Faruque Parvez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4827445/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

72 2,826 25
papers citations h-ind

25 51
h-index g-index

72 72 all docs docs citations

72 times ranked 3703 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Arsenic exposure from drinking water, and all-cause and chronic-disease mortalities in Bangladesh (HEALS): a prospective cohort study. Lancet, The, 2010, 376, 252-258.	13.7	590
2	Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study (HEALS): Description of a multidisciplinary epidemiologic investigation. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2006, 16, 191-205.	3.9	251
3	Arsenic Exposure and Motor Function among Children in Bangladesh. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2011, 119, 1665-1670.	6.0	160
4	A prospective study of respiratory symptoms associated with chronic arsenic exposure in Bangladesh: findings from the Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study (HEALS). Thorax, 2010, 65, 528-533.	5 . 6	105
5	Arsenic Exposure and Impaired Lung Function. Findings from a Large Population-based Prospective Cohort Study. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 188, 813-819.	5. 6	101
6	Prevalence of Arsenic Exposure from Drinking Water and Awareness of Its Health Risks in a Bangladeshi Population: Results from a Large Population-Based Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2006, 114, 355-359.	6.0	98
7	Burden of Total and Cause-Specific Mortality Related to Tobacco Smoking among Adults Aged ≥45 Years in Asia: A Pooled Analysis of 21 Cohorts. PLoS Medicine, 2014, 11, e1001631.	8.4	98
8	Nonmalignant Respiratory Effects of Chronic Arsenic Exposure from Drinking Water among Never-Smokers in Bangladesh. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2008, 116, 190-195.	6.0	97
9	Medical geology in the framework of the sustainable development goals. Science of the Total Environment, 2017, 581-582, 87-104.	8.0	90
10	Health effects of arsenic exposure in Latin America: An overview of the past eight years of research. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 710, 136071.	8.0	81
11	Determinants and Consequences of Arsenic Metabolism Efficiency among 4,794 Individuals: Demographics, Lifestyle, Genetics, and Toxicity. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2016, 25, 381-390.	2. 5	67
12	A cross-sectional study of water arsenic exposure and intellectual function in adolescence in Araihazar, Bangladesh. Environment International, 2018, 118, 304-313.	10.0	59
13	Arsenic and Lung Disease Mortality in Bangladeshi Adults. Epidemiology, 2014, 25, 536-543.	2.7	53
14	Child Intelligence and Reductions in Water Arsenic and Manganese: A Two-Year Follow-up Study in Bangladesh. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2016, 124, 1114-1120.	6.0	46
15	What Have We Learned About Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Emergence in Humans? A Systematic Literature Review. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2019, 19, 174-192.	1.5	46
16	Arsenic exposure, telomere length, and expression of telomere-related genes among Bangladeshi individuals. Environmental Research, 2015, 136, 462-469.	7.5	40
17	The Association Between Smoking and Gut Microbiome in Bangladesh. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 1339-1346.	2.6	39
18	Associations between prenatal arsenic exposure with adverse pregnancy outcome and child mortality. Environmental Research, 2017, 158, 456-461.	7.5	38

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Sex-Specific Associations of Arsenic Exposure with Global DNA Methylation and Hydroxymethylation in Leukocytes: Results from Two Studies in Bangladesh. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 1748-1757.	2.5	37
20	Differential Susceptibility of Human Peripheral Blood T Cells to Suppression by Environmental Levels of Sodium Arsenite and Monomethylarsonous Acid. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109192.	2.5	36
21	Association between anthropometric measures of obesity and subclinical atherosclerosis in Bangladesh. Atherosclerosis, 2014, 232, 234-241.	0.8	33
22	Changes in blood pressure associated with lead, manganese, and selenium in a Bangladeshi cohort. Environmental Pollution, 2019, 248, 28-35.	7.5	31
23	The association between gut microbiome and anthropometric measurements in Bangladesh. Gut Microbes, 2020, 11, 63-76.	9.8	31
24	The role of gut microbiome and its interaction with arsenic exposure in carotid intima-media thickness in a Bangladesh population. Environment International, 2019, 123, 104-113.	10.0	30
25	Serum homocysteine, arsenic methylation, and arsenic-induced skin lesion incidence in Bangladesh: A one-carbon metabolism candidate gene study. Environment International, 2018, 113, 133-142.	10.0	29
26	Arsenic Exposure from Drinking Water and Urinary Metabolomics: Associations and Long-Term Reproducibility in Bangladesh Adults. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2018, 126, 017005.	6.0	29
27	Interaction between arsenic exposure from drinking water and genetic susceptibility in carotid intima–media thickness in Bangladesh. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2014, 276, 195-203.	2.8	27
28	Urinary metals and metal mixtures in Bangladesh: Exploring environmental sources in the Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study (HEALS). Environment International, 2018, 121, 852-860.	10.0	26
29	Assessment of arsenic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) exposures on immune function among males in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0216662.	2.5	24
30	Interaction of plasma glutathione redox and folate deficiency on arsenic methylation capacity in Bangladeshi adults. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2014, 73, 67-74.	2.9	22
31	Early life and adolescent arsenic exposure from drinking water and blood pressure in adolescence. Environmental Research, 2019, 178, 108681.	7.5	22
32	Arsenic exposures alter clinical indicators of anemia in a male population of smokers and non-smokers in Bangladesh. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2017, 331, 62-68.	2.8	21
33	Changes in arsenic exposure in Araihazar, Bangladesh from 2001 through 2015 following a blanket well testing and education campaign. Environment International, 2019, 125, 82-89.	10.0	21
34	Association between body mass index and arsenic methylation in three studies of Bangladeshi adults and adolescents. Environment International, 2021, 149, 106401.	10.0	21
35	Betel quid use and mortality in Bangladesh: a cohort study. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2015, 93, 684-692.	3.3	20
36	Genome-Wide Association Studies and Heritability Estimates of Body Mass Index Related Phenotypes in Bangladeshi Adults. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e105062.	2.5	19

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Gene–arsenic interaction in longitudinal changes of blood pressure: Findings from the Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study (HEALS) in Bangladesh. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2015, 288, 95-105.	2.8	19
38	Dipstick proteinuria as a predictor of all-cause and cardiovascular disease mortality in Bangladesh: A prospective cohort study. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 78, 72-77.	3.4	18
39	Sex-Specific Associations between One-Carbon Metabolism Indices and Posttranslational Histone Modifications in Arsenic-Exposed Bangladeshi Adults. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2017, 26, 261-269.	2.5	17
40	A prospective study of arm circumference and risk of death in Bangladesh. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 43, 1187-1196.	1.9	16
41	Association between genome-wide copy number variation and arsenic-induced skin lesions: a prospective study. Environmental Health, 2017, 16, 75.	4.0	16
42	Changes in human peripheral blood mononuclear cell (HPBMC) populations and T-cell subsets associated with arsenic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon exposures in a Bangladesh cohort. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0220451.	2.5	16
43	Exposure to low-dose arsenic in early life alters innate immune function in children. Journal of Immunotoxicology, 2019, 16, 201-209.	1.7	16
44	Thyroid hormones and neurobehavioral functions among adolescents chronically exposed to groundwater with geogenic arsenic in Bangladesh. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 678, 278-287.	8.0	15
45	Association between betel quid chewing and carotid intima-media thickness in rural Bangladesh. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 43, 1174-1182.	1.9	13
46	Association between arsenic exposure from drinking water and hematuria: Results from the Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2014, 276, 21-27.	2.8	13
47	Genome-Wide Association Study of Parity in Bangladeshi Women. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0118488.	2.5	13
48	Major dietary patterns and carotid intima-media thickness in Bangladesh. Public Health Nutrition, 2016, 19, 218-229.	2,2	13
49	Arsenic exposure associated T cell proliferation, smoking, and vitamin D in Bangladeshi men and women. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234965.	2.5	9
50	Betaine and choline status modify the effects of folic acid and creatine supplementation on arsenic methylation in a randomized controlled trial of Bangladeshi adults. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 1921-1934.	3.9	9
51	Urine Dilution Correction Methods Utilizing Urine Creatinine or Specific Gravity in Arsenic Analyses: Comparisons to Blood and Water Arsenic in the FACT and FOX Studies in Bangladesh. Water (Switzerland), 2022, 14, 1477.	2.7	9
52	Arsenic exposure from drinking water and endothelial dysfunction in Bangladeshi adolescents. Environmental Research, 2022, 208, 112697.	7.5	8
53	Association of household air pollution with cellular and humoral immune responses among women in rural Bangladesh. Environmental Pollution, 2022, 299, 118892.	7.5	8
54	Dyspnoea as a predictor of cause-specific heart/lung disease mortality in Bangladesh: a prospective cohort study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2016, 70, 689-695.	3.7	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Gravidity, parity, blood pressure and mortality among women in Bangladesh from the HEALS cohort. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e037244.	1.9	7
56	Mixed metals exposure and cognitive function in Bangladeshi adolescents. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2022, 232, 113229.	6.0	7
57	Association between number of children and carotid intima-media thickness in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0208148.	2.5	6
58	An increase in circulating B cells and B cell activation markers in peripheral blood is associated with cigarette smoking in a male cohort in Bangladesh. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2019, 384, 114783.	2.8	6
59	The association between socioeconomic status and subclinical atherosclerosis in a rural Bangladesh population. Preventive Medicine, 2017, 102, 6-11.	3.4	5
60	Nutrition, one-carbon metabolism and arsenic methylation in Bangladeshi adolescents. Environmental Research, 2021, 195, 110750.	7.5	5
61	Periodontal diseases and carotid intimaâ€media thickness in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Periodontology, 2016, 43, 909-917.	4.9	4
62	Exposure to household air pollutants and endothelial dysfunction in rural Bangladesh. Environmental Epidemiology, 2021, 5, e132.	3.0	4
63	Exposure to arsenic and level of Vitamin D influence the number of Th17 cells and production of IL-17A in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells in adults. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0266168.	2.5	4
64	South Asian Health: Inflammation, Infection, Exposure, and the Human Microbiome. Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, 2019, 21, 26-36.	1.6	3
65	Reliability of a computer-based neurobehavioral assessment test battery for Bangladeshi adolescent children. NeuroToxicology, 2021, 85, 47-53.	3.0	2
66	Mixed Metals Exposure and Cognitive Function in Bangladeshi Adolescents. ISEE Conference Abstracts, 2021, 2021, .	0.0	0
67	Effects of Folate and Vitamin B12 Nutritional Status on Cognitive Function in Bangladeshi Adolescents. ISEE Conference Abstracts, 2021, 2021, .	0.0	O
68	107 Environmental Exposure to Metals Mixtures and the Outcome of Cognitive Function in Adolescents. Journal of Clinical and Translational Science, 2022, 6, 2-2.	0.6	0
69	Title is missing!. , 2019, 14, e0220451.		0
70	Title is missing!. , 2019, 14, e0220451.		0
71	Title is missing!. , 2019, 14, e0220451.		0
72	Title is missing!. , 2019, 14, e0220451.		O