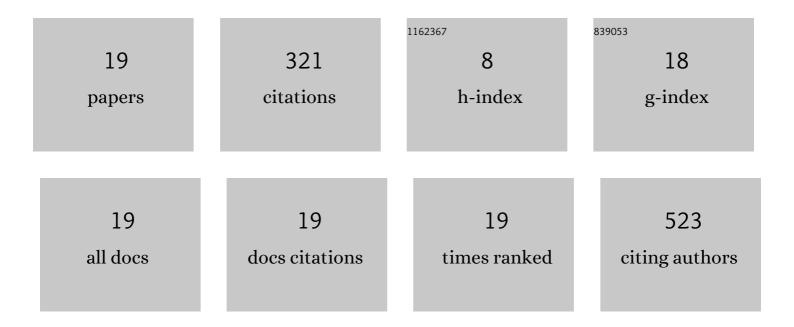
Takako Miki

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4781135/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



Τλέλκο Μικι

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dietary intake of minerals in relation to depressive symptoms in Japanese employees: The Furukawa Nutrition and Health Study. Nutrition, 2015, 31, 686-690.	1.1	82
2	Dietary fiber intake and depressive symptoms in Japanese employees: The Furukawa Nutrition and Health Study. Nutrition, 2016, 32, 584-589.	1.1	74
3	Dietary patterns derived by reduced rank regression (RRR) and depressive symptoms in Japanese employees: The Furukawa nutrition and health study. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 229, 214-219.	1.7	27
4	Breakfast consumption and the risk of depressive symptoms: The Furukawa Nutrition and Health Study. Psychiatry Research, 2019, 273, 551-558.	1.7	22
5	Prospective Association between Whole Grain Consumption and Hypertension: The Furukawa Nutrition and Health Study. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 902.	1.7	19
6	Longitudinal adherence to a dietary pattern and risk of depressive symptoms: the Furukawa Nutrition and Health Study. Nutrition, 2018, 48, 48-54.	1.1	18
7	Prospective association of soft drink consumption with depressive symptoms. Nutrition, 2021, 81, 110860.	1.1	18
8	Association of dietary and serum magnesium with glucose metabolism markers: The Furukawa Nutrition and Health Study. Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, 2018, 24, 71-77.	0.5	15
9	Prospective study on the association between dietary non-enzymatic antioxidant capacity and depressive symptoms. Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, 2020, 36, 91-98.	0.5	8
10	Dietary non-enzymatic antioxidant capacity and DNA damage in a working population. Nutrition, 2018, 47, 63-68.	1.1	7
11	Prospective Study on the Association Between Adherence to Healthy Lifestyles and Depressive Symptoms Among Japanese Employees: The Furukawa Nutrition and Health Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 30, 288-294.	1.1	7
12	Association between living with others and depressive symptoms in Japanese hospital workers during the <scp>COVID</scp> â€19 pandemic. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2021, 75, 148-149.	1.0	4
13	Association Between Adherence to Healthy Lifestyles and Depressive Symptoms Among Japanese Hospital Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, 2021, 33, 847-853.	0.4	4
14	Association between eating balanced meals and depressive symptoms in Japanese hospital workers during the COVIDâ€19 pandemic. Neuropsychopharmacology Reports, 2022, , .	1.1	4
15	Eating alone and depressive symptoms among the Japanese working population: The Furukawa nutrition and health study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2020, 143, 492-498.	1.5	3
16	Nightly fasting duration is not associated with the prevalence of metabolic syndrome among nonâ€shift workers: The Furukawa Nutrition and Health Studymx. American Journal of Human Biology, 2021, 33, e23437.	0.8	3
17	Relationship of chronotype and social jetlag with adherence to the Japanese dietary guidelines among workers. Chronobiology International, 2022, 39, 1195-1205.	0.9	3
18	Prospective study on the association between serum amino acid profiles and depressive symptoms among the Japanese working population. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256337.	1.1	2

	Τακακό Ν	Τακακό Μικι		
#	Article	IF	CITATIONS	
19	Serum sodium and risk of hypertension: a cohort study. Hypertension Research, 2022, 45, 354-359.	1.5	1	