Farzad Hadaegh

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

255 papers	6,240 citations	38 h-index (87723)
268 all docs	268 docs citations	268 times ranked

65 g-index (106150)
6529 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Prevention of non-communicable disease in a population in nutrition transition: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study phase II. Trials, 2009, 10, 5.	0.7	672
2	Appropriate definition of metabolic syndrome among Iranian adults: report of the Iranian National Committee of Obesity. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2010, 13, 426-8.	0.2	146
3	Nitrate and nitrite content of vegetables, fruits, grains, legumes, dairy products, meats and processed meats. Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 2016, 51, 93-105.	1.9	138
4	Prevalence of metabolic syndrome in Iranian adult population, concordance between the IDF with the ATPIII and the WHO definitions. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2007, 77, 251-257.	1.1	137
5	High prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes and abnormal glucose tolerance in the Iranian urban population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 176.	1.2	134
6	A tutorial on variable selection for clinical prediction models: feature selection methods in data mining could improve the results. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2016, 71, 76-85.	2.4	122
7	Population-based incidence of Type 2 diabetes and its associated risk factors: results from a six-year cohort study in Iran. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 186.	1.2	120
8	Incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease and Its Risk Factors, Results of Over 10 Year Follow Up in an Iranian Cohort. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e45304.	1.1	112
9	Appropriate waist circumference cut-off points among Iranian adults: the first report of the Iranian National Committee of Obesity. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2010, 13, 243-4.	0.2	112
10	Association of total cholesterol versus other serum lipid parameters with the short-term prediction of cardiovascular outcomes: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2006, 13, 571-577.	3.1	106
11	Cut-off points of homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, beta-cell function, and fasting serum insulin to identify future type 2 diabetes: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Acta Diabetologica, 2015, 52, 905-915.	1.2	97
12	The impact of triglyceride-glucose index on incident cardiovascular events during 16 years of follow-up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2020, 19, 155.	2.7	92
13	Metabolic health in the Middle East and north Africa. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2019, 7, 866-879.	5.5	88
14	Diabetes prediction, lipid accumulation product, and adiposity measures; 6-year follow-up: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 45.	1.2	85
15	Sex Specific Incidence Rates of Type 2 Diabetes and Its Risk Factors over 9 Years of Follow-Up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102563.	1.1	85
16	Associations of marital status with diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: A long term follow-up study. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0215593.	1.1	76
17	Risk Factors for Incidence of Cardiovascular Diseases and All-Cause Mortality in a Middle Eastern Population over a Decade Follow-up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0167623.	1.1	72
18	Lipid ratios and appropriate cut off values for prediction of diabetes: a cohort of Iranian men and women. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 85.	1.2	71

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Predictive performance of the visceral adiposity index for a visceral adiposity-related risk: Type 2 Diabetes. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2011, 10, 88.	1.2	71
20	Preoperative 99mTc-sestamibi scintigraphy in patients with primary hyperparathyroidism and concomitant nodular goiter. Nuclear Medicine Communications, 2012, 33, 1070-1076.	0.5	71
21	Age- and sex-specific reference values for fasting serum insulin levels and insulin resistance/sensitivity indices in healthy Iranian adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Clinical Biochemistry, 2014, 47, 432-438.	0.8	70
22	Reduction in Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes by Lifestyle Intervention in a Middle Eastern Community. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 38, 628-636.e1.	1.6	68
23	The Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease and the Population Attributable Fraction of Its Risk Factors in Tehran: A 10-Year Population-Based Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e105804.	1.1	67
24	Is dietary nitrate/nitrite exposure a risk factor for development of thyroid abnormality? A systematic review and meta-analysis. Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry, 2015, 47, 65-76.	1.2	64
25	Beneficial effects of inorganic nitrate/nitrite in type 2 diabetes and its complications. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2015, 12, 16.	1.3	63
26	Clinical Usefulness of the Framingham Cardiovascular Risk Profile Beyond Its Statistical Performance: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 177-186.	1.6	59
27	Predictive performances of lipid accumulation product vs. adiposity measures for cardiovascular diseases and all-cause mortality, 8.6-year follow-up: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 100.	1.2	57
28	White rice intake and incidence of type-2 diabetes: analysis of two prospective cohort studies from Iran. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 133.	1.2	56
29	The Impact of Oversampling with SMOTE on the Performance of 3 Classifiers in Prediction of Type 2 Diabetes. Medical Decision Making, 2016, 36, 137-144.	1.2	55
30	Applying decision tree for identification of a low risk population for type 2 diabetes. Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2014, 105, 391-398.	1.1	54
31	Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome over 9 Years Follow-Up; the Importance of Sex Differences in the Role of Insulin Resistance and Other Risk Factors. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e76304.	1.1	53
32	A simple risk score effectively predicted type 2 diabetes in Iranian adult population: population-based cohort study. European Journal of Public Health, 2011, 21, 554-559.	0.1	52
33	A point-score system superior to blood pressure measures alone for predicting incident hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 29, 1486-1493.	0.3	51
34	Risk factors for ischemic stroke; results from 9 years of follow-up in a population based cohort of Iran. BMC Neurology, 2012, 12, 117.	0.8	51
35	Incorporating kidney disease measures into cardiovascular risk prediction: Development and validation in 9 million adults from 72 datasets. EClinicalMedicine, 2020, 27, 100552.	3.2	50
36	Wrist Circumference as a Novel Predictor of Diabetes and Prediabetes: Results of Cross-Sectional and 8.8-Year Follow-up Studies. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 98, 777-784.	1.8	45

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37	New and known type 2 diabetes as coronary heart disease equivalent: results from 7.6 year follow up in a middle east population. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2010, 9, 84.	2.7	44
38	Trends in Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors in People with and without Diabetes Mellitus: A Middle Eastern Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e112639.	1.1	42
39	Systolic and diastolic blood pressure, mean arterial pressure and pulse pressure for prediction of cardiovascular events and mortality in a Middle Eastern population. Blood Pressure, 2012, 21, 12-18.	0.7	40
40	Lipid measures for prediction of incident cardiovascular disease in diabetic and non-diabetic adults: results of the 8.6 years follow-up of a population based cohort study. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 6.	1.2	39
41	Weight change and incident metabolic syndrome in Iranian men and women; a 3 year follow-up study. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 138.	1.2	37
42	CVD-predictive performances of â€œa body shape indexâ€•versus simple anthropometric measures: Tehran lipid and glucose study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 55, 147-157.	1.8	37
43	Impact of temperature and air pollution on cardiovascular disease and death in Iran: A 15-year follow-up of Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 661, 243-250.	3.9	36
44	Hypertension phenotypes and incident cardiovascular disease and mortality events in a decade follow-up of a Middle East cohort. Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 33, 1153-1161.	0.3	34
45	Nitrate-nitrite-nitrosamines exposure and the risk of type 1 diabetes: A review of current data. World Journal of Diabetes, 2016, 7, 433.	1.3	33
46	Decision tree-based modelling for identification of potential interactions between type 2 diabetes risk factors: a decade follow-up in a Middle East prospective cohort study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e013336.	0.8	33
47	Adolescent metabolic syndrome and its components associations with incidence of type 2 diabetes in early adulthood: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome, 2021, 13, 1.	1.2	33
48	Prevalence of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus in Southern Iran (Bandar Abbas City). Endocrine Practice, 2005, 11, 313-318.	1.1	32
49	Changes in lipid measures and incident coronary heart disease: Tehran Lipid & Glucose Study. Clinical Biochemistry, 2014, 47, 1239-1244.	0.8	31
50	Incidence and risk factors of isolated systolic and diastolic hypertension: a 10 year follow-up of the Tehran Lipids and Glucose Study. Blood Pressure, 2016, 25, 177-183.	0.7	31
51	Sex-specific incidence rates and risk factors of premature cardiovascular disease. A long term follow up of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2017, 227, 826-832.	0.8	31
52	Outcomes in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS) as a Longitudinal Population-Based Cohort Study and a Pragmatic Community Trial. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, In Press, e84748.	0.3	31
53	Do Different Metabolic Syndrome Definitions Predict Cerebrovascular Events and Coronary Heart Disease Independent of Their Components?. Stroke, 2012, 43, 1669-1671.	1.0	30
54	Secular trends in serum lipid levels of a Middle Eastern adult population; 10 years follow up in Tehran lipid and glucose study. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2014, 13, 20.	1.2	30

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55	Predictors of early adulthood hypertension during adolescence: a population-based cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 915.	1.2	30
56	Fasting plasma glucose is a stronger predictor of diabetes than triglyceride–glucose index, triglycerides/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Acta Diabetologica, 2018, 55, 1067-1074.	1.2	30
57	Heritability of blood pressure traits in diverse populations: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2019, 33, 775-785.	1.0	28
58	Contribution of obesity and cardiometabolic risk factors in developing cardiovascular disease: a population-based cohort study. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 1544.	1.6	28
59	The prospective association of general and central obesity variables with incident type 2 diabetes in adults, Tehran lipid and glucose study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2007, 76, 449-454.	1.1	27
60	Impact of metabolic syndrome, diabetes and prediabetes on cardiovascular events: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2010, 87, 342-347.	1.1	27
61	An Application of Association Rule Mining to Extract Risk Pattern for Type 2 Diabetes Using Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study Database. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 13, e25389.	0.3	27
62	Association between Dietary Intakes of Nitrate and Nitrite and the Risk of Hypertension and Chronic Kidney Disease: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 811.	1.7	27
63	Factor analysis of metabolic syndrome components and predicting type 2 diabetes: Results of 10‐year follow‐up in a <scp>M</scp>iddle <scp>E</scp>astern population. Journal of Diabetes, 2015, 7, 830-838.	0.8	26
64	Risk factors for cardiovascular disease and mortality events in adults with type 2 diabetes‰—‰a 10‐year follow‐up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2016, 32, 596-606.	1.7	26
65	Distribution of ideal cardiovascular health in a community-based cohort of Middle East population. Annals of Saudi Medicine, 2014, 34, 134-142.	0.5	26
66	"Predictability of body mass index for diabetes: Affected by the presence of metabolic syndrome?". BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 383.	1.2	25
67	Sex-specific clinical outcomes of impaired glucose status: A long follow-up from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2019, 26, 1080-1091.	0.8	25
68	Different Combinations of Glucose Tolerance and Blood Pressure Status and Incident Diabetes, Hypertension, and Chronic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, 5, .	1.6	24
69	Serum alkaline phosphatase and the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke and all-cause mortality: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e023735.	0.8	24
70	Cardiovascular mortality in a Western Asian country: results from the Iran Cohort Consortium. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e020303.	0.8	24
71	The Effect of Community-Based Education for Lifestyle Intervention on The Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome and Its Components: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 11, 145-53.	0.3	23
72	Status of Hypertension in Tehran: Potential impact of the ACC/AHA 2017 and JNC7 Guidelines, 2012–2015. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6382.	1.6	22

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73	Anthropometric Predictors of Incident Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Iranian Women. Annals of Saudi Medicine, 2009, 29, 194-200.	0.5	22
74	Familial Aggregation of the Metabolic Syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2009, 54, 189-196.	1.0	21
75	Evaluation of Cause of Deaths' Validity Using Outcome Measures from a Prospective, Population Based Cohort Study in Tehran, Iran. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e31427.	1.1	21
76	Wrist circumference as a novel predictor of hypertension and cardiovascular disease: results of a decade follow up in a West Asian cohort. Journal of the American Society of Hypertension, 2014, 8, 800-807.	2.3	21
77	Classification-based data mining for identification of risk patterns associated with hypertension in Middle Eastern population. Medicine (United States), 2016, 95, e4143.	0.4	21
78	Impact Of Hypertension versus Diabetes on Cardiovascular and All-cause Mortality in Iranian Older Adults: Results of 14 Years of Follow-up. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 14220.	1.6	21
79	Trend of cardiovascular risk factors in the older Iranian population: 2002â€"2014. Geriatrics and Gerontology International, 2018, 18, 130-137.	0.7	21
80	Change in glucose intolerance status and risk of incident cardiovascular disease: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2020, 19, 41.	2.7	21
81	National trends in cardiovascular health metrics among Iranian adults using results of three cross-sectional STEPwise approaches to surveillance surveys. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 58.	1.6	21
82	A new approach to test validity and clinical usefulness of the 2013 ACC/AHA guideline on statin therapy: A population-based study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 184, 587-594.	0.8	20
83	Smoking habits and incidence of cardiovascular diseases in men and women: findings of a 12â€‰year follow up among an urban Eastern-Mediterranean population. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 1042.	1.2	20
84	Prehypertension Tsunami: A Decade Follow-Up of an Iranian Adult Population. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0139412.	1.1	20
85	Prevalence of metabolic syndrome by the Adult Treatment Panel III, International Diabetes Federation, and World Health Organization definitions and their association with coronary heart disease in an elderly Iranian population. Annals of the Academy of Medicine, Singapore, 2009, 38, 142-9.	0.2	20
86	The metabolic syndrome and incident diabetes: Assessment of alternative definitions of the metabolic syndrome in an Iranian urban population. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2008, 80, 328-334.	1.1	19
87	Incidence and predictors of early adulthood pre-diabetes/type 2 diabetes, among Iranian adolescents: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Pediatric Diabetes, 2016, 17, 608-616.	1.2	19
88	Association of liver enzymes with incident type 2 diabetes: A nested case control study in an Iranian population. BMC Endocrine Disorders, 2008, 8, 5.	0.9	18
89	Prediction of Cardiovascular Events with Consideration of General and Central Obesity Measures in Diabetic Adults: Results of the 8.4-Year Follow-Up. Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders, 2012, 10, 218-224.	0.5	18
90	Obesity Paradox and Risk of Mortality Events in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients: A Decade of Follow-up in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. , 2015, 25, 345-350.		18

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91	Vitamin C intake modify the impact of dietary nitrite on the incidence of type 2 diabetes: A 6-year follow-up in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry, 2017, 62, 24-31.	1.2	18
92	Body mass index trajectories from adolescent to young adult for incident high blood pressure and high plasma glucose. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0213828.	1.1	18
93	Metabolic syndrome in normal-weight Iranian adults. Annals of Saudi Medicine, 2007, 27, 18-24.	0.5	18
94	Lipid profile components and incident cerebrovascular events versus coronary heart disease; the result of 9 years follow-up in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Clinical Biochemistry, 2013, 46, 716-721.	0.8	17
95	Divergent pathway of lipid profile components for cardiovascular disease and mortality events: Results of over a decade follow-up among Iranian population. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 13, 43.	1.3	17
96	Number of parity/live birth(s) and cardiovascular disease among Iranian women and men: results of over 15‰years of follow-up. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2021, 21, 28.	0.9	17
97	Anthropometric predictors of incident type 2 diabetes mellitus in Iranian women. Annals of Saudi Medicine, 2009, 29, 194-200.	0.5	17
98	Sex-Specific Incidence Rates and Risk Factors for Hypertension During 13 Years of Follow-up: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Global Heart, 2020, 15, 29.	0.9	17
99	Diabetes Mellitus: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, 16, e84784.	0.3	17
100	Change in fasting plasma glucose and incident type 2 diabetes mellitus: results from a prospective cohort study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e010889.	0.8	16
101	Mortality prediction of a body shape index versus traditional anthropometric measures in an Iranian population: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrition, 2017, 33, 105-112.	1.1	16
102	Direct and indirect effects of central and general adiposity on cardiovascular diseases: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2018, 25, 1170-1181.	0.8	16
103	Abdominal obesity phenotypes and incident diabetes over 12 years of follow-up: The Tehran Lipid and glucose study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2018, 144, 17-24.	1.1	16
104	Fasting glucose cutoff point: where does the risk terminate? Tehran lipid and glucose study. Acta Diabetologica, 2012, 49, 341-348.	1.2	15
105	Hypertriglyceridemic waist: The point of divergence for prediction of CVD vs. mortality: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 165, 260-265.	0.8	15
106	Added value of total serum nitrate/nitrite for prediction of cardiovascular disease in middle east caucasian residents in Tehran. Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry, 2016, 54, 60-66.	1.2	15
107	The hypertriglyceridemic waist and waist-to-height ratio phenotypes and chronic kidney disease: Cross-sectional and prospective investigations. Obesity Research and Clinical Practice, 2017, 11, 585-596.	0.8	15
108	Optimal cut-points of different anthropometric indices and their joint effect in prediction of type 2 diabetes: results of a cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 691.	1.2	15

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109	Application of Latent Class Analysis to Identify Metabolic Syndrome Components Patterns in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 1572.	1.6	15
110	High Incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease among Iranian Diabetic Adults: Using CKD-EPI and MDRD Equations for Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate. Diabetes and Metabolism Journal, 2021, 45, 684-697.	1.8	15
111	Serum Lipids During 20 Years in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study: Prevalence, Trends and Impact on Non-Communicable Diseases. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, 16, e84750.	0.3	15
112	Diabetes, Hypertension, and Incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease: Is There any Multiplicative or Additive Interaction?. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 19, e101061.	0.3	15
113	Temporal Changes in Anthropometric Parameters and Lipid Profile according to Body Mass Index among an Adult Iranian Urban Population. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2008, 53, 13-22.	1.0	14
114	No Obesity Paradoxâ€"BMI Incapable of Adequately Capturing the Relation of Obesity with All-Cause Mortality: An Inception Diabetes Cohort Study. International Journal of Endocrinology, 2014, 2014, 1-9.	0.6	14
115	Different obesity phenotypes, and incident cardiovascular disease and mortality events in elderly <scp>I</scp>ranians: <scp>T</scp>ehran lipid and glucose study. Geriatrics and Gerontology International, 2015, 15, 449-456.	0.7	14
116	Trends of low physical activity among Iranian adolescents across urban and rural areas during 2006â€"2011. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 21318.	1.6	14
117	The association of priori and posteriori dietary patterns with the risk of incident hypertension: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2021, 19, 44.	1.8	14
118	Twelve-Year Cardiovascular and Mortality Risk in Relation to Smoking Habits in Type 2 Diabetic and Non-Diabetic Men: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0149780.	1.1	14
119	Shadow of diabetes over cardiovascular disease: comparative quantification of population-attributable all-cause and cardiovascular mortality. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2012, 11, 69.	2.7	13
120	Sex-specific clustering of metabolic risk factors and their association with incident cardiovascular diseases: A population-based prospective study. Atherosclerosis, 2017, 263, 249-256.	0.4	13
121	Sex-specific prevalence of coronary heart disease among Tehranian adult population across different glycemic status: Tehran lipid and glucose study, 2008â€"2011. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 1510.	1.2	13
122	Sex Differences in Rates of Change and Burden of Metabolic Risk Factors Among Adults Who Did and Did Not Go On to Develop Diabetes: Two Decades of Follow-up From the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43, 3061-3069.	4.3	13
123	Impact of short- and long-term exposure to air pollution on blood pressure: A two-decade population-based study in Tehran. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health, 2021, 234, 113719.	2.1	13
124	Metabolic syndrome in normal-weight Iranian adults. Annals of Saudi Medicine, 2007, 27, 18.	0.5	13
125	Tobacco Smoking: Findings from 20 Years of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, 16, e84738.	0.3	13
126	San Antonio heart study diabetes prediction model applicable to a Middle Eastern population? Tehran glucose and lipid study. International Journal of Public Health, 2010, 55, 315-323.	1.0	12

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127	12-year trends in cardiovascular risk factors (2002-2005 through 2011-2014) in patients with cardiovascular diseases: Tehran lipid and glucose study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195543.	1.1	12
128	Trends in cardiovascular risk factors in diabetic patients in comparison to general population in Iran: findings from National Surveys 2007–2016. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 11724.	1.6	12
129	Weight change and risk of cardiovascular disease among adults with type 2 diabetes: more than 14 years of follow-up in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2021, 20, 141.	2.7	12
130	Does Twice-weekly Cabergoline Improve Anthropometrical and Biochemical Profiles in Prediabetes? A Randomized Double-blind Clinical Trial Pilot Study. Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 2015, 14, 77-86.	0.3	12
131	Waist circumference has heterogeneous impact on development of diabetes in different populations: Longitudinal comparative study between Australia and Iran. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2010, 88, 117-124.	1.1	11
132	High-density lipoprotein cholesterol, a protective or a risk factor for developing coronary heart disease? Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2015, 9, 553-558.	0.6	11
133	Exploring risk patterns for incident ischemic stroke during more than a decade of follow-up: A survival tree analysis. Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine, 2017, 147, 29-36.	2.6	11
134	Application of survival tree analysis for exploration of potential interactions between predictors of incident chronic kidney disease: a 15-year follow-up study. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2017, 15, 240.	1.8	11
135	Impact of blood pressure, cholesterol and glucose in the association between adiposity measures and coronary heart disease and stroke among Iranian population. Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 37, 2060-2067.	2.3	11
136	New modified Friedewald formulae for estimating low-density lipoprotein cholesterol according to triglyceride levels: extraction and validation. Endocrine, 2018, 62, 404-411.	1.1	11
137	Incidence and associated risk factors for premature death in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study cohort, Iran. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 719.	1.2	11
138	Sex specific trajectories of central adiposity, lipid indices, and glucose level with incident hypertension: 12 years Follow-up in Tehran lipid and glucose study. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2021, 19, 84.	1.8	11
139	Survival Regression Modeling Strategies in CVD Prediction. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 14, e32156.	0.3	11
140	Association of educational status with cardiovascular disease: Teheran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Public Health, 2011, 56, 281-287.	1.0	10
141	The impact of smoking status on 9.3 years incidence of cardiovascular and all-cause mortality among Iranian men. Annals of Human Biology, 2014, 41, 249-254.	0.4	10
142	Is systolic blood pressure below 150 mm Hg an appropriate goal for primary prevention of cardiovascular events among elderly population?. Journal of the American Society of Hypertension, 2014, 8, 491-497.	2.3	10
143	Thyroid Dysfunction States and Incident Cardiovascular Events: The Tehran Thyroid Study. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2018, 50, 37-43.	0.7	10
144	Prediction Models for Type 2 Diabetes Risk in the General Population: A Systematic Review of Observational Studies. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 19, e109206.	0.3	10

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145	Calculating population attributable fraction for cardiovascular risk factors using different methods in a population based cohort study. Journal of Research in Health Sciences, 2015, 15, 22-7.	0.9	10
146	Metabolic mediators of the impact of general and central adiposity measures on cardiovascular disease and mortality risks in older adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Geriatrics and Gerontology International, 2017, 17, 2017-2024.	0.7	9
147	Different Weight Histories and Risk of Incident Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, .	1.6	9
148	Impact of 3-year changes in lipid parameters and their ratios on incident type 2 diabetes: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2018, 15, 50.	1.3	9
149	Gestational diabetes mellitus in mothers and long term cardiovascular disease in both parents: Results of over a decade follow-up of the Iranian population. Atherosclerosis, 2019, 288, 94-100.	0.4	9
150	Impact of 3-year changes in fasting insulin and insulin resistance indices on incident hypertension: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2019, 16, 76.	1.3	9
151	Long-Term Effectiveness of a Lifestyle Intervention: A Pragmatic Community Trial to Prevent Metabolic Syndrome. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2019, 56, 437-446.	1.6	9
152	Association of body mass index with life expectancy with and without cardiovascular disease. International Journal of Obesity, 2020, 44, 195-203.	1.6	9
153	Multi-trajectories of lipid indices with incident cardiovascular disease, heart failure, and all-cause mortality: 23Âyears follow-up of two US cohort studies. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2021, 19, 286.	1.8	9
154	Impaired fasting glucose cutoff value of 5.6mmol/l combined with other cardiovascular risk markers is a better predictor for incident Type 2 diabetes than the 6.1mmol/l value: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2009, 85, 90-95.	1.1	8
155	Adolescent lipoprotein classifications according to National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) vs. National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) for predicting abnormal lipid levels in adulthood in a Middle East population. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2012, 11, 107.	1.2	8
156	Transportability of the updated diabetes prediction model from Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study to a Middle Eastern adult population: community-based cohort study. Acta Diabetologica, 2013, 50, 175-181.	1.2	8
157	Diabetic population mortality and cardiovascular risk attributable to hypertension: A decade follow-up from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Blood Pressure, 2013, 22, 317-324.	0.7	8
158	Sex-specific predictors of the prehypertension-to-hypertension progression: community-based cohort of a West-Asian population. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2014, 21, 956-963.	0.8	8
159	A new look at risk patterns related to coronary heart disease incidence using survival tree analysis: 12 Years Longitudinal Study. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 3237.	1.6	8
160	Thyroid Dysfunction States and Incident Cardiovascular Events: The Tehran Thyroid Study. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2018, 50, e1-e1.	0.7	8
161	Optimum cutoff values of anthropometric indices of obesity for predicting hypertension: more than one decades of follow-up in an Iranian population. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2018, 32, 838-848.	1.0	8
162	National trends of pre-hypertension and hypertension among Iranian adolescents across urban and rural areas (2007â€"2011). Biology of Sex Differences, 2019, 10, 15.	1.8	8

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