Kebreab Ghebremeskel

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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74 papers	2,025 citations	201674 27 h-index	265206 42 g-index
75 all docs	75 docs citations	75 times ranked	2427 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Are deficits of arachidonic and docosahexaenoic acids responsible for the neural and vascular complications of preterm babies?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1997, 66, 1032S-1041S.	4.7	175
2	The potential role for arachidonic and docosahexaenoic acids in protection against some central nervous system injuries in preterm infants. Lipids, 2003, 38, 303-315.	1.7	139
3	Effect of omega-3 (nâˆ'3) fatty acid supplementation in patients with sickle cell anemia: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 97, 37-44.	4.7	95
4	A quantum theory for the irreplaceable role of docosahexaenoic acid in neural cell signalling throughout evolution. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 5-13.	2.2	79
5	Primary open-angle glaucoma patients have reduced levels of blood docosahexaenoic and eicosapentaenoic acids. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2006, 74, 157-163.	2.2	75
6	Vitamin A and related essential nutrients in cord blood: relationships with anthropometric measurements at birth. Early Human Development, 1994, 39, 177-188.	1.8	57
7	Gestational diabetes mellitus enhances arachidonic and docosahexaenoic acids in placental phospholipids. Lipids, 2006, 41, 341-346.	1.7	57
8	Adverse effect of obesity on red cell membrane arachidonic and docosahexaenoic acids in gestational diabetes. Diabetologia, 2004, 47, 75-81.	6.3	55
9	Nutrition and Neurodevelopmental Disorders. Nutrition and Health, 1993, 9, 81-97.	1.5	53
10	Plasma fatty acids of neonates born to mothers with and without gestational diabetes. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2005, 72, 335-341.	2.2	52
11	Modern organic and broiler chickens sold for human consumption provide more energy from fat than protein. Public Health Nutrition, 2010, 13, 400-408.	2.2	52
12	Blood fatty acid composition of pregnant and nonpregnant Korean women: Red cells may act as a reservoir of arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid for utilization by the developing fetus. Lipids, 2000, 35, 567-574.	1.7	45
13	Unfavorable effect of type 1 and type 2 diabetes on maternal and fetal essential fatty acid status: a potential marker of fetal insulin resistance. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 1162-1168.	4.7	44
14	Nutrient intake of women with and without gestational diabetes with a specific focus on fatty acids. Nutrition, 2006, 22, 230-236.	2.4	42
15	Omega 3 (nâˆ'3) fatty acids down-regulate nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-Î²B) gene and blood cell adhesion molecule expression in patients with homozygous sickle cell disease. Blood Cells, Molecules, and Diseases, 2015, 55, 48-55.	1.4	42
16	Sickle cell disease in western Sudan: genetic epidemiology and predictors of knowledge attitude and practices. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2016, 21, 642-653.	2.3	42
17	Fish consumption, blood docosahexaenoic acid and chronic diseases in Chinese rural populations. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A, Molecular & Integrative Physiology, 2003, 136, 127-140.	1.8	41
18	Dietary Iron Affects Inflammatory Status in a Rat Model of Colitis. Journal of Nutrition, 2004, 134, 2251-2255.	2.9	37

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19	Fetal erythrocyte membrane lipids modification: preliminary observation of an early sign of compromised insulin sensitivity in offspring of gestational diabetic women. Diabetic Medicine, 2005, 22, 914-920.	2.3	37
20	Plasma AA and DHA levels are not compromised in newly diagnosed gestational diabetic women. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 58, 1492-1497.	2.9	35
21	Membrane lipid modification by polyunsaturated fatty acids sensitizes oligodendroglial OLNâ€93 cells against oxidative stress and promotes upâ€regulation of heme oxygenaseâ€1 (HSP32). Journal of Neurochemistry, 2010, 113, 465-476.	3.9	35
22	Arachidonic Acid Predominates in the Membrane Phosphoglycerides of the Early and Term Human Placenta. Journal of Nutrition, 2005, 135, 2566-2571.	2.9	33
23	Patients with Sickle Cell Disease have Reduced Blood Antioxidant Protection. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2008, 78, 139-147.	1.5	31
24	Efficacy of docosahexaenoic acid-enriched formula to enhance maternal and fetal blood docosahexaenoic acid levels: Randomized double-blinded placebo-controlled trial of pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus. Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 35, 608-614.	5.0	31
25	Type 1 diabetes compromises plasma arachidonic and docosahexaenoic acids in newborn babies. Lipids, 2004, 39, 335-342.	1.7	30
26	Blood mononuclear cells and platelets have abnormal fatty acid composition in homozygous sickle cell disease. Annals of Hematology, 2005, 84, 578-583.	1.8	29
27	A distinctive fatty acid profile in circulating lipids of Korean gestational diabetics: A pilot study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2006, 73, 178-183.	2.8	28
28	Effect of storage temperature and length on fatty acid composition of fingertip blood collected on filter paper. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2011, 84, 13-18.	2.2	27
29	Biochemical and Psychological Effects of Omega-3/6 Supplements in Male Adolescents with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Clinical Trial. Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, 2015, 25, 775-782.	1.3	27
30	Arachidonic and docosahexaenoic acids are strongly associated in maternal and neonatal blood. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2000, 54, 50-56.	2.9	26
31	Omega-3 fatty acids are inversely related to callous and unemotional traits in adolescent boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 411-418.	2.2	25
32	Steady-state haemoglobin level in sickle cell anaemia increases with an increase in erythrocyte membrane n-3 fatty acids. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2005, 72, 415-421.	2.2	23
33	Resting state electroencephalographic correlates with red cell long-chain fatty acids, memory performance and age in adolescent boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Neuropharmacology, 2009, 57, 708-714.	4.1	23
34	Total red blood cell concentrations of Ï‰-3 fatty acids are associated with emotion-elicited neural activity in adolescent boys with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2009, 80, 151-156.	2.2	23
35	Effect of docosahexaenoic acidâ€enriched fish oil supplementation in pregnant women with TypeÂ2 diabetes on membrane fatty acids and fetal body compositionâ€”doubleâ€blinded randomized placeboâ€controlled trial. Diabetic Medicine, 2014, 31, 1331-1340.	2.3	22
36	Docosahexaenoic and eicosapentaenoic acid supplementation does not exacerbate oxidative stress or intravascular haemolysis in homozygous sickle cell patients. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 89, 305-311.	2.2	19

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37	Delayed visual maturation in Karen refugee infants. Annals of Tropical Paediatrics, 2003, 23, 193-204.	1.0	18
38	Vitamin A deficiency enhances docosahexaenoic and Osbond acids in liver of rats fed an Î±-linoleic acid-adequate diet. Lipids, 2006, 41, 213-219.	1.7	18
39	Fatty acid status in captive and freeâ€ranging black rhinoceroses (Diceros bicornis)*. Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition, 2008, 92, 231-241.	2.2	18
40	Omega-3 fatty acids are related to abnormal emotion processing in adolescent boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 419-429.	2.2	17
41	Nutritional Armor in Evolution: Docosahexaenoic Acid as a Determinant of Neural, Evolution and Hominid Brain Development. Military Medicine, 2014, 179, 61-75.	0.8	17
42	Abnormality of erythrocyte membrane n-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids in sickle cell haemoglobin C (HbSC) disease is not as remarkable as in sickle cell anaemia (HbSS). Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2006, 74, 1-6.	2.2	15
43	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Parental Factors in School Children Aged Nine to Ten Years in Muscat, Oman. Oman Medical Journal, 2018, 33, 193-199.	1.0	15
44	Effectiveness of and Adherence to Dietary and Lifestyle Counselling: Effect on metabolic control in type 2 diabetic Omani patients. Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal, 2010, 10, 341-9.	1.0	13
45	Maternal-Fetal N-6 and N-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Gradient in Plasma and Red Cell Phospholipids. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2001, 71, 286-292.	1.5	12
46	Vitamin a during Pregnancy. Nutrition and Health, 2001, 15, 237-243.	1.5	12
47	Fatty Acid Composition of Milk of Refugee Karen and Urban Korean Mothers. Is the Level of DHA in Breast Milk of Western Women Compromised by High Intake of Saturated Fat and Linoleic Acid?. Nutrition and Health, 2007, 18, 319-332.	1.5	12
48	Salt Fortification with Iodine: Sudan Situation Analysis. Nutrition and Health, 2009, 20, 21-30.	1.5	12
49	Iodine status and fish intake of Sudanese schoolchildren living in the Red Sea and White Nile regions. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 2265-2271.	2.2	12
50	Nutrition and Health in Relation to Food Production and Processing. Nutrition and Health, 1994, 9, 237-253.	1.5	11
51	Plasma and erythrocyte fatty acids in captive Asian (Elephas maximus) and African (Loxodonta africana) elephants. Veterinary Record, 2003, 153, 54-58.	0.3	11
52	Ecoâ€physiological repercussions of dietary arachidonic acid in cell membranes of active tissues of the Gray whale. Marine Ecology, 2009, 30, 437-447.	1.1	11
53	The differential effects of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) on seizure frequency in patients with drug-resistant epilepsy â€" A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2018, 87, 32-38.	1.7	11
54	Maternal and neonatal plasma n-3 and n-6 fatty acids of pregnant women and neonates in three regions in China with contrasting dietary patterns. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 18, 377-88.	0.4	11

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55	Dietary fat intake, body composition and blood lipids of university men and women. Nutrition and Health, 2012, 21, 173-185.	1.5	10
56	Formulation and Characterization of Phytostanol Ester Solid Lipid Nanoparticles for the Management of Hypercholesterolemia: An ex vivo Study. International Journal of Nanomedicine, 2021, Volume 16, 1977-1992.	6.7	10
57	Lipid-soluble nutrient status of healthy Omani school children before and after intervention with oily fish meal or re-esterified triacylglycerol fish oil. Nutrition, 2016, 32, 73-78.	2.4	8
58	Randomized open-label trial of docosahexaenoic acidâ€“enriched fish oil and fish meal on cognitive and behavioral functioning in Omani children. Nutrition, 2019, 57, 167-172.	2.4	8
59	Fatty acid correlates of temperament in adolescent boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 431-436.	2.2	7
60	Omega-3 fatty acids are a potential therapy for patients with sickle cell disease. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2018, 4, 15.	30.5	7
61	Plasma alpha-tocopherol, total lipids and total cholesterol in wild rockhopper, magellanic and gentoo penguins before and after moulting. Veterinary Record, 1989, 124, 585-586.	0.3	7
62	The Nutritional Contribution to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy. Nutrition and Health, 1991, 7, 61-68.	1.5	6
63	Phosphorylation of protein kinase B, the key enzyme in insulin-signaling cascade, is enhanced in linoleic and arachidonic acidâ€“treated HT29 and HepG2 cells. Nutrition, 2019, 57, 52-58.	2.4	6
64	Dietary fat intake, circulating and membrane fatty acid composition of healthy <scp>N</scp>orwegian men and women. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 2014, 27, 69-75.	2.5	5
65	Coagulation profile of Sudanese children with homozygous sickle cell disease and the effect of treatment with omega-3 fatty acid on the coagulation parameters. BMC Hematology, 2017, 17, 18.	2.6	5
66	Serum cholesterol and haemorrhagic stroke. Lancet, The, 2001, 358, 508.	13.7	4
67	Sudanese womenâ€™s and neonatesâ€™ vitamin A status. Nutrition and Health, 2012, 21, 45-55.	1.5	4
68	Physical fitness characteristics of Omani primary school children according to body mass index. Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness, 2019, 59, 440-448.	0.7	4
69	Reply to UN Das. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 97, 1416-1417.	4.7	0
70	Omegaâ€3 fatty acids and sickle cell disease: Intriguing association and promising therapeutic effect. Lipid Technology, 2013, 25, 275-277.	0.3	0
71	Blood Cell Membrane Omega-3 (n -3) Fatty Acid Abnormality and Supplementation in Patients with Sickle Cell Anemia. , 2016, , 711-730.		0
72	Nutritional and Hematological Status of Sudanese Women of Childbearing Age with Steady-state Sickle Cell Anemia. Oman Medical Journal, 2021, 36, e270-e270.	1.0	0

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73	Blood Mononuclear Cells and Platelets Have Abnormal Fatty Acid Composition in Homozygous Sickle Cell Disease.. Blood, 2004, 104, 3727-3727.	1.4	0
74	Plasma and red blood cell n3 fatty acids correlate positively with the WISC-R verbal and full-scale intelligence quotients and inversely with Conner's parent-rated ADHD index t-scores in children with high functioning autism and Asperger's syndrome. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2022, 178, 102414.	2.2	0