Liang-Dar Hwang

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

35 papers	**1,562** citations	567144 **15** h-index	414303 **32** g-index
52 all docs	**52** docs citations	**52** times ranked	**2566** citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Mendelian randomization study of maternal coffee consumption and its influence on birthweight, stillbirth, miscarriage, gestational age and pre-term birth. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2023, 52, 165-177.	0.9	5
2	Investigating a Potential Causal Relationship Between Maternal Blood Pressure During Pregnancy and Future Offspring Cardiometabolic Health. Hypertension, 2022, 79, 170-177.	1.3	10
3	Exploring polygenic contributors to subgroups of comorbid conditions in autism spectrum disorder. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 3416.	1.6	3
4	Integrating Family-Based and Mendelian Randomization Designs. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2021, 11, a039503.	2.9	19
5	Assessment and visualization of phenome-wide causal relationships using genetic data: an application to dental caries and periodontitis. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2021, 29, 300-308.	1.4	23
6	Evaluating the role of alcohol consumption in breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility using population‐based cohort studies and two‐sample Mendelian randomization analyses. International Journal of Cancer, 2021, 148, 1338-1350.	2.3	9
7	Genome-wide association study identifies 48 common genetic variants associated with handedness. Nature Human Behaviour, 2021, 5, 59-70.	6.2	79
8	Modeling Parent-Specific Genetic Nurture in Families with Missing Parental Genotypes: Application to Birthweight and BMI. Behavior Genetics, 2021, 51, 289-300.	1.4	5
9	The Augmented Classical Twin Design: Incorporating Genome‐Wide Identity by Descent Sharing Into Twin Studies in Order to Model Violations of the Equal Environments Assumption. Behavior Genetics, 2021, 51, 223-236.	1.4	7
10	Estimating direct and indirect genetic effects on offspring phenotypes using genome-wide summary results data. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5420.	5.8	9
11	A cautionary note on using Mendelian randomization to examine the Barker hypothesis and Developmental Origins of Health and Disease (DOHaD). Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2021, 12, 688-693.	0.7	21
12	Recent Smell Loss Is the Best Predictor of COVID-19 Among Individuals With Recent Respiratory Symptoms. Chemical Senses, 2021, 46, .	1.1	119
13	Commentary: Proxy gene-by-environment Mendelian randomization for assessing causal effects of maternal exposures on offspring outcomes. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 1218-1220.	0.9	1
14	Do People with Lower IQ Have Weaker Taste Perception? A Hidden Supplementary Table in ‘Is the Association Between Sweet and Bitter Perception Due to Genetic Variation?’. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2020, 23, 123-124.	0.3	0
15	More Than Smell—COVID-19 Is Associated With Severe Impairment of Smell, Taste, and Chemesthesis. Chemical Senses, 2020, 45, 609-622.	1.1	375
16	Educational attainment polygenic scores are associated with cortical total surface area and regions important for language and memory. NeuroImage, 2020, 212, 116691.	2.1	29
17	Estimating indirect parental genetic effects on offspring phenotypes using virtual parental genotypes derived from sibling and half sibling pairs. PLoS Genetics, 2020, 16, e1009154.	1.5	22
18	Using a two-sample Mendelian randomization design to investigate a possible causal effect of maternal lipid concentrations on offspring birth weight. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 1457-1467.	0.9	56

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Chemosensory Changes from Cancer Treatment and Their Effects on Patients' Food Behavior: A Scoping Review. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 2285.	1.7	55
20	Associations between brain structure and perceived intensity of sweet and bitter tastes. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 363, 103-108.	1.2	8
21	New insight into human sweet taste: a genome-wide association study of the perception and intake of sweet substances. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 109, 1724-1737.	2.2	53
22	Elucidating the role of maternal environmental exposures on offspring health and disease using two-sample Mendelian randomization. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 861-875.	0.9	71
23	Assessment of moderate coffee consumption and risk of epithelial ovarian cancer: a Mendelian randomization study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 450-459.	0.9	15
24	Understanding the role of bitter taste perception in coffee, tea and alcohol consumption through Mendelian randomization. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 16414.	1.6	36
25	F271. The Moderating Roles of Parental Monitoring and Peer Group Deviance on Polygenic Risk for Alcohol Use Across Adolescence. Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 83, S344.	0.7	0
26	Bivariate genome-wide association analysis strengthens the role of bitter receptor clusters on chromosomes 7 and 12 in human bitter taste. BMC Genomics, 2018, 19, 678.	1.2	16
27	Genetic analysis of impaired trimethylamine metabolism using whole exome sequencing. BMC Medical Genetics, 2017, 18, 11.	2.1	9
28	Caffeine Bitterness is Related to Daily Caffeine Intake and Bitter Receptor mRNA Abundance in Human Taste Tissue. Perception, 2017, 46, 245-256.	0.5	33
29	Cross Sectional Association between Spatially Measured Walking Bouts and Neighborhood Walkability. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 412.	1.2	17
30	Sweet Taste Perception is Associated with Body Mass Index at the Phenotypic and Genotypic Level. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2016, 19, 465-471.	0.3	13
31	Is the Association Between Sweet and Bitter Perception due to Genetic Variation?. Chemical Senses, 2016, 41, 737-744.	1.1	21
32	A Common Genetic Influence on Human Intensity Ratings of Sugars and High-Potency Sweeteners. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2015, 18, 361-367.	0.3	61
33	Preferences for Salty and Sweet Tastes Are Elevated and Related to Each Other during Childhood. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e92201.	1.1	153
34	Genetic Analysis of Chemosensory Traits in Human Twins. Chemical Senses, 2012, 37, 869-881.	1.1	82
35	Using adopted individuals to partition indirect maternal genetic effects into prenatal and postnatal effects on offspring phenotypes. ELife, 0, 11, .	2.8	2