

Kazuko Ishikawa-Takata

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8615067/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

34
papers

992
citations

623734

14
h-index

434195

31
g-index

35
all docs

35
docs citations

35
times ranked

1201
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Real-time estimation of daily physical activity intensity by a triaxial accelerometer and a gravity-removal classification algorithm. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2011, 105, 1681-1691.	2.3	326
2	Accuracy of Wearable Devices for Estimating Total Energy Expenditure. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2016, 176, 702.	5.1	159
3	Prevalence of Frailty Assessed by Fried and Kihon Checklist Indexes in a Prospective Cohort Study: Design and Demographics of the Kyoto-Kameoka Longitudinal Study. <i>Journal of the American Medical Directors Association</i> , 2017, 18, 733.e7-733.e15.	2.5	68
4	Accuracy of 12 Wearable Devices for Estimating Physical Activity Energy Expenditure Using a Metabolic Chamber and the Doubly Labeled Water Method: Validation Study. <i>JMIR MHealth and UHealth</i> , 2019, 7, e13938.	3.7	60
5	Evaluation of Low-Intensity Physical Activity by Triaxial Accelerometry. <i>Obesity</i> , 2007, 15, 3031-3038.	3.0	49
6	Current protein and amino acid intakes among Japanese people: Analysis of the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey. <i>Geriatrics and Gerontology International</i> , 2018, 18, 723-731.	1.5	40
7	Sex Difference in the Association Between Protein Intake and Frailty: Assessed Using the Kihon Checklist Indexes Among Older Adults. <i>Journal of the American Medical Directors Association</i> , 2018, 19, 801-805.	2.5	26
8	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. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 688.	4.1	24
9	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. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2017, 9, 1362.	4.1	23
10	Association Between the Prevalence of Frailty and Doubly Labeled Water-Calibrated Energy Intake Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2021, 76, 876-884.	3.6	23
11	Estimation of Energy Intake by a Food Frequency Questionnaire: Calibration and Validation with the Doubly Labeled Water Method in Japanese Older People. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 1546.	4.1	22
12	Dietary Reference Intakes for Japanese 2010: Energy. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2012, 59, S26-S35.	0.6	17
13	Association between the Frequency of Protein-Rich Food Intakes and Kihon-Checklist Frailty Indices in Older Japanese Adults: The Kyoto-Kameoka Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 84.	4.1	17
14	Resting Energy Expenditure (REE) in Six- to Seventeen-Year-Old Japanese Children and Adolescents. <i>Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology</i> , 2013, 59, 299-309.	0.6	16
15	Stockpiles and food availability in feeding facilities after the Great East Japan Earthquake. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2014, 23, 321-30.	0.4	16
16	Comprehensive geriatric intervention program with and without weekly class-style exercise: research protocol of a cluster randomized controlled trial in Kyoto-Kameoka Study. <i>Clinical Interventions in Aging</i> , 2018, Volume 13, 1019-1033.	2.9	13
17	Diet quality and physical or comprehensive frailty among older adults. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2022, 61, 2451-2462.	3.9	11
18	Validity of Physical Activity Indices for Adjusting Energy Expenditure for Body Size: Do the Indices Depend on Body Size?. <i>Journal of Physiological Anthropology</i> , 2010, 29, 109-117.	2.6	10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Validation of dietary reference intake equations for estimating energy requirements in Korean adults by using the doubly labeled water method. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2017, 11, 300.	1.9	10
20	Doubly labelled waterâ€“calibration approach attenuates the underestimation of energy intake calculated from self-reported dietary assessment data in Japanese older adults. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2022, 25, 1893-1903.	2.2	9
21	Validation of Dietary Reference Intakes for predicting energy requirements in elementary school-age children. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2018, 12, 336.	1.9	8
22	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. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 73, 577-584.	2.9	8
23	Association between daily step counts and physical activity level among Korean elementary schoolchildren. <i>Journal of Exercise Nutrition & Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 20, 51-55.	1.3	6
24	Analysis of Necessary Support in the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster Area. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 3475.	2.6	5
25	Validity of the dietary reference intakes for determining energy requirements in older adults. <i>Nutrition Research and Practice</i> , 2019, 13, 256.	1.9	5
26	Total energy expenditure among children with motor, intellectual, visual, and hearing disabilities: a doubly labeled water method. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 75, 1607-1617.	2.9	4
27	Frequency of meals that includes staple, main and side dishes and nutrient intake: findings from the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey, Japan. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2021, 24, 2618-2628.	2.2	3
28	Development and validation of a food frequency questionnaire for Japanese athletes (FFQJA). <i>Journal of the International Society of Sports Nutrition</i> , 2021, 18, 34.	3.9	3
29	Adherence to the food-based Japanese dietary guidelines and prevalence of poor oral health-related quality of life among older Japanese adults in the Kyotoâ€“Kameoka study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2022, 128, 467-476.	2.3	3
30	Impact of walking aids on estimating physical activity using a tri-axial accelerometer in frail older adults. <i>BMJ Open Sport and Exercise Medicine</i> , 2021, 7, e001014.	2.9	2
31	Accuracy of the 24-hour diet recall method to determine energy intake in elderly women compared with the doubly labeled water method. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Health</i> , 2020, 53, 476.	0.8	2
32	Energy Intake from Healthy Foods Is Associated with Motor Fitness in Addition to Physical Activity: A Cross-Sectional Study of First-Grade Schoolchildren in Japan. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 1819.	2.6	2
33	High Adherence to the Food Pyramidâ€™s Recommendations Avoids the Risk of Insufficient Nutrient Intake among Farmers in Peri-Urban Kenya. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 4470.	4.1	1
34	History of Studies on Energy Requirements and Anthropometry in Japanese at the National Institute of Health and Nutrition. <i>The Japanese Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2020, 78, S71-S79.	0.1	0