Somayeh Hosseinpour-niazi

List of Publications by Citations

44 papers	586 citations	15 h-index	23 g-index
47 ext. papers	708 ext. citations	3.8 avg, IF	3.86 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
44	Broccoli sprouts reduce oxidative stress in type 2 diabetes: a randomized double-blind clinical trial. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, **2011**, 65, 972-7	5.2	57
43	Consumption of sugar sweetened beverage is associated with incidence of metabolic syndrome in Tehranian children and adolescents. *Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2015**, 12, 25	4.6	48
42	Substitution of red meat with legumes in the therapeutic lifestyle change diet based on dietary advice improves cardiometabolic risk factors in overweight type 2 diabetes patients: a cross-over randomized clinical trial. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, **2015**, 69, 592-7	5.2	43
41	Dietary polyphenols and metabolic syndrome among Iranian adults. *International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition*, **2013**, 64, 661-7	3.7	42
40	Inverse association between fruit, legume, and cereal fiber and the risk of metabolic syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2011**, 94, 276-83	7.4	36
39	Association between interaction and ratio of Ⅲ and Ⅵ polyunsaturated fatty acid and the metabolic syndrome in adults. *Nutrition*, **2012**, 28, 856-63	4.8	34
38	Cereal, fruit and vegetable fibre intake and the risk of the metabolic syndrome: a prospective study in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics*, **2015**, 28, 236-45	3.1	30
37	Magnesium intake and prevalence of metabolic syndrome in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Public Health Nutrition*, **2012**, 15, 693-701	3.3	25
36	Dietary glycemic index, glycemic load, and cardiovascular disease risk factors: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Archives of Iranian Medicine*, **2013**, 16, 401-7	2.4	25
35	Prospective Study of Nut Consumption and Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Nutrients*, **2017**, 9,	6.7	22
34	Dietary fructose and risk of metabolic syndrome in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. *Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2011**, 8, 50	4.6	21
33	Non-soya legume-based therapeutic lifestyle change diet reduces inflammatory status in diabetic patients: a randomised cross-over clinical trial. *British Journal of Nutrition*, **2015**, 114, 213-9	3.6	20
32	Validity and reliability of a nutrition screening tool in hospitalized patients. *Nutrition*, **2011**, 27, 647-52	4.8	18
31	Legume intake is inversely associated with metabolic syndrome in adults. *Archives of Iranian Medicine*, **2012**, 15, 538-44	2.4	17
30	Combined effect of unsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids on the metabolic syndrome: Tehran lipid and glucose study. *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition*, **2015**, 33, 5	2.5	15
29	Pre-pregnancy consumption of starchy vegetables and legumes and risk of gestational diabetes mellitus among Tehranian women. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2018**, 139, 131-138	7.4	13
28	Association of marital status and marital transition with metabolic syndrome: tehran lipid and glucose study. *International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **2014**, 12, e18980	1.8	13

27	Association of Dietary Intakes of Total Polyphenol and Its Subclasses with the Risk of Metabolic Syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders*, **2018**, 16, 274-281	2.6	12
26	Nutrition and Diabetes, Cardiovascular and Chronic Kidney Diseases: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **2018**, 16, e84791	1.8	12
25	Pre-Pregnancy Fast Food Consumption Is Associated with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus among Tehranian Women. *Nutrients*, **2017**, 9,	6.7	11
24	Legume consumption increase adiponectin concentrations among type 2 diabetic patients: A randomized crossover clinical trial. *Endocrinologia, Diabetes Y Nutrición*, **2019**, 66, 49-55	1.3	10
23	Nutrition and Cardio-Metabolic Risk Factors: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **2018**, 16, e84772	1.8	10
22	Metabolic Syndrome: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **2018**, 16, e84771	1.8	9
21	Is the metabolic syndrome inversely associates with butter, non-hydrogenated- and hydrogenated-vegetable oils consumption: Tehran lipid and glucose study. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2016**, 112, 20-29	7.4	7
20	Therapeutic lifestyle change diet enriched in legumes reduces oxidative stress in overweight type 2 diabetic patients: a crossover randomised clinical trial. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, **2018**, 72, 174-176	5.2	6
19	Prospective study of total and various types of vegetables and the risk of metabolic syndrome among children and adolescents. *World Journal of Diabetes*, **2019**, 10, 362-375	4.7	6
18	Associations between dietary antioxidant intakes and cardiovascular disease.. *Scientific Reports*, **2022**, 12, 1504	4.9	4
17	Body mass index as a measure of percentage body fat prediction and excess adiposity diagnosis among Iranian adolescents. *Archives of Iranian Medicine*, **2014**, 17, 400-5	2.4	4
16	Weight gain, but not macronutrient intake, modifies the effect of dietary branch chain amino acids on the risk of metabolic syndrome. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2020**, 161, 108039	7.4	3
15	Inverse relation between fruit and vegetable intake and the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus. *International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research*, **2019**, 89, 37-44	1.7	3
14	Socioeconomic status and lifestyle factors modifies the association between snack foods intake and incidence of metabolic syndrome. *Nutrition Journal*, **2021**, 20, 70	4.3	3
13	Does the association between patterns of fruit and vegetables and metabolic syndrome incidence vary according to lifestyle factors and socioeconomic status?. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **2020**, 30, 1322-1336	4.5	2
12	Legume consumption increase adiponectin concentrations among type 2 diabetic patients: A randomized crossover clinical trial. *Endocrinología Diabetes Y Nutrición (English Ed)*, **2019**, 66, 49-55	0.1	1
11	Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils and Trans Fatty Acids: Profile and Application to Diabetes **2019**, 19-32		1
10	TCF7L2 polymorphisms, nut consumption, and the risk of metabolic syndrome: a prospective population based study. *Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2021**, 18, 10	4.6	1

9	Trends in dietary food groups and Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH) score among adults: A longitudinal study from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study, 2006-2017. *Nutrition*, **2021**, 89, 111284	4.8	1
8	Does weight change modify the association between the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and 100% fruit juice and the risk of metabolic syndrome?. *Clinical Nutrition*, **2021**, 40, 5261-5268	5.9	1
7	The role of different lipid measures for incident hypertension during more than 12 years follow-up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *British Journal of Nutrition*, **2021**, 1-32	3.6	0
6	Socioeconomic and lifestyle factors modifies the association between nut consumption and metabolic syndrome incidence. *Clinical Nutrition*, **2021**, 40, 4055-4064	5.9	0
5	Improvement of glycemic indices by a hypocaloric legume-based DASH diet in adults with type 2 diabetes: a randomized controlled trial.. *European Journal of Nutrition*, **2022**, 1	5.2	0
4	Effect of legumes in energy reduced dietary approaches to stop hypertension (DASH) diet on blood pressure among overweight and obese type 2 diabetic patients: a randomized controlled trial.. *Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome*, **2022**, 14, 72	5.6	0
3	Effect of dairy products on oxidative stress in type 2 diabetic patients: A randomized controlled clinical trial. *Nutrition Clinique Et Metabolisme*, **2019**, 33, 212-216	0.8	
2	The protective effects of dietary intake of flavonoids and its subclasses on metabolic syndrome incidence. *International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition*, **2021**, 1-11	3.7	
1	The effect of TCF7L2 polymorphisms on inflammatory markers after 16 weeks of legume-based dietary approach to stop hypertension (DASH) diet versus a standard DASH diet: a randomised controlled trial.. *Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2022**, 19, 35	4.6	