATIENTS WITH TURNER SYNDROME Pediatric Research, 1994, 36, 680-680.	1.1	0
69	THE HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENAL AXIS IN INFANTILE MALNUTRITION. Clinical Endocrinology, 1990, 32, 461-466.	1.2	25