## Parvin Mirmiran

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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498 papers

16,242 citations

23500 58 h-index 30848 102 g-index

512 all docs 512 docs citations

512 times ranked

15507 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Reliability and relative validity of an FFQ for nutrients in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Public Health Nutrition, 2010, 13, 654.	1.1	827
2	Prevention of non-communicable disease in a population in nutrition transition: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study phase II. Trials, 2009, 10, 5.	0.7	672
3	Reproducibility and Relative Validity of Food Group Intake in a Food Frequency Questionnaire Developed for the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 20, 150-158.	1.1	589
4	Beneficial Effects of a Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension Eating Plan on Features of the Metabolic Syndrome. Diabetes Care, 2005, 28, 2823-2831.	4.3	456
5	Dietary polyphenols as potential nutraceuticals in management of diabetes: a review. Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders, 2013, 12, 43.	0.8	426
6	Dairy consumption is inversely associated with the prevalence of the metabolic syndrome in Tehranian adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 523-530.	2.2	273
7	Dairy consumption is inversely associated with the prevalence of the metabolic syndrome in Tehranian adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 523-530.	2.2	262
8	Reliability, comparative validity and stability of dietary patterns derived from an FFQ in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 108, 1109-1117.	1.2	246
9	Whole-grain consumption and the metabolic syndrome: a favorable association in Tehranian adults. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 59, 353-362.	1.3	228
10	A systematic review of diet quality indices in relation to obesity. British Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 117, 1055-1065.	1.2	171
11	High Prevalence of the Metabolic Syndrome in Iranian Adolescents. Obesity, 2006, 14, 377-382.	1.5	162
12	Functional foods-based diet as a novel dietary approach for management of type 2 diabetes and its complications: A review. World Journal of Diabetes, 2014, 5, 267.	1.3	160
13	Effect of broccoli sprouts on insulin resistance in type 2 diabetic patients: a randomized double-blind clinical trial. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2012, 63, 767-771.	1.3	157
14	Fruit and vegetable consumption and risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2009, 58, 460-468.	1.5	154
15	Appropriate definition of metabolic syndrome among Iranian adults: report of the Iranian National Committee of Obesity. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2010, 13, 426-8.	0.2	146
16	Dairy consumption and body mass index: an inverse relationship. International Journal of Obesity, 2005, 29, 115-121.	1.6	138
17	Nitrate and nitrite content of vegetables, fruits, grains, legumes, dairy products, meats and processed meats. Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 2016, 51, 93-105.	1.9	138
18	Waist-to-hip ratio is a better screening measure for cardiovascular risk factors than other anthropometric indicators in Tehranian adult men. International Journal of Obesity, 2004, 28, 1325-1332.	1.6	125

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19	Adherence to dietary recommendations and risk of metabolic syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2010, 59, 1833-1842.	1.5	125
20	Dietary diversity score and cardiovascular risk factors in Tehranian adults. Public Health Nutrition, 2006, 9, 728-736.	1.1	120
21	Clustering of metabolic abnormalities in adolescents with the hypertriglyceridemic waist phenotype. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 83, 36-46.	2.2	119
22	Detection of cardiovascular risk factors by anthropometric measures in Tehranian adults: receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 58, 1110-1118.	1.3	114
23	Whole-grain intake and the prevalence of hypertriglyceridemic waist phenotype in Tehranian adults $1\hat{a}\in$ 3. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 81, 55-63.	2.2	114
24	Anti-Hyperglycemic and Insulin Sensitizer Effects of Turmeric and Its Principle Constituent Curcumin. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 12, e18081.	0.3	112
25	Dietary diversity score in adolescents - a good indicator of the nutritional adequacy of diets: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 13, 56-60.	0.3	112
26	Appropriate waist circumference cut-off points among Iranian adults: the first report of the Iranian National Committee of Obesity. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2010, 13, 243-4.	0.2	112
27	Dietary diversity score is favorably associated with the metabolic syndrome in Tehranian adults. International Journal of Obesity, 2005, 29, 1361-1367.	1.6	105
28	Serum lipid levels in an Iranian adults population: Tehran lipid and glucose study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 18, 311-319.	2.5	104
29	The effect of probiotic supplementation on glycemic control and lipid profile in patients with type 2 diabetes: A randomized placebo controlled trial. Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews, 2019, 13, 175-182.	1.8	103
30	Effects of cinnamon supplementation on expression of systemic inflammation factors, NF-kB and Sirtuin-1 (SIRT1) in type 2 diabetes: a randomized, double blind, and controlled clinical trial. Nutrition Journal, 2020, 19, 1.	1.5	103
31	Exercise-Induced Oxidative Stress and Dietary Antoxidative. Asian Journal of Sports Medicine, 2015, 6, e24898.	0.1	102
32	Fast Food Pattern and Cardiometabolic Disorders: A Review of Current Studies. Health Promotion Perspectives, 2016, 5, 231-240.	0.8	99
33	Dietary Diversity within Food Groups: An Indicator of Specific Nutrient Adequacy in Tehranian Women. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2006, 25, 354-361.	1.1	96
34	Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) Dietary Pattern IsÂAssociated with Reduced Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome inÂChildrenÂand Adolescents. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 174, 178-184.e1.	0.9	94
35	Dietary behaviour of Tehranian adolescents does not accord with their nutritional knowledge. Public Health Nutrition, 2007, 10, 897-901.	1.1	91
36	Broccoli sprouts powder could improve serum triglyceride and oxidized LDL/LDL-cholesterol ratio in type 2 diabetic patients: A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 96, 348-354.	1.1	89

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#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Dietary total antioxidant capacity and the occurrence of metabolic syndrome and its components after a 3-year follow-up in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 9, 70.	1.3	89
38	Metabolic health in the Middle East and north Africa. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology, the, 2019, 7, 866-879.	5.5	88
39	Effect of pomegranate seed oil on hyperlipidaemic subjects: a double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 104, 402-406.	1.2	85
40	The Nitrate-Independent Blood Pressure–Lowering Effect of Beetroot Juice: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Advances in Nutrition, 2017, 8, 830-838.	2.9	85
41	Trends in Overweight, Obesity and Central Fat Accumulation among Tehranian Adults between 1998–1999 and 2001–2002: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2005, 49, 3-8.	1.0	81
42	Functional properties of beetroot (Beta vulgaris) in management of cardio-metabolic diseases. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 17, 3.	1.3	81
43	Broccoli sprouts reduce oxidative stress in type 2 diabetes: a randomized double-blind clinical trial. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 65, 972-977.	1.3	80
44	Potential Efficacy of Broccoli Sprouts as a Unique Supplement for Management of Type 2 Diabetes and Its Complications. Journal of Medicinal Food, 2013, 16, 375-382.	0.8	77
45	Role of Nitric Oxide in Insulin Secretion and Glucose Metabolism. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 31, 118-130.	3.1	76
46	Dietary trends in the Middle East and North Africa: an ecological study (1961 to 2007). Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 1835-1844.	1.1	73
47	Vitamin D supplementation and body fat mass: a systematic review and meta-analysis. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 72, 1345-1357.	1.3	72
48	Is ovarian reserve associated with body mass index and obesity in reproductive aged women? A meta-analysis. Menopause, 2018, 25, 1046-1055.	0.8	72
49	Reduction in Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes by Lifestyle Intervention in a Middle Eastern Community. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 38, 628-636.e1.	1.6	68
50	Probiotics as beneficial agents in the management of diabetes mellitus: a systematic review. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2016, 32, 143-168.	1.7	68
51	Trends of obesity and abdominal obesity in Tehranian adults: a cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 426.	1.2	66
52	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with reduced risk of incident chronic kidney diseases among Tehranian adults. Hypertension Research, 2017, 40, 96-102.	1.5	65
53	General Obesity and Central Adiposity in a Representative Sample of Tehranian Adults: Prevalence and Determinants. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2005, 75, 297-304.	0.6	64
54	Is dietary nitrate/nitrite exposure a risk factor for development of thyroid abnormality? A systematic review and meta-analysis. Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry, 2015, 47, 65-76.	1.2	64

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Beneficial effects of inorganic nitrate/nitrite in type 2 diabetes and its complications. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2015, 12, 16.	1.3	63
56	Substitution of red meat with legumes in the therapeutic lifestyle change diet based on dietary advice improves cardiometabolic risk factors in overweight type 2 diabetes patients: a cross-over randomized clinical trial. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 69, 592-597.	1.3	63
57	The association between Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension and incidence of chronic kidney disease in adults: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2017, 32, ii224-ii230.	0.4	63
58	High dietary intake of branchedâ€chain amino acids is associated with an increased risk of insulin resistance in adults. Journal of Diabetes, 2018, 10, 357-364.	0.8	62
59	Consumption of sugar sweetened beverage is associated with incidence of metabolic syndrome in Tehranian children and adolescents. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2015, 12, 25.	1.3	61
60	Effects of Cinnamon Consumption on Glycemic Indicators, Advanced Glycation End Products, and Antioxidant Status in Type 2 Diabetic Patients. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 991.	1.7	60
61	Dietary pattern and incidence of chronic kidney disease among adults: a population-based study. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2018, 15, 88.	1.3	60
62	Comparative evaluation of anthropometric measures to predict cardiovascular risk factors in Tehranian adult women. Public Health Nutrition, 2006, 9, 61-69.	1.1	58
63	Effects of broccoli sprout with high sulforaphane concentration on inflammatory markers in type 2 diabetic patients: A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial. Journal of Functional Foods, 2012, 4, 837-841.	1.6	57
64	Associations of dietary macronutrients with glomerular filtration rate and kidney dysfunction: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Journal of Nephrology, 2015, 28, 173-180.	0.9	56
65	Rationale and Design of a Genetic Study on Cardiometabolic Risk Factors: Protocol for the Tehran Cardiometabolic Genetic Study (TCGS). JMIR Research Protocols, 2017, 6, e28.	0.5	55
66	A prospective study of determinants of the metabolic syndrome in adults. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2008, 18, 567-573.	1.1	53
67	Dietary polyphenols and metabolic syndrome among Iranian adults. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2013, 64, 661-667.	1.3	53
68	Urinary iodine excretion in pregnant women residing in areas with adequate iodine intake. Public Health Nutrition, 2003, 6, 95-98.	1.1	52
69	Prevalence of metabolic syndrome during menopausal transition Tehranian women: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS). Maturitas, 2007, 58, 150-155.	1.0	50
70	Lipid Accumulation Product Is Associated with Insulin Resistance, Lipid Peroxidation, and Systemic Inflammation in Type 2 Diabetic Patients. Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 29, 443.	1.3	50
71	Micronutrient Intakes and Incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease in Adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 217.	1.7	50
72	Inverse association between fruit, legume, and cereal fiber and the risk of metabolic syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2011, 94, 276-283.	1.1	49

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73	Eighteen Years of Continuously Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency in the Islamic Republic of Iran: The Vitality of Periodic Monitoring. Thyroid, 2012, 22, 415-421.	2.4	49
74	Variety scores of food groups contribute to the specific nutrient adequacy in Tehranian men. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 59, 1233-1240.	1.3	48
75	Breaking the poverty/malnutrition cycle in Africa and the Middle East. Nutrition Reviews, 2009, 67, S40-S46.	2.6	48
76	Fast food consumption and the risk of metabolic syndrome after 3-years of follow-up: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 67, 1303-1309.	1.3	48
77	Association between dietary phytochemical index and 3-year changes in weight, waist circumference and body adiposity index in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 9, 108.	1.3	47
78	Dietary consumption of advanced glycation end products and risk of metabolic syndrome. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2016, 67, 170-176.	1.3	47
79	Tea, coffee, caffeine intake and the risk of cardio-metabolic outcomes: findings from a population with low coffee and high tea consumption. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2019, 16, 28.	1.3	47
80	Dietary Factors and Body Mass Index in a Group of Iranian Adolescents: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study-2. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2001, 71, 123-127.	0.6	47
81	Allium vegetable intakes and the incidence of cardiovascular disease, hypertension, chronic kidney disease, and type 2 diabetes in adults. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 1909-1916.	0.3	45
82	Predictors of cardiovascular risk factors in Tehranian adolescents: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2004, 74, 307-312.	0.6	44
83	Does Dietary Intake by Tehranian Adults Align with the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans? Observations from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2011, 29, 39-52.	0.7	44
84	Trends in Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease Among Iranian Adolescents: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study, 1999–2008. Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 21, 319-328.	1.1	44
85	Dietary insulin load and insulin index are associated with the risk of insulin resistance: a prospective approach in tehran lipid and glucose study. Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders, 2015, 15, 23.	0.8	44
86	Congenital Malformations in Infants of Mothers Undergoing Assisted Reproductive Technologies: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis Study. Journal of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, 2017, 50, 347-360.	0.7	44
87	The barberry juice effects on metabolic factors and oxidative stress in patients with type 2 diabetes: A randomized clinical trial. Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice, 2018, 31, 170-174.	0.7	44
88	A Prospective Study of Dietary Meat IntakeÂand Risk of Incident Chronic KidneyÂDisease., 2020, 30, 111-118.		44
89	A High Prevalence of Consanguineous and Severe Congenital Hypothyroidism in an Iranian Population. Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 17, 1201-9.	0.4	42
90	Intake of Dairy Products, Calcium, Magnesium, and Phosphorus in Childhood and Age at Menarche in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57696.	1.1	42

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91	Effect of Camel Milk on Blood Sugar and Lipid Profile of Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: A Pilot Clinical Trial. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 13, e21160.	0.3	42
92	Association between interaction and ratio of $i\%-3$ and $i\%-6$ polyunsaturated fatty acid and the metabolic syndrome in adults. Nutrition, 2012, 28, 856-863.	1.1	41
93	Dietary fibre intake in relation to the risk of incident chronic kidney disease. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 119, 479-485.	1.2	41
94	Current Evidence on Associations of Nutritional Factors with Ovarian Reserve and Timing of Menopause: A Systematic Review. Advances in Nutrition, 2017, 8, 597-612.	2.9	40
95	Effects of Ramadan intermittent fasting on lipid and lipoprotein parameters: An updated meta-analysis. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2019, 29, 906-915.	1.1	40
96	Relationship between Diet and Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: A Review Article. Iranian Journal of Public Health, 2017, 46, 1007-1017.	0.3	40
97	Title is missing!. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2003, 10, 65-73.	1.5	39
98	Better dietary adherence and weight maintenance achieved by a long-term moderate-fat diet. British Journal of Nutrition, 2007, 97, 399-404.	1.2	39
99	The Association of Polymorphisms in Leptin/Leptin Receptor Genes and Ghrelin/Ghrelin Receptor Genes With Overweight/Obesity and the Related Metabolic Disturbances: A Review. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 13, e19073.	0.3	39
100	Mediterranean Dietary Pattern Adherence Modify the Association between FTO Genetic Variations and Obesity Phenotypes. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 1064.	1.7	39
101	Association between Dietary Acid Load and Insulin Resistance: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Preventive Nutrition and Food Science, 2016, 21, 104-109.	0.7	39
102	Diet quality status of most Tehranian adults needs improvement. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 14, 163-8.	0.3	39
103	Dietary amino acids and incidence of hypertension: A principle component analysis approach. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 16838.	1.6	38
104	Fast Food Intake Increases the Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome in Children and Adolescents: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0139641.	1.1	38
105	Dietary phytochemical index and the risk of insulin resistance and $\hat{I}^2$ -cell dysfunction: a prospective approach in Tehran lipid and glucose study. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2015, 66, 950-955.	1.3	37
106	Leisure Time Physical Activity and Its Determinants among Adults in Tehran: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 2, 243-51.	0.2	37
107	Dietary phytochemical index is inversely associated with the occurrence of hypertension in adults: a 3-year follow-up (the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study). European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 69, 392-398.	1.3	36
108	Effects of flaxseed and flaxseed oil supplement on serum levels of inflammatory markers, metabolic parameters and severity of disease in patients with ulcerative colitis. Complementary Therapies in Medicine, 2019, 46, 36-43.	1.3	36

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109	Fast food consumption in Iranian adults; dietary intake and cardiovascular risk factors: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2012, 15, 346-51.	0.2	36
110	Probiotic Supplementation in Morbid Obese Patients Undergoing One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass-Mini Gastric Bypass (OAGB-MGB) Surgery: a Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Clinical Trial. Obesity Surgery, 2018, 28, 2874-2885.	1.1	35
111	Common Limitations and Challenges of Dietary Clinical Trials for Translation into Clinical Practices. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 19, e108170.	0.3	35
112	Assessment of thyroid function and urinary and breast milk iodine concentrations in healthy newborns and their mothers in Tehran. Clinical Endocrinology, 2007, 67, 175-179.	1.2	34
113	Factors Influencing Menarcheal Age: Results From the Cohort of Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 12, e16130.	0.3	34
114	Non-soya legume-based therapeutic lifestyle change diet reduces inflammatory status in diabetic patients: a randomised cross-over clinical trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 114, 213-219.	1.2	34
115	Associations between Dietary Acid-Base Load and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors in Adults: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 30, 201.	1.3	34
116	lodine Nutrition Status in Lactating Mothers Residing in Countries with Mandatory and Voluntary lodine Fortification Programs: An Updated Systematic Review. Thyroid, 2015, 25, 611-620.	2.4	34
117	Does a restricted energy low glycemic index diet have a different effect on overweight women with or without polycystic ovary syndrome?. BMC Endocrine Disorders, 2019, 19, 93.	0.9	34
118	Familial clustering of obesity and the role of nutrition: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal of Obesity, 2002, 26, 1617-1622.	1.6	33
119	Is migration to Sweden associated with increased prevalence of risk factors for cardiovascular disease?. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2008, 15, 78-82.	3.1	33
120	Evaluation of Iodine Nutritional Status in Tehran, Iran: Iodine Deficiency Within Iodine Sufficiency. Thyroid, 2010, 20, 1399-1406.	2.4	33
121	Effects of energy-dense nutrient-poor snacks on the incidence of metabolic syndrome: A prospective approach in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrition, 2014, 30, 538-543.	1.1	33
122	Cereal, fruit and vegetable fibre intake and the risk of the metabolic syndrome: a prospective study in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 2015, 28, 236-245.	1.3	33
123	Nitrate-nitrite-nitrosamines exposure and the risk of type 1 diabetes: A review of current data. World Journal of Diabetes, 2016, 7, 433.	1.3	33
124	Western dietary pattern increases risk of cardiovascular disease in Iranian adults: a prospective population-based study. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2017, 42, 326-332.	0.9	33
125	Camel Milk Has Beneficial Effects on Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review. International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2017, In press, e42150.	0.3	33
126	The Effects of Probiotic Supplements on Blood Markers of Endotoxin and Lipid Peroxidation in Patients Undergoing Gastric Bypass Surgery; a Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Clinical Trial with 13ÂMonths Follow-Up. Obesity Surgery, 2019, 29, 1248-1258.	1.1	33

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127	The association between diet quality indices and obesity: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2012, 15, 599-605.	0.2	33
128	Magnesium intake and prevalence of metabolic syndrome in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 693-701.	1.1	32
129	Validity and reliability of the Iranian version of the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventoryâ,, 4.0 (PedsQLâ,, 4) Generic Core Scales in children. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2012, 10, 3.	1.0	32
130	Dietary patterns interact with <i>APOA1APOC3</i> polymorphisms to alter the risk of the metabolic syndrome: the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 113, 644-653.	1,2	32
131	Nut consumption is associated with lower incidence of type 2 diabetes: The Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Diabetes and Metabolism, 2017, 43, 18-24.	1.4	32
132	Prospective Study of Nut Consumption and Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 1056.	1.7	32
133	Estimation of Energy Requirements for Adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2003, 73, 193-200.	0.6	31
134	Dietary Quality-Adherence to the Dietary Guidelines in Tehranian Adolescents: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2005, 75, 195-200.	0.6	31
135	A Prospective Study of Different Types of Dietary Fiber and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 686.	1.7	31
136	Adherence to low-sodium Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension-style diet may decrease the risk of incident chronic kidney disease among high-risk patients: a secondary prevention in prospective cohort study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2018, 33, 1159-1168.	0.4	31
137	The effect of saffron on weight and lipid profile: A systematic review, metaâ€analysis, and dose–response of randomized clinical trials. Phytotherapy Research, 2019, 33, 2244-2255.	2.8	31
138	Prevalence of the Hypertriglyceridemic Waist Phenotype in Iranian Adolescents. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2006, 30, 52-58.	1.6	30
139	Dietary Quality among Tehranian Adults in Relation to Lipid Profile: Findings from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2013, 31, 37-48.	0.7	30
140	A prospective study on total protein, plant protein and animal protein in relation to the risk of incident chronic kidney disease. BMC Nephrology, 2020, 21, 489.	0.8	30
141	Dietary glycemic index, glycemic load, and cardiovascular disease risk factors: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2013, 16, 401-7.	0.2	30
142	Dietary fructose and risk of metabolic syndrome in adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose study. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2011, 8, 50.	1.3	29
143	Effect of pomegranate seed oil on serum TNF- $\hat{l}_{\pm}$ level in dyslipidemic patients. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2012, 63, 368-371.	1.3	29
144	Inflammatory Properties of Diet and Glucose-Insulin Homeostasis in a Cohort of Iranian Adults. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 735.	1.7	29

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145	Effect of interactions of polymorphisms in the Melanocortinâ€4 receptor gene with dietary factors on the risk of obesity and Type 2 diabetes: a systematic review. Diabetic Medicine, 2016, 33, 1026-1034.	1.2	29
146	Sugarâ€sweetened beverage consumption and risk of incident chronic kidney disease: Tehran lipid and glucose study. Nephrology, 2016, 21, 608-616.	0.7	29
147	Low carbohydrate diet is associated with reduced risk of metabolic syndrome in Tehranian adults. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2017, 68, 358-365.	1.3	29
148	White rice consumption is a risk factor for metabolic syndrome in Tehrani adults: a prospective approach in Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Archives of Iranian Medicine, 2014, 17, 435-40.	0.2	29
149	Determinants of parathyroid hormone response to vitamin D supplementation: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. British Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 114, 1360-1374.	1.2	28
150	Comparison of Dietary Intake between Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Women and Controls. Global Journal of Health Science, 2015, 8, 302.	0.1	28
151	The effect of interaction between Melanocortin-4 receptor polymorphism and dietary factors on the risk of metabolic syndrome. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 13, 35.	1.3	28
152	Is there an independent association between waist-to-hip ratio and cardiovascular risk factors in overweight and obese women?. International Journal of Cardiology, 2005, 101, 39-46.	0.8	27
153	Association between Dietary Intakes of Nitrate and Nitrite and the Risk of Hypertension and Chronic Kidney Disease: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 811.	1.7	27
154	Maternal Dietary Patterns and Gestational Diabetes Risk: A Case-Control Study. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2017, 2017, 1-8.	1.0	27
155	Nutritional Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Tehranian Adults and Their Relation to Serum Lipid and Lipoproteins: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2010, 56, 233-240.	1.0	26
156	Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption Is Associated with Metabolic Syndrome in Iranian Adults: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 30, 334.	1.3	26
157	Effect of Different Obesity Phenotypes on Incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease in Tehranian Adults. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2016, 35, 587-596.	1.1	26
158	Habitual dietary intake of fatty acids are associated with leptin gene expression in subcutaneous and visceral adipose tissue of patients without diabetes. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2017, 126, 49-54.	1.0	26
159	The association of Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet with metabolic healthy and metabolic unhealthy obesity phenotypes. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 18690.	1.6	26
160	Dietary approaches to stop hypertension (DASH) score and obesity phenotypes in children and adolescents. Nutrition Journal, 2020, 19, 112.	1.5	26
161	Under-reporting of energy intake affects estimates of nutrient intakes. Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 15, 459-64.	0.3	26
162	Larger hip circumference independently contributed to reduced metabolic risks in Tehranian adult women. International Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 108, 338-345.	0.8	25

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163	Does a text messaging intervention improve knowledge, attitudes and practice regarding iodine deficiency and iodized salt consumption?. Public Health Nutrition, 2012, 15, 2320-2325.	1.1	25
164	Consumption of nitrate-containing vegetables is inversely associated with hypertension in adults: a prospective investigation from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. Journal of Nephrology, 2016, 29, 377-384.	0.9	25
165	Long-term effects of coffee and caffeine intake on the risk of pre-diabetes and type 2 diabetes: Findings from a population with low coffee consumption. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018, 28, 1261-1266.	1.1	25
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