Juan A Rivera

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8419528/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

105 papers	16,141 citations	61687 45 h-index	19470 122 g-index
128 all docs	128 docs citations	128 times ranked	18361 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Equitability of Individual and Population Interventions to Reduce Obesity: A Modeling Study in Mexico. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2022, 62, 105-113.	1.6	3
2	Price Trends of Healthy and Less Healthy Foods and Beverages in Mexico from 2011â€“2018. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2022, 122, 309-319.e16.	0.4	3
3	Diet cost and quality using the Healthy Eating Index-2015 in adults from urban and rural areas of Mexico. Public Health Nutrition, 2022, 25, 2554-2565.	1.1	2
4	SARS-CoV-2 infection fatality rate after the first epidemic wave in Mexico. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 51, 429-439.	0.9	8
5	Sustainability of Diets in Mexico: Diet Quality, Environmental Footprint, Diet Cost, and Sociodemographic Factors. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2022, 9, .	1.6	9
6	Consumption of Micronutrient Powder, Syrup or Fortified Food Significantly Improves Zinc and Iron Status in Young Mexican Children: A Cluster Randomized Trial. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2231.	1.7	2
7	Changes in food intake from 1999 to 2012 among Mexican children and women. British Journal of Nutrition, 2021, , 1-11.	1.2	3
8	Toward a healthy and sustainable diet in Mexico: where are we and how can we move forward?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 1177-1184.	2.2	28
9	Climate Trends and Consumption of Foods and Beverages by Processing Level in Mexican Cities. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2021, 8, 647497.	1.6	1
10	Acceptance, refusal and hesitancy of Covid-19 vaccination in Mexico: Ensanut 2020 Covid-19. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2021, 63, 598-606.	0.1	17
11	Adoption of healthy and sustainable diets in Mexico does not imply higher expenditure on food. Nature Food, 2021, 2, 792-801.	6.2	19
12	Nutrient composition of mealtimes and its association with the energy intake of subsequent meals among Mexican adults. Appetite, 2021, 164, 105288.	1.8	1
13	Infant feeding, appetite and satiety regulation, and adiposity during infancy: a study design and protocol of the â€˜MAS-Lactanciaâ€™ birth cohort. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e051400.	0.8	5
14	PredictingÂobesity reduction after implementing warning labels in Mexico: AÂmodeling study. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003221.	3.9	44
15	Obesity in Mexico: rapid epidemiological transition and food industry interference in health policies. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2020, 8, 746-747.	5.5	56
16	Malnutrition prevalence among children and women of reproductive age in Mexico by wealth, education level, urban/rural area and indigenous ethnicity. Public Health Nutrition, 2020, 23, s77-s88.	1.1	13
17	Dietary patterns are associated with obesity in Mexican schoolchildren. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 74, 1201-1209.	1.3	7
18	Self-perception of dietary quality and adherence to food groups dietary recommendations among Mexican adults. Nutrition Journal, 2020, 19, 59.	1.5	15

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Body weight impact of the sugarâ€sweetened beverages tax in Mexican children: A modeling study. Pediatric Obesity, 2020, 15, e12636.	1.4	12
20	Potential Impact of the Nonessential Energy-Dense Foods Tax on the Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in Children: A Modeling Study. Frontiers in Public Health, 2020, 8, 591696.	1.3	3
21	Height Trajectory During Early Childhood Is Inversely Associated with Fat Mass in Later Childhood in Mexican Boys. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 2011-2019.	1.3	5
22	Food in the Anthropocene: the EATâ€“Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. Lancet, The, 2019, 393, 447-492.	6.3	5,421
23	Association between High Waist-to-Height Ratio and Cardiovascular Risk among Adults Sampled by the 2016 Half-Way National Health and Nutrition Survey in Mexico (ENSANUT MC 2016). Nutrients, 2019, 11, 1402.	1.7	19
24	Dietary Sources of Fructose and Its Association with Fatty Liver in Mexican Young Adults. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 522.	1.7	18
25	Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990â€“2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet, The, 2019, 393, 1958-1972.	6.3	3,062
26	A Brief History of Evidence-Informed Decision Making for Nutrition in Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 2277S-2280S.	1.3	8
27	Closing the Nutrition Impact Gap Using Program Impact Pathway Analyses to Inform the Need for Program Modifications in Mexico's Conditional Cash Transfer Program. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 2281S-2289S.	1.3	15
28	Did high sugar-sweetened beverage purchasers respond differently to the excise tax on sugar-sweetened beverages in Mexico?. Public Health Nutrition, 2019, 22, 750-756.	1.1	51
29	Reduction in purchases of energy-dense nutrient-poor foods in Mexico associated with the introduction of a tax in 2014. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 118, 16-22.	1.6	42
30	Consumption of foods and beverages in elementary schools: Results of the implementation of the general guidelines for foods and beverages sales in elementary schools in Mexico, stages II and III. Evaluation and Program Planning, 2018, 66, 1-6.	0.9	17
31	Sociodemographic factors are associated with dietary patterns in Mexican schoolchildren. Public Health Nutrition, 2018, 21, 702-710.	1.1	19
32	Expected changes in obesity after reformulation to reduce added sugars in beverages: A modeling study. PLoS Medicine, 2018, 15, e1002664.	3.9	29
33	Does the Mexican sugar-sweetened beverage tax have a signaling effect? ENSANUT 2016. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0199337.	1.1	45
34	Relative Weight Gain Through Age 4 Years Is Associated with Increased Adiposity, and Higher Blood Pressure and Insulinemia at 4â€“5 Years of Age in Mexican Children. Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 148, 1135-1143.	1.3	9
35	Comparative Analysis of the Classification of Food Products in the Mexican Market According to Seven Different Nutrient Profiling Systems. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 737.	1.7	24
36	In Mexico, Evidence Of Sustained Consumer Response Two Years After Implementing A Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Tax. Health Affairs, 2017, 36, 564-571.	2.5	472

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Perceived neighborhood environmental attributes associated with leisure-time and transport physical activity in Mexican adults. Preventive Medicine, 2017, 103, S21-S26.	1.6	24
38	Prenatal Docosahexaenoic Acid Supplementation Does Not Affect Nonfasting Serum Lipid and Glucose Concentrations of Offspring at 4 Years of Age in a Follow-Up of a Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial in Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 147, 242-247.	1.3	9
39	Do high vs. low purchasers respond differently to a nonessential energy-dense food tax? Two-year evaluation of Mexico's 8% nonessential food tax. Preventive Medicine, 2017, 105, S37-S42.	1.6	77
40	Expected population weight and diabetes impact of the 1-peso-per-litre tax to sugar sweetened beverages in Mexico. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0176336.	1.1	81
41	Energy, added sugar, and saturated fat contributions of taxed beverages and foods in Mexico. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2017, 59, 512.	0.1	12
42	Validity of a food frequency questionnaire to assess food intake in Mexican adolescent and adult population. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2016, 58, 617.	0.1	73
43	Perceived and Objective Measures of Neighborhood Environment for Physical Activity Among Mexican Adults, 2011. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2016, 13, E76.	1.7	17
44	Nutritional quality of foods and non-alcoholic beverages advertised on Mexican television according to three nutrient profile models. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 733.	1.2	38
45	Perceived Neighborhood Environment and Physical Activity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2016, 51, 271-279.	1.6	28
46	Intakes of Energy and Discretionary Food in Mexico Are Associated with the Context of Eating: Mealtime, Activity, and Place. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1907S-1915S.	1.3	26
47	Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Are the Main Sources of Added Sugar Intake in the Mexican Population. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1888S-1896S.	1.3	133
48	Usual Intake of Added Sugars and Saturated Fats Is High while Dietary Fiber Is Low in the Mexican Population. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1856S-1865S.	1.3	97
49	Discretionary Foods Have a High Contribution and Fruit, Vegetables, and Legumes Have a Low Contribution to the Total Energy Intake of the Mexican Population. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1881S-1887S.	1.3	100
50	Usual Vitamin Intakes by Mexican Populations. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1866S-1873S.	1.3	38
51	Overview of the Dietary Intakes of the Mexican Population: Results from the National Health and Nutrition Survey 2012. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1851S-1855S.	1.3	47
52	Adherence to Dietary Recommendations for Food Group Intakes Is Low in the Mexican Population. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1897S-1906S.	1.3	57
53	Mexican Children under 2 Years of Age Consume Food Groups High in Energy and Low in Micronutrients. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1916S-1923S.	1.3	27
54	Harnessing Technology and Citizen Science to Support Neighborhoods that Promote Active Living in Mexico. Journal of Urban Health, 2016, 93, 953-973.	1.8	34

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Beverage purchases from stores in Mexico under the excise tax on sugar sweetened beverages: observational study. BMJ, The, 2016, 352, h6704.	3.0	527
56	A Food Transfer Program without a Formal Education Component Modifies Complementary Feeding Practices in Poor Rural Mexican Communities. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 107-113.	1.3	11
57	First-Year Evaluation of Mexicoâ€™s Tax on Nonessential Energy-Dense Foods: An Observational Study. PLoS Medicine, 2016, 13, e1002057.	3.9	197
58	Comparing a 7-day diary vs. 24Âh-recall for estimating fluid consumption in overweight and obese Mexican women. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 1031.	1.2	6
59	Accelerometer-based physical activity levels among Mexican adults and their relation with sociodemographic characteristics and BMI: a cross-sectional study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 79.	2.0	39
60	Prenatal Supplementation with Docosahexaenoic Acid Has No Effect on Growth through 60 Months of Age. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 1330-1334.	1.3	24
61	Stakeholder perspectives on national policy for regulating the school food environment in Mexico. Health Policy and Planning, 2015, 30, 28-38.	1.0	32
62	Usual Dietary Energy Density Distribution Is Positively Associated with Excess Body Weight in Mexican Children ,. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 1524-1530.	1.3	21
63	Breastfeeding Status at Age 3 Months Is Associated with Adiposity and Cardiometabolic Markers at Age 4 Years in Mexican Children. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 1295-1302.	1.3	25
64	Characteristics of the Built Environment in Relation to Objectively Measured Physical Activity Among Mexican Adults, 2011. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2014, 11, E147.	1.7	51
65	Snacking Is Prevalent in Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 144, 1843-1849.	1.3	56
66	Introduction to the double burden of undernutrition and excess weight in Latin America. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 100, 1613S-1616S.	2.2	82
67	The double burden of undernutrition and excess body weight in Mexico. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 100, 1652S-1658S.	2.2	106
68	Childhood and adolescent overweight and obesity in Latin America: a systematic review. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2014, 2, 321-332.	5.5	340
69	Caloric Beverages Were Major Sources of Energy among Children and Adults in Mexico, 1999â€“2012. Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 144, 949-956.	1.3	129
70	Obesity Prevention in Latin America. Current Obesity Reports, 2014, 3, 150-5.	3.5	27
71	Breastfeeding in Mexico Was Stable, on Average, but Deteriorated among the Poor, whereas Complementary Feeding Improved: Results from the 1999 to 2006 National Health and Nutrition Surveys. Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 143, 664-671.	1.3	37
72	Scripted Messages Delivered by Nurses and Radio Changed Beliefs, Attitudes, Intentions, and Behaviors Regarding Infant and Young Child Feeding in Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 143, 915-922.	1.3	34

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	The Oportunidades Program's Fortified Food Supplement, but Not Improvements in the Home Diet, Increased the Intake of Key Micronutrients in Rural Mexican Children Aged 12â€“59 Months. Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 143, 656-663.	1.3	29
74	Design and challenges of a randomized controlled trial for reducing risk factors of metabolic syndrome in Mexican women through water intake. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2013, 55, 595.	0.1	5
75	Evaluation for Program Decision Making: A Case Study of the Oportunidades Program in Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 141, 2076-2083.	1.3	22
76	Dietary intakes of polyunsaturated fatty acids among pregnant Mexican women. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2011, 7, 140-147.	1.4	32
77	Effects of Docosahexaenoic Acid Supplementation During Pregnancy on Gestational Age and Size at Birth: Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial in Mexico. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2010, 31, S108-S116.	0.5	161
78	Effectiveness of a large-scale iron-fortified milk distribution program on anemia and iron deficiency in low-income young children in Mexico. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 91, 431-439.	2.2	56
79	Dietary Patterns in Mexican Adults Are Associated with Risk of Being Overweight or Obese. Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 140, 1869-1873.	1.3	109
80	Caloric beverage consumption patterns in Mexican children. Nutrition Journal, 2010, 9, 47.	1.5	89
81	Multiple micronutrient supplementation during early childhood increases child size at 2 y of age only among high compliers. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 1125-1131.	2.2	33
82	Improving nutrition in Mexico: the use of research for decision making. Nutrition Reviews, 2009, 67, S62-S65.	2.6	14
83	Recent Advances in Knowledge of Zinc Nutrition and Human Health. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2009, 30, S5-S11.	0.5	110
84	Overweight and obesity trends in Mexican children 2 to 18 years of age from 1988 to 2006. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2009, 51, S586-S594.	0.1	50
85	Overview of the nutritional status of the Mexican population in the last two decades. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2009, 51, S645-S656.	0.1	46
86	Energy Intake from Beverages Is Increasing among Mexican Adolescents and Adults. Journal of Nutrition, 2008, 138, 2454-2461.	1.3	196
87	The Oportunidades Program Increases the Linear Growth of Children Enrolled at Young Ages in Urban Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2008, 138, 793-798.	1.3	78
88	Ferrous Gluconate and Ferrous Sulfate Added to a Complementary Food Distributed by the Mexican Nutrition Program Oportunidades Have a Comparable Efficacy to Reduce Iron Deficiency in Toddlers. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2008, 47, 660-666.	0.9	14
89	Improvement of child survival in Mexico: the diagonal approach. Lancet, The, 2006, 368, 2017-2027.	6.3	163
90	Poor Compliance with Appropriate Feeding Practices in Children under 2 y in Mexico. Journal of Nutrition, 2006, 136, 2928-2933.	1.3	28

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Fortifying Milk with Ferrous Gluconate and Zinc Oxide in a Public Nutrition Program Reduced the Prevalence of Anemia in Toddlers. Journal of Nutrition, 2006, 136, 2633-2637.	1.3	70
92	Ferrous Sulfate Is More Bioavailable among Preschoolers than Other Forms of Iron in a Milk-Based Weaning Food Distributed by PROGRESA, a National Program in Mexico,. Journal of Nutrition, 2005, 135, 64-69.	1.3	52
93	Impact of the Mexican Program for Education, Health, and Nutrition (Progresa) on Rates of Growth and Anemia in Infants and Young Children. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2004, 291, 2563.	3.8	308
94	Nutrition Transition in Mexico and in Other Latin American Countries. Nutrition Reviews, 2004, 62, S149-S157.	2.6	252
95	The Effect of Micronutrient Deficiencies on Child Growth: A Review of Results from Community-Based Supplementation Trials. Journal of Nutrition, 2003, 133, 4010S-4020S.	1.3	188
96	Nutritional status of indigenous children younger than five years of age in Mexico: results of a national probabilistic survey. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2003, 45, 466-476.	0.1	33
97	Breast-feeding practices in Mexico: results from the Second National Nutrition Survey 1999. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2003, 45, 477-489.	0.1	40
98	Methods of the National Nutrition Survey 1999. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2003, 45, 558-564.	0.1	55
99	Conclusions from the Mexican National Nutrition Survey 1999: translating results into nutrition policy. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2003, 45, 565-575.	0.1	54
100	Epidemiological and nutritional transition in Mexico: rapid increase of non-communicable chronic diseases and obesity. Public Health Nutrition, 2002, 5, 113-122.	1.1	294
101	Effect of supplemental zinc on the growth and serum zinc concentrations of prepubertal children: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 75, 1062-1071.	2.2	563
102	Effect of supplementary feeding on the prevention of mild-to-moderate wasting in conditions of endemic malnutrition in Guatemala. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2002, 80, 926-32.	1.5	20
103	Multiple micronutrient supplementation increases the growth of Mexican infants. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2001, 74, 657-663.	2.2	71
104	Development, Production, and Quality Control of Nutritional Supplements for a National Supplementation Programme in Mexico. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2000, 21, 30-34.	0.5	24
105	Zinc Supplementation Improves the Growth of Stunted Rural Guatemalan Infants. Journal of Nutrition, 1998, 128, 556-562.	1.3	80