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List of Publications by Year
in descending order

65 papers	2,364 citations	212478 28 h-index	252626 46 g-index
67 all docs	67 docs citations	67 times ranked	4119 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Exploring domains, clinical implications and environmental associations of a deep learning marker of biological ageing. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 37, 35-48.	2.5	14
2	Ultra-processed food intake and all-cause and cause-specific mortality in individuals with cardiovascular disease: the Moli-sani Study. European Heart Journal, 2022, 43, 213-224.	1.0	42
3	Fine-grained investigation of the relationship between human nutrition and global DNA methylation patterns. European Journal of Nutrition, 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. European Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 61, 1491-1505.	1.8	12
5	Mediterranean diet and other dietary patterns in association with biological aging in the Moli-sani Study cohort. Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 41, 1025-1033.	2.3	7
6	The CASSIOPEA Study (Economic Crisis and Adherence to the Mediterranean diet: poSSIble impact on) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Rationale, design and characteristics of participants. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2021, 31, 1053-1062.	1.1	4
7	Ultra-processed food consumption is associated with increased risk of all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in the Moli-sani Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 446-455.	2.2	103
8	Life-Course Socioeconomic Status and Risk of Hospitalization for Heart Failure or Atrial Fibrillation in the Moli-sani Study Cohort. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 190, 1561-1571.	1.6	7
9	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. Public Health Nutrition, 2021, 24, 3905-3915.	1.1	28
10	Egg consumption and risk of all-cause and cause-specific mortality in an Italian adult population. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 3691-3702.	1.8	17
11	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. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2021, 72, 1105-1117.	1.3	22
12	Dietary Polyphenol Intake Is Associated with Biological Aging, a Novel Predictor of Cardiovascular Disease: Cross-Sectional Findings from the Moli-Sani Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 1701.	1.7	12
13	Dietary selenium intake and risk of hospitalization for type 2 diabetes in the Moli-sani study cohort. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2021, 31, 1738-1746.	1.1	25
14	Dietary factors and the risk of lumbar spinal stenosis: a case–control analysis from the PREFACE Study. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2021, , .	1.1	1
15	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. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 729-746.	1.8	18
16	Daily Coffee Drinking Is Associated with Lower Risks of Cardiovascular and Total Mortality in a General Italian Population: Results from the Moli-sani Study. Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 151, 395-404.	1.3	15
17	Tissue Plasminogen Activator Levels and Risk of Breast Cancer in a Case–Cohort Study on Italian Women: Results from the Moli-sani Study. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2021, 121, 449-456.	1.8	5
18	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.	0.1	37

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19	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.	2.7	25
20	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.	2.0	7
21	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.	1.1	16
22	Chili Pepper Consumption and Mortality in Italian Adults. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 74, 3139-3149.	1.2	57
23	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.	0.8	19
24	Alcohol consumption and hospitalization burden in an adult Italian population: prospective results from the Moli‑sani study. Addiction, 2019, 114, 636-650.	1.7	14
25	Association of proinflammatory diet with low-grade inflammation: results from the Moli-sani study. Nutrition, 2018, 54, 182-188.	1.1	66
26	Favorable association of polyphenol-rich diets with lung function: Cross-sectional findings from the Moli-sani study. Respiratory Medicine, 2018, 136, 48-57.	1.3	24
27	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.	1.1	21
28	Reduced mortality risk by a polyphenol-rich diet: An analysis from the Moli-sani study. Nutrition, 2018, 48, 87-95.	1.1	31
29	Health-related quality of life and risk of composite coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular events in the Moli-sani study cohort. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2018, 25, 287-297.	0.8	11
30	Mediterranean-type diet is associated with higher psychological resilience in a general adult population: findings from the Moli-sani study. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 72, 154-160.	1.3	50
31	Body Mass Index and Mortality in Elderly Subjects from the Moli-Sani Study: A Possible Mediation by Low-Grade Inflammation?. Immunological Investigations, 2018, 47, 774-789.	1.0	8
32	Socioeconomic status and impact of the economic crisis on dietary habits in Italy: results from the INHES study. Journal of Public Health, 2018, 40, 703-712.	1.0	15
33	Mediterranean diet and mortality in the elderly: a prospective cohort study and a meta-analysis. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 120, 841-854.	1.2	74
34	Food group consumption in an Italian population using the updated food classification system FoodEx2: Results from the Italian Nutrition & HEalth Survey (INHES) study. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 27, 307-328.	1.1	35
35	Relative contribution of health-related behaviours and chronic diseases to the socioeconomic patterning of low-grade inflammation. International Journal of Public Health, 2017, 62, 551-562.	1.0	28
36	Higher adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with lower levels of D-dimer: findings from the MOLI-SANI study. Haematologica, 2017, 102, e61-e64.	1.7	3

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37	Moderate Alcohol Consumption Is Associated With Lower Risk for Heart Failure But Not Atrial Fibrillation. JACC: Heart Failure, 2017, 5, 837-844.	1.9	30
38	Fish intake is associated with lower cardiovascular risk in a Mediterranean population: Prospective results from the Moli-sani study. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 27, 865-873.	1.1	31
39	Frontal plane T-wave axis orientation predicts coronary events: Findings from the Moli-sani study. Atherosclerosis, 2017, 264, 51-57.	0.4	3
40	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. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 1478-1487.	0.9	51
41	Mean platelet volume is associated with lower risk of overall and non-vascular mortality in a general population. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2017, 117, 1129-1140.	1.8	7
42	Polyphenol intake is associated with low-grade inflammation, using a novel data analysis from the Moli-sani study. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2016, 115, 344-352.	1.8	91
43	Association of pasta consumption with body mass index and waist-to-hip ratio: results from Moli-sani and INHES studies. Nutrition and Diabetes, 2016, 6, e218-e218.	1.5	22
44	A score of low-grade inflammation and risk of mortality: prospective findings from the Moli-sani study. Haematologica, 2016, 101, 1434-1441.	1.7	97
45	Interaction between education and income on the risk of all-cause mortality: prospective results from the MOLI-SANI study. International Journal of Public Health, 2016, 61, 765-776.	1.0	25
46	Age-sex–specific ranges of platelet count and all-cause mortality: prospective findings from the MOLI-SANI study. Blood, 2016, 127, 1614-1616.	0.6	33
47	Hospital-based register of stroke in the Molise Region: focus on main subtypes of stroke. Years 2009–2013. Neurological Sciences, 2016, 37, 191-198.	0.9	3
48	Adherence to the traditional Mediterranean diet and mortality in subjects with diabetes. Prospective results from the MOLI-SANI study. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2016, 23, 400-407.	0.8	92
49	Flavonoid and lignan intake in a Mediterranean population: proposal for a holistic approach in polyphenol dietary analysis, the Moli-sani Study. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 70, 338-345.	1.3	40
50	Nut consumption is inversely associated with both cancer and total mortality in a Mediterranean population: prospective results from the Moli-sani study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 114, 804-811.	1.2	46
51	T- wave axis deviation is associated with biomarkers of low-grade inflammation. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2015, 114, 1199-1206.	1.8	9
52	Prevalence and cardiovascular risk profile of chronic kidney disease in Italy: results of the 2008–12 National Health Examination Survey. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2015, 30, 806-814.	0.4	82
53	Mushroom and dietary selenium intakes in relation to fasting glucose levels in a free-living Italian adult population: The Moli-sani Project. Diabetes and Metabolism, 2014, 40, 34-42.	1.4	27
54	Decline of the Mediterranean diet at a time of economic crisis. Results from the Moli-sani study. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 24, 853-860.	1.1	119

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55	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with lower platelet and leukocyte counts: results from the Moli-sani study. Blood, 2014, 123, 3037-3044.	0.6	82
56	Relation between pulmonary function and 10-year risk for cardiovascular disease among healthy men and women in Italy: the Moli-sani Project. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2013, 20, 862-871.	0.8	25
57	Consumption of healthy foods at different content of antioxidant vitamins and phytochemicals and metabolic risk factors for cardiovascular disease in men and women of the Moli–sani study. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 67, 207-213.	1.3	48
58	Association of D-dimer levels with all-cause mortality in a healthy adult population: findings from the MOLI-SANI study. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 1476-1480.	1.7	74
59	Food Labels Use Is Associated with Higher Adherence to Mediterranean Diet: Results from the Moli-Sani Study. Nutrients, 2013, 5, 4364-4379.	1.7	15
60	Distribution of short and lifetime risks for cardiovascular disease in Italians. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2012, 19, 723-730.	0.8	72
61	Total dietary antioxidant capacity and lung function in an Italian population: a favorable role in premenopausal/never smoker women. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 66, 61-68.	1.3	30
62	Typical breakfast food consumption and risk factors for cardiovascular disease in a large sample of Italian adults. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2012, 22, 347-354.	1.1	40
63	Pandemic and seasonal vaccine coverage and effectiveness during the 2009–2010 pandemic influenza in an Italian adult population. International Journal of Public Health, 2012, 57, 569-579.	1.0	3
64	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. Haematologica, 2011, 96, 1180-1188.	1.7	151
65	Dietary patterns, cardiovascular risk factors and C-reactive protein in a healthy Italian population. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2009, 19, 697-706.	1.1	136