

Kentaro Murakami

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

145
papers

5,645
citations

108046

37
h-index

104191

69
g-index

145
all docs

145
docs citations

145
times ranked

5919
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Eating patterns in a nationwide sample of Japanese aged 1â€“79 years from MINNADE study: eating frequency, clock time for eating, time spent on eating and variability of eating patterns. Public Health Nutrition, 2022, 25, 1515-1527.	1.1	14
2	Characterisation of breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks in the Japanese context: an exploratory cross-sectional analysis. Public Health Nutrition, 2022, 25, 689-701.	1.1	19
3	A longer time spent at childcare is associated with lower diet quality among children aged 5â€“6 years, but not those aged 1.5â€“2 and 3â€“4 years: Dietary Observation and Nutrient intake for Good health Research in Japanese young children (DONGuRI) study. Public Health Nutrition, 2022, 25, 657-669.	1.1	1
4	Effects of individualized dietary advice compared with conventional dietary advice for adults with type 2 diabetes: A randomized controlled trial. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2022, 32, 1035-1044.	1.1	1
5	Food Choice Values and Food Literacy in a Nationwide Sample of Japanese Adults: Associations with Sex, Age, and Body Mass Index. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 1899.	1.7	13
6	Temporal patterns of sleep and eating among children during school closure in Japan due to COVID-19 pandemic: associations with lifestyle behaviours and dietary intake. Public Health Nutrition, 2022, , 1-35.	1.1	3
7	Development of a Digital Photographic Food Atlas as a Portion Size Estimation Aid in Japan. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2218.	1.7	5
8	Cross-Sectional Associations of Intakes of Starch and Sugars with Depressive Symptoms in Young and Middle-Aged Japanese Women: Three-Generation Study of Women on Diets and Health. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2400.	1.7	0
9	Diet-related greenhouse gas emissions and major food contributors among Japanese adults: comparison of different calculation methods. Public Health Nutrition, 2021, 24, 973-983.	1.1	13
10	Snacking in Japanese nursery school children aged 3â€“6 years: its characteristics and contribution to overall dietary intake. Public Health Nutrition, 2021, 24, 1042-1051.	1.1	4
11	Associations of Education With Overall Diet Quality Are Explained by Different Food Groups in Middle-aged and Old Japanese Women. Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 31, 280-286.	1.1	4
12	Development, validation and utilisation of dish-based dietary assessment tools: a scoping review. Public Health Nutrition, 2021, 24, 223-242.	1.1	5
13	Web-Based Personalized Nutrition System for Delivering Dietary Feedback Based on Behavior Change Techniques: Development and Pilot Study among Dietitians. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 3391.	1.7	8
14	Data-driven development of the Meal-based Diet History Questionnaire for Japanese adults. British Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 126, 1056-1064.	1.2	10
15	Identification of Dish-Based Dietary Patterns for Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner and Their Diet Quality in Japanese Adults. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 67.	1.7	11
16	Relative Validity of Starch and Sugar Intake in Japanese Adults as Estimated With Comprehensive and Brief Self-Administered Diet History Questionnaires. Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 30, 315-325.	1.1	8
17	Validity of a dish composition database for estimating protein, sodium and potassium intakes against 24 h urinary excretion: comparison with a standard food composition database. Public Health Nutrition, 2020, 23, 1297-1306.	1.1	4
18	Meal and snack frequency in relation to diet quality in Japanese adults: a cross-sectional study using different definitions of meals and snacks. British Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 124, 1219-1228.	1.2	16

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19	Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use of self-selected diet is not associated with diet quality among Japanese adults. <i>Proceedings of the Nutrition Society</i> , 2020, 79, .	0.4	0
20	Evaluation of the Ability of Diet-Tracking Mobile Applications to Estimate Energy and Nutrient Intake in Japan. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 3327.	1.7	26
21	Food Combinations in Relation to the Quality of Overall Diet and Individual Meals in Japanese Adults: A Nationwide Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 327.	1.7	20
22	Formulas developed based on the ratio of urea nitrogen to creatinine concentrations obtained from multiple spot urine samples are acceptable to predict protein intake at group level but not at individual level. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2020, 78, 50-59.	1.3	2
23	Application of the Healthy Eating Index-2015 and the Nutrient-Rich Food Index 9.3 for assessing overall diet quality in the Japanese context: Different nutritional concerns from the US. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0228318.	1.1	35
24	Association between diet-related greenhouse gas emissions and nutrient intake adequacy among Japanese adults. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0240803.	1.1	11
25	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240803.		0
26	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240803.		0
27	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240803.		0
28	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240803.		0
29	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240803.		0
30	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0240803.		0
31	Diet quality scores in relation to metabolic risk factors in Japanese adults: a cross-sectional analysis from the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey, Japan. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2019, 58, 2037-2050.	1.8	22
32	Meal-specific dietary patterns and their contribution to overall dietary patterns in the Japanese context: Findings from the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey, Japan. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2019, 59, 108-115.	1.1	36
33	Reproducibility and Relative Validity of the Healthy Eating Index-2015 and Nutrient-Rich Food Index 9.3 Estimated by Comprehensive and Brief Diet History Questionnaires in Japanese Adults. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 2540.	1.7	24
34	Development and simulated validation of a dish composition database for estimating food group and nutrient intakes in Japan. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2019, 22, 2367-2380.	1.1	5
35	The Relationship of Eating Rate and Degree of Chewing to Body Weight Status among Preschool Children in Japan: A Nationwide Cross-Sectional Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 64.	1.7	18
36	Dietary free glutamate comes from a variety of food products in the United States. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2019, 67, 67-77.	1.3	3

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37	A Systematic Review of Principal Component Analysisâ€‘Derived Dietary Patterns in Japanese Adults: Are Major Dietary Patterns Reproducible Within a Country?. <i>Advances in Nutrition</i> , 2019, 10, 237-249.	2.9	39
38	Association of Free Sugar Intake Estimated Using a Newly-Developed Food Composition Database With Lifestyles and Parental Characteristics Among Japanese Children Aged 3â€‘6 Years: DONGuRI Study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 29, 414-423.	1.1	19
39	Hardness of the habitual diet and its relationship with cognitive function among 70â€‘yearâ€‘old Japanese elderly: Findings from the <sc>SONIC</sc> Study. <i>Journal of Oral Rehabilitation</i> , 2019, 46, 151-160.	1.3	8
40	Dietary phosphorus intake estimated by 4-day dietary records and two 24-hour urine collections and their associated factors in Japanese adults. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2018, 72, 517-525.	1.3	11
41	Associations between nutritional quality of meals and snacks assessed by the Food Standards Agency nutrient profiling system and overall diet quality and adiposity measures in British children and adolescents. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2018, 49, 57-65.	1.1	8
42	Greenhouse gas emissions of self-selected diets in the UK and their association with diet quality: is energy under-reporting a problem?. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2018, 17, 27.	1.5	29
43	Higher dietary acid load is associated with a higher prevalence of frailty, particularly slowness/weakness and low physical activity, in elderly Japanese women. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018, 57, 1639-1650.	1.8	15
44	Higher dietary glycemic index, but not glycemic load, is associated with a lower prevalence of depressive symptoms in a cross-sectional study of young and middle-aged Japanese women. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018, 57, 2261-2273.	1.8	13
45	A lowâ€‘glycemic index and â€‘glycemic load diet is associated with not only higher intakes of micronutrients but also higher intakes of saturated fat and sodium in Japanese children and adolescents: the National Health and Nutrition Survey. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2018, 49, 37-47.	1.3	6
46	Glycemic index and glycemic load of the diets of Japanese adults: the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey, Japan. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2018, 46, 53-61.	1.1	11
47	Breakfast in Japan: Findings from the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 1551.	1.7	29
48	Adequacy of Usual Intake of Japanese Children Aged 3â€‘5 Years: A Nationwide Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 1150.	1.7	12
49	Applying a meal coding system to 16-d weighed dietary record data in the Japanese context: towards the development of simple meal-based dietary assessment tools. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science</i> , 2018, 7, e29.	0.7	19
50	Estimation of Starch and Sugar Intake in a Japanese Population Based on a Newly Developed Food Composition Database. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 1474.	1.7	41
51	Thirteen-Year Trends in Dietary Patterns among Japanese Adults in the National Health and Nutrition Survey 2003â€‘2015: Continuous Westernization of the Japanese Diet. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 994.	1.7	63
52	Prevalence and characteristics of misreporting of energy intake in Japanese adults: the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2018, 27, 441-450.	0.3	15
53	Energy density of the diets of Japanese adults in relation to food and nutrient intake and general and abdominal obesity: a cross-sectional analysis from the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey, Japan. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2017, 117, 161-169.	1.2	33
54	Establishment of a Meal Coding System for the Characterization of Meal-Based Dietary Patterns in Japan. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2017, 147, jn254896.	1.3	27

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55	Higher dietary acid load is weakly associated with higher adiposity measures and blood pressure in Japanese adults: The National Health and Nutrition Survey. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2017, 44, 67-75.	1.3	22
56	Food-based diet quality score in relation to depressive symptoms in young and middle-aged Japanese women. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2017, 117, 1674-1681.	1.2	30
57	Nutritional correlates of monetary diet cost in young, middle-aged and older Japanese women. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science</i> , 2017, 6, e22.	0.7	4
58	A Japanese diet with low glycaemic index and glycaemic load is associated with both favourable and unfavourable aspects of dietary intake patterns in three generations of women. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2017, 20, 649-659.	1.1	10
59	Nutritional quality of meals and snacks assessed by the Food Standards Agency nutrient profiling system in relation to overall diet quality, body mass index, and waist circumference in British adults. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2017, 16, 57.	1.5	18
60	Monetary value of self-reported diets and associations with sociodemographic characteristics and dietary intake among Japanese adults: analysis of nationally representative surveys. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2016, 19, 3306-3318.	1.1	17
61	Energy density of meals and snacks in the British diet in relation to overall diet quality, BMI and waist circumference: findings from the National Diet and Nutrition Survey. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 116, 1479-1489.	1.2	25
62	Associations between meal and snack frequency and diet quality and adiposity measures in British adults: findings from the National Diet and Nutrition Survey. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2016, 19, 1624-1634.	1.1	45
63	Development of a food-based diet quality score for Japanese: associations of the score with nutrient intakes in young, middle-aged and older Japanese women. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science</i> , 2016, 5, e41.	0.7	25
64	Decreasing the number of small eating occasions (<15 % of total energy intake) regardless of the time of day may be important to improve diet quality but not adiposity: a cross-sectional study in British children and adolescents. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 115, 332-341.	1.2	26
65	Younger and older ages and obesity are associated with energy intake underreporting but not overreporting in Japanese boys and girls aged 1-19 years: the National Health and Nutrition Survey. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2016, 36, 1153-1161.	1.3	22
66	Associations between energy density of meals and snacks and overall diet quality and adiposity measures in British children and adolescents: the National Diet and Nutrition Survey. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 116, 1633-1645.	1.2	14
67	Prevalence and characteristics of misreporting of energy intake in US children and adolescents: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2003-2012. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 115, 294-304.	1.2	52
68	Meal and snack frequency in relation to diet quality in US children and adolescents: the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2003-2012. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2016, 19, 1635-1644.	1.1	14
69	Associations between meal and snack frequency and overweight and abdominal obesity in US children and adolescents from National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2003-2012. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 115, 1819-1829.	1.2	86
70	Associations between Meal and Snack Frequency and Diet Quality in US Adults: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2003-2012. <i>Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2016, 116, 1101-1113.	0.4	62
71	Adherence to the food-based Japanese dietary guidelines in relation to metabolic risk factors in young Japanese women. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 114, 645-653.	1.2	31
72	Prevalence and characteristics of misreporting of energy intake in US adults: NHANES 2003-2012. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 114, 1294-1303.	1.2	121

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73	Designing optimal food intake patterns to achieve nutritional goals for Japanese adults through the use of linear programming optimization models. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2015, 14, 57.	1.5	46
74	Ability of self-reported estimates of dietary sodium, potassium and protein to detect an association with general and abdominal obesity: comparison with the estimates derived from 24h urinary excretion. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 113, 1308-1318.	1.2	27
75	Eating Frequency Is Positively Associated with Overweight and Central Obesity in US Adults. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 145, 2715-2724.	1.3	78
76	Associations of eating frequency with adiposity measures, blood lipid profiles and blood pressure in British children and adolescents. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2014, 111, 2176-2183.	1.2	26
77	Relationship Between Diet Texture and Discharge Due to Deteriorating Health Condition in Nursing Home Residents in Japan. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health</i> , 2014, 26, 507-516.	0.4	4
78	Dietary patterns in infancy and their associations with maternal socio-economic and lifestyle factors among 758 Japanese mother-child pairs: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2014, 10, 213-225.	1.4	34
79	Dietary glycemic index, but not glycemic load, is positively associated with serum homocysteine concentration in free-living young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2014, 34, 25-30.	1.3	2
80	Higher intake of vitamin B-6 and dairy products and lower intake of green and oolong tea are independently associated with lower serum homocysteine concentration in young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2013, 33, 653-660.	1.3	4
81	Age-relevant renal effects of cadmium exposure through consumption of home-harvested rice in female Japanese farmers. <i>Environment International</i> , 2013, 56, 1-9.	4.8	56
82	Serum adiponectin concentration in relation to macronutrient and food intake in young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2013, 29, 1315-1320.	1.1	11
83	Associations of dietary glycaemic index and glycaemic load with food and nutrient intake and general and central obesity in British adults. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2013, 110, 2047-2057.	1.2	45
84	Dietary glycaemic index and glycaemic load in relation to food and nutrient intake and indices of body fatness in British children and adolescents. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2013, 110, 1512-1523.	1.2	28
85	Within- and Between-Individual Variation in Energy and Nutrient Intake in Japanese Adults: Effect of Age and Sex Differences on Group Size and Number of Records Required for Adequate Dietary Assessment. <i>Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 23, 178-186.	1.1	47
86	Development of an amino acid composition database and estimation of amino acid intake in Japanese adults. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2013, 22, 188-99.	0.3	8
87	Both Comprehensive and Brief Self-Administered Diet History Questionnaires Satisfactorily Rank Nutrient Intakes in Japanese Adults. <i>Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 22, 151-159.	1.1	632
88	Self-Reported Rate of Eating and Risk of Overweight in Japanese Children: Ryukyus Child Health Study. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2012, 58, 247-252.	0.2	28
89	Characteristics of Under- and Over-Reporters of Energy Intake among Young Japanese Women. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2012, 58, 253-262.	0.2	25
90	Dietary total antioxidant capacity from different assays in relation to serum C-reactive protein among young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2012, 11, 91.	1.5	47

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91	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. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2012, 32, 486-494.	1.3	13
92	The degree of misreporting of the energy-adjusted intake of protein, potassium, and sodium does not differ among under-, acceptable, and over-reporters of energy intake. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2012, 32, 741-750.	1.3	35
93	Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy and fetal growth in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2012, 107, 1526-1533.	1.2	86
94	Characteristics of under- and over-reporters of energy intake among Japanese children and adolescents: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2012, 28, 532-538.	1.1	44
95	Characteristics of under- and over-reporters of energy intake among young Japanese women. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2012, 58, 253-62.	0.2	5
96	The ratio of fish to meat in the diet is positively associated with favorable intake of food groups and nutrients among young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2011, 31, 169-177.	1.3	8
97	The midpoint of sleep is associated with dietary intake and dietary behavior among young Japanese women. <i>Sleep Medicine</i> , 2011, 12, 289-294.	0.8	155
98	Neighborhood Restaurant Availability and Frequency of Eating Out in Relation to Dietary Intake in Young Japanese Women. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2011, 57, 87-94.	0.2	16
99	Dietary glycemic index and glycemic load in relation to risk of overweight in Japanese children and adolescents: the Ryukyus Child Health Study. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2011, 35, 925-936.	1.6	29
100	Dietary patterns during pregnancy and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2011, 105, 1251-1257.	1.2	56
101	Comparison of relative validity of food group intakes estimated by comprehensive and brief-type self-administered diet history questionnaires against 16 d dietary records in Japanese adults. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2011, 14, 1200-1211.	1.1	650
102	Nutritional adequacy of three dietary patterns defined by cluster analysis in 997 pregnant Japanese women: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2011, 14, 611-621.	1.1	41
103	Dietary intake of folate, vitamin B ₆ , vitamin B ₁₂ and riboflavin and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case-control study in Japan. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2010, 104, 757-764.	1.2	81
104	Neighbourhood food store availability in relation to 24h urinary sodium and potassium excretion in young Japanese women. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2010, 104, 1043-1050.	1.2	11
105	Dietary Folate, Riboflavin, Vitamin B-6, and Vitamin B-12 and Depressive Symptoms in Early Adolescence: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2010, 72, 763-768.	1.3	67
106	Estimation of Trans Fatty Acid Intake in Japanese Adults Using 16-Day Diet Records Based on a Food Composition Database Developed for the Japanese Population. <i>Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 20, 119-127.	1.1	29
107	Dietary glycemic index is inversely associated with the risk of Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Japan. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2010, 26, 515-521.	1.1	53
108	Neighborhood socioeconomic status in relation to dietary intake and insulin resistance syndrome in female Japanese dietetic students. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2010, 26, 508-514.	1.1	9

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109	Dietary intake and depressive symptoms: A systematic review of observational studies. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2010, 54, 471-488.	1.5	124
110	Dietary Glycemic Index, Glycemic Load and Blood Lipid Levels in Middle-Aged Japanese Men and Women. <i>Journal of Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis</i> , 2010, 17, 1082-1095.	0.9	25
111	Estimation of caffeine intake in Japanese adults using 16 d weighed diet records based on a food composition database newly developed for Japanese populations. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2010, 13, 663.	1.1	40
112	Relative validity of dietary patterns derived from a self-administered diet history questionnaire using factor analysis among Japanese adults. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2010, 13, 1080-1089.	1.1	52
113	Fish and ω -3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Intake and Depressive Symptoms: Ryukyus Child Health Study. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2010, 126, e623-e630.	1.0	68
114	No meaningful association of neighborhood food store availability with dietary intake, body mass index, or waist circumference in young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2010, 30, 565-573.	1.3	14
115	Nutritional adequacy of four dietary patterns defined by cluster analysis in Japanese women aged 18-20 years. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2010, 19, 555-63.	0.3	24
116	Monetary cost of self-reported diet in relation to biomarker-based estimates of nutrient intake in young Japanese women. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2009, 12, 1290-1297.	1.1	26
117	Monetary cost of dietary energy is negatively associated with BMI and waist circumference, but not with other metabolic risk factors, in young Japanese women. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2009, 12, 1092-1098.	1.1	11
118	Iron intake does not significantly correlate with iron deficiency among young Japanese women: a cross-sectional study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2009, 12, 1373-1383.	1.1	29
119	Neighborhood food store availability in relation to food intake in young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2009, 25, 640-646.	1.1	31
120	Neighborhood socioeconomic status in relation to dietary intake and body mass index in female Japanese dietetic students. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2009, 25, 745-752.	1.1	22
121	Neighborhood Socioeconomic Disadvantage Is Associated with Higher Ratio of 24-Hour Urinary Sodium to Potassium in Young Japanese Women. <i>Journal of the American Dietetic Association</i> , 2009, 109, 1606-1611.	1.3	16
122	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. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2009, 29, 164-172.	1.3	59
123	Association between Hardness (Difficulty of Chewing) of the Habitual Diet and Premenstrual Symptoms in Young Japanese Women. <i>Environmental Health Insights</i> , 2009, 3, EHI.S2810.	0.6	3
124	Monetary Diet Cost is Associated with not only Favorable but also Unfavorable Aspects of Diet in Pregnant Japanese Women: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>Environmental Health Insights</i> , 2009, 3, EHI.S2508.	0.6	8
125	Association of trans fatty acid intake with metabolic risk factors among free-living young Japanese women. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2009, 18, 359-71.	0.3	9
126	Relationship between soy and isoflavone intake and periodontal disease: The Freshmen in Dietetic Courses Study II. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2008, 8, 39.	1.2	24

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127	Dietary glycemic index and load and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2008, 110, 174-179.	2.0	36
128	Soft Drink Intake Is Associated with Diet Quality Even among Young Japanese Women with Low Soft Drink Intake. <i>Journal of the American Dietetic Association</i> , 2008, 108, 1997-2004.	1.3	35
129	Sensitivity and specificity of published strategies using urinary creatinine to identify incomplete 24-h urine collection. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2008, 24, 16-22.	1.1	84
130	Dietary intake of folate, other B vitamins, and ω -3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in relation to depressive symptoms in Japanese adults. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2008, 24, 140-147.	1.1	195
131	Dietary glycemic index is associated with decreased premenstrual symptoms in young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2008, 24, 554-561.	1.1	22
132	Intake from water from foods but not beverages, is related to lower body mass index and waist circumference in humans. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2008, 24, 925-932.	1.1	12
133	Total n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid intake is inversely associated with serum C-reactive protein in young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2008, 28, 309-314.	1.3	43
134	Lower estimates of Δ 5 desaturase and elongase activity are related to adverse profiles for several metabolic risk factors in young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2008, 28, 816-824.	1.3	33
135	Association between dietary acid-base load and cardiometabolic risk factors in young Japanese women. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2008, 100, 642-651.	1.2	115
136	Reproducibility and relative validity of dietary glycaemic index and load assessed with a self-administered diet-history questionnaire in Japanese adults. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2008, 99, 639-648.	1.2	100
137	Comparability of Weighed Dietary Records and a Self-Administered Diet History Questionnaire for Estimating Monetary Cost of Dietary Energy. <i>Environmental Health Insights</i> , 2008, 1, EHL.S1036.	0.6	4
138	Dietary Patterns Associated with Functional Constipation among Japanese Women Aged 18 to 20 Years: A Cross-Sectional Study. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2007, 53, 232-238.	0.2	37
139	Food Intake and Functional Constipation: A Cross-Sectional Study of 3,835 Japanese Women Aged 18-20 Years. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2007, 53, 30-36.	0.2	21
140	Monetary costs of dietary energy reported by young Japanese women: association with food and nutrient intake and body mass index. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2007, 10, 1430-1439.	1.1	50
141	Hardness (difficulty of chewing) of the habitual diet in relation to body mass index and waist circumference in free-living Japanese women aged 18-22 y. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2007, 86, 206-213.	2.2	41
142	Nutrient and food intake in relation to serum leptin concentration among young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2007, 23, 461-468.	1.1	39
143	Dietary energy density is associated with body mass index and waist circumference, but not with other metabolic risk factors, in free-living young Japanese women. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2007, 23, 798-806.	1.1	47
144	Dietary glycemic index and load in relation to metabolic risk factors in Japanese female farmers with traditional dietary habits. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2006, 83, 1161-1169.	2.2	215

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	No relation between intakes of calcium and dairy products and body mass index in Japanese women aged 18 to 20 y. Nutrition, 2006, 22, 490-495.	1.1	32