

# Osman KÃœÃœk

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3662714/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

47  
papers

1,965  
citations

257450

24  
h-index

243625

44  
g-index

49  
all docs

49  
docs citations

49  
times ranked

1594  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of chromium, and ascorbic acid supplementation on growth, carcass traits, serum metabolites, and antioxidant status of broiler chickens reared at a high ambient temperature (32°C). Nutrition Research, 2003, 23, 225-238.	2.9	170
2	Role of dietary zinc in heat-stressed poultry: A review. Poultry Science, 2009, 88, 2176-2183.	3.4	168
3	Dietary Vitamin C and Folic Acid Supplementation Ameliorates the Detrimental Effects of Heat Stress in Japanese Quail. Journal of Nutrition, 2003, 133, 1882-1886.	2.9	120
4	Effects of Vitamin C and Vitamin E on Lipid Peroxidation Status, Serum Hormone, Metabolite, and Mineral Concentrations of Japanese Quails Reared under Heat Stress (34°C). International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2002, 72, 91-100.	1.5	105
5	Laying performance, digestibility and plasma hormones in laying hens exposed to chronic heat stress as affected by betaine, vitamin C, and/or vitamin E supplementation. SpringerPlus, 2016, 5, 1619.	1.2	104
6	Effect of forage:concentrate ratio on ruminal digestion and duodenal flow of fatty acids in ewes.. Journal of Animal Science, 2001, 79, 2233.	0.5	97
7	Anti-diabetic activity of chromium picolinate and biotin in rats with type 2 diabetes induced by high-fat diet and streptozotocin. British Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 110, 197-205.	2.3	97
8	Supplemental Zinc and Vitamin A Can Alleviate Negative Effects of Heat Stress in Broiler Chickens. Biological Trace Element Research, 2003, 94, 225-236.	3.5	86
9	Effects of vitamin C and vitamin E on performance, digestion of nutrients and carcass characteristics of Japanese quails reared under chronic heat stress (34 oC). Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition, 2001, 85, 335-341.	2.2	83
10	Protective role of supplemental vitamin E on lipid peroxidation, vitamins E, A and some mineral concentrations of broilers reared under heat stress. Veterinarni Medicina, 2001, 46, 140-144.	0.6	80
11	Lycopene activates antioxidant enzymes and nuclear transcription factor systems in heat-stressed broilers. Poultry Science, 2016, 95, 1088-1095.	3.4	75
12	Effects of dietary chromium picolinate supplementation on performance and plasma concentrations of insulin and corticosterone in laying hens under low ambient temperature. Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition, 2001, 85, 142-147.	2.2	70
13	Effects of dietary chromium picolinate supplementation on egg production, egg quality and serum concentrations of insulin, corticosterone, and some metabolites of Japanese quails. Nutrition Research, 2001, 21, 1315-1321.	2.9	53
14	Lycopene-enriched quail egg as functional food for humans. Food Research International, 2008, 41, 295-300.	6.2	52
15	Effects of Dietary Lycopene and Vitamin E on Egg Production, Antioxidant Status and Cholesterol Levels in Japanese Quail. Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences, 2006, 19, 224-230.	2.4	50
16	Effects of vitamin E and selenium on performance, digestibility of nutrients, and carcass characteristics of Japanese quails reared under heat stress (34 oC). Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition, 2001, 85, 342-348.	2.2	49
17	Chromium picolinate, rather than biotin, alleviates performance and metabolic parameters in heat-stressed quail. British Poultry Science, 2005, 46, 457-463.	1.7	49
18	Soybean oil supplementation of a high-concentrate diet does not affect site and extent of organic matter, starch, neutral detergent fiber, or nitrogen digestion, but influences both ruminal metabolism and intestinal flow of fatty acids in limit-fed lambs. Journal of Animal Science, 2004, 82, 2985-2994.	0.5	48



