Keiko Tanaka

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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66234 118652 5,709 190 42 62 citations h-index g-index papers 190 190 190 7199 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dairy food, calcium and vitamin D intake in pregnancy, and wheeze and eczema in infants. European Respiratory Journal, 2010, 35, 1228-1234.	3.1	228
2	Functional SNPs in the distal promoter of the ST2 gene are associated with atopic dermatitis. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 2919-2927.	1.4	165
3	Prevalence of Childhood and Adolescent Atopic Dermatitis in a Japanese Population: Comparison with the Disease Frequency Examined 20 Years Ago. Acta Dermato-Venereologica, 1998, 78, 293-294.	0.6	130
4	Case–control study of risk of Parkinson's disease in relation to hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and diabetes in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2010, 293, 82-86.	0.3	128
5	Consumption of vegetables, fruit, and antioxidants during pregnancy and wheeze and eczema in infants. Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2010, 65, 758-765.	2.7	127
6	Risk of postpartum depression in relation to dietary fish and fat intake in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Psychological Medicine, 2006, 36, 1727-1735.	2.7	105
7	Dietary folate and vitamins B12, B6, and B2 intake and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2006, 96, 133-138.	2.0	86
8	Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy and fetal growth in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 107, 1526-1533.	1.2	86
9	Dietary fat intake and risk of Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2010, 288, 117-122.	0.3	83
10	Mechanism of cytotoxicity of paraquat. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine, 2002, 7, 89-94.	1.4	82
11	Dietary intake of metals and risk of Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2011, 306, 98-102.	0.3	82
12	Dietary intake of folate, vitamin B ₆ , vitamin B ₁₂ and riboflavin and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case–control study in Japan. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 104, 757-764.	1.2	81
13	Dietary intake of antioxidant vitamins and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case–control study in Japan. European Journal of Neurology, 2011, 18, 106-113.	1.7	80
14	Maternal fat consumption during pregnancy and risk of wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants aged 16-24 months: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Thorax, 2009, 64, 815-821.	2.7	78
15	Causal assessment of smoking and tooth loss: A systematic review of observational studies. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 221.	1.2	77
16	Relationship between smoking status and periodontal conditions: findings from national databases in Japan. Journal of Periodontal Research, 2006, 41, 573-579.	1.4	75
17	Employment, income, and education and risk of postpartum depression: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2011, 130, 133-137.	2.0	72
18	Fish and fat intake and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2013, 47, 572-578.	1.5	69

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Fish and <i>n</i> -3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Intake and Depressive Symptoms: Ryukyus Child Health Study. Pediatrics, 2010, 126, e623-e630.	1.0	68
20	Dietary Folate, Riboflavin, Vitamin B-6, and Vitamin B-12 and Depressive Symptoms in Early Adolescence: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2010, 72, 763-768.	1.3	67
21	Association of Melanin Pigmentation in the Gingiva of Children With Parents Who Smoke. Pediatrics, 2005, 116, e186-e190.	1.0	65
22	Intake of Japanese and Chinese teas reduces risk of Parkinson's disease. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2011, 17, 446-450.	1.1	61
23	Maternal consumption of dairy products, calcium, and vitamin D during pregnancy and infantile allergic disorders. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2014, 113, 82-87.	0.5	60
24	Education, but not occupation or household income, is positively related to favorable dietary intake patterns in pregnant Japanese women: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2009, 29, 164-172.	1.3	59
25	Home environment and suspected atopic eczema in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2007, 18, 425-432.	1.1	58
26	Genetic Susceptibility to Atopic Dermatitis. Allergology International, 2008, 57, 39-56.	1.4	58
27	Dietary patterns during pregnancy and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 105, 1251-1257.	1.2	56
28	Association between mast cell chymase genotype and atopic eczema: comparison between patients with atopic eczema alone and those with atopic eczema and atopic respiratory disease. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 1999, 29, 800-803.	1.4	55
29	Maternal dietary patterns during pregnancy and risk of wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants aged 16–24 months: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2011, 22, 734-741.	1.1	54
30	Dietary glycemic index is inversely associated with the risk of Parkinson's disease: A case–control study in Japan. Nutrition, 2010, 26, 515-521.	1.1	53
31	Inhibition of dentine demineralization by zinc oxide: In vitro and in situ studies. Dental Materials, 2005, 21, 1170-1177.	1.6	52
32	Association of total tooth loss with smoking, drinking alcohol and nutrition in elderly Japanese: analysis of national database. Gerodontology, 2007, 24, 87-92.	0.8	51
33	Active and passive maternal smoking during pregnancy and birth outcomes: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2013, 13, 157.	0.9	51
34	Intake of dairy products and calcium and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in ⟨scp⟩J⟨/scp⟩apan: a crossâ€sectional study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2015, 122, 336-343.	1.1	51
35	Maternal total caffeine intake, mainly from Japanese and Chinese tea, during pregnancy was associated with risk of preterm birth: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2015, 35, 309-316.	1.3	50
36	Fatty acid intake and asthma symptoms in Japanese children: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2008, 38, 1644-1650.	1.4	48

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Does Secondhand Smoke Affect the Development of Dental Caries in Children? A Systematic Review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2011, 8, 1503-1519.	1.2	48
38	Maternal B vitamin intake during pregnancy and wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants aged 16–24 months: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2011, 22, 69-74.	1.1	48
39	Dietary patterns and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case–control study in Japan. European Journal of Neurology, 2012, 19, 681-688.	1.7	48
40	Parental occupations, educational levels, and income and prevalence of dental caries in 3-year-old Japanese children. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine, 2017, 22, 80.	1.4	48
41	Prevalence of Asthma and Wheeze in Relation to Passive Smoking in Japanese Children. Annals of Epidemiology, 2007, 17, 1004-1010.	0.9	45
42	Fish and Fat Intake and Prevalence of Allergic Rhinitis in Japanese Females: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2007, 26, 279-287.	1.1	45
43	Higher vitamin D intake during pregnancy is associated with reduced risk of dental caries in young Japanese children. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 620-625.	0.9	45
44	The Effect of Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Postnatal Household Smoking on Dental Caries in Young Children. Journal of Pediatrics, 2009, 155, 410-415.	0.9	44
45	Characteristics of under- and over-reporters of energy intake among Japanese children and adolescents: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Nutrition, 2012, 28, 532-538.	1.1	44
46	Lack of association between atopic eczema and the genetic variants of interleukin-4 and the interleukin-4 receptor $\hat{l}\pm$ chain gene: heterogeneity of genetic backgrounds on immunoglobulin E production in atopic eczema patients. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2001, 31, 1522-1527.	1.4	42
47	Relationship between smoking status and tooth loss: Findings from national databases in Japan. Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 17, 125-132.	1.1	42
48	Residential proximity to main roads during pregnancy and the risk of allergic disorders in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2010, 21, 22-28.	1.1	42
49	Cigarette smoking and tooth loss experience among young adults: a national record linkage study. BMC Public Health, 2007, 7, 313.	1.2	41
50	Intake of dairy products and the prevalence of dental caries in young children. Journal of Dentistry, 2010, 38, 579-583.	1.7	41
51	Lack of association of dairy food, calcium, and vitamin D intake with the risk of Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Japan. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2011, 17, 112-116.	1.1	41
52	Nutritional adequacy of three dietary patterns defined by cluster analysis in 997 pregnant Japanese women: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 611-621.	1.1	41
53	Prognosis of primary aldosteronism in Japan: results from a nationwide epidemiological study. Endocrine Journal, 2014, 61, 35-40.	0.7	40
54	Genetic polymorphisms involved in dopaminergic neurotransmission and risk for Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. BMC Neurology, $2011,11,89.$	0.8	39

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55	Maternal Smoking and Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure and the Risk of Allergic Diseases in Japanese Infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Asthma, 2008, 45, 833-838.	0.9	38
56	Breastfeeding and atopic eczema in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2009, 20, 234-241.	1.1	38
57	Socioeconomic status and risk of dental caries in Japanese preschool children: the <scp>O</scp> saka <scp>M</scp> aternal and <scp>C</scp> hild <scp>H</scp> ealth <scp>S</scp> tudy. Journal of Public Health Dentistry, 2013, 73, 217-223.	0.5	38
58	Dental caries in 3â€yearâ€old children and smoking status of parents. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2008, 22, 546-550.	0.8	37
59	Dietary glycemic index and load and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2008, 110, 174-179.	2.0	36
60	SNCA polymorphisms, smoking, and sporadic Parkinson's disease in Japanese. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2012, 18, 557-561.	1.1	35
61	Soy isoflavone intake and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 57, 441-450.	1.8	35
62	Heterogeneity of interleukin 5 genetic background in atopic dermatitis patients: significant difference between those with blood eosinophilia and normal eosinophil levels. Journal of Dermatological Science, 2003, 33, 121-126.	1.0	34
63	Active and passive smoking and risk of Parkinson's disease. Acta Neurologica Scandinavica, 2010, 122, 377-382.	1.0	34
64	Maternal meat and fat consumption during pregnancy and suspected atopic eczema in Japanese infants aged 3–4 months: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2010, 21, 38-46.	1.1	34
65	GST polymorphisms, interaction with smoking and pesticide use, and risk for Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2010, 16, 447-452.	1.1	34
66	Maternal fat intake during pregnancy and wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2013, 23, 674-680.	0.9	34
67	Dietary patterns in infancy and their associations with maternal socioâ€economic and lifestyle factors among 758 Japanese mother–child pairs: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2014, 10, 213-225.	1.4	34
68	Alcohol consumption during pregnancy and birth outcomes: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2014, 14, 79.	0.9	34
69	Association between RANTES promoter polymorphism â^'401A and enhanced RANTES production in atopic dermatitis patients. Journal of Dermatological Science, 2005, 39, 189-191.	1.0	33
70	Dietary vitamin D intake and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan. Nutrition, 2015, 31, 160-165.	1.1	33
71	Lack of association of mercury with risk of wheeze and eczema in Japanese children: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Environmental Research, 2011, 111, 1180-1184.	3.7	30
72	Active and Passive Smoking and Tooth Loss in Japanese Women: Baseline Data from the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2005, 15, 358-364.	0.9	29

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73	U-Shaped Association between Body Mass Index and the Prevalence of Wheeze and Asthma, but not Eczema or Rhinoconjunctivitis: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Journal of Asthma, 2011, 48, 804-810.	0.9	29
74	Dietary glycemic index and glycemic load in relation to risk of overweight in Japanese children and adolescents: the Ryukyus Child Health Study. International Journal of Obesity, 2011, 35, 925-936.	1.6	29
75	Self-Reported Rate of Eating and Risk of Overweight in Japanese Children: Ryukyus Child Health Study. Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology, 2012, 58, 247-252.	0.2	28
76	Cross-sectional study of allergic disorders associated with breastfeeding in Japan: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2007, 18, 433-440.	1.1	26
77	LRRK2 Gly2385Arg polymorphism, cigarette smoking, and risk of sporadic Parkinson's disease: A case–control study in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2010, 297, 15-18.	0.3	26
78	Association Between Breastfeeding and Dental Caries in Japanese Children. Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 22, 72-77.	1.1	26
79	Ambient Formaldehyde Levels and Allergic Disorders Among Japanese Pregnant Women: Baseline Data From the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2008, 18, 78-84.	0.9	25
80	Household smoking and dental caries in schoolchildren: the Ryukyus Child Health Study. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 335.	1.2	25
81	Low birth weight, preterm birth or small-for-gestational-age are not associated with dental caries in young Japanese children. BMC Oral Health, 2014, 14, 38.	0.8	25
82	Association of prenatal exposure to maternal smoking and postnatal exposure to household smoking with dental caries in 3-year-old Japanese children. Environmental Research, 2015, 143, 148-153.	3.7	25
83	Association of Smoking in Household and Dental Caries in Japan. Journal of Public Health Dentistry, 2006, 66, 279-281.	0.5	24
84	Environmental Factors and Allergic Disorders. Allergology International, 2007, 56, 363-396.	1.4	24
85	Breastfeeding and the risk of wheeze and asthma in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2008, 19, 490-496.	1.1	24
86	Tuberculin reactivity and allergic disorders in schoolchildren, Okinawa, Japan. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2008, 38, 486-492.	1.4	24
87	Relationship between soy and isoflavone intake and periodontal disease: The Freshmen in Dietetic Courses Study II. BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 39.	1.2	24
88	UCHL1 S18Y variant is a risk factor for Parkinson's disease in Japan. BMC Neurology, 2012, 12, 62.	0.8	23
89	Feeding practices in early life and later intake of fruit and vegetables among Japanese toddlers: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Public Health Nutrition, 2016, 19, 650-657.	1.1	23
90	<i><scp>VDR</scp></i> Gene Polymorphisms, Interaction with Smoking and Risk of Periodontal Disease in Japanese Women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2013, 78, 371-377.	1.3	22

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91	Seaweed consumption and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2014, 14, 301.	0.9	22
92	Fat and fish intake and asthma in Japanese women: baseline data from the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2007, 11, 103-9.	0.6	22
93	Dental Caries and Allergic Disorders in Japanese Children: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Journal of Asthma, 2008, 45, 795-799.	0.9	21
94	Alcohol drinking and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case-control study in Japan. BMC Neurology, 2010, 10, 111.	0.8	21
95	Dairy products and calcium intake during pregnancy and dental caries in children. Nutrition Journal, 2012, 11, 33.	1.5	21
96	Rate of eating in early life is positively associated with current and later body mass index among young Japanese children: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2017, 37, 20-28.	1.3	21
97	ADAM33 genetic polymorphisms and risk of atopic dermatitis among Japanese children. Clinical Biochemistry, 2009, 42, 477-483.	0.8	20
98	Polyunsaturated fatty acid intake and prevalence of eczema and rhinoconjunctivitis in Japanese children: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 358.	1.2	20
99	Association between Prenatal and Postnatal Tobacco Smoke Exposure and Allergies in Young Children. Journal of Asthma, 2011, 48, 458-463.	0.9	20
100	Milk intake during pregnancy is inversely associated with the risk of postpartum depressive symptoms in Japan: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2016, 36, 907-913.	1.3	20
101	Lack of Relationship between Birth Conditions and Allergic Disorders in Japanese Children Aged 3 Years. Journal of Asthma, 2013, 50, 555-559.	0.9	19
102	Active and passive smoking and prevalence of periodontal disease in young Japanese women. Journal of Periodontal Research, 2013, 48, 600-605.	1.4	19
103	Pre- and Postnatal Smoking Exposure and Risk of Atopic Eczema in Young Japanese Children: A Prospective Prebirth Cohort Study. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2017, 19, ntw299.	1.4	19
104	Vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms, smoking, and risk of sporadic Parkinson's disease in Japan. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 643, 97-102.	1.0	19
105	Maternal B vitamin intake during pregnancy and childhood behavioral problems in Japan: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2020, 23, 706-713.	1.5	19
106	Sibship size and prevalence of allergic disorders in Japan: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2009, 20, 377-384.	1.1	18
107	Employment, income, and education and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Psychiatry, 2012, 12, 117.	1.1	18
108	Manganese intake is inversely associated with depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2017, 211, 124-129.	2.0	18

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109	Lack of association between BST1 polymorphisms and sporadic Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2012, 323, 162-166.	0.3	17
110	Dietary patterns and depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 225, 552-558.	2.0	17
111	Dairy food, calcium and vitamin D intake and prevalence of allergic disorders in pregnant Japanese women. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2012, 16, 255-261.	0.6	16
112	MDR1 C3435T Polymorphism and Interaction with Environmental Factors in Risk of Parkinson's Disease: A Case-control Study in Japan. Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, 2013, 28, 138-143.	1.1	16
113	<i><scp>IL</scp>3</i> rs40401 Polymorphism and Interaction with Smoking in Risk of Asthma in Japanese Women: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2014, 79, 410-414.	1.3	16
114	Sibling number and prevalence of allergic disorders in pregnant Japanese women: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 561.	1.2	15
115	Relationship Between IL1 Gene Polymorphisms and Periodontal Disease in Japanese Women. DNA and Cell Biology, 2014, 33, 227-233.	0.9	15
116	Secondhand smoke exposure and risk of wheeze in early childhood: a prospective pregnancy birth cohort study. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2017, 15, 30.	0.3	15
117	<i>ADAM33</i> polymorphisms, smoking and asthma in Japanese women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2012, 16, 974-979.	0.6	14
118	Serum lipoprotein(a) levels and diabetic nephropathy among Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2016, 30, 923-927.	1.2	14
119	The <i>IL18</i> Promoter Polymorphism, rs1946518, Is Associated with the Risk of Periodontitis in Japanese Women: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2017, 243, 159-164.	0.5	14
120	An energy-dense diet is cross-sectionally associated with an increased risk of overweight in male children, but not in female children, male adolescents, or female adolescents in Japan: the Ryukyus Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2012, 32, 486-494.	1.3	13
121	Parental employment, income, education and allergic disorders in children: a prebirth cohort study in Japan. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2012, 16, 756-761.	0.6	13
122	Physical activity and prevalence of erectile dysfunction in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: The Dogo Study. Journal of Diabetes Investigation, 2018, 9, 193-198.	1.1	13
123	Maternal caffeine intake in pregnancy is inversely related to childhood peer problems in Japan: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 817-824.	1.5	13
124	Hearing Impairment and Prevalence of Mild Cognitive Impairment in Japan: Baseline Data From the Aidai Cohort Study in Yawatahama and Uchiko. Ear and Hearing, 2020, 41, 254-258.	1.0	13
125	Association Between TSLP Polymorphisms and Eczema in Japanese Women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Inflammation, 2015, 38, 1663-1668.	1.7	12
126	Nocturia and prevalence of erectile dysfunction in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: The Dogo Study. Journal of Diabetes Investigation, 2016, 7, 786-790.	1.1	12

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127	Relationship between dietary fat and fish intake and the prevalence of atopic eczema in pregnant Japanese females: baseline data from the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 17, 612-9.	0.3	12
128	Acid resistance of human enamel in vitro after bicarbonate application during remineralization. Journal of Dentistry, 2001, 29, 421-426.	1.7	11
129	Relationship between Intake of Vegetables, Fruit, and Grains and the Prevalence of Tooth Loss in Japanese Women. Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology, 2007, 53, 522-528.	0.2	11
130	APOE and CYP2E1 polymorphisms, alcohol consumption, and Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2011, 118, 1335-1344.	1.4	11
131	Case–Control Study of Eczema in Relation to <scp><i>IL4Rα</i></scp> Genetic Polymorphisms in Japanese Women: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2013, 77, 413-418.	1.3	11
132	Maternal fat intake during pregnancy and behavioral problems in 5-y-old Japanese children. Nutrition, 2018, 50, 91-96.	1.1	11
133	High birthweight is associated with increased prevalence of dental caries in Japanese children. International Journal of Dental Hygiene, 2018, 16, 404-410.	0.8	11
134	Dietary intake of vegetables, fruit, and antioxidants and risk of ulcerative colitis: A case-control study in Japan. Nutrition, 2021, 91-92, 111378.	1.1	11
135	Organochlorine concentrations in breast milk and prevalence of allergic disorders in Japanese women. Chemosphere, 2011, 85, 374-378.	4.2	10
136	Case-Control Study of Eczema Associated with <i>IL13</i> International Archives of Allergy and Immunology, 2011, 154, 328-335.	0.9	10
137	Perinatal smoking exposure and behavioral problems in Japanese children aged 5 years: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Environmental Research, 2016, 151, 383-388.	3.7	10
138	Association between breastfeeding and allergic disorders in Japanese children. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2010, 14, 513-8.	0.6	10
139	Occupational risk factors for Parkinson's disease: a case-control study in Japan. BMC Neurology, 2011, 11, 83.	0.8	9
140	Smoking and prevalence of allergic disorders in Japanese pregnant women: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Environmental Health, 2012, 11, 15.	1.7	9
141	Early sugar-sweetened beverage consumption frequency is associated with poor quality of later food and nutrient intake patterns among Japanese young children: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2016, 36, 594-602.	1.3	9
142	PARK16 polymorphisms, interaction with smoking, and sporadic Parkinson's disease in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2016, 362, 47-52.	0.3	9
143	Preterm birth is associated with higher prevalence of wheeze and asthma in a selected population of Japanese children aged three years. Allergologia Et Immunopathologia, 2019, 47, 425-430.	1.0	9
144	Dietary meat and fat intake and prevalence of rhinoconjunctivitis in pregnant Japanese women: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Journal, 2012, 11, 19.	1.5	8

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145	The role of tobacco use on dental care and oral disease severity within community dental clinics in Japan. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2013, 11, 13.	0.3	8
146	Self-reported sitting time and prevalence of erectile dysfunction in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: The Dogo Study. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2017, 31, 53-57.	1.2	8
147	Nocturia and Prevalence of Depressive Symptoms in Japanese Adult Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: The Dogo Study. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2018, 42, 51-55.	0.4	8
148	Maternal consumption of vegetables, fruit, and antioxidants during pregnancy and risk for childhood behavioral problems. Nutrition, 2020, 69, 110572.	1.1	8
149	ADAM33 genetic polymorphisms, smoking, and rhinoconjunctivitis in Japanese women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Human Immunology, 2012, 73, 411-415.	1.2	7
150	Microvascular Complications and Prevalence of Nocturia in Japanese Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: The Dogo Study. Urology, 2016, 93, 147-151.	0.5	7
151	Obesity and the prevalence of nocturia in Japanese elderly patients with typeÂ2 diabetes mellitus: The Dogo study. Geriatrics and Gerontology International, 2017, 17, 2460-2465.	0.7	7
152	Calcium intake during pregnancy is associated with decreased risk of emotional and hyperactivity problems in five-year-old Japanese children. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2021, 24, 762-769.	1.5	7
153	Association of household income and education with prevalence of hearing impairment in Japan. Laryngoscope, 2019, 129, 2153-2157.	1.1	7
154	Perinatal maternal depressive symptoms and risk of behavioral problems at five years. Pediatric Research, 2022, 92, 315-321.	1.1	7
155	Polymorphisms in the IL4 gene, smoking, and rhinoconjunctivitis in Japanese women: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Human Immunology, 2012, 73, 1046-1049.	1.2	6
156	Smoking and secondhand smoke exposure and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2017, 15, 34.	0.3	6
157	Dietary intake habits and the prevalence of nocturia in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Journal of Diabetes Investigation, 2018, 9, 279-285.	1.1	6
158	Cesarean section is associated with increased risk of postpartum depressive symptoms in Japan: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 278, 497-501.	2.0	6
159	Maternal caffeine intake during pregnancy and risk of food allergy in young Japanese children. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2021, 57, 903-907.	0.4	6
160	Enamel fluoride uptake from mouthrinse solutions with different NaF concentrations. Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, 2002, 30, 248-253.	0.9	6
161	Case-control study of IL13 polymorphisms, smoking, and rhinoconjunctivitis in Japanese women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Medical Genetics, 2011, 12, 143.	2.1	5
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