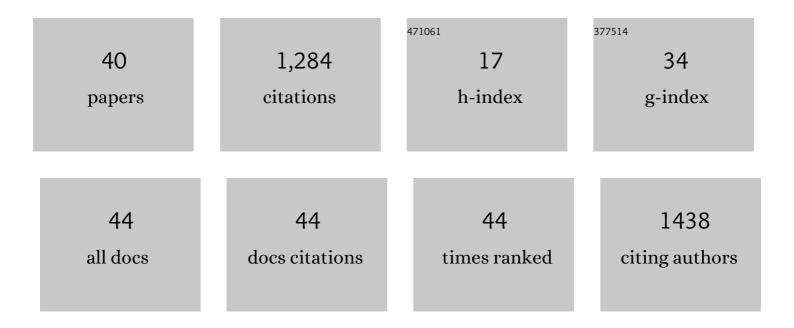
Tsukasa Yoshida

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8284448/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Daily energy expenditure through the human life course. Science, 2021, 373, 808-812.	6.0	234
2	Echo intensity obtained from ultrasonography images reflecting muscle strength in elderly men. Clinical Interventions in Aging, 2013, 8, 993.	1.3	219
3	Comparison of single- or multifrequency bioelectrical impedance analysis and spectroscopy for assessment of appendicular skeletal muscle in the elderly. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 115, 812-818.	1.2	82
4	Prevalence of Frailty Assessed by Fried and Kihon Checklist Indexes in a Prospective Cohort Study: Design and Demographics of the Kyoto-Kameoka Longitudinal Study. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2017, 18, 733.e7-733.e15.	1.2	68
5	Energy compensation and adiposity in humans. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 4659-4666.e2.	1.8	63
6	A standard calculation methodology for human doubly labeled water studies. Cell Reports Medicine, 2021, 2, 100203.	3.3	62
7	A U-Shaped Relationship between the Prevalence of Frailty and Body Mass Index in Community-Dwelling Japanese Older Adults: The Kyoto–Kameoka Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 1367.	1.0	57
8	The Extracellular to Intracellular Water Ratio in Upper Legs is Negatively Associated With Skeletal Muscle Strength and Gait Speed in Older People. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2017, 72, glw125.	1.7	47
9	Objectively Measured Daily Step Counts and Prevalence of Frailty in 3,616 Older Adults. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2020, 68, 2310-2318.	1.3	36
10	Sex Difference in the Association Between Protein Intake and Frailty: Assessed Using the Kihon Checklist Indexes Among Older Adults. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2018, 19, 801-805.	1.2	26
11	Validation of Energy and Nutrition Intake in Japanese Elderly Individuals Estimated Based on a Short Food Frequency Questionnaire Compared against a 7-day Dietary Record: The Kyoto-Kameoka Study. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 688.	1.7	24
12	Comprehensive geriatric intervention in communityâ€dwelling older adults: a clusterâ€randomized controlled trial. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2020, 11, 26-37.	2.9	24
13	Frequency of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption and the Oral Health-Related Quality of Life among Japanese Elderly: A Cross-Sectional Study from the Kyoto-Kameoka Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 1362.	1.7	23
14	Association Between the Prevalence of Frailty and Doubly Labeled Water-Calibrated Energy Intake Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2021, 76, 876-884.	1.7	23
15	Estimation of Energy Intake by a Food Frequency Questionnaire: Calibration and Validation with the Doubly Labeled Water Method in Japanese Older People. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 1546.	1.7	22
16	Physical activity and fat-free mass during growth and in later life. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 1583-1589.	2.2	22
17	Validation of the Kihon Checklist and the frailty screening index for frailty defined by the phenotype model in older Japanese adults. BMC Geriatrics, 2022, 22, .	1.1	21
18	Validating muscle mass cutoffs of four international sarcopeniaâ€working groups in Japanese people using DXA and BIA. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2021, 12, 1000-1010.	2.9	20

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19	Intracellular-to-total water ratio explains the variability of muscle strength dependence on the size of the lower leg in the elderly. Experimental Gerontology, 2018, 113, 120-127.	1.2	19
20	Sociodemographic and physical predictors of non-participation in community based physical checkup among older neighbors: a case-control study from the Kyoto-Kameoka longitudinal study, Japan. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 568.	1.2	19
21	Association of bioelectrical phase angle with aerobic capacity, complex gait ability and total fitness score in older adults. Experimental Gerontology, 2021, 150, 111350.	1.2	18
22	Association between the Frequency of Protein-Rich Food Intakes and Kihon-Checklist Frailty Indices in Older Japanese Adults: The Kyoto-Kameoka Study. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 84.	1.7	17
23	Association between Mixing Ability of Masticatory Functions Measured Using Color-Changing Chewing Gum and Frailty among Japanese Older Adults: The Kyoto–Kameoka Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 4555.	1.2	16
24	Comprehensive geriatric intervention program with and without weekly class-style exercise: research protocol of a cluster randomized controlled trial in Kyoto-Kameoka Study. Clinical Interventions in Aging, 2018, Volume 13, 1019-1033.	1.3	13
25	Diet quality and physical or comprehensive frailty among older adults. European Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 61, 2451-2462.	1.8	11
26	The Association between Habitual Green Tea Consumption and Comprehensive Frailty as Assessed by Kihon Checklist Indexes among an Older Japanese Population. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 4149.	1.7	10
27	Relationship Between Physical Fitness at the End of Preseason and the Inseason Game Performance in Japanese Female Professional Baseball Players. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 2019, 33, 1580-1588.	1.0	9
28	Doubly labelled water–calibration approach attenuates the underestimation of energy intake calculated from self-reported dietary assessment data in Japanese older adults. Public Health Nutrition, 2022, 25, 1893-1903.	1.1	9
29	Dose-Response Relationship Between Life-Space Mobility and Mortality in Older Japanese Adults: A Prospective Cohort Study. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2022, 23, 1869.e7-1869.e18.	1.2	9
30	Consumption of green tea but not coffee is associated with the oral health-related quality of life among an older Japanese population: Kyoto-Kameoka cross-sectional study. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 73, 577-584.	1.3	8
31	Total energy expenditure is repeatable in adults but not associated with short-term changes in body composition. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 99.	5.8	7
32	Factors associated with sarcopenia screened by finger-circle test among middle-aged and older adults: a population-based multisite cross-sectional survey in Japan. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 798.	1.2	6
33	Association of age-related decrease in intracellular-to-total water ratio with that in explosive strength of the plantar flexors: a cross-sectional study. Journal of Physiological Anthropology, 2022, 41, 10.	1.0	6
34	Membrane capacitance and characteristic frequency are associated with contractile properties of skeletal muscle. Medical Engineering and Physics, 2022, 106, 103832.	0.8	6
35	Adherence to the food-based Japanese dietary guidelines and prevalence of poor oral health-related quality of life among older Japanese adults in the Kyoto–Kameoka study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 128, 467-476.	1.2	3
36	Muscle quality indices separately associate with joint-level power-related measures of the knee extensors in older males. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2022, 122, 2271-2281.	1.2	3

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Fitness Age Score and the Risk of Long-Term Care Insurance Certification—The Kyoto-Kameoka Longitudinal Study. Open Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 07, 190-200.	0.2	2
38	Association between Water and Energy Requirements with Physical Activity and Fat-Free Mass in Preschool Children in Japan. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 4169.	1.7	2
39	How many food items must be consumed to meet the recommended dietary protein intake for older Japanese adults?. Geriatrics and Gerontology International, 2022, 22, 181-183.	0.7	2
40	Weight over-reporting is associated with low muscle mass among community-dwelling Japanese adults aged 40 years and older: a cross sectional study. Journal of Physiological Anthropology, 2022, 41, 19.	1.0	0