## Maria Carliana Mota

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9536838/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

759055 794469 19 684 12 19 citations h-index g-index papers 19 19 19 730 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Chronotype, social jetlag and sleep debt are associated with dietary intake among Brazilian undergraduate students. Chronobiology International, 2016, 33, 740-748.	0.9	88
2	Association between social jetlag food consumption and meal times in patients with obesity-related chronic diseases. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0212126.	1.1	78
3	Association between chronotype, food intake and physical activity in medical residents. Chronobiology International, 2016, 33, 730-739.	0.9	74
4	Social jetlag and metabolic control in non-communicable chronic diseases: a study addressing different obesity statuses. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 6358.	1.6	74
5	Nutritional status and eating habits of bus drivers during the day and night. Chronobiology International, 2014, 31, 1123-1129.	0.9	59
6	Eveningness is associated with skipping breakfast and poor nutritional intake in Brazilian undergraduate students. Chronobiology International, 2018, 35, 358-367.	0.9	51
7	Dietary Patterns, Metabolic Markers and Subjective Sleep Measures in Resident Physicians. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 1032-1041.	0.9	49
8	Social Jetlag Among Night Workers is Negatively Associated with the Frequency of Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity and with Energy Expenditure Related to Physical Activity. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2017, 32, 83-93.	1.4	39
9	Sleep pattern is associated with adipokine levels and nutritional markers in resident physicians. Chronobiology International, 2014, 31, 1130-1138.	0.9	38
10	Role of chronotype in dietary intake, meal timing, and obesity: a systematic review. Nutrition Reviews, 2022, 81, 75-90.	2.6	36
11	New perspectives on chrononutrition. Biological Rhythm Research, 2019, 50, 63-77.	0.4	28
12	The association between anxiety, hunger, the enjoyment of eating foods and the satiety after food intake in individuals working a night shift compared with after taking a nocturnal sleep: A prospective and observational study. Appetite, 2017, 108, 255-262.	1.8	15
13	Higher energy intake at night effects daily energy distribution and contributes to excessive weight gain during pregnancy. Nutrition, 2020, 74, 110756.	1.1	13
14	Social Jetlag Is Associated With Impaired Metabolic Control During a 1-Year Follow-Up. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 702769.	1.3	13
15	Caloric midpoint is associated with total calorie and macronutrient intake and body mass index in undergraduate students. Chronobiology International, 2019, 36, 1418-1428.	0.9	12
16	Circadian Misalignment Is Negatively Associated with the Anthropometric, Metabolic and Food Intake Outcomes of Bariatric Patients 6ÂMonths After Surgery. Obesity Surgery, 2021, 31, 159-169.	1.1	10
17	Effect of consuming a late-night high-protein/moderate-carbohydrate vs. low-protein/high-carbohydrate meal by night workers on their food perceptions later during the day: a randomized crossover study. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 1392-1399.	0.9	3
18	A High-Protein Meal during a Night Shift Does Not Improve Postprandial Metabolic Response the Following Breakfast: A Randomized Crossover Study with Night Workers. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 2071.	1.7	2

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO KNOWING THE BENEFITS OF BREASTFEEDING. Revista Paulista De Pediatria, 2021, 39, e2020101.	0.4	2