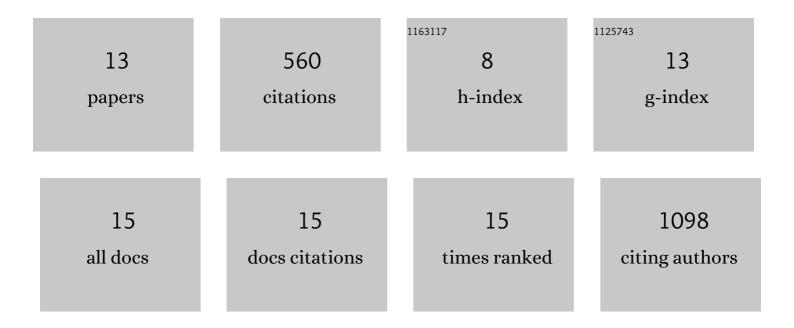
Jesus Alegre - Diaz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2102985/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Diabetes and Cause-Specific Mortality in Mexico City. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 375, 1961-1971.	27.0	207
2	Sequencing of 640,000 exomes identifies <i>GPR75</i> variants associated with protection from obesity. Science, 2021, 373, .	12.6	130
3	Cohort Profile: The Mexico City Prospective Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 243-249.	1.9	53
4	Effect of diabetes duration and glycaemic control on 14-year cause-specific mortality in Mexican adults: a blood-based prospective cohort study. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2018, 6, 455-463.	11.4	50
5	Adiposity and Blood Pressure in 110 000 Mexican Adults. Hypertension, 2017, 69, 608-614.	2.7	31
6	General and Abdominal Adiposity and Mortality in Mexico City. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2019, 171, 397.	3.9	21
7	Low-intensity daily smoking and cause-specific mortality in Mexico: prospective study of 150Â000 adults. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, 955-964.	1.9	11
8	Association of Kidney Function With NMR-Quantified Lipids, Lipoproteins, and Metabolic Measures in Mexican Adults. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 106, 2828-2839.	3.6	10
9	Ethnicity and other COVID-19 death risk factors in Mexico. Archives of Medical Science, 2020, 18, 711-718.	0.9	10
10	Abdominal and gluteo-femoral markers of adiposity and risk of vascular-metabolic mortality in a prospective study of 150Â000 Mexican adults. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2022, 29, 730-738.	1.8	8
11	Association of Blood Pressure With Cause-Specific Mortality in Mexican Adults. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e2018141.	5.9	6
12	Changes in the Diagnosis and Management of Diabetes in Mexico City Between 1998–2004 and 2015–2019. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 944-951.	8.6	6
13	Body mass index and COVID-19 mortality: prospective study of 120 000 Mexican adults . International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 51, 1698-1700.	1.9	2