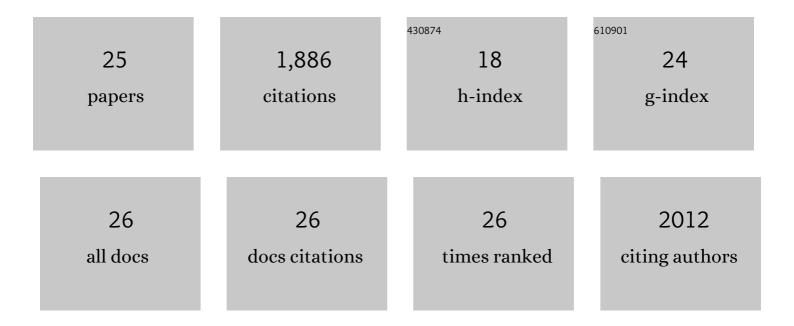
Leticia Carrizales Yañez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3763490/publications.pdf

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Life-long arsenic exposure damages the microstructure of the rat hippocampus. Brain Research, 2022, 1775, 147742.	2.2	1
2	Mercury Mining in Mexico: I. Community Engagement to Improve Health Outcomes from Artisanal Mining. Annals of Global Health, 2018, 82, 149.	2.0	24
3	Exposure to Mixtures of Pollutants in Mexican Children from Marginalized Urban Areas. Annals of Global Health, 2018, 84, 250-256.	2.0	16
4	A metal mixture induces transformation upon antioxidant depletion in a hepatic cell line. Annals of Hepatology, 2013, 12, 315-324.	1.5	3
5	DNA Damage and Decreased DNA Repair in Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells in Individuals Exposed to Arsenic and Lead in a Mining Site. Biological Trace Element Research, 2012, 146, 141-149.	3.5	39
6	Apoptosis of peripheral blood mononuclear cells in children exposed to arsenic and fluoride. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2011, 32, 399-405.	4.0	46
7	Chronic exposure to low levels of inorganic arsenic causes alterations in locomotor activity and in the expression of dopaminergic and antioxidant systems in the albino rat. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2010, 32, 640-647.	2.4	69
8	Chronic low-level arsenic exposure causes gender-specific alterations in locomotor activity, dopaminergic systems, and thioredoxin expression in mice. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2009, 239, 169-177.	2.8	93
9	Exposure assessment of persistent organic pollutants and metals in Mexican children. Chemosphere, 2009, 74, 974-980.	8.2	93
10	Decreased intelligence in children and exposure to fluoride and arsenic in drinking water. Cadernos De Saude Publica, 2007, 23, S579-S587.	1.0	151
11	An integrated health risk assessment approach to the study of mining sites contaminated with arsenic and lead. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2007, 3, 344-350.	2.9	38
12	An Integrated Health Risk Assessment Approach to the Study of Mining Sites Contaminated With Arsenic and Lead. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2007, 3, 344.	2.9	1
13	Exposure to arsenic and lead of children living near a copper-smelter in San Luis Potosi, Mexico: Importance of soil contamination for exposure of children. Environmental Research, 2006, 101, 1-10.	7.5	186
14	Arsenic and Heavy Metal Pollution of Soil, Water and Sediments in a Semi-Arid Climate Mining Area in Mexico. Water, Air, and Soil Pollution, 2004, 152, 129-152.	2.4	320
15	DNA damage in blood cells from children exposed to arsenic and lead in a mining area. Environmental Research, 2003, 93, 231-240.	7.5	94
16	Fluoride-induced disruption of reproductive hormones in men. Environmental Research, 2003, 93, 20-30.	7.5	116
17	Overview of human health and chemical mixtures: problems facing developing countries Environmental Health Perspectives, 2002, 110, 901-909.	6.0	53
18	Effects of sodium arsenite exposure on development and behavior in the rat. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2002, 24, 743-750.	2.4	182

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19	Overview of Human Health and Chemical Mixtures: Problems Facing Developing Countries. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2002, 110, 901-909.	6.0	83
20	The effects of sodium arsenite exposure on behavioral parameters in the rat. Brain Research Bulletin, 2001, 55, 301-308.	3.0	168
21	Arsenic Increased Lipid Peroxidation in Rat Tissues by a Mechanism Independent of Glutathione Levels. Environmental Health Perspectives, 1995, 103, 85.	6.0	15
22	Toxicological assessment of azarcon, a lead salt used as a folk remedy in Mexico. I. Oral toxicity in rats. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 1994, 41, 91-97.	4.1	4
23	Arsenic-cadmium interaction in rats: toxic effects in the heart and tissue metal shifts. Toxicology, 1991, 67, 227-234.	4.2	47
24	Arsenic-cadmium interaction in rats. Toxicology, 1990, 64, 191-203.	4.2	27
25	Un método para la evaluación de riesgos para la salud en zonas mineras. Salud Publica De Mexico, 0, 41, S132-S140.	0.4	17