Gabriela Torres-MejÃ-a

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9121515/publications.pdf

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42 papers

1,276 citations

361296 20 h-index 377752 34 g-index

47 all docs

47 docs citations

times ranked

47

2476 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genome-wide association study of breast cancer in Latinas identifies novel protective variants on 6q25. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 5260.	5.8	123
2	Heterogeneity in Genetic Admixture across Different Regions of Argentina. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e34695.	1.1	117
3	European Ancestry Is Positively Associated with Breast Cancer Risk in Mexican Women. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2010, 19, 1074-1082.	1.1	86
4	ï‰-3 and ï‰-6 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Intakes and the Risk of Breast Cancer in Mexican Women: Impact of Obesity Status. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2012, 21, 319-326.	1.1	77
5	Genetic variation in genes involved in hormones, inflammation and energetic factors and breast cancer risk in an admixed population. Carcinogenesis, 2012, 33, 1512-1521.	1.3	67
6	Moderate physical activity and breast cancer risk: the effect of menopausal status. Cancer Causes and Control, 2010, 21, 577-586.	0.8	60
7	A Polygenic Risk Score for Breast Cancer in US Latinas and Latin American Women. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2020, 112, 590-598.	3.0	53
8	Healthy Lifestyle on the Risk of Breast Cancer. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2011, 20, 912-922.	1.1	48
9	Angiogenesis genes, dietary oxidative balance and breast cancer risk and progression: The breast cancer health disparities study. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 134, 629-644.	2.3	44
10	Radiographers supporting radiologists in the interpretation of screening mammography: a viable strategy to meet the shortage in the number of radiologists. BMC Cancer, 2015, 15, 410.	1.1	39
11	Alcohol and risk of breast cancer in Mexican women. Cancer Causes and Control, 2010, 21, 863-870.	0.8	37
12	Genetic variation in the JAK/STAT/SOCS signaling pathway influences breast cancer-specific mortality through interaction with cigarette smoking and use of aspirin/NSAIDs: the Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2014, 147, 145-158.	1.1	36
13	Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D and risk of breast cancer: results of a large population-based case–control study in Mexican women. Cancer Causes and Control, 2012, 23, 1149-1162.	0.8	33
14	Recurrent <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> Mutations in Mexican Women with Breast Cancer. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 498-505.	1.1	29
15	Association between serum phospholipid fatty acid levels and adiposity in Mexican women. Journal of Lipid Research, 2017, 58, 1462-1470.	2.0	28
16	Thyroid hormones and breast cancer association according to menopausal status and body mass index. Breast Cancer Research, 2018, 20, 94.	2.2	27
17	Associations between TCF7L2 polymorphisms and risk of breast cancer among Hispanic and non-Hispanic White women: the Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2012, 136, 593-602.	1.1	26
18	Genetic ancestry modifies the association between genetic risk variants and breast cancer risk among Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women. Carcinogenesis, 2013, 34, 1787-1793.	1.3	24

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Association Between rs2981582 Polymorphism in the FGFR2 Gene and the Risk of Breast Cancer in Mexican Women. Archives of Medical Research, 2013, 44, 459-466.	1.5	24
20	Diet and lifestyle factors modify immune/inflammation response genes to alter breast cancer risk and prognosis: The Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2014, 770, 19-28.	0.4	24
21	MAPK Genes Interact with Diet and Lifestyle Factors to Alter Risk of Breast Cancer: The Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Nutrition and Cancer, 2015, 67, 292-304.	0.9	20
22	Associations between <i>ALOX</i> , <i>COX</i> , and <i>CRP</i> polymorphisms and breast cancer among Hispanic and nonâ€Hispanic white women: The breast cancer health disparities study. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2015, 54, 1541-1553.	1.3	19
23	The Interaction between Genetic Ancestry and Breast Cancer Risk Factors among Hispanic Women: The Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2017, 26, 692-701.	1.1	19
24	Genetic variation in bone morphogenetic proteins and breast cancer risk in hispanic and nonâ€hispanic white women: The breast cancer health disparities study. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 2928-2939.	2.3	18
25	Red meat, poultry, and fish intake and breast cancer risk among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic white women: The Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2016, 27, 527-543.	0.8	18
26	Patrones de utilización de programas de prevención y diagnóstico temprano de cáncer en la mujer. Salud Publica De Mexico, 2013, 55, 241.	0.1	18
27	Interaction between Common Breast Cancer Susceptibility Variants, Genetic Ancestry, and Nongenetic Risk Factors in Hispanic Women. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 1731-1738.	1.1	16
28	Genetic variants and non-genetic factors predict circulating vitamin D levels in Hispanic and non-Hispanic White women: the Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. International Journal of Molecular Epidemiology and Genetics, 2014, 5, 31-46.	0.4	16
29	Comparative study of correlates of early age at menarche among Mexican and Egyptian adolescents. American Journal of Human Biology, 2005, 17, 654-658.	0.8	13
30	Moderate-Intensity Physical Activity Ameliorates the Breast Cancer Risk in Diabetic Women. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 2500-2502.	4.3	13
31	Hormonal Therapy and Risk of Breast Cancer in Mexican Women. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e79695.	1.1	11
32	Cigarette Smoking and Breast Cancer Risk in Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White Women: The Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2016, 25, 299-310.	1.5	10
33	The Western dietary pattern is associated with increased serum concentrations of free estradiol in postmenopausal women: implications for breast cancer prevention. Nutrition Research, 2016, 36, 845-854.	1.3	10
34	A Pooled Analysis of Breastfeeding and Breast Cancer Risk by Hormone Receptor Status in Parous Hispanic Women. Epidemiology, 2019, 30, 449-457.	1.2	10
35	Associations between CYP19A1 polymorphisms, Native American ancestry, and breast cancer risk and mortality: the Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 1461-1471.	0.8	8
36	Association of a Priori-Defined Dietary Patterns with Anthropometric Measurements: A Cross-Sectional Study in Mexican Women. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 603.	1.7	8

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37	Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) polymorphisms and breast cancer among Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women: the Breast Cancer Health Disparities Study. International Journal of Molecular Epidemiology and Genetics, 2013, 4, 235-49.	0.4	7
38	Energy homeostasis genes modify the association between serum concentrations of IGF-1 and IGFBP-3 and breast cancer risk. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 1837.	1.6	4
39	Endogenous hormones, inflammation, and body size in premenopausal Mexican women: results from the Mexican Teachers' Cohort (MTC, ESMaestras). Cancer Causes and Control, 2015, 26, 475-486.	0.8	3
40	Association between a medical nutrition therapy program and eating behavior with gestational weight gain in women with diabetes. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2020, 33, 4049-4054.	0.7	2
41	Serum 25–Hydroxyvitamin D3 and Mammography Density among Mexican Women. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0161686.	1.1	2
42	Synergistic action of folate intake and testosterone associated with breast cancer risk. Nutrition Research, 2019, 71, 100-110.	1.3	1