

Prof. Meei-Shyuan Lee, RD, MPH, DrPH



EDUCATION/TRAINING/QUALIFICATION

Visiting Scholar, The Asia Pacific Health & Nutrition Centre, Monash Asia Institute, Monash University, Australia (8/2005-2/2006)
DrPH in Nutrition, Harvard School of Public Health, USA. (9/1995-6/2004)
Registered Dietitian, Department of Health, Taiwan, ROC. (7/1989)
MPH in Nutrition, Institute of Public Health, NDMC, ROC. (9/1986-7/1988)
BS in Nutrition, Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences, Fu-Jen University, ROC. (9/1979-6/1983)

SPECIALITY

Nutritional Epidemiology, Public Health Nutrition, Biostatistics

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Nutritional epidemiology, esp. methodological issues for dietary data collection and assessment, dietary patterns and nutritional indicator development

Nutritional issues for special populations, e.g., older adults, postpartum depression, school children, and shift work

Nutritional Economics, economic analyses of diet-related factor and outcomes

Nutrition and Chronic Disease, e.g., diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and cognitive impairment

Food security

Email: mmsl@ndmctsgh.edu.tw;
meeishyuan@gmail.com

Prof. Meei-Shyuan Lee, RD, MPH, DrPH

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS (Till 22th, September, 2022, 203 papers, Total citations: 5434, H-index 38 (Scopus); Total citations: 8466, h-index: 47, i10-index: 152 (Google Scholar))

16. Dietary diversity predicts type of medical expenditure in elders. *Am J Manag Care* 2013;19(12):e415-e423.
17. Optimal dairy intake is predicated on total, cardiovascular and stroke mortalities in a Taiwanese cohort. *J Am Coll Nutr* 2014;33(6):426-36.
18. Appetite predicts mortality in free-living older adults in association with dietary diversity: a NAHSIT cohort study. *Appetite* 2014;83:89-96.
19. Optimal dietary and plasma magnesium statuses depend on dietary quality for a reduction in the risk of all-cause mortality in older adults. *Nutrients* 2015;7:5664-83.
20. Breakfast is associated with the metabolic syndrome and school performance among Taiwanese children. *Res Dev Disabil* 2015;43-44:179-88.
21. Needs-based food and nutrient security indices to monitor and modify the food supply and intakes: Taiwan, 1991-2010. *Food Policy* 2015;57:142-52.
22. Elderly Taiwanese who spend more on fruits and vegetables and less on animal-derived foods use less medical services and incur lower medical costs. *Br J Nutr* 2016;115:823-33.
23. Combined effects of chewing ability and dietary diversity on medical service utilization and expenditure. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2016;64(6):1187-94.
24. Medical costs of a low skeletal muscle mass are modulated by dietary diversity and physical activity in community-dwelling older Taiwanese: A longitudinal study. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2017;14(1):31.
25. Gender differences in longevity in free-living older adults who eat-with-others: a prospective study in Taiwan. *BMJ Open* 2017;7(9):e016575.
26. A non-invasive modifiable Healthy Ageing Nutrition Index (HANI) predicts longevity in free-living older Taiwanese. *Sci Rep* 2018;8:7113.
27. Secular trend towards ultra-processed food consumption and expenditure compromises dietary quality among Taiwanese adolescents. *Food Nutr Res* 2018;62:1565.
28. Nutrition counseling is associated with less sarcopenia in diabetes: a cross-sectional and retrospective cohort study. *Nutrition* 2021;91-92:111269.

Prof. Meei-Shyuan Lee, RD, MPH, DrPH

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS (Till 22th, September, 2022, 203 papers, Total citations: 5434, H-index 38 (Scopus); Total citations: 8466, h-index: 47, i10-index: 152 (Google Scholar))

1. Foods predictive of nutrient intake in Chinese diet in Taiwan: (I) total calories, protein, fat and fatty acids. *Int J Epidemiol* 1992;21:922-8.
2. Foods predictive of nutrient intake in Chinese diet in Taiwan: (II) vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin C and calcium. *Int J Epidemiol* 1992;21:929-34.
3. A case-control study of the association of diet and obesity with gout in Taiwan. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2003;78:690-701.
4. High prevalence of hyperuricemia in elderly Taiwanese. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr* 2005;14:285-92.
5. Hyperuricemia and metabolic syndrome in Taiwanese children. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr* 2007;16(S2):594-600..
6. A global overall dietary index: ODI-R revised to emphasize quality and over quantity. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr* 2008;17(S1):82-6.
7. Quality assurance with an informatics auditing process for Food Composition Tables. *J Food Compos Anal* 2009;22(7-8):718-27.
8. Chewing ability in conjunction with food intake and energy status in later Life affects survival in Taiwanese with the metabolic syndrome. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2010;58:1072-80.
9. Type 2 diabetes increases and metformin reduces total, colorectal, liver and pancreatic cancer incidences in Taiwanese: a representative population prospective cohort study of 800,000 individuals. *BMC Cancer* 2011;11:20.
10. Vitamin D decreases risk of breast cancer in premenopausal women of normal weight in subtropical Taiwan. *J Epidemiol* 2011;21:87-94.
11. A simple food quality index predicts mortality in elderly Taiwanese. *J Nutr Health Aging* 2011;15(10):815-21.
12. Prediction of all-cause mortality by B group vitamin status in the elderly. *Clin Nutr* 2012;31(2):191-8.
13. Lower birth weight and diet in Taiwanese girls more than boys predicts learning impediments. *Res Dev Disabil* 2012;33:2203-12.
14. Physical function mitigates the adverse effects of being thin on mortality in a free-living older Taiwanese cohort. *J Nutr Health Aging* 2012;16:776-83.
15. Spending on vegetable and fruit consumption could reduce all-cause mortality among older adults. *Nutr J* 2012;11(1):113.