Junko Ishihara

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

100 papers	3,895 citations	147801 31 h-index	133252 59 g-index
100 all docs	100 docs citations	100 times ranked	4499 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Intake of Fish and n3 Fatty Acids and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease Among Japanese. Circulation, 2006, 113, 195-202.	1.6	496
2	Association of Dietary Intake of Soy, Beans, and Isoflavones With Risk of Cerebral and Myocardial Infarctions in Japanese Populations. Circulation, 2007, 116, 2553-2562.	1.6	247
3	Validity of Short and Long Self-Administered Food Frequency Questionnaires in Ranking Dietary Intake in Middle-Aged and Elderly Japanese in the Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study for the Next Generation (JPHC-NEXT) Protocol Area. Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 26, 420-432.	2.4	180
4	Validity and Reproducibility of a Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire in the JPHC Study Cohort II: Study Design, Participant Profile and Results in Comparison with Cohort I. Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 13, 134-147.	2.4	151
5	Fruit and Vegetable Intake and Risk of Total Cancer and Cardiovascular Disease: Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 167, 59-70.	3.4	145
6	The Impact of Green Tea and Coffee Consumption on the Reduced Risk of Stroke Incidence in Japanese Population. Stroke, 2013, 44, 1369-1374.	2.0	123
7	Dietary Calcium Intake and Risks of Stroke, Its Subtypes, and Coronary Heart Disease in Japanese. Stroke, 2008, 39, 2449-2456.	2.0	103
8	Consumption of sodium and salted foods in relation to cancer and cardiovascular disease: the Japan Public Health Centerâ€“based Prospective Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 91, 456-464.	4.7	100
9	Dietary patterns and all-cause, cancer, and cardiovascular disease mortality in Japanese men and women: The Japan public health center-based prospective study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0174848.	2.5	96
10	Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire Used in the 5-year Follow-up Survey of the JPHC Study: Questionnaire Structure, Computation Algorithms, and Area-based Mean Intake. Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 13, 13-22.	2.4	95
11	Impact of the revision of a nutrient database on the validity of a self-administered food frequency questionnaire (FFQ). Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 16, 107-116.	2.4	92
12	Demographics, lifestyles, health characteristics, and dietary intake among dietary supplement users in Japan. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 32, 546-553.	1.9	90
13	Folate, Vitamin B6, Vitamin B12, and Vitamin B2Intake, Genetic Polymorphisms of Related Enzymes, and Risk of Colorectal Cancer in a Hospital-Based Case-Control Study in Japan. Nutrition and Cancer, 2005, 53, 42-50.	2.0	90
14	Reproducibility and Validity of Dietary Patterns Assessed by a Food Frequency Questionnaire Used in the 5-Year Follow-Up Survey of the Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 22, 205-215.	2.4	88
15	Food and Nutrient Intakes Assessed with Dietary Records for the Validation Study of a Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire in JPHC Study Cohort I. Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 13, 23-50.	2.4	83
16	Dietary calcium, vitamin D, and the risk of colorectal cancer. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 1576-1583.	4.7	74
17	Heterocyclic amines content of meat and fish cooked by Brazilian methods. Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 2010, 23, 61-69.	3.9	74
18	Reproducibility of a Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire Used in the 5-year Follow-up Survey of the JPHC Study Cohort I to Assess Food and Nutrient Intake. Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 13, 115-124.	2.4	72

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19	Dietary intake of saturated fatty acids and incident stroke and coronary heart disease in Japanese communities: the JPHC Study. European Heart Journal, 2013, 34, 1225-1232.	2.2	66
20	Intake of Folate, Vitamin B₆and Vitamin B₁₂and the Risk of CHD: The Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study Cohort I. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2008, 27, 127-136.	1.8	53
21	Low Intake of Vitamin B-6 Is Associated with Increased Risk of Colorectal Cancer in Japanese Men. Journal of Nutrition, 2007, 137, 1808-1814.	2.9	51
22	Dietary fiber intake and risk of cardiovascular disease in the Japanese population: the Japan Public Health Center-based study cohort. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 65, 1233-1241.	2.9	51
23	Dietary fiber intake and subsequent risk of colorectal cancer: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€Based Prospective Study. International Journal of Cancer, 2006, 119, 1475-1480.	5.1	48
24	Fish, nâ€‰â^'â€‰3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and nâ€‰â^'â€‰6 polyunsaturated fatty acids intake and breast cancer risk: The <scp>J</scp>apan <scp>P</scp>ublic <scp>H</scp>ealth <scp>C</scp>enterâ€based prospective study. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 137, 2915-2926.	5.1	48
25	Validity of a Self-Administered Food Frequency Questionnaire for Middle-Aged Urban Cancer Screenees: Comparison With 4-Day Weighed Dietary Records. Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 21, 447-458.	2.4	46
26	Dietary acrylamide intake and risk of breast cancer: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€based Prospective Study. Cancer Science, 2018, 109, 843-853.	3.9	43
27	Dietary isoflavone intake and breast cancer risk in caseâ€“control studies in Japanese, Japanese Brazilians, and non-Japanese Brazilians. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2009, 116, 401-411.	2.5	39
28	Seaweed intake and risk of cardiovascular disease: the Japan Public Health Centerâ€“based Prospective (JPHC) Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 110, 1449-1455.	4.7	39
29	Fruits and Vegetables in Relation to Prostate Cancer in Japanese Men: The Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study. Nutrition and Cancer, 2009, 62, 30-39.	2.0	35
30	Dietary magnesium intake and risk of incident coronary heart disease in men: A prospective cohort study. Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 37, 1602-1608.	5.0	35
31	Dietary pattern and breast cancer risk in Japanese women: the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study (JPHC Study). British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 115, 1769-1779.	2.3	34
32	Association between green tea/coffee consumption and biliary tract cancer: A populationâ€based cohort study in Japan. Cancer Science, 2016, 107, 76-83.	3.9	31
33	Validity of a Self-Administered Food-Frequency Questionnaire for Assessing Amino Acid Intake in Japan: Comparison With Intake From 4-Day Weighed Dietary Records and Plasma Levels. Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 26, 36-44.	2.4	30
34	Validity of the Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire Used in the 5-year Follow-up Survey for the JPHC Study to Assess Folate, Vitamin B6 and B12 Intake: Comparison with Dietary Records and Blood Level. Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 13, 98-101.	2.4	28
35	Self-Reported Taste Preference Can Be a Proxy for Daily Sodium Intake in Middle-Aged Japanese Adults. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2014, 114, 781-787.	0.8	28
36	Dietary consumption of antioxidant vitamins and subsequent lung cancer risk: The <scp>J</scp>apan <scp>P</scp>ublic <scp>H</scp>ealth <scp>C</scp>enterâ€based prospective study. International Journal of Cancer, 2018, 142, 2441-2460.	5.1	28

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37	Dietary Acrylamide Intake and Risk of Esophageal, Gastric, and Colorectal Cancer: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€“Based Prospective Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2019, 28, 1461-1468.	2.5	28
38	Dietary acrylamide intake and the risk of endometrial or ovarian cancers in Japanese women. Cancer Science, 2018, 109, 3316-3325.	3.9	26
39	Validity of a Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire Used in the 5-year Follow-up Survey of the JPHC Study Cohort I to Assess Dietary Fiber Intake: Comparison with Dietary Records. Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 13, 106-114.	2.4	25
40	Validity and reproducibility of a self-administered questionnaire to determine dietary supplement users among Japanese. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2001, 55, 360-365.	2.9	23
41	Dietary patterns and prostate cancer risk in Japanese: the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study (JPHC Study). Cancer Causes and Control, 2018, 29, 589-600.	1.8	23
42	The relationship between vegetable/fruit consumption and gallbladder/bile duct cancer: A populationâ€based cohort study in <scp>J</scp>apan. International Journal of Cancer, 2017, 140, 1009-1019.	5.1	21
43	Validity of a Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire in the 5-year Follow-up Survey of the JPHC Study Cohort I to Assess Sodium and Potassium Intake: Comparison with Dietary Records and 24-hour Urinary Excretion Level. Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 13, 102-105.	2.4	20
44	Dietary patterns and colorectal cancer risk in middle-aged adults: AÂlarge population-based prospective cohort study. Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 37, 1019-1026.	5.0	20
45	Validity of a Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaire for the Estimation of Acrylamide Intake in the Japanese Population: The JPHC FFQ Validation Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 482-487.	2.4	20
46	Dietary Isoflavone Intake, Polymorphisms in the CYP17, CYP19, 17Î²-HSD1, and SHBG Genes, and Risk of Breast Cancer in Case-Control Studies in Japanese, Japanese Brazilians, and Non-Japanese Brazilians. Nutrition and Cancer, 2010, 62, 466-475.	2.0	19
47	High serum total cholesterol is associated with suicide mortality in Japanese women. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 2017, 136, 259-268.	4.5	19
48	Dog and Cat Ownership Predicts Adolescentsâ€™ Mental Well-Being: A Population-Based Longitudinal Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 884.	2.6	19
49	Dietary fiber intake and risk of breast cancer defined by estrogen and progesterone receptor status: the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2017, 28, 569-578.	1.8	18
50	Plasma levels of n-3 fatty acids and risk of coronary heart disease among Japanese: The Japan Public Health Center-based (JPHC) study. Atherosclerosis, 2018, 272, 226-232.	0.8	18
51	Cruciferous vegetable intake and mortality in middle-aged adults: A prospective cohort study. Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 38, 631-643.	5.0	18
52	Lowâ€carbohydrate diet and risk of cancer incidence: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€based prospective study. Cancer Science, 2022, 113, 744-755.	3.9	17
53	Development of a quantitative food frequency questionnaire for assessing food, nutrient, and heterocyclic aromatic amines intake in Japanese Brazilians for a colorectal adenoma caseâ€“control study. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2009, 60, 128-139.	2.8	16
54	Validity of a self-administered food-frequency questionnaire in the estimation of amino acid intake. British Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 101, 1393.	2.3	15

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55	Dietary Acrylamide Intake and the Risk of Pancreatic Cancer: The Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 3584.	4.1	15
56	Validity of a self-administered food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) and its generalizability to the estimation of dietary folate intake in Japan. Nutrition Journal, 2005, 4, 26.	3.4	14
57	Challenges in Dietary Exposure Assessment in Epidemiology: Research Trends. Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology, 2015, 61, S33-S35.	0.6	14
58	Variations in the estimated intake of acrylamide from food in the Japanese population. Nutrition Journal, 2020, 19, 17.	3.4	14
59	Fermented and nonfermented soy foods and the risk of breast cancer in a Japanese populationâ€based cohort study. Cancer Medicine, 2021, 10, 757-771.	2.8	14
60	Validity of a self-administered food frequency questionnaire in the estimation of heterocyclic aromatic amines. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 1015-1028.	1.8	13
61	Smoking and alcohol and subsequent risk of myelodysplastic syndromes in Japan: the Japan Public Health Centreâ€based Prospective Study. British Journal of Haematology, 2017, 178, 747-755.	2.5	13
62	Dietary Acrylamide Intake and the Risk of Liver Cancer: The Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 2503.	4.1	13
63	Use of vitamin supplements and risk of total cancer and cardiovascular disease among the Japanese general population: A population-based survey. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 540.	2.9	12
64	Glycemic index and glycemic load and risk of colorectal cancer: a population-based cohort study (JPHC Study). Cancer Causes and Control, 2016, 27, 583-593.	1.8	12
65	Online version of the self-administered food frequency questionnaire for the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study for the Next Generation (JPHC-NEXT) protocol: Relative validity, usability, and comparison with a printed questionnaire. Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 27, 435-446.	2.4	12
66	Validity and Reproducibility of a Self-Administered Food Frequency Questionnaire for the Assessment of Sugar Intake in Middle-Aged Japanese Adults. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 554.	4.1	12
67	Dietary Acrylamide Intake and Risk of Lung Cancer: The Japan Public Health Center Based Prospective Study. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 2417.	4.1	12
68	Association between Pet Ownership and Obesity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 3498.	2.6	12
69	Dietary Acrylamide Intake and the Risk of Hematological Malignancies: The Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 590.	4.1	12
70	Effect of monitoring salt concentration of home-prepared dishes and using low-sodium seasonings on sodium intake reduction. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 72, 1413-1420.	2.9	11
71	Fruit and vegetable intake and pancreatic cancer risk in a populationâ€based cohort study in Japan. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 144, 1858-1866.	5.1	11
72	Association of Vegetable, Fruit, and Okinawan Vegetable Consumption With Incident Stroke and Coronary Heart Disease. Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 30, 37-45.	2.4	11

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73	Comparison between the impact of fermented and unfermented soy intake on the risk of liver cancer: the JPHC Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 1389-1401.	3.9	10
74	Dietary Acrylamide Intake and the Risks of Renal Cell, Prostate, and Bladder Cancers: A Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 780.	4.1	10
75	Association between meat and saturated fatty acid intake and lung cancer risk: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€based prospective study. International Journal of Cancer, 2020, 147, 3019-3028.	5.1	10
76	Association between meat intake and mortality due to all-cause and major causes of death in a Japanese population. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0244007.	2.5	10
77	Rice, bread, noodle and cereal intake and colorectal cancer in Japanese men and women: the Japan Public Health Center-based prospective Study (JPHC Study). British Journal of Cancer, 2014, 110, 1316-1321.	6.4	9
78	Higher Dietary Non-enzymatic Antioxidant Capacity Is Associated with Decreased Risk of All-Cause and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Japanese Adults. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 1967-1976.	2.9	8
79	Relationship between dietary non-enzymatic antioxidant capacity and type 2 diabetes risk in the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study. Nutrition, 2019, 66, 62-69.	2.4	8
80	Doneness preferences, meat and meat-derived heterocyclic amines intake, and N-acetyltransferase 2 polymorphisms: association with colorectal adenoma in Japanese Brazilians. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2020, 29, 7-14.	1.3	8
81	Sugary drink consumption and risk of kidney and bladder cancer in Japanese adults. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 21701.	3.3	8
82	Food frequency questionnaire is a valid tool in the nutritional assessment of Brazilian women of diverse ethnicity. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 18, 76-80.	0.4	8
83	Comparison of weighed food record procedures for the reference methods in two validation studies of food frequency questionnaires. Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 27, 331-337.	2.4	7
84	Sugary Drink Consumption and Subsequent Colorectal Cancer Risk: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€“Based Prospective Cohort Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2021, 30, 782-788.	2.5	7
85	Validity of Estimated Acrylamide Intake by the Dietary Record Method and Food Frequency Questionnaire in Comparison with a Duplicate Method: A Pilot Study. Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology, 2018, 64, 340-346.	0.6	6
86	Food frequency questionnaire reproducibility for middle-aged and elderly Japanese. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 28, 362-370.	0.4	6
87	Validity of the Food Frequency Questionnaireâ€”Estimated Intakes of Sodium, Potassium, and Sodium-to-Potassium Ratio for Screening at a Point of Absolute Intake among Middle-Aged and Older Japanese Adults. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2594.	4.1	6
88	Inverse Association between Fruit and Vegetable Intake and All-Cause Mortality: Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study. Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 152, 2245-2254.	2.9	6
89	Effect of cooking loss in the assessment of vitamin intake for epidemiological data in Japan. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 65, 546-552.	2.9	5
90	Validity and reliability of a self-administered food frequency questionnaire for the JPHC study: The assessment of amino acid intake. Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 27, 242-247.	2.4	5

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91	Acrylamideâ€“Hemoglobin Adduct Levels in a Japanese Population and Comparison with Acrylamide Exposure Assessed by the Duplicated Method or a Food Frequency Questionnaire. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 3863.	4.1	5
92	Validity of a food frequency questionnaire for the estimation of total polyphenol intake estimates and its major food sources in the Japanese population: the JPHC FFQ Validation Study. Journal of Nutritional Science, 2021, 10, e35.	1.9	5
93	Association of sugary drink consumption with all-cause and cause-specific mortality: the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 148, 106561.	3.4	5
94	The Validity and Reproducibility of Dietary Non-enzymatic Antioxidant Capacity Estimated by Self-administered Food Frequency Questionnaires. Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 428-436.	2.4	4
95	Relationship between Meat/Fish Consumption and Biliary Tract Cancer: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€“Based Prospective Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2020, 29, 95-102.	2.5	4
96	Soy Food Intake and Pancreatic Cancer Risk: The Japan Public Health Centerâ€“based Prospective Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2020, 29, 1214-1221.	2.5	4
97	Short-Term Effects of Salt Restriction via Home Dishes Do Not Persist in the Long Term: A Randomized Control Study. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 3034.	4.1	2
98	Dietary glycemic index, glycemic load and mortality: Japan Public Health Center-based prospective study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 4607-4620.	3.9	2
99	Dietary fibre intake is associated with reduced risk of lung cancer: a Japan public health centre-based prospective study (JPHC). International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 51, 1142-1152.	1.9	2
100	Validity of dietary isothiocyanate intake estimates from a food frequency questionnaire using 24â€‰h urinary isothiocyanate excretion as an objective biomarker: the JPHC-NEXT protocol area. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, , .	2.9	1