Arash Ghanbarian

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

1,532 17 47 39 h-index g-index citations papers 4.06 52 1,731 3.9 L-index avg, IF ext. citations ext. papers

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|----|--|------|-----------|
| 47 | Prevention of non-communicable disease in a population in nutrition transition: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study phase II. <i>Trials</i> , 2009 , 10, 5 | 2.8 | 521 |
| 46 | Reliability and validity of the Modifiable Activity Questionnaire (MAQ) in an Iranian urban adult population. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2012 , 15, 279-82 | 2.4 | 137 |
| 45 | Association of total cholesterol versus other serum lipid parameters with the short-term prediction of cardiovascular outcomes: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2006 , 13, 571-7 | | 85 |
| 44 | Serum lipid levels in an Iranian adults population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2003 , 18, 311-9 | 12.1 | 85 |
| 43 | Distribution of blood pressure and prevalence of hypertension in Tehran adult population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS), 1999-2000. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2002 , 16, 305-12 | 2.6 | 59 |
| 42 | Reduction in incidence of type 2 diabetes by lifestyle intervention in a middle eastern community. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2010 , 38, 628-636.e1 | 6.1 | 58 |
| 41 | Serum lipid levels in an Iranian population of children and adolescents: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2001 , 17, 281-8 | 12.1 | 52 |
| 40 | Reliability and validity of the modifiable activity questionnaire for an Iranian urban adolescent population. <i>International Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2015 , 6, 3 | 1.6 | 51 |
| 39 | Cardiovascular risk factors in the elderly: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2003 , 10, 65-73 | | 39 |
| 38 | Trends in risk factors for cardiovascular disease among Iranian adolescents: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study, 1999-2008. <i>Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2011 , 21, 319-28 | 3.4 | 38 |
| 37 | Rationale and Design of a Genetic Study on Cardiometabolic Risk Factors: Protocol for the Tehran Cardiometabolic Genetic Study (TCGS). <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2017 , 6, e28 | 2 | 38 |
| 36 | Are patients who have metabolic syndrome without diabetes at risk for developing chronic kidney disease? Evidence based on data from a large cohort screening population. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2007 , 2, 976-83 | 6.9 | 37 |
| 35 | Cardiovascular risk factors in males with hypertriglycemic waist (Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study). <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2004 , 28, 706-9 | 5.5 | 36 |
| 34 | Leisure Time Physical Activity and Its Determinants among Adults in Tehran: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011 , 2, 243-51 | 1.6 | 36 |
| 33 | Effect of menopause on cardiovascular disease and its risk factors: a 9-year follow-up study. <i>Climacteric</i> , 2014 , 17, 164-72 | 3.1 | 21 |
| 32 | Familial aggregation of the metabolic syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2009 , 54, 189-96 | 4.5 | 19 |
| 31 | Cardiovascular Risk Factors in the Elderly: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2003 , 10, 65-73 | | 18 |

(2003-2013)

| 30 | The effect of community-based education for lifestyle intervention on the prevalence of metabolic syndrome and its components: tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2013 , 11, 145-53 | 1.8 | 16 | |
|----|---|------------------|----|--|
| 29 | Cardiovascular risk factors in the elderly: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2003 , 10, 65-73 | | 16 | |
| 28 | Effect of Strength Training and Short-term Detraining on Muscle Mass in Women Aged Over 50 Years Old. <i>International Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2013 , 4, 1386-94 | 1.6 | 16 | |
| 27 | Outcomes of a Longitudinal Population-based Cohort Study and Pragmatic Community Trial: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018 , 16, e84748 | 1.8 | 15 | |
| 26 | Leisure-time physical activity and its association with metabolic risk factors in Iranian adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study, 2005-2008. <i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> , 2013 , 10, E36 | 3.7 | 13 | |
| 25 | The Impact of Physical Activity on Non-communicable Diseases: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018 , 16, e84740 | o ^{1.8} | 12 | |
| 24 | Seasonal variations of blood pressure in adults: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>Archives of Iranian Medicine</i> , 2014 , 17, 441-3 | 2.4 | 12 | |
| 23 | Shadow of diabetes over cardiovascular disease: comparative quantification of population-attributable all-cause and cardiovascular mortality. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2012 , 11, 69 | 8.7 | 11 | |
| 22 | The hypertriglyceridemic waist and waist-to-height ratio phenotypes and chronic kidney disease: Cross-sectional and prospective investigations. <i>Obesity Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2017 , 11, 585-596 | 5.4 | 10 | |
| 21 | Waist circumference has heterogeneous impact on development of diabetes in different populations: longitudinal comparative study between Australia and Iran. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2010 , 88, 117-24 | 7.4 | 9 | |
| 20 | Application of Latent Class Analysis to Identify Metabolic Syndrome Components Patterns in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019 , 9, 1572 | 4.9 | 8 | |
| 19 | Sex-specific prevalence of coronary heart disease among Tehranian adult population across different glycemic status: Tehran lipid and glucose study, 2008-2011. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020 , 20, 1510 | 4.1 | 8 | |
| 18 | Association of educational status with cardiovascular disease: Teheran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2011 , 56, 281-7 | 4 | 7 | |
| 17 | The Effects of a Community-Based Lifestyle Intervention on Metabolic Syndrome and Its Components in Adolescents: Findings of a Decade Follow-Up. <i>Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders</i> , 2018 , 16, 215-223 | 2.6 | 6 | |
| 16 | Is systolic blood pressure below 150 mm Hg an appropriate goal for primary prevention of cardiovascular events among elderly population?. <i>Journal of the American Society of Hypertension</i> , 2014 , 8, 491-7 | | 6 | |
| 15 | Diabetic population mortality and cardiovascular risk attributable to hypertension: a decade follow-up from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Blood Pressure</i> , 2013 , 22, 317-24 | 1.7 | 6 | |
| 14 | Is chronic kidney disease comparable to diabetes as a coronary artery disease risk factor?. <i>Southern Medical Journal</i> , 2007 , 100, 20-6 | 0.6 | 6 | |
| 13 | Is systolic blood pressure sufficient for classification of blood pressure and determination of hypertension based on JNC-VI in an Iranian adult population? Tehran lipid and glucose study (TLGS). <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2003 , 17, 287-91 | 2.6 | 6 | |

| 12 | Blood pressure measures and electrocardiogram-defined myocardial infarction in an Iranian population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. <i>Journal of Clinical Hypertension</i> , 2004 , 6, 71-5 | 2.3 | 4 |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 11 | The association between transition from metabolically healthy obesity to metabolic syndrome, and incidence of cardiovascular disease: Tehran lipid and glucose study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020 , 15, e0239164 | 3.7 | 4 |
| 10 | The interaction of cholesteryl ester transfer protein gene variations and diet on changes in serum lipid profiles. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019 , 73, 1291-1298 | 5.2 | 3 |
| 9 | Does an electrocardiogram add predictive value to the rose angina questionnaire for future coronary heart disease? 10-year follow-up in a Middle East population. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2012 , 66, 1104-9 | 5.1 | 3 |
| 8 | Long-term effectiveness of a lifestyle intervention on the prevention of type 2 diabetes in a middle-income country. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020 , 10, 14173 | 4.9 | 3 |
| 7 | Familial Aggregation of Metabolic Syndrome With Different Socio-Behavioral Characteristics: The Fourth Phase of Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal</i> , 2016 , 18, e30104 | 1.3 | 1 |
| 6 | Time-varying association between physical activity and risk of diabetes in the early and late adulthood: A longitudinal study in a West-Asian country. <i>Primary Care Diabetes</i> , 2021 , 15, 1026-1032 | 2.4 | 1 |
| 5 | Seasonal Variations of Serum Zinc Concentration in Adult Population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. <i>Iranian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2019 , 48, 1496-1502 | 0.7 | |
| 4 | The association between transition from metabolically healthy obesity to metabolic syndrome, and incidence of cardiovascular disease: Tehran lipid and glucose study 2020 , 15, e0239164 | | |
| 3 | The association between transition from metabolically healthy obesity to metabolic syndrome, and incidence of cardiovascular disease: Tehran lipid and glucose study 2020 , 15, e0239164 | | |
| 2 | The association between transition from metabolically healthy obesity to metabolic syndrome, and incidence of cardiovascular disease: Tehran lipid and glucose study 2020 , 15, e0239164 | | |
| 1 | The association between transition from metabolically healthy obesity to metabolic syndrome, and incidence of cardiovascular disease: Tehran lipid and glucose study 2020 , 15, e0239164 | | |