

# Andrea K Steck

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

80  
papers

4,236  
citations

136885

32  
h-index

123376

61  
g-index

81  
all docs

81  
docs citations

81  
times ranked

4014  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Association of High-Affinity Autoantibodies With Type 1 Diabetes High-Risk HLA Haplotypes. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 107, e1510-e1517.	1.8	3
2	Characterising the age-dependent effects of risk factors on type 1 diabetes progression. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2022, 65, 684.	2.9	11
3	Physical activity and progression to type 1 diabetes in children and youth with islet autoimmunity: The diabetes autoimmunity study in the young. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2022, 23, 462-468.	1.2	1
4	Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in the General Population: A Status Report and Perspective. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2022, 71, 610-623.	0.3	59
5	Continuous Glucose Monitoring Profiles in Healthy, Nondiabetic Young Children. <i>Journal of the Endocrine Society</i> , 2022, 6, bvac060.	0.1	11
6	CGM Metrics Predict Imminent Progression to Type 1 Diabetes: Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2022, 45, 365-371.	4.3	25
7	Changes in the Coexpression of Innate Immunity Genes During Persistent Islet Autoimmunity Are Associated With Progression of Islet Autoimmunity: Diabetes Autoimmunity Study in the Young (DAISY). <i>Diabetes</i> , 2022, 71, 2048-2057.	0.3	3
8	An Age-Related Exponential Decline in the Risk of Multiple Islet Autoantibody Seroconversion During Childhood. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 2260-2268.	4.3	23
9	Advances in Type 1 Diabetes Prediction Using Islet Autoantibodies: Beyond a Simple Count. <i>Endocrine Reviews</i> , 2021, 42, 584-604.	8.9	31
10	Phospholipid Levels at Seroconversion Are Associated With Resolution of Persistent Islet Autoimmunity: The Diabetes Autoimmunity Study in the Young. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2021, 70, 1592-1601.	0.3	5
11	Fine-mapping, trans-ancestral and genomic analyses identify causal variants, cells, genes and drug targets for type 1 diabetes. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2021, 53, 962-971.	9.4	133
12	<i>TCF7L2</i> Genetic Variants Do Not Influence Insulin Sensitivity or Secretion Indices in Autoantibody-Positive Individuals at Risk for Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 2039-2044.	4.3	0
13	Development of a standardized MRI protocol for pancreas assessment in humans. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0256029.	1.1	9
14	Time to Peak Glucose and Peak C-Peptide During the Progression to Type 1 Diabetes in the Diabetes Prevention Trial and TrialNet Cohorts. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 2329-2336.	4.3	5
15	Proinsulin:C-peptide ratio trajectories over time in relatives at increased risk of progression to type 1 diabetes. <i>Journal of Translational Autoimmunity</i> , 2021, 4, 100089.	2.0	3
16	Factors Associated With the Decline of C-Peptide in a Cohort of Young Children Diagnosed With Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 106, e1380-e1388.	1.8	7
17	Mass Screening for Celiac Disease: The Autoimmunity Screening for Kids Study. <i>American Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2021, 116, 180-187.	0.2	28
18	Predictive Modeling of Type 1 Diabetes Stages Using Disparate Data Sources. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2020, 69, 238-248.	0.3	26

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Golimumab and Beta-Cell Function in Youth with New-Onset Type 1 Diabetes. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2020, 383, 2007-2017.	13.9	137
20	A combined risk score enhances prediction of type 1 diabetes among susceptible children. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2020, 26, 1247-1255.	15.2	83
21	One-Hour Oral Glucose Tolerance Tests for the Prediction and Diagnostic Surveillance of Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 105, e4094-e4101.	1.8	17
22	The clinical consequences of heterogeneity within and between different diabetes types. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2020, 63, 2040-2048.	2.9	86
23	Novel genetic risk factors influence progression of islet autoimmunity to type 1 diabetes. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 19193.	1.6	5
24	Cost and Cost-effectiveness of Large-scale Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Colorado. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 1496-1503.	4.3	53
25	Longitudinal Metabolome-Wide Signals Prior to the Appearance of a First Islet Autoantibody in Children Participating in the TEDDY Study. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2020, 69, 465-476.	0.3	30
26	Risk of Islet and Celiac Autoimmunity in Cotwins of Proband With Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Journal of the Endocrine Society</i> , 2020, 4, bvaa053.	0.1	0
27	Hierarchical Order of Distinct Autoantibody Spreading and Progression to Type 1 Diabetes in the TEDDY Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 2066-2073.	4.3	41
28	DNA methylation near the <i>INS</i> gene is associated with genetic variation (rs689) and type 1 diabetes in the Diabetes Autoimmunity Study in the Young. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2020, 21, 597-605.	1.2	6
29	Lessons From Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Youth With Pre-Type 1 Diabetes, Obesity, and Cystic Fibrosis. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, e35-e37.	4.3	2
30	Identical and Nonidentical Twins: Risk and Factors Involved in Development of Islet Autoimmunity and Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2019, 42, 192-199.	4.3	27
31	Genetic Contribution to the Divergence in Type 1 Diabetes Risk Between Children From the General Population and Children From Affected Families. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, 847-857.	0.3	22
32	Type 1 Diabetes Risk in African-Ancestry Participants and Utility of an Ancestry-Specific Genetic Risk Score. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2019, 42, 406-415.	4.3	62
33	Continuous Glucose Monitoring Predicts Progression to Diabetes in Autoantibody Positive Children. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 104, 3337-3344.	1.8	29
34	The Influence of Type 2 Diabetes-Associated Factors on Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2019, 42, 1357-1364.	4.3	30
35	Low-Dose Anti-Thymocyte Globulin Preserves C-Peptide, Reduces HbA1c, and Increases Regulatory to Conventional T-Cell Ratios in New-Onset Type 1 Diabetes: Two-Year Clinical Trial Data. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, 1267-1276.	0.3	80
36	Family adjustment to diabetes diagnosis in children: Can participation in a study on type 1 diabetes genetic risk be helpful?. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2018, 19, 1025-1033.	1.2	27

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37	Predicting progression to diabetes in islet autoantibody positive children. <i>Journal of Autoimmunity</i> , 2018, 90, 59-63.	3.0	17
38	Characteristics of slow progression to diabetes in multiple islet autoantibody-positive individuals from five longitudinal cohorts: the SNAIL study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2018, 61, 1484-1490.	2.9	32
39	Prediction of type 1 diabetes using a genetic risk model in the Diabetes Autoimmunity Study in the Young. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2018, 19, 277-283.	1.2	19
40	Plasma 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Concentration and Risk of Islet Autoimmunity. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2018, 67, 146-154.	0.3	72
41	<i>TCF7L2</i> Genetic Variants Contribute to Phenotypic Heterogeneity of Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2018, 41, 311-317.	4.3	51
42	Genetics of type 1 diabetes. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2018, 19, 346-353.	1.2	137
43	Transcription Factor 7-Like 2 ( <i>TCF7L2</i> ) Gene Polymorphism and Progression From Single to Multiple Autoantibody Positivity in Individuals at Risk for Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2018, 41, 2480-2486.	4.3	23
44	Genetic scores to stratify risk of developing multiple islet autoantibodies and type 1 diabetes: A prospective study in children. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2018, 15, e1002548.	3.9	101
45	Identification and Analysis of Islet Antigen-Specific CD8+ T Cells with T Cell Libraries. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2018, 201, 1662-1670.	0.4	19
46	A Type 1 Diabetes Genetic Risk Score Predicts Progression of Islet Autoimmunity and Development of Type 1 Diabetes in Individuals at Risk. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2018, 41, 1887-1894.	4.3	104
47	$\beta^2$ Cell dysfunction exists more than 5 years before type 1 diabetes diagnosis. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2018, 3, .	2.3	62
48	Residual beta-cell function in diabetes children followed and diagnosed in the TEDDY study compared to community controls. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2017, 18, 794-802.	1.2	39
49	The Use of Electrochemiluminescence Assays to Predict Autoantibody and Glycemic Progression Toward Type 1 Diabetes in Individuals with Single Autoantibodies. <i>Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics</i> , 2017, 19, 183-187.	2.4	21
50	Can Non-HLA Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms Help Stratify Risk in TrialNet Relatives at Risk for Type 1 Diabetes?. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 102, 2873-2880.	1.8	20
51	Late-onset islet autoimmunity in childhood: the Diabetes Autoimmunity Study in the Young (DAISY). <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2017, 60, 998-1006.	2.9	18
52	Genetic Risk Scores for Type 1 Diabetes Prediction and Diagnosis. <i>Current Diabetes Reports</i> , 2017, 17, 129.	1.7	32
53	Impact of Age and Antibody Type on Progression From Single to Multiple Autoantibodies in Type 1 Diabetes Relatives. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 102, 2881-2886.	1.8	35
54	Increased inflammation is associated with islet autoimmunity and type 1 diabetes in the Diabetes Autoimmunity Study in the Young (DAISY). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0174840.	1.1	32

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55	Increased DNA methylation variability in type 1 diabetes across three immune effector cell types. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 13555.	5.8	142
56	ECL-IAA and ECL-GADA Can Identify High-Risk Single Autoantibody-Positive Relatives in the TrialNet Pathway to Prevention Study. <i>Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics</i> , 2016, 18, 410-414.	2.4	25
57	Do Electrochemiluminescence Assays Improve Prediction of Time to Type 1 Diabetes in Autoantibody-Positive TrialNet Subjects?. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2016, 39, 1738-1744.	4.3	19
58	Reduction of Insulin Related Preventable Severe Hypoglycemic Events in Hospitalized Children. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2016, 138, .	1.0	7
59	Predictors of slow progression to diabetes in children with multiple islet autoantibodies. <i>Journal of Autoimmunity</i> , 2016, 72, 113-117.	3.0	30
60	HLA-DRB1*15:01-DQA1*01:02-DQB1*06:02 Haplotype Protects Autoantibody-Positive Relatives From Type 1 Diabetes Throughout the Stages of Disease Progression. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2016, 65, 1109-1119.	0.3	48
61	A multiplex assay combining insulin, GAD, IA-2 and transglutaminase autoantibodies to facilitate screening for pre-type 1 diabetes and celiac disease. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2016, 430, 28-32.	0.6	45
62	Use of Dried Capillary Blood Sampling for Islet Autoantibody Screening in Relatives: A Feasibility Study. <i>Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics</i> , 2015, 17, 867-871.	2.4	17
63	Predictors of Progression From the Appearance of Islet Autoantibodies to Early Childhood Diabetes: The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young (TEDDY). <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 808-813.	4.3	135
64	Electrochemiluminescence Assays for Insulin and Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase Autoantibodies Improve Prediction of Type 1 Diabetes Risk. <i>Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics</i> , 2015, 17, 119-127.	2.4	55
65	Response to Comment on Steck et al. Early Hyperglycemia Detected by Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Children at Risk for Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> 2014;37:2031-2033. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, e48-e48.	4.3	2
66	Contrasting the Genetic Background of Type 1 Diabetes and Celiac Disease Autoimmunity. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, S37-S44.	4.3	39
67	Role of Type 1 Diabetes-Associated SNPs on Risk of Autoantibody Positivity in the TEDDY Study. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2015, 64, 1818-1829.	0.3	108
68	Improving prediction of type 1 diabetes by testing non-HLA genetic variants in addition to HLA markers. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2014, 15, 355-362.	1.2	48
69	Improving coeliac disease risk prediction by testing non-HLA variants additional to HLA variants. <i>Gut</i> , 2014, 63, 415-422.	6.1	113
70	Early Hyperglycemia Detected by Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Children at Risk for Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2014, 37, 2031-2033.	4.3	29
71	Proinsulin/Insulin Autoantibodies Measured With Electrochemiluminescent Assay Are the Earliest Indicator of Prediabetic Islet Autoimmunity. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2013, 36, 2266-2270.	4.3	66
72	Seroconversion to Multiple Islet Autoantibodies and Risk of Progression to Diabetes in Children. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2013, 309, 2473.	3.8	914

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73	GAD65 Autoantibodies Detected by Electrochemiluminescence Assay Identify High Risk for Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2013, 62, 4174-4178.	0.3	82
74	Effects of Non-HLA Gene Polymorphisms on Development of Islet Autoimmunity and Type 1 Diabetes in a Population With High-Risk HLA-DR,DQ Genotypes. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2012, 61, 753-758.	0.3	48
75	Age of Islet Autoantibody Appearance and Mean Levels of Insulin, but Not GAD or IA-2 Autoantibodies, Predict Age of Diagnosis of Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2011, 34, 1397-1399.	4.3	163
76	Single Nucleotide Transcription Factor 7-Like 2 (TCF7L2) Gene Polymorphisms in Antiislet Autoantibody-Negative Patients at Onset of Diabetes. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2009, 94, 504-510.	1.8	10
77	Genetic Similarities Between Latent Autoimmune Diabetes and Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2008, 57, 1160-1162.	0.3	15
78	Recent advances in insulin treatment of children. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2007, 8, 49-56.	1.2	12
79	Association of the PTPN22/LYP gene with type 1 diabetes. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2006, 7, 274-278.	1.2	53
80	Association of Non-HLA Genes With Type 1 Diabetes Autoimmunity. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2005, 54, 2482-2486.	0.3	55