

Carmel E M Smart

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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58
papers

2,908
citations

218662

26
h-index

168376

53
g-index

58
all docs

58
docs citations

58
times ranked

2490
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Exercise management in type 1 diabetes: a consensus statement. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2017, 5, 377-390.	11.4	588
2	Impact of Fat, Protein, and Glycemic Index on Postprandial Glucose Control in Type 1 Diabetes: Implications for Intensive Diabetes Management in the Continuous Glucose Monitoring Era. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 1008-1015.	8.6	270
3	Both Dietary Protein and Fat Increase Postprandial Glucose Excursions in Children With Type 1 Diabetes, and the Effect Is Additive. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2013, 36, 3897-3902.	8.6	172
4	ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2018: Nutritional management in children and adolescents with diabetes. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2018, 19, 136-154.	2.9	145
5	Nutritional management in children and adolescents with diabetes. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2014, 15, 135-153.	2.9	102
6	Glucose management for exercise using continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) and intermittently scanned CGM (isCGM) systems in type 1 diabetes: position statement of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) and of the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (ISPAD) endorsed by JDRF and supported by the American Diabetes Association (ADA). <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2020, 63, 2501-2520.	6.3	102
7	Can children with Type 1 diabetes and their caregivers estimate the carbohydrate content of meals and snacks?. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2010, 27, 348-353.	2.3	101
8	Nutritional management in children and adolescents with diabetes. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2009, 10, 100-117.	2.9	92
9	ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2018: Diabetes education in children and adolescents. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2018, 19, 75-83.	2.9	88
10	Influence of dietary protein on postprandial blood glucose levels in individuals with Type 1 diabetes mellitus using intensive insulin therapy. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2016, 33, 592-598.	2.3	83
11	Increased paediatric presentations of severe diabetic ketoacidosis in an Australian tertiary centre during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2021, 38, e14417.	2.3	77
12	Managing diabetes in preschool children. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2017, 18, 499-517.	2.9	73
13	Children and adolescents on intensive insulin therapy maintain postprandial glycaemic control without precise carbohydrate counting. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2009, 26, 279-285.	2.3	70
14	In children using intensive insulin therapy, a 20% variation in carbohydrate amount significantly impacts on postprandial glycaemia. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2012, 29, e21-4.	2.3	65
15	The ups and downs of low-carbohydrate diets in the management of Type 1 diabetes: a review of clinical outcomes. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2019, 36, 326-334.	2.3	58
16	Influence of and Optimal Insulin Therapy for a Low-Glycemic Index Meal in Children With Type 1 Diabetes Receiving Intensive Insulin Therapy. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2008, 31, 1485-1490.	8.6	57
17	Increasing the protein quantity in a meal results in dose-dependent effects on postprandial glucose levels in individuals with Type 1 diabetes mellitus. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2017, 34, 851-854.	2.3	55
18	The Role of Dietary Protein and Fat in Glycaemic Control in Type 1 Diabetes: Implications for Intensive Diabetes Management. <i>Current Diabetes Reports</i> , 2015, 15, 61.	4.2	53

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19	A novel validated model for the prediction of insulin therapy initiation and adverse perinatal outcomes in women with gestational diabetes mellitus. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016, 59, 2331-2338.	6.3	52
20	Excessive Weight Gain Before and During Gestational Diabetes Mellitus Management: What Is the Impact?. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 74-81.	8.6	47
21	Glucose management for exercise using continuous glucose monitoring (<scp>CGM</scp>) and intermittently scanned <scp>CGM</scp> (<scp>isCGM</scp>) systems in type 1 diabetes: position statement of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (<scp>EASD</scp>) and of the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (<scp>ISPAD</scp>) endorsed by <scp>. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2020, 21, 1375-1393.	2.9	46
22	Endocrine and metabolic consequences due to restrictive carbohydrate diets in children with type 1 diabetes: An illustrative case series. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2018, 19, 129-137.	2.9	41
23	Screening and identification of disordered eating in people with type 1 diabetes: A systematic review. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2020, 34, 107522.	2.3	38
24	Dietary intake and eating patterns of young children with type 1 diabetes achieving glycemic targets. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2019, 7, e000663.	2.8	36
25	The relationship between carbohydrate and the mealtime insulin dose in type 1 diabetes. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2015, 29, 1323-1329.	2.3	35
26	Optimizing the combination insulin bolus split for a high-fat, high-protein meal in children and adolescents using insulin pump therapy. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2017, 34, 1380-1384.	2.3	29
27	Dietary protein affects both the dose and pattern of insulin delivery required to achieve postprandial euglycaemia in Type 1 diabetes: a randomized trial. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2019, 36, 499-504.	2.3	27
28	A randomized comparison of three prandial insulin dosing algorithms for children and adolescents with Type 1 diabetes. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2018, 35, 1440-1447.	2.3	27
29	A Randomized Crossover Trial Comparing Glucose Control During Moderate-Intensity, High-Intensity, and Resistance Exercise With Hybrid Closed-Loop Insulin Delivery While Profiling Potential Additional Signals in Adults With Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2022, 45, 194-203.	8.6	24
30	Changes to care delivery at nine international pediatric diabetes clinics in response to the <scp>COVID</scp> -19 global pandemic. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2021, 22, 463-468.	2.9	21
31	ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines: Fasting during Ramadan by young people with diabetes. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2020, 21, 5-17.	2.9	20
32	Insulin Dosing for Fat and Protein: Is it Time?. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 13-15.	8.6	20
33	Young children, adolescent girls and women with type 1 diabetes are more overweight and obese than reference populations, and this is associated with increased cardiovascular risk factors. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2019, 36, 1487-1493.	2.3	19
34	Impact of dietary protein on postprandial glycaemic control and insulin requirements in Type 1 diabetes: a systematic review. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2019, 36, 1585-1599.	2.3	18
35	Extended insulin boluses cannot control postprandial glycemia as well as a standard bolus in children and adults using insulin pump therapy. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2014, 2, e000050.	2.8	17
36	Young children with type 1 diabetes can achieve glycemic targets without hypoglycemia: Results of a novel intensive diabetes management program. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2018, 19, 769-775.	2.9	16

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37	For a high fat, high protein breakfast, preprandial administration of 125% of the insulin dose improves postprandial glycaemic excursions in people with type 1 diabetes using multiple daily injections: A cross-over trial. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2021, 38, e14512.	2.3	16
38	Association of the use of diabetes technology with <scp>HbA1c</scp> and <scp>BMI</scp> in an international cohort of children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes: The <scp>SWEET</scp> project experience. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2021, 22, 1120-1128.	2.9	15
39	In children and young people with type 1 diabetes using Pump therapy, an additional 40% of the insulin dose for a high-fat, high-protein breakfast improves postprandial glycaemic excursions: A cross-over trial. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2021, 38, e14511.	2.3	14
40	High-protein meals require 30% additional insulin to prevent delayed postprandial hyperglycaemia. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2020, 37, 1185-1191.	2.3	9
41	Families' reports of problematic foods, management strategies and continuous glucose monitoring in type 1 diabetes: A cross-sectional study. <i>Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2020, 78, 449-457.	1.8	8
42	Insulin strategies for dietary fat and protein in type 1 diabetes: A systematic review. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2021, 38, e14641.	2.3	8
43	Low carbohydrate diets in eating disorders and type 1 diabetes. <i>Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 643-655.	1.6	8
44	Does weight management after gestational diabetes mellitus diagnosis improve pregnancy outcomes? A multi-ethnic cohort study. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2022, 39, e14692.	2.3	7
45	Additional Insulin Is Required in Both the Early and Late Postprandial Periods for Meals High in Protein and Fat: A Randomized Trial. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 106, e3611-e3618.	3.6	6
46	Evaluation of a novel continuous glucose monitoring guided system for adjustment of insulin dosing - PumpTune: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2016, 17, 478-482.	2.9	5
47	Nutritional management of children and adolescents on insulin pump therapy - a survey of Australian Practice. <i>Pediatric Diabetes</i> , 2008, 9, 96-103.	2.9	4
48	Biting off more than you can chew; is it possible to precisely count carbohydrate?. <i>Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2011, 68, 227-230.	1.8	4
49	Glucose management for exercise using continuous glucose monitoring: should sex and prandial state be additional considerations? Reply to Yardley JE and Sigal RJ [letter]. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2021, 64, 935-938.	6.3	4
50	Medical nutrition therapy for gestational diabetes mellitus in Australia: What has changed in 10 years and how does current practice compare with best practice?. <i>Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2022, 35, 1059-1070.	2.5	4
51	Adolescents with type 1 diabetes can achieve glycemic targets on intensive insulin therapy without excessive weight gain. <i>Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 5, .	2.4	3
52	The relationship between meal carbohydrate quantity and the insulin to carbohydrate ratio required to maintain glycaemia is non-linear in young people with type 1 diabetes: A randomized crossover trial. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2022, 39, e14675.	2.3	2
53	Grazing in Young Children with Type 1 Diabetes Is Associated with Higher HbA1c. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2018, 67, 1368-P.	0.6	2
54	Screening Practices for Disordered Eating in Paediatric Type 1 Diabetes Clinics. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 4187.	4.1	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	A performance limitation for blood glucose regulation in type 1 diabetes accounting for insulin delivery delays. , 2016, , .		1
56	346-OR: In Young People with T1D, Additional Mealtime Insulin Produces a Dose-Dependent Improvement in Glycemia after a High-Fat, High-Protein Meal. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 346-OR.	0.6	1
57	Does dietary fat cause a dose dependent glycemic response in youth with type 1 diabetes?. Pediatric Diabetes, 2021, 22, 1108-1114.	2.9	1
58	Effects of Dietary Fat and Protein on Glucoregulatory Hormones in Adolescents and Young Adults With Type 1 Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2022, 107, e205-e213.	3.6	0