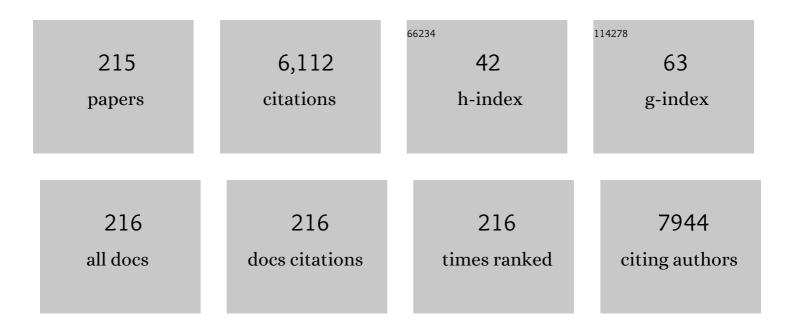
Yoshihiro Miyake

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dietary Risk Factors for Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 2005, 11, 154-163.	0.9	338
2	Dairy food, calcium and vitamin D intake in pregnancy, and wheeze and eczema in infants. European Respiratory Journal, 2010, 35, 1228-1234.	3.1	228
3	Case–control study of risk of Parkinson's disease in relation to hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and diabetes in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2010, 293, 82-86.	0.3	128
4	Consumption of vegetables, fruit, and antioxidants during pregnancy and wheeze and eczema in infants. Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2010, 65, 758-765.	2.7	127
5	High Body Mass Index After Age 20 and Diabetes Mellitus Are Independent Risk Factors for Ossification of the Posterior Longitudinal Ligament of the Spine in Japanese Subjects. Spine, 2004, 29, 1006-1010.	1.0	108
6	Risk of postpartum depression in relation to dietary fish and fat intake in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Psychological Medicine, 2006, 36, 1727-1735.	2.7	105
7	Dietary folate and vitamins B12, B6, and B2 intake and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2006, 96, 133-138.	2.0	86
8	Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy and fetal growth in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 107, 1526-1533.	1.2	86
9	Dietary fat intake and risk of Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2010, 288, 117-122.	0.3	83
10	Occupational and Environmental Factors and Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis in Japan. Annals of Occupational Hygiene, 2005, 49, 259-65.	1.9	82
11	Dietary intake of metals and risk of Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2011, 306, 98-102.	0.3	82
12	Dietary intake of folate, vitamin B ₆ , vitamin B ₁₂ and riboflavin and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case–control study in Japan. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 104, 757-764.	1.2	81
13	Dietary intake of antioxidant vitamins and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case–control study in Japan. European Journal of Neurology, 2011, 18, 106-113.	1.7	80
14	Ecological association of water hardness with prevalence of childhood atopic dermatitis in a Japanese urban area. Environmental Research, 2004, 94, 33-37.	3.7	79
15	Maternal fat consumption during pregnancy and risk of wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants aged 16-24 months: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Thorax, 2009, 64, 815-821.	2.7	78
16	Dietary habits and risk of ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligaments of the spine (OPLL); findings from a case-control study in Japan*. Journal of Bone and Mineral Metabolism, 2004, 22, 612-617.	1.3	74
17	Employment, income, and education and risk of postpartum depression: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2011, 130, 133-137.	2.0	72
18	Fish and fat intake and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2013, 47, 572-578.	1.5	69

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Fish and <i>n</i> -3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Intake and Depressive Symptoms: Ryukyus Child Health Study. Pediatrics, 2010, 126, e623-e630.	1.0	68
20	Breastfeeding and the prevalence of symptoms of allergic disorders in Japanese adolescents. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2003, 33, 312-316.	1.4	67
21	Dietary Folate, Riboflavin, Vitamin B-6, and Vitamin B-12 and Depressive Symptoms in Early Adolescence: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2010, 72, 763-768.	1.3	67
22	Soy, isoflavones, and prevalence of allergic rhinitis in Japanese women: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2005, 115, 1176-1183.	1.5	65
23	Intake of Japanese and Chinese teas reduces risk of Parkinson's disease. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2011, 17, 446-450.	1.1	61
24	Maternal consumption of dairy products, calcium, and vitamin D during pregnancy and infantile allergic disorders. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2014, 113, 82-87.	0.5	60
25	Education, but not occupation or household income, is positively related to favorable dietary intake patterns in pregnant Japanese women: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2009, 29, 164-172.	1.3	59
26	Home environment and suspected atopic eczema in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2007, 18, 425-432.	1.1	58
27	Genetic Susceptibility to Atopic Dermatitis. Allergology International, 2008, 57, 39-56.	1.4	58
28	Dietary patterns during pregnancy and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 105, 1251-1257.	1.2	56
29	Maternal dietary patterns during pregnancy and risk of wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants aged 16–24 months: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2011, 22, 734-741.	1.1	54
30	Nutritional status and risk of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in Japan. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Other Motor Neuron Disorders, 2007, 8, 300-304.	2.3	53
31	Dietary glycemic index is inversely associated with the risk of Parkinson's disease: A case–control study in Japan. Nutrition, 2010, 26, 515-521.	1.1	53
32	Active and passive maternal smoking during pregnancy and birth outcomes: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2013, 13, 157.	0.9	51
33	Intake of dairy products and calcium and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in <scp>J</scp> apan: a crossâ€sectional study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2015, 122, 336-343.	1.1	51
34	Maternal total caffeine intake, mainly from Japanese and Chinese tea, during pregnancy was associated with risk of preterm birth: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2015, 35, 309-316.	1.3	50
35	Fatty acid intake and asthma symptoms in Japanese children: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2008, 38, 1644-1650.	1.4	48
36	Maternal B vitamin intake during pregnancy and wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants aged 16–24 months: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2011, 22, 69-74.	1.1	48

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37	Dietary patterns and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case–control study in Japan. European Journal of Neurology, 2012, 19, 681-688.	1.7	48
38	Parental occupations, educational levels, and income and prevalence of dental caries in 3-year-old Japanese children. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine, 2017, 22, 80.	1.4	48
39	Prevalence of Asthma and Wheeze in Relation to Passive Smoking in Japanese Children. Annals of Epidemiology, 2007, 17, 1004-1010.	0.9	45
40	Fish and Fat Intake and Prevalence of Allergic Rhinitis in Japanese Females: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2007, 26, 279-287.	1.1	45
41	Higher vitamin D intake during pregnancy is associated with reduced risk of dental caries in young Japanese children. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 620-625.	0.9	45
42	Fruit and Vegetable Intake and Risk of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis in Japan. Neuroepidemiology, 2009, 32, 251-256.	1.1	44
43	The Effect of Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Postnatal Household Smoking on Dental Caries in Young Children. Journal of Pediatrics, 2009, 155, 410-415.	0.9	44
44	Characteristics of under- and over-reporters of energy intake among Japanese children and adolescents: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Nutrition, 2012, 28, 532-538.	1.1	44
45	Lifestyle Factors and Risk of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: A Case-Control Study in Japan. Annals of Epidemiology, 2009, 19, 359-364.	0.9	43
46	Residential proximity to main roads during pregnancy and the risk of allergic disorders in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2010, 21, 22-28.	1.1	42
47	Intake of dairy products and the prevalence of dental caries in young children. Journal of Dentistry, 2010, 38, 579-583.	1.7	41
48	Lack of association of dairy food, calcium, and vitamin D intake with the risk of Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Japan. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2011, 17, 112-116.	1.1	41
49	Nutritional adequacy of three dietary patterns defined by cluster analysis in 997 pregnant Japanese women: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Public Health Nutrition, 2011, 14, 611-621.	1.1	41
50	Prognosis of primary aldosteronism in Japan: results from a nationwide epidemiological study. Endocrine Journal, 2014, 61, 35-40.	0.7	40
51	Genetic polymorphisms involved in dopaminergic neurotransmission and risk for Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. BMC Neurology, 2011, 11, 89.	0.8	39
52	Maternal Smoking and Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure and the Risk of Allergic Diseases in Japanese Infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Asthma, 2008, 45, 833-838.	0.9	38
53	Breastfeeding and atopic eczema in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2009, 20, 234-241.	1.1	38
54	Socioeconomic status and risk of dental caries in Japanese preschool children: the <scp>O</scp> saka <scp>M</scp> aternal and <scp>C</scp> hild <scp>H</scp> ealth <scp>S</scp> tudy. Journal of Public Health Dentistry, 2013, 73, 217-223.	0.5	38

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55	Smoking, drinking, sleeping habits, and other lifestyle factors and the risk of systemic lupus erythematosus in Japanese females: findings from the KYSS study. Modern Rheumatology, 2006, 16, 143-150.	0.9	37
56	Sleeping Habit and Other Life Styles in the Prime of Life and Risk for Ossification of the Posterior Longitudinal Ligament of the Spine (OPLL): a Case-cotnrol Study in Japan. Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 14, 168-173.	1.1	36
57	Dietary glycemic index and load and the risk of postpartum depression in Japan: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2008, 110, 174-179.	2.0	36
58	SNCA polymorphisms, smoking, and sporadic Parkinson's disease in Japanese. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2012, 18, 557-561.	1.1	35
59	Soy isoflavone intake and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 57, 441-450.	1.8	35
60	Active and passive smoking and risk of Parkinson's disease. Acta Neurologica Scandinavica, 2010, 122, 377-382.	1.0	34
61	Maternal meat and fat consumption during pregnancy and suspected atopic eczema in Japanese infants aged 3–4 months: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2010, 21, 38-46.	1.1	34
62	GST polymorphisms, interaction with smoking and pesticide use, and risk for Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2010, 16, 447-452.	1.1	34
63	Maternal fat intake during pregnancy and wheeze and eczema in Japanese infants: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2013, 23, 674-680.	0.9	34
64	Dietary patterns in infancy and their associations with maternal socioâ€economic and lifestyle factors among 758 Japanese mother–child pairs: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2014, 10, 213-225.	1.4	34
65	Alcohol consumption during pregnancy and birth outcomes: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2014, 14, 79.	0.9	34
66	Relationship of Coffee Consumption with Serum Lipids and Lipoproteins in Japanese Men. Annals of Epidemiology, 1999, 9, 121-126.	0.9	33
67	Risk Factors for Non-Fatal Acute Myocardial Infarction in Middle-Aged and Older Japanese. Japanese Circulation Journal, 2000, 64, 103-109.	1.0	33
68	Dietary vitamin D intake and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan. Nutrition, 2015, 31, 160-165.	1.1	33
69	Relationship between Active and Passive Smoking and Total Serum IgE Levels in Japanese Women: Baseline Data from the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. International Archives of Allergy and Immunology, 2004, 135, 221-228.	0.9	32
70	Dietary Intake of Seaweed and Minerals and Prevalence of Allergic Rhinitis in Japanese Pregnant Females: Baseline Data From the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2006, 16, 614-621.	0.9	30
71	Lack of association of mercury with risk of wheeze and eczema in Japanese children: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Environmental Research, 2011, 111, 1180-1184.	3.7	30
72	Association of active and passive smoking with allergic disorders in pregnant Japanese women: baseline data from the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2005, 94, 644-651.	0.5	29

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Active and Passive Smoking and Tooth Loss in Japanese Women: Baseline Data from the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2005, 15, 358-364.	0.9	29
74	U-Shaped Association between Body Mass Index and the Prevalence of Wheeze and Asthma, but not Eczema or Rhinoconjunctivitis: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Journal of Asthma, 2011, 48, 804-810.	0.9	29
75	Dietary glycemic index and glycemic load in relation to risk of overweight in Japanese children and adolescents: the Ryukyus Child Health Study. International Journal of Obesity, 2011, 35, 925-936.	1.6	29
76	Self-Reported Rate of Eating and Risk of Overweight in Japanese Children: Ryukyus Child Health Study. Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology, 2012, 58, 247-252.	0.2	28
77	Descriptive Epidemiology of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis in Japan, 1995-2001. Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 15, 20-23.	1.1	27
78	Case-control study of medical history and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis in Japan. Respirology, 2005, 10, 504-509.	1.3	26
79	Cross-sectional study of allergic disorders associated with breastfeeding in Japan: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2007, 18, 433-440.	1.1	26
80	Fokl Variant of Vitamin D Receptor Gene and Factors Related to Atherosclerosis Associated With Ossification of the Posterior Longitudinal Ligament of the Spine. Spine, 2008, 33, E553-E558.	1.0	26
81	LRRK2 Cly2385Arg polymorphism, cigarette smoking, and risk of sporadic Parkinson's disease: A case–control study in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2010, 297, 15-18.	0.3	26
82	Association Between Breastfeeding and Dental Caries in Japanese Children. Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 22, 72-77.	1.1	26
83	Ambient Formaldehyde Levels and Allergic Disorders Among Japanese Pregnant Women: Baseline Data From the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2008, 18, 78-84.	0.9	25
84	Household smoking and dental caries in schoolchildren: the Ryukyus Child Health Study. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 335.	1.2	25
85	Low birth weight, preterm birth or small-for-gestational-age are not associated with dental caries in young Japanese children. BMC Oral Health, 2014, 14, 38.	0.8	25
86	Association of prenatal exposure to maternal smoking and postnatal exposure to household smoking with dental caries in 3-year-old Japanese children. Environmental Research, 2015, 143, 148-153.	3.7	25
87	Association of Smoking in Household and Dental Caries in Japan. Journal of Public Health Dentistry, 2006, 66, 279-281.	0.5	24
88	Environmental Factors and Allergic Disorders. Allergology International, 2007, 56, 363-396.	1.4	24
89	Breastfeeding and the risk of wheeze and asthma in Japanese infants: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2008, 19, 490-496.	1.1	24
90	Tuberculin reactivity and allergic disorders in schoolchildren, Okinawa, Japan. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2008, 38, 486-492.	1.4	24

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91	Relationship between soy and isoflavone intake and periodontal disease: The Freshmen in Dietetic Courses Study II. BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 39.	1.2	24
92	UCHL1 S18Y variant is a risk factor for Parkinson's disease in Japan. BMC Neurology, 2012, 12, 62.	0.8	23
93	Feeding practices in early life and later intake of fruit and vegetables among Japanese toddlers: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Public Health Nutrition, 2016, 19, 650-657.	1.1	23
94	<i><scp>VDR</scp></i> Gene Polymorphisms, Interaction with Smoking and Risk of Periodontal Disease in Japanese Women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2013, 78, 371-377.	1.3	22
95	Seaweed consumption and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2014, 14, 301.	0.9	22
96	Dental Caries and Allergic Disorders in Japanese Children: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Journal of Asthma, 2008, 45, 795-799.	0.9	21
97	Alcohol drinking and risk of Parkinson's disease: a case-control study in Japan. BMC Neurology, 2010, 10, 111.	0.8	21
98	Dairy products and calcium intake during pregnancy and dental caries in children. Nutrition Journal, 2012, 11, 33.	1.5	21
99	Rate of eating in early life is positively associated with current and later body mass index among young Japanese children: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2017, 37, 20-28.	1.3	21
100	ADAM33 genetic polymorphisms and risk of atopic dermatitis among Japanese children. Clinical Biochemistry, 2009, 42, 477-483.	0.8	20
101	Polyunsaturated fatty acid intake and prevalence of eczema and rhinoconjunctivitis in Japanese children: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 358.	1.2	20
102	Association between Prenatal and Postnatal Tobacco Smoke Exposure and Allergies in Young Children. Journal of Asthma, 2011, 48, 458-463.	0.9	20
103	Milk intake during pregnancy is inversely associated with the risk of postpartum depressive symptoms in Japan: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2016, 36, 907-913.	1.3	20
104	Lack of Relationship between Birth Conditions and Allergic Disorders in Japanese Children Aged 3 Years. Journal of Asthma, 2013, 50, 555-559.	0.9	19
105	Active and passive smoking and prevalence of periodontal disease in young Japanese women. Journal of Periodontal Research, 2013, 48, 600-605.	1.4	19
106	Pre- and Postnatal Smoking Exposure and Risk of Atopic Eczema in Young Japanese Children: A Prospective Prebirth Cohort Study. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2017, 19, ntw299.	1.4	19
107	Vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms, smoking, and risk of sporadic Parkinson's disease in Japan. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 643, 97-102.	1.0	19
108	Maternal B vitamin intake during pregnancy and childhood behavioral problems in Japan: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2020, 23, 706-713.	1.5	19

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109	Sibship size and prevalence of allergic disorders in Japan: The Ryukyus Child Health Study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2009, 20, 377-384.	1.1	18
110	Cigarette smoking, TP53 Arg72Pro, TP53BP1 Asp353Glu and the risk of lung cancer in a Japanese population. Oncology Reports, 2010, 23, 1361-8.	1.2	18
111	Employment, income, and education and prevalence of depressive symptoms during pregnancy: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Psychiatry, 2012, 12, 117.	1.1	18
112	Manganese intake is inversely associated with depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2017, 211, 124-129.	2.0	18
113	Lack of association between BST1 polymorphisms and sporadic Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2012, 323, 162-166.	0.3	17
114	Dietary patterns and depressive symptoms during pregnancy in Japan: Baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 225, 552-558.	2.0	17
115	Association between hypertension, dyslipidemia, and diabetes and prevalence of hearing impairment in Japan. Hypertension Research, 2020, 43, 963-968.	1.5	17
116	Relationship between Distance from Major Roads and Adolescent Health in Japan Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 12, 418-423.	1.1	16
117	Relationship Between Distance of Schools from the Nearest Municipal Waste Incineration Plant and Child Health in Japan. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 20, 1023-1029.	2.5	16
118	Dairy food, calcium and vitamin D intake and prevalence of allergic disorders in pregnant Japanese women. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2012, 16, 255-261.	0.6	16
119	MDR1 C3435T Polymorphism and Interaction with Environmental Factors in Risk of Parkinson's Disease: A Case-control Study in Japan. Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, 2013, 28, 138-143.	1.1	16
120	<i><scp>IL</scp>3</i> rs40401 Polymorphism and Interaction with Smoking in Risk of Asthma in Japanese Women: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2014, 79, 410-414.	1.3	16
121	Sibling number and prevalence of allergic disorders in pregnant Japanese women: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 561.	1.2	15
122	Clinicopathological characteristics of subcentimeter adenocarcinomas of the lung. Lung Cancer, 2012, 77, 495-500.	0.9	15
123	Relationship Between IL1 Gene Polymorphisms and Periodontal Disease in Japanese Women. DNA and Cell Biology, 2014, 33, 227-233.	0.9	15
124	Secondhand smoke exposure and risk of wheeze in early childhood: a prospective pregnancy birth cohort study. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2017, 15, 30.	0.3	15
125	Clinical significance of cervical length shortening before 31 weeks' gestation assessed by longitudinal observation using transvaginal ultrasonography. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2008, 34, 805-811.	0.6	14
126	<i>ADAM33</i> polymorphisms, smoking and asthma in Japanese women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2012, 16, 974-979.	0.6	14

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
127	Invasion of the inner and outer layers of the visceral pleura in pT1 size lung adenocarcinoma measuring â‰ g Âcm: correlation with malignant aggressiveness and prognosis. Virchows Archiv Fur Pathologische Anatomie Und Physiologie Und Fur Klinische Medizin, 2012, 461, 513-519.	1.4	14
128	Calcium intake is associated with decreased prevalence of periodontal disease in young Japanese women. Nutrition Journal, 2014, 13, 109.	1.5	14
129	Serum lipoprotein(a) levels and diabetic nephropathy among Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2016, 30, 923-927.	1.2	14
130	The <i> IL18</i> Promoter Polymorphism, rs1946518, Is Associated with the Risk of Periodontitis in Japanese Women: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2017, 243, 159-164.	0.5	14
131	An energy-dense diet is cross-sectionally associated with an increased risk of overweight in male children, but not in female children, male adolescents, or female adolescents in Japan: the Ryukyus Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2012, 32, 486-494.	1.3	13
132	Parental employment, income, education and allergic disorders in children: a prebirth cohort study in Japan. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 2012, 16, 756-761.	0.6	13
133	Physical activity and prevalence of erectile dysfunction in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: The Dogo Study. Journal of Diabetes Investigation, 2018, 9, 193-198.	1.1	13
134	Maternal caffeine intake in pregnancy is inversely related to childhood peer problems in Japan: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 817-824.	1.5	13
135	Hearing Impairment and Prevalence of Mild Cognitive Impairment in Japan: Baseline Data From the Aidai Cohort Study in Yawatahama and Uchiko. Ear and Hearing, 2020, 41, 254-258.	1.0	13
136	Association Between TSLP Polymorphisms and Eczema in Japanese Women: the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Inflammation, 2015, 38, 1663-1668.	1.7	12
137	Nocturia and prevalence of erectile dysfunction in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: The Dogo Study. Journal of Diabetes Investigation, 2016, 7, 786-790.	1.1	12
138	Relationship between dietary fat and fish intake and the prevalence of atopic eczema in pregnant Japanese females: baseline data from the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 17, 612-9.	0.3	12
139	Lack of association between water hardness and coronary heart disease mortality in Japan. International Journal of Cardiology, 2004, 96, 25-28.	0.8	11
140	Relationship between Intake of Vegetables, Fruit, and Grains and the Prevalence of Tooth Loss in Japanese Women. Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology, 2007, 53, 522-528.	0.2	11
141	APOE and CYP2E1 polymorphisms, alcohol consumption, and Parkinson's disease in a Japanese population. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2011, 118, 1335-1344.	1.4	11
142	Case–Control Study of Eczema in Relation to <scp><i>IL4Rα</i></scp> Genetic Polymorphisms in Japanese Women: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2013, 77, 413-418.	1.3	11
143	Maternal fat intake during pregnancy and behavioral problems in 5-y-old Japanese children. Nutrition, 2018, 50, 91-96.	1.1	11
144	Dietary intake of vegetables, fruit, and antioxidants and risk of ulcerative colitis: A case-control study in Japan. Nutrition, 2021, 91-92, 111378.	1.1	11

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145	Vegetable, Fruit, and Cereal Intake and Risk of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis in Japan. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2004, 48, 390-397.	1.0	10
146	Hypertension and Stroke in Centenarians, Okinawa, Japan. Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2005, 20, 233-238.	0.8	10
147	Organochlorine concentrations in breast milk and prevalence of allergic disorders in Japanese women. Chemosphere, 2011, 85, 374-378.	4.2	10
148	Case-Control Study of Eczema Associated with <i>IL13</i> Genetic Polymorphisms in Japanese Children. International Archives of Allergy and Immunology, 2011, 154, 328-335.	0.9	10
149	Perinatal smoking exposure and behavioral problems in Japanese children aged 5 years: The Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Environmental Research, 2016, 151, 383-388.	3.7	10
150	Relationship between Health Status and Psychological Distress among the Inhabitants in a Methylmercury-Polluted Area in Japan. Archives of Environmental Health, 2004, 59, 725-731.	0.4	9
151	Occupational risk factors for Parkinson's disease: a case-control study in Japan. BMC Neurology, 2011, 11, 83.	0.8	9
152	Smoking and prevalence of allergic disorders in Japanese pregnant women: baseline data from the Kyushu Okinawa Maternal and Child Health Study. Environmental Health, 2012, 11, 15.	1.7	9
153	Early sugar-sweetened beverage consumption frequency is associated with poor quality of later food and nutrient intake patterns among Japanese young children: the Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Nutrition Research, 2016, 36, 594-602.	1.3	9
154	Alcohol consumption and prevalence of erectile dysfunction in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: Baseline data from the Dogo Study. Alcohol, 2016, 55, 17-22.	0.8	9
155	PARK16 polymorphisms, interaction with smoking, and sporadic Parkinson's disease in Japan. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2016, 362, 47-52.	0.3	9
156	Cross-sectional study of allergic disorders in relation to familial factors in Japanese adolescents. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2004, 93, 380-5.	0.7	9
157	An Immunochemical Study of D-Amino-Acid Oxidase. Journal of Biochemistry, 1969, 65, 531-537.	0.9	8
158	The Case Fatality Rate of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Infection among the Elderly in a Geriatric Hospital and Their Risk Factors Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine, 1997, 183, 75-82.	0.5	8
159	Monetary Diet Cost is Associated with not only Favorable but also Unfavorable Aspects of Diet in Pregnant Japanese Women: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study. Environmental Health Insights, 2009, 3, EHI.S2508.	0.6	8
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