Urszula Stepaniak

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3307513/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	HMG-coenzyme A reductase inhibition, type 2 diabetes, and bodyweight: evidence from genetic analysis and randomised trials. Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 351-361.	13.7	562
2	Nurse-coordinated multidisciplinary, family-based cardiovascular disease prevention programme (EUROACTION) for patients with coronary heart disease and asymptomatic individuals at high risk of cardiovascular disease: a paired, cluster-randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2008, 371, 1999-2012.	13.7	511
3	Estimated dietary intake and major food sources of polyphenols in the Polish arm of the HAPIEE study. Nutrition, 2014, 30, 1398-1403.	2.4	194
4	Dietary polyphenols are inversely associated with metabolic syndrome in Polish adults of the HAPIEE study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 56, 1409-1420.	3.9	111
5	Association of daily coffee and tea consumption and metabolic syndrome: results from the Polish arm of the HAPIEE study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 54, 1129-1137.	3.9	100
6	Dietary habits in three Central and Eastern European countries: the HAPIEE study. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 439.	2.9	88
7	Dietary polyphenol intake and risk of type 2 diabetes in the Polish arm of the Health, Alcohol and Psychosocial factors in Eastern Europe (HAPIEE) study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 118, 60-68.	2.3	62
8	Socio-economic circumstances and food habits in Eastern, Central and Western European populations. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 678-687.	2.2	61
9	Prevalence of general and abdominal obesity and overweight among adults in Poland. Results of the WOBASZ II study (2013–2014) and comparison with the WOBASZ study (2003–2005). Polish Archives of Internal Medicine, 2016, 126, 662-671.	0.4	53
10	Fruit and vegetable consumption and mortality in Eastern Europe: Longitudinal results from the Health, Alcohol and Psychosocial Factors in Eastern Europe study. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2016, 23, 493-501.	1.8	49
11	Age at natural menopause in three Central and Eastern European urban populations: The HAPIEE study. Maturitas, 2013, 75, 87-93.	2.4	47
12	Coffee consumption and risk of hypertension in the Polish arm of the HAPIEE cohort study. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 70, 109-115.	2.9	46
13	Are dietary habits of the Polish population consistent with the recommendations for prevention of cardiovascular disease? — WOBASZ II project. Kardiologia Polska, 2016, 74, 969-977.	0.6	45
14	Dietary polyphenol intake and risk of hypertension in the Polish arm of the HAPIEE study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 57, 1535-1544.	3.9	41
15	A Mediterranean-type diet is associated with better metabolic profile in urban Polish adults: Results from the HAPIEE study. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2015, 64, 738-746.	3.4	38
16	Antioxidant vitamin intake and mortality in three Central and Eastern European urban populations: the HAPIEE study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 55, 547-560.	3.9	32
17	Are Total and Individual Dietary Lignans Related to Cardiovascular Disease and Its Risk Factors in Postmenopausal Women? A Nationwide Study. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 865.	4.1	25
18	Dietary Polyphenol Intake, but Not the Dietary Total Antioxidant Capacity, Is Inversely Related to Cardiovascular Disease in Postmenopausal Polish Women: Results of WOBASZ and WOBASZ II Studies. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2017, 2017, 1-11.	4.0	22

URSZULA STEPANIAK

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Coffee consumption and mortality in three Eastern European countries: results from the HAPIEE (Health, Alcohol and Psychosocial factors In Eastern Europe) study. Public Health Nutrition, 2017, 20, 82-91.	2.2	21
20	Dietary acid load and cardiometabolic risk in the Polish adult population. Advances in Clinical and Experimental Medicine, 2018, 27, 1347-1345.	1.4	21
21	Environmental and socio-economic determinants of infant mortality in Poland: an ecological study. Environmental Health, 2015, 14, 61.	4.0	17
22	Metabolic syndrome and its components in Polish women of childbearing age: a nationwide study. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 15.	2.9	17
23	The Consumption of Nuts is Associated with Better Dietary and Lifestyle Patterns in Polish Adults: Results of WOBASZ and WOBASZ II Surveys. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 1410.	4.1	10
24	Cost-effectiveness of a cardiovascular disease primary prevention programme in a primary health care setting. Results of the Polish part of the EUROACTION project. Kardiologia Polska, 2013, 71, 702-711.	0.6	6
25	Relationship between the dietary glycemic load of the adult Polish population and socio-demographic and lifestyle factors – results of the WOBASZ II study. Advances in Clinical and Experimental Medicine, 2019, 28, 891-897.	1.4	5
26	Perceived control as a predictor of cardiovascular disease mortality in Poland. The HAPIEE study. Cardiology Journal, 2015, 22, 404-412.	1.2	4
27	Inequalities in mortality of infants under one year of age according to foetal causes and maternal age in rural and urban areas in Poland, 2004–2013. Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Medicine, 2016, 23, 285-291.	1.0	4
28	Relationship between Dietary Macronutrients Intake and the ATHLOS Healthy Ageing Scale: Results from the Polish Arm of the HAPIEE Study. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2454.	4.1	4
29	Membership in a breast cancer peer-support organization (Amazons Club) and depression. Wspolczesna Onkologia, 2011, 1, 55-58.	1.4	3
30	Dietary deficiencies in middle-aged obese Polish men and women. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2020, 79, .	1.0	0