

Marialaura Bonaccio

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

98
papers

5,141
citations

28
h-index

71
g-index

108
ext. papers

7,148
ext. citations

6.1
avg, IF

5.27
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
98	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		4
97	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	1.3	0
96	Psychological Resilience, Cardiovascular Disease, and Metabolic Disturbances: A Systematic Review.. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2022 , 13, 817298	3.4	3
95	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 , 1-10	3.7	0
94	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	5.9	1
93	Impact of Nationwide Lockdowns Resulting from The First Wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Food Intake, Eating Behaviours and Diet Quality: A Systematic Review.. <i>Advances in Nutrition</i> , 2021 ,	10	8
92	Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet during the COVID-19 national lockdowns: a systematic review of observational studies. <i>Acta Biomedica</i> , 2021 , 92, e2021440	3.2	4
91	Ultra-processed food consumption modifies the association of Nutri-Score with all-cause mortality. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021 , 31,	2.1	1
90	Fine-grained investigation of the relationship between human nutrition and global DNA methylation patterns. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021 , 1	5.2	0
89	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> , 2021 , 1	5.2	1
88	Ultra-processed food intake and all-cause and cause-specific mortality in individuals with cardiovascular disease: the Moli-sani Study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2021 ,	9.5	4
87	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	5.2	6
86	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	4.1	4
85	Heterogeneous contributions of change in population distribution of body mass index to change in obesity and underweight. <i>ELife</i> , 2021 , 10,	8.9	10
84	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	3.7	7
83	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> , 2021 ,	5.2	4
82	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,	6.7	4

81	Targeting Melanoma-Initiating Cells by Caffeine: In Silico and In Vitro Approaches. <i>Molecules</i> , 2021 , 26,	4.8	2
80	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	3.3	8
79	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	4.5	10
78	Epidemiology of breast cancer, a paradigm of the "common soil" hypothesis. <i>Seminars in Cancer Biology</i> , 2021 , 72, 4-10	12.7	32
77	Consumption of ultra-processed foods and health status: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021 , 125, 308-318	3.6	131
76	The CASSIOPEA Study (Economic Crisis and Adherence to the Mediterranean diet: possible impact on biomarkers of inflammation and metabolic phenotypes in the cohort of the Moli-sani Study): Rationale, design and characteristics of participants. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021 , 31, 1053-1062	4.5	2
75	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	7	36
74	Reproducibility and validity of a food-frequency questionnaire (NFFQ) to assess food consumption based on the NOVA classification in adults. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2021 , 72, 861-869	3.7	5
73	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	3.3	9
72	Alcohol intake and total mortality in 142 960 individuals from the MORGAM Project: a population-based study. <i>Addiction</i> , 2021 ,	4.6	6
71	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	4.6	2
70	Exploring domains, clinical implications and environmental associations of a deep learning marker of biological ageing. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021 , 1	12.1	2
69	Ultra-Processed Foods and Nutritional Dietary Profile: A Meta-Analysis of Nationally Representative Samples. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021 , 13,	6.7	8
68	Circulating Inflammation Markers Partly Explain the Link Between the Dietary Inflammatory Index and Depressive Symptoms. <i>Journal of Inflammation Research</i> , 2021 , 14, 4955-4968	4.8	0
67	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	6.6	5
66	Height and body-mass index trajectories of school-aged children and adolescents from 1985 to 2019 in 200 countries and territories: a pooled analysis of 2181 population-based studies with 65 million participants. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020 , 396, 1511-1524	40	73
65	Reply: Chili Pepper Intake and Mortality: Clarification on Management of Confounding and Mediating Pathways. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2020 , 75, 1866-1867	15.1	
64	A Socioeconomic Paradox in the COVID-19 Pandemic in Italy: a Call to Study Determinants of Disease Severity in High and Low-Income Countries. <i>Mediterranean Journal of Hematology and Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020 , 12, e2020051	3.2	2

63 Socioeconomic determinants of the adherence to the Mediterranean diet **2020**, 495-501

62 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. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **2020**, 30, 1899-1913 4.5 84

61 Lifestyle and biological factors influence the relationship between mental health and low-grade inflammation. *Brain, Behavior, and Immunity*, **2020**, 85, 4-13 16.6 22

60 Why include the humanities in medical studies: comment. *Internal and Emergency Medicine*, **2020**, 15, 529-530 3.7

59 National trends in total cholesterol obscure heterogeneous changes in HDL and non-HDL cholesterol and total-to-HDL cholesterol ratio: a pooled analysis of 458 population-based studies in Asian and Western countries. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, **2020**, 49, 173-192 7.8 25

58 Impact of combined healthy lifestyle factors on survival in an adult general population and in high-risk groups: prospective results from the Moli-sani Study. *Journal of Internal Medicine*, **2019**, 286, 207-220 10.8 13

57 Adherence to the Mediterranean diet and risk of stroke and stroke subtypes. *European Journal of Epidemiology*, **2019**, 34, 337-349 12.1 21

56 Socioeconomic trajectories across the life course and risk of total and cause-specific mortality: prospective findings from the Moli-sani Study. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, **2019**, 73, 516-528 5.1 2

55 Consumption of whole grain food and its determinants in a general Italian population: Results from the INHES study. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **2019**, 29, 611-620 4.5 10

54 Socioeconomic and psychosocial determinants of adherence to the Mediterranean diet in a general adult Italian population. *European Journal of Public Health*, **2019**, 29, 328-335 2.1 20

53 Chili Pepper Consumption and Mortality in Italian Adults. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2019**, 74, 3139-3149 15.1 30

52 Interaction between Mediterranean diet and statins on mortality risk in patients with cardiovascular disease: Findings from the Moli-sani Study. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2019**, 276, 248-254 3.2 9

51 Alcohol consumption and hospitalization burden in an adult Italian population: prospective results from the Moli-sani study. *Addiction*, **2019**, 114, 636-650 4.6 9

50 Association of proinflammatory diet with low-grade inflammation: results from the Moli-sani study. *Nutrition*, **2018**, 54, 182-188 4.8 46

49 Diet and primary prevention of stroke: Systematic review and dietary recommendations by the ad hoc Working Group of the Italian Society of Human Nutrition. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **2018**, 28, 309-334 4.5 30

48 Favorable association of polyphenol-rich diets with lung function: Cross-sectional findings from the Moli-sani study. *Respiratory Medicine*, **2018**, 136, 48-57 4.6 16

47 Serum vitamin D deficiency and risk of hospitalization for heart failure: Prospective results from the Moli-sani study. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **2018**, 28, 298-307 4.5 16

46 Reduced mortality risk by a polyphenol-rich diet: An analysis from the Moli-sani study. *Nutrition*, **2018**, 48, 87-95 4.8 18

45	Health-related quality of life and risk of composite coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular events in the Moli-sani study cohort. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 25, 287-297	3.9	8
44	Age- and sex-based ranges of platelet count and cause-specific mortality risk in an adult general population: prospective findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>Platelets</i> , 2018 , 29, 312-315	3.6	12
43	Mediterranean-type diet is associated with higher psychological resilience in a general adult population: findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2018 , 72, 154-160	5.2	28
42	Reply to Dr. Rezaei and Dr. Gholami. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2018 , 28, 776-777	4.5	
41	Learning by counting blood platelets in population studies: survey and perspective a long way after Bizzozero. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2018 , 16, 1711-1721	15.4	7
40	Body Mass Index and Mortality in Elderly Subjects from the Moli-Sani Study: A Possible Mediation by Low-Grade Inflammation?. <i>Immunological Investigations</i> , 2018 , 47, 774-789	2.9	4
39	Socioeconomic status and impact of the economic crisis on dietary habits in Italy: results from the INHES study. <i>Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018 , 40, 703-712	3.5	7
38	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	3.6	53
37	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	3.8	97
36	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	4.5	31
35	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	4	22
34	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	7.5	22
33	Higher adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with lower levels of D-dimer: findings from the MOLI-SANI study. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017 , 102, e61-e64	6.6	2
32	Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128.9 million children, adolescents, and adults. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017 , 390, 2627-2642	40	2980
31	Moderate Alcohol Consumption Is Associated With Lower Risk for Heart Failure But Not Atrial Fibrillation. <i>JACC: Heart Failure</i> , 2017 , 5, 837-844	7.9	17
30	Mean platelet volume is associated with lower risk of overall and non-vascular mortality in a general population. Results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2017 , 117, 1129-1140	7	6
29	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	4.5	22
28	Nut consumption in relation to all-cause and cause-specific mortality: a meta-analysis 18 prospective studies. <i>Food and Function</i> , 2017 , 8, 3893-3905	6.1	36

27	Frontal plane T-wave axis orientation predicts coronary events: Findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2017 , 264, 51-57	3.1	2
26	High adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with cardiovascular protection in higher but not in lower socioeconomic groups: prospective findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017 , 46, 1478-1487	7.8	40
25	Challenges to the Mediterranean diet at a time of economic crisis. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2016 , 26, 1057-1063	4.5	62
24	Age-sex-specific ranges of platelet count and all-cause mortality: prospective findings from the MOLI-SANI study. <i>Blood</i> , 2016 , 127, 1614-6	2.2	27
23	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, 400-7	3.9	68
22	Socioeconomic Determinants of the Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet at a Time of Economic Crisis: The Experience of the MOLI-SANI Study ¹ . <i>Agriculture and Agricultural Science Procedia</i> , 2016 , 8, 741-747		5
21	Flavonoid and lignan intake in a Mediterranean population: proposal for a holistic approach in polyphenol dietary analysis, the Moli-sani Study. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2016 , 70, 338-45	5.2	32
20	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, 344-52	7	68
19	Association of pasta consumption with body mass index and waist-to-hip ratio: results from Moli-sani and INHES studies. <i>Nutrition and Diabetes</i> , 2016 , 6, e218	4.7	17
18	A score of low-grade inflammation and risk of mortality: prospective findings from the Moli-sani study. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2016 , 101, 1434-1441	6.6	53
17	Interaction between education and income on the risk of all-cause mortality: prospective results from the MOLI-SANI study. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2016 , 61, 765-76	4	19
16	Cardiovascular risk and events and country income stratum. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2015 , 372, 290	59.2	3
15	Population Level Divergence from the Mediterranean Diet and the Risk of Cancer and Metabolic Disease 2015 , 209-223		1
14	Nut consumption is inversely associated with both cancer and total mortality in a Mediterranean population: prospective results from the Moli-sani study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015 , 114, 804-11	3.6	39
13	Effect of a Mediterranean Diet on Mental and Physical Quality of Life 2015 , 39-46		1
12	T-wave axis deviation is associated with biomarkers of low-grade inflammation. Findings from the MOLI-SANI study. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2015 , 114, 1199-206	7	8
11	Information, Culture and Socioeconomics as Determinants of Adherence to Mediterranean Diet 2015 , 589-597		
10	Mediterranean diet and low-grade subclinical inflammation: the Moli-sani study. <i>Endocrine, Metabolic and Immune Disorders - Drug Targets</i> , 2015 , 15, 18-24	2.2	33

9	Decline of the Mediterranean diet at a time of economic crisis. Results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2014 , 24, 853-60	4.5	100
8	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with lower platelet and leukocyte counts: results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Blood</i> , 2014 , 123, 3037-44	2.2	59
7	Nutrition knowledge is associated with higher adherence to Mediterranean diet and lower prevalence of obesity. Results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Appetite</i> , 2013 , 68, 139-46	4.5	93
6	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,	3	86
5	Food labels use is associated with higher adherence to Mediterranean diet: results from the Moli-sani study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2013 , 5, 4364-79	6.7	11
4	The Mediterranean diet: the reasons for a success. <i>Thrombosis Research</i> , 2012 , 129, 401-4	8.2	88
3	Mass media information and adherence to Mediterranean diet: results from the Moli-sani study. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2012 , 57, 589-97	4	22
2	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,	3	83
1	Exploring domains, clinical implications and environmental associations of a deep learning marker of biological ageing		1