

Emilia Ruggiero

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

88
papers

2,990
citations

212478

28
h-index

214428

50
g-index

91
all docs

91
docs citations

91
times ranked

5303
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The tenth anniversary as a UNESCO world cultural heritage: an unmissable opportunity to get back to the cultural roots of the Mediterranean diet. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2022, 76, 179-183.	1.3	19
2	Factors for heterogeneous outcomes of angina and myocardial ischemia without obstructive coronary atherosclerosis. <i>Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2022, 291, 197-206.	2.7	3
3	Fine-grained investigation of the relationship between human nutrition and global DNA methylation patterns. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2022, 61, 1231-1243.	1.8	3
4	Psychological distress resulting from the COVID-19 confinement is associated with unhealthy dietary changes in two Italian population-based cohorts. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2022, 61, 1491-1505.	1.8	12
5	Retrospective Recall of Psychological Distress Experienced During the First COVID-19 Lockdown in Italy: Results From the ALT RISCOVID-19 Survey. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2022, 67, 1604345.	1.0	0
6	COVID-19 confinement impact on weight gain and physical activity in the older adult population: Data from the LOST in Lombardia study. <i>Clinical Nutrition ESPEN</i> , 2022, 48, 329-335.	0.5	14
7	Targeting the ASMAse/S1P pathway protects from sortilin-evoked vascular damage in hypertension. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2022, 132, .	3.9	23
8	Impact of Nationwide Lockdowns Resulting from the First Wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Food Intake, Eating Behaviors, and Diet Quality: A Systematic Review. <i>Advances in Nutrition</i> , 2022, 13, 388-423.	2.9	54
9	Psychological Resilience, Cardiovascular Disease, and Metabolic Disturbances: A Systematic Review. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2022, 13, 817298.	1.1	8
10	Changes in a Mediterranean lifestyle during the COVID-19 pandemic among elderly Italians: an analysis of gender and socioeconomic inequalities in the "LOST in Lombardia" study. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2022, 73, 683-692.	1.3	11
11	Mediterranean diet and other dietary patterns in association with biological aging in the Moli-sani Study cohort. <i>Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2022, 41, 1025-1033.	2.3	7
12	Association of Psychological Resilience with All-Cause and Cardiovascular Mortality in a General Population in Italy: Prospective Findings from the Moli-Sani Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 222.	1.2	2
13	The impact of COVID-19 lockdown announcements on mental health: quasi-natural experiment in Lombardy, Italy. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2022, , .	0.1	3
14	The Impact of COVID-19 Confinement on Tinnitus and Hearing Loss in Older Adults: Data From the LOST in Lombardia Study. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2022, 13, 838291.	1.1	7
15	Clinical Network for Big Data and Personalized Health: Study Protocol and Preliminary Results. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 6365.	1.2	1
16	Epidemiology of breast cancer, a paradigm of the "common soil" hypothesis. <i>Seminars in Cancer Biology</i> , 2021, 72, 4-10.	4.3	74
17	Skin toxicity following radiotherapy in patients with breast carcinoma: is anthocyanin supplementation beneficial?. <i>Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 40, 2068-2077.	2.3	9
18	The CASSIOPEA Study (Economic Crisis and Adherence to the Mediterranean diet: possible impact on) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T Rationale, design and characteristics of participants. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021, 31, 1053-1062.	1.1	4

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19	Ultra-processed food consumption is associated with increased risk of all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in the Moli-sani Study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 113, 446-455.	2.2	103
20	Egg consumption and cardiovascular risk: a doseâ€“response meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021, 60, 1833-1862.	1.8	40
21	Precision Medicine and Public Health: New Challenges for Effective and Sustainable Health. <i>Journal of Personalized Medicine</i> , 2021, 11, 135.	1.1	27
22	Changes in ultra-processed food consumption during the first Italian lockdown following the COVID-19 pandemic and major correlates: results from two population-based cohorts. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2021, 24, 3905-3915.	1.1	28
23	Egg consumption and risk of all-cause and cause-specific mortality in an Italian adult population. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021, 60, 3691-3702.	1.8	17
24	Changes in the consumption of foods characterising the Mediterranean dietary pattern and major correlates during the COVID-19 confinement in Italy: results from two cohort studies. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2021, 72, 1105-1117.	1.3	22
25	Roles of allostatic load, lifestyle and clinical risk factors in mediating the association between education and coronary heart disease risk in Europe. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2021, 75, 1147-1154.	2.0	9
26	Dietary Polyphenol Intake Is Associated with Biological Aging, a Novel Predictor of Cardiovascular Disease: Cross-Sectional Findings from the Moli-Sani Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 1701.	1.7	12
27	Ultra-processed food consumption and its correlates among Italian children, adolescents and adults from the Italian Nutrition & Health Survey (INHES) cohort study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2021, 24, 6258-6271.	1.1	27
28	Comparison of the Nutritional Quality of Branded and Private-Label Food Products Sold in Italy: Focus on the Cereal-Based Products Collected From the Food Labeling of Italian Products Study. <i>Frontiers in Nutrition</i> , 2021, 8, 660766.	1.6	2
29	Dietary selenium intake and risk of hospitalization for type 2 diabetes in the Moli-sani study cohort. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021, 31, 1738-1746.	1.1	25
30	Association between body mass index, waist circumference, and relative fat mass with the risk of first unprovoked venous thromboembolism. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021, 31, 3122-3130.	1.1	7
31	Age-specific atrial fibrillation incidence, attributable risk factors and risk of stroke and mortality: results from the MORGAM Consortium. <i>Open Heart</i> , 2021, 8, e001624.	0.9	20
32	Protective effect of oral anticoagulant drugs in atrial fibrillation patients admitted for COVID-19: Results from the CORIST study. <i>Thrombosis Research</i> , 2021, 203, 138-141.	0.8	5
33	Reduced pulmonary function, low-grade inflammation and increased risk of total and cardiovascular mortality in a general adult population: Prospective results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2021, 184, 106441.	1.3	12
34	Circulating Inflammation Markers Partly Explain the Link Between the Dietary Inflammatory Index and Depressive Symptoms. <i>Journal of Inflammation Research</i> , 2021, Volume 14, 4955-4968.	1.6	8
35	Dietary factors and the risk of lumbar spinal stenosis: a caseâ€“control analysis from the PREFACE Study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021, , .	1.1	1
36	Identification of dietary patterns in a general population of North Italian adults and their association with arterial stiffness. The RoCAV study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021, 31, 44-51.	1.1	5

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37	Combined influence of depression severity and low-grade inflammation on incident hospitalization and mortality risk in Italian adults. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2021, 279, 173-182.	2.0	12
38	Association of a traditional Mediterranean diet and non-Mediterranean dietary scores with all-cause and cause-specific mortality: prospective findings from the Moli-sani Study. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021, 60, 729-746.	1.8	18
39	Egg consumption and cardiovascular risk: a dose-response meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. , 2021, 60, 1833.		1
40	Daily Coffee Drinking Is Associated with Lower Risks of Cardiovascular and Total Mortality in a General Italian Population: Results from the Moli-sani Study. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021, 151, 395-404.	1.3	15
41	Epidemiological and genetic overlap among biological aging clocks: New challenges in biogerontology. <i>Ageing Research Reviews</i> , 2021, 72, 101502.	5.0	13
42	Hydroxychloroquine for COVID-19 infection: Do we have a final word after one year?. <i>European Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2021, 94, 4-5.	1.0	1
43	Occupational class differences in ankle-brachial index and pulse wave velocity measurements to detect subclinical vascular disease. <i>Medicina Del Lavoro</i> , 2021, 112, 268-278.	0.3	0
44	Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet during the COVID-19 national lockdowns: a systematic review of observational studies. <i>Acta Biomedica</i> , 2021, 92, e2021440.	0.2	21
45	Temporal relations between atrial fibrillation and ischaemic stroke and their prognostic impact on mortality. <i>Europace</i> , 2020, 22, 522-529.	0.7	11
46	Cardiovascular risk factors control according to diabetes status and prior cardiovascular events in patients managed in different settings. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2020, 168, 108370.	1.1	3
47	Socioeconomic determinants of the adherence to the Mediterranean diet. , 2020, , 495-501.		0
48	Common cardiovascular risk factors and in-hospital mortality in 3,894 patients with COVID-19: survival analysis and machine learning-based findings from the multicentre Italian CORIST Study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2020, 30, 1899-1913.	1.1	137
49	Cardiac Troponin I and Incident Stroke in European Cohorts. <i>Stroke</i> , 2020, 51, 2770-2777.	1.0	9
50	Analysis of Food Labels to Evaluate the Nutritional Quality of Bread Products and Substitutes Sold in Italy: Results from the Food Labelling of Italian Products (FLIP) Study. <i>Foods</i> , 2020, 9, 1905.	1.9	17
51	Reply. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2020, 75, 1866-1867.	1.2	0
52	High-Sensitivity Cardiac Troponin I Levels and Prediction of Heart Failure. <i>JACC: Heart Failure</i> , 2020, 8, 401-411.	1.9	26
53	COVID-19 lockdown impact on lifestyle habits of Italian adults. <i>Acta Biomedica</i> , 2020, 91, 87-89.	0.2	71
54	Socioeconomic and psychosocial determinants of adherence to the Mediterranean diet in a general adult Italian population. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2019, 29, 328-335.	0.1	37

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55	Association between variants of neuromedin U gene and taste thresholds and food preferences in European children: Results from the IDEFICS study. <i>Appetite</i> , 2019, 142, 104376.	1.8	4
56	Machine Learning Approaches for the Estimation of Biological Aging: The Road Ahead for Population Studies. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2019, 6, 146.	1.2	27
57	Association of Circulating Metabolites With Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in a European Population. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2019, 4, 1270.	3.0	39
58	Associations between Dietary Pulses Alone or with Other Legumes and Cardiometabolic Disease Outcomes: An Umbrella Review and Updated Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Prospective Cohort Studies. <i>Advances in Nutrition</i> , 2019, 10, S308-S319.	2.9	74
59	Too many individuals are unaware of their blood lipid levels, but might still get health benefit from the Mediterranean diet through lipid-independent mechanisms. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2019, 26, 1953-1956.	0.8	3
60	Consumption of whole grain food and its determinants in a general Italian population: Results from the INHES study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2019, 29, 611-620.	1.1	16
61	NT-proBNP (N-Terminal Pro-B-Type Natriuretic Peptide) and the Risk of Stroke. <i>Stroke</i> , 2019, 50, 610-617.	1.0	41
62	Sex-Specific Epidemiology of Heart Failure Risk and Mortality in Europe. <i>JACC: Heart Failure</i> , 2019, 7, 204-213.	1.9	54
63	Chili Pepper Consumption and Mortality in Italian Adults. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2019, 74, 3139-3149.	1.2	57
64	Application of non-HDL cholesterol for population-based cardiovascular risk stratification: results from the Multinational Cardiovascular Risk Consortium. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2019, 394, 2173-2183.	6.3	177
65	Interaction between Mediterranean diet and statins on mortality risk in patients with cardiovascular disease: Findings from the Moli-sani Study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2019, 276, 248-254.	0.8	19
66	Alcohol consumption and hospitalization burden in an adult Italian population: prospective results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Addiction</i> , 2019, 114, 636-650.	1.7	14
67	Association of proinflammatory diet with low-grade inflammation: results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2018, 54, 182-188.	1.1	66
68	Favorable association of polyphenol-rich diets with lung function: Cross-sectional findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2018, 136, 48-57.	1.3	24
69	Reduced mortality risk by a polyphenol-rich diet: An analysis from the Moli-sani study. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2018, 48, 87-95.	1.1	31
70	Mediterranean diet and mortality in the elderly: a prospective cohort study and a meta-analysis. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018, 120, 841-854.	1.2	74
71	Cardiovascular disease prevention at the workplace: assessing the prognostic value of lifestyle risk factors and job-related conditions. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 63, 723-732.	1.0	16
72	Mediterranean diet, dietary polyphenols and low grade inflammation: results from the MOLI-SANI study. <i>British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 83, 107-113.	1.1	164

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73	Food group consumption in an Italian population using the updated food classification system FoodEx2: Results from the Italian Nutrition & Health Survey (INHES) study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2017, 27, 307-328.	1.1	35
74	Relative contribution of health-related behaviours and chronic diseases to the socioeconomic patterning of low-grade inflammation. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 62, 551-562.	1.0	28
75	Reduction by coffee consumption of prostate cancer risk: Evidence from the Moli-sani cohort and cellular models. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 141, 72-82.	2.3	27
76	Moderate Alcohol Consumption Is Associated With Lower Risk for Heart Failure But Not Atrial Fibrillation. <i>JACC: Heart Failure</i> , 2017, 5, 837-844.	1.9	30
77	Fish intake is associated with lower cardiovascular risk in a Mediterranean population: Prospective results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2017, 27, 865-873.	1.1	31
78	Frontal plane T-wave axis orientation predicts coronary events: Findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2017, 264, 51-57.	0.4	3
79	Polyphenol intake is associated with low-grade inflammation, using a novel data analysis from the Moli-sani study. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2016, 115, 344-352.	1.8	91
80	A score of low-grade inflammation and risk of mortality: prospective findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2016, 101, 1434-1441.	1.7	97
81	Adherence to the traditional Mediterranean diet and mortality in subjects with diabetes. Prospective results from the MOLI-SANI study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2016, 23, 400-407.	0.8	92
82	Circulating Tissue Factor Levels and Risk of Stroke. <i>Stroke</i> , 2015, 46, 1501-1507.	1.0	7
83	Espresso Coffee Consumption and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in a Large Italian Cohort. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0126550.	1.1	35
84	Adherence to a Mediterranean diet is associated with a better health-related quality of life: a possible role of high dietary antioxidant content. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e003003.	0.8	118
85	Distribution of short and lifetime risks for cardiovascular disease in Italians. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2012, 19, 723-730.	0.8	72
86	Low income is associated with poor adherence to a Mediterranean diet and a higher prevalence of obesity: cross-sectional results from the Moli-sani study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2012, 2, e001685.	0.8	117
87	The Mediterranean diet: The reasons for a success. <i>Thrombosis Research</i> , 2012, 129, 401-404.	0.8	106
88	White blood cell count, sex and age are major determinants of heterogeneity of platelet indices in an adult general population: results from the MOLI-SANI project. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2011, 96, 1180-1188.	1.7	151