

Yoon-Ju Song

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

73
papers

1,986
citations

279798

23
h-index

265206

42
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74
all docs

74
docs citations

74
times ranked

2923
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Consumption Pattern of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages and its Comparison with Body Composition Change from a Four-Week Time-Restricted Eating Intervention in Korean Young Adults. <i>Korean Journal of Community Nutrition</i> , 2022, 27, 36.	1.0	2
2	Association of added sugar intake with all-cause and cardiovascular disease mortality: a systematic review of cohort studies. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2022, 16, S21.	1.9	5
3	Evaluation of Iodine Status among Korean Patients with Papillary Thyroid Cancer Using Dietary and Urinary Iodine. <i>Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 36, 607-618.	3.0	3
4	The Effect of Four Weeks Dietary Intervention with 8-Hour Time-Restricted Eating on Body Composition and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors in Young Adults. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 2164.	4.1	14
5	Low-Carbohydrate Diets in Korea: Why Does It Matter, and What Is Next?. <i>Journal of Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome</i> , 2021, 30, 222-232.	3.6	13
6	Dietary Fiber and Its Source Are Associated with Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Korean Adults. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 160.	4.1	15
7	A moderate-carbohydrate diet with plant protein is inversely associated with cardiovascular risk factors: the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2013~2017. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 84.	3.4	9
8	Association between Iron Intake and Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy in Type 2 Diabetes: Significance of Iron Intake and the Ratio between Iron Intake and Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Intake. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 3365.	4.1	12
9	Regional disparities in the associations of cardiometabolic risk factors and healthy dietary factors in Korean adults. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2020, 14, 519.	1.9	6
10	Association between Dietary Carbohydrate Intake and Cardiovascular Risk Factors According to Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Levels in Korean Adults. <i>Korean Journal of Health Promotion</i> , 2020, 20, 182-193.	0.2	0
11	Revision of an iodine database for Korean foods and evaluation of dietary iodine and urinary iodine in Korean adults using 2013~2015 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Health</i> , 2020, 53, 271.	0.8	7
12	Frequency of Consumption of Whole Fruit, Not Fruit Juice, Is Associated with Reduced Prevalence of Obesity in Korean Adults. <i>Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2019, 119, 1842-1851.e2.	0.8	18
13	Associations of Meal Timing and Frequency with Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome among Korean Adults. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 2437.	4.1	54
14	2018 Guidelines for the Management of Dyslipidemia in Korea. <i>Journal of Lipid and Atherosclerosis</i> , 2019, 8, 78.	3.5	100
15	Inadequate fat or carbohydrate intake was associated with an increased incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Korean adults: A 12-year community-based prospective cohort study. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2019, 148, 254-261.	2.8	24
16	2018 Guidelines for the management of dyslipidemia. <i>Korean Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2019, 34, 723-771.	1.7	144
17	Three types of a high-carbohydrate diet are differently associated with cardiometabolic risk factors in Korean adults. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2019, 58, 3279-3289.	3.9	10
18	High fiber and high carbohydrate intake and its association with the metabolic disease using the data of KNHANES 2013 ~ 2017. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Health</i> , 2019, 52, 540.	0.8	3

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19	Estimated glyceic load (eGL) of mixed meals and its associations with cardiometabolic risk factors among Korean adults: data from the 2013 ~ 2016 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Health</i> , 2019, 52, 354.	0.8	1
20	Differential association of dietary carbohydrate intake with metabolic syndrome in the US and Korean adults: data from the 2007~2012 NHANES and KNHANES. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2018, 72, 848-860.	2.9	51
21	Awareness, knowledge, and use of folic acid among non-pregnant Korean women of childbearing age. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2018, 12, 78.	1.9	18
22	High-Carbohydrate Diets and Food Patterns and Their Associations with Metabolic Disease in the Korean Population. <i>Yonsei Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 59, 834.	2.2	37
23	Low-carbohydrate diet and the risk of metabolic syndrome in Korean adults. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2018, 28, 1122-1132.	2.6	19
24	Dietary carbohydrate and fat intakes are differentially associated with lipid abnormalities in Korean adults. <i>Journal of Clinical Lipidology</i> , 2017, 11, 338-347.e3.	1.5	26
25	Use of Dietary Supplements and Determinants of Taking Dietary Supplements by Gender in the Korean Population: Using the 4th Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2007-2009). <i>Korean Journal of Community Nutrition</i> , 2017, 22, 347.	1.0	7
26	Total Antioxidant Capacity from Dietary Supplement Decreases the Likelihood of Having Metabolic Syndrome in Korean Adults. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2017, 9, 1055.	4.1	29
27	Dietary supplement use among cancer survivors and the general population: a nation-wide cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2017, 17, 891.	2.6	23
28	Dietary sugar intake and dietary behaviors in Korea: a pooled study of 2,599 children and adolescents aged 9-14 years. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2016, 10, 537.	1.9	5
29	Association of Dietary Sugars and Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Intake with Obesity in Korean Children and Adolescents. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2016, 8, 31.	4.1	44
30	Dietary Supplement Use and Nutrient Intake among Children in South Korea. <i>Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2016, 116, 1316-1322.	0.8	10
31	Dyslipidemia patterns are differentially associated with dietary factors. <i>Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2016, 35, 885-891.	5.0	28
32	The association of snack consumption, lifestyle factors, and pediatric obesity with dietary behavior patterns in male adolescents. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Health</i> , 2015, 48, 228.	0.8	14
33	The Impact of Low Adherence to the Low-iodine Diet on the Efficacy of the Radioactive Iodine Ablation Therapy. <i>Clinical Nutrition Research</i> , 2015, 4, 267.	1.2	5
34	Low consumption of fruits and dairy foods is associated with metabolic syndrome in Korean adults from outpatient clinics in and near Seoul. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2015, 9, 554.	1.9	8
35	Three clustering patterns among metabolic syndrome risk factors and their associations with dietary factors in Korean adolescents: based on the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey of 2007-2010. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2015, 9, 199.	1.9	7
36	Metabolic syndrome risk factors are associated with white rice intake in Korean adolescent girls and boys. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 113, 479-487.	2.3	20

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37	Soft drink consumption is positively associated with metabolic syndrome risk factors only in Korean women: Data from the 2007–2011 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2015, 64, 1477-1484.	3.4	23
38	High Sugar Intake from Milk and Fruits is Associated with Reduced Risks of Obesity in Korean Children. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 736.14.	0.5	0
39	High Soft Drink Consumption is Associated with Metabolic Syndrome Risk Factors in Korean Adults Using the Data from 2007–2011 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 736.9.	0.5	0
40	Relationship between adhering to dietary guidelines and the risk of obesity in Korean children. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2014, 8, 705.	1.9	14
41	Carbohydrate Intake and Refined-Grain Consumption Are Associated with Metabolic Syndrome in the Korean Adult Population. <i>Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2014, 114, 54-62.	0.8	118
42	Three distinct clustering patterns in metabolic syndrome abnormalities are differentially associated with dietary factors in Korean adults. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2014, 34, 383-390.	2.9	4
43	The effect of high-carbohydrate diet and low-fat diet for the risk factors of metabolic syndrome in Korean adolescents: Using the Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (KNHANES) 1998-2009. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Health</i> , 2014, 47, 186.	0.8	11
44	Dietary supplemental use in Korean adults: data from the 5 th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey(KNHANES V), 2010–2012 (809.5). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 809.5.	0.5	0
45	Two distinctive dyslipidemia patterns were associated with dietary factors in urban Korean adults (628.15). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 628.15.	0.5	0
46	Osteoporosis and Milk Intake Among Korean Women in California: Relationship with Acculturation to U.S. Lifestyle. <i>Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health</i> , 2013, 15, 1119-1124.	1.6	5
47	Association of adherence to the seventh report of the Joint National Committee guidelines with hypertension in Korean men and women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2013, 33, 789-795.	2.9	8
48	Adherence to lifestyle recommendations is associated with improved glycemic control and improved blood lipid levels in Korean adults with type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2013, 101, e21-e24.	2.8	6
49	The study of metabolic risk factors and dietary intake in adolescent children by the status of mothers' metabolic syndrome: Using the data from 2007-2010 Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Health</i> , 2013, 46, 531.	0.8	2
50	Consumption of red and processed meat and esophageal cancer risk: Meta-analysis. <i>World Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2013, 19, 1020.	3.3	82
51	The relationship between intake of nutrients and food groups and insulin resistance in Korean adults: Using the Fourth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES IV, 2007-2009). <i>The Korean Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2013, 46, 61.	1.0	7
52	Three distinct clustering patterns of metabolic risk factors and its association with dietary factors in Korean adults. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 1b361.	0.5	0
53	A traditional Korean dietary pattern and metabolic syndrome abnormalities. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2012, 22, 456-462.	2.6	146
54	High carbohydrate intake was inversely associated with high-density lipoprotein cholesterol among Korean adults. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2012, 32, 100-106.	2.9	54

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55	High intake of whole grains and beans pattern is inversely associated with insulin resistance in healthy Korean adult population. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2012, 98, e28-e31.	2.8	17
56	Establishing a Table of Glycemic Index Values for Common Korean Foods and an Evaluation of the Dietary Glycemic Index among the Korean Adult Population. <i>The Korean Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2012, 45, 80.	1.0	32
57	Dietary patterns based on carbohydrate nutrition are associated with the risk for diabetes and dyslipidemia. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2012, 6, 349.	1.9	41
58	A fruit and dairy dietary pattern is associated with a reduced risk of metabolic syndrome. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2012, 61, 883-890.	3.4	93
59	Dietary patterns and metabolic syndrome risk factors among adolescents. <i>Korean Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2012, 55, 128.	1.9	40
60	Dietary patterns and risk factors for glucose abnormalities in Korean adult population. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 630.15.	0.5	0
61	Association between Dietary Patterns and Blood Lipid Profiles in Korean Adults with Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Journal of Korean Medical Science</i> , 2011, 26, 1201.	2.5	29
62	Overnight urinary excretion of isoflavones as an indicator for dietary isoflavone intake in Korean girls of pubertal age. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2010, 104, 709-715.	2.3	16
63	Can Religion Help Prevent Obesity? Religious Messages and the Prevalence of Being Overweight or Obese Among Korean Women in California. <i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i> , 2010, 49, 536-549.	1.5	24
64	Secular trends in dietary patterns and obesity-related risk factors in Korean adolescents aged 10-19 years. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2010, 34, 48-56.	3.4	91
65	Dietary patterns affected the increase of Bone Mineral Content in Korean girls.. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 944.4.	0.5	0
66	Finasteride, prostate cancer, and weight gain: Evidence for genetic or environmental factors that affect cancer outcomes during finasteride treatment. <i>Prostate</i> , 2008, 68, 281-286.	2.3	6
67	Soybean and soy isoflavone intake indicate a positive change in bone mineral density for 2 years in young Korean women. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2008, 28, 25-30.	2.9	19
68	Serum Steroid and Sex Hormone-Binding Globulin Concentrations and the Risk of Incident Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: Results From the Prostate Cancer Prevention Trial. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 168, 1416-1424.	3.4	72
69	Dietary Patterns and the Metabolic Syndrome in Korean Adolescents: 2001 Korean National Health and Nutrition Survey. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2007, 30, 1904-1905.	8.6	53
70	Establishment of an isoflavone database for usual Korean foods and evaluation of isoflavone intake among Korean children. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2007, 16, 129-39.	0.4	18
71	Relationship between isoflavone intake and urinary excretion of isoflavones and their metabolites among Korean girls of pubertal age. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, .	0.5	0
72	Traditional <i>v.</i> modified dietary patterns and their influence on adolescents' nutritional profile. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2005, 93, 943-949.	2.3	51

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73	Acculturation and health risk behaviors among Californians of Korean descent. Preventive Medicine, 2004, 39, 147-156.	3.4	90