

April P Carson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

75
papers

19,910
citations

201674

27
h-index

82547

72
g-index

75
all docs

75
docs citations

75
times ranked

25740
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Heart Disease and Stroke Statisticsâ€™2019 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2019, 139, e56-e528.	1.6	6,192
2	Heart Disease and Stroke Statisticsâ€™2020 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2020, 141, e139-e596.	1.6	5,545
3	Heart Disease and Stroke Statisticsâ€™2021 Update. Circulation, 2021, 143, e254-e743.	1.6	3,444
4	Heart Disease and Stroke Statisticsâ€™2022 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2022, 145, CIR0000000000001052.	1.6	2,561
5	Ethnic Differences in Hypertension Incidence Among Middle-Aged and Older Adults. Hypertension, 2011, 57, 1101-1107.	2.7	193
6	Comparison of A1C and Fasting Glucose Criteria to Diagnose Diabetes Among U.S. Adults. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 95-97.	8.6	158
7	Association of Sickle Cell Trait With Hemoglobin A_{1c} in African Americans. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2017, 317, 507.	7.4	122
8	Impact of A1C Screening Criterion on the Diagnosis of Pre-Diabetes Among U.S. Adults. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 2190-2195.	8.6	114
9	Impact of Multiple Social Determinants of Health on Incident Stroke. Stroke, 2020, 51, 2445-2453.	2.0	98
10	Low Hemoglobin A1c and Risk of All-Cause Mortality Among US Adults Without Diabetes. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2010, 3, 661-667.	2.2	94
11	Racial Differences in Abnormal Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring Measures: Results From the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 640-648.	2.0	86
12	Association of Modifiable Risk Factors in Young Adulthood With Racial Disparity in Incident Type 2 Diabetes During Middle Adulthood. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2017, 318, 2457.	7.4	84
13	Cumulative Socioeconomic Status Across the Life Course and Subclinical Atherosclerosis. Annals of Epidemiology, 2007, 17, 296-303.	1.9	81
14	Cumulative Incidence of Hypertension by 55 Years of Age in Blacks and Whites: The CARDIA Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, .	3.7	81
15	Depressive Symptoms and Cardiovascular Health by the American Heart Associationâ€™s Definition in the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e52771.	2.5	79
16	Comparison of the Framingham Heart Study Hypertension Model With Blood Pressure Alone in the Prediction of Risk of Hypertension. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 1339-1345.	2.7	61
17	Performance of the Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Pooled Cohort Risk Equations by Social Deprivation Status. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6, .	3.7	57
18	Raceâ€”Sex Differences in Statin Use and Lowâ€”Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Control Among People With Diabetes Mellitus in the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6, .	3.7	56

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19	Parenting stress and family resilience affect the association of adverse childhood experiences with children's mental health and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2020, 272, 104-109.	4.1	56
20	Calcium channel blocker use is associated with lower fasting serum glucose among adults with diabetes from the REGARDS study. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2016, 115, 115-121.	2.8	40
21	Ideal cardiovascular health, glycaemic status and incident type 2 diabetes mellitus: the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2019, 62, 426-437.	6.3	39
22	Declines in coronary heart disease incidence and mortality among middle-aged adults with and without diabetes. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 24, 581-587.	1.9	32
23	Association of functional and structural social support with medication adherence among individuals treated for coronary heart disease risk factors: Findings from the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0198578.	2.5	32
24	Evaluating the Framingham Hypertension Risk Prediction Model in Young Adults. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013, 62, 1015-1020.	2.7	31
25	Racial Differences in the Performance of Existing Risk Prediction Models for Incident Type 2 Diabetes: The CARDIA Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2016, 39, 285-291.	8.6	30
26	Association between 24-hour blood pressure variability and chronic kidney disease: a cross-sectional analysis of African Americans participating in the Jackson heart study. <i>BMC Nephrology</i> , 2015, 16, 84.	1.8	30
27	Do glycemic marker levels vary by race? Differing results from a cross-sectional analysis of individuals with and without diagnosed diabetes. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2016, 4, e000213.	2.8	29
28	Depressive symptoms, perceived stress, and metabolic health: The REGARDS study. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2019, 43, 615-632.	3.4	28
29	Employment Status, Coronary Heart Disease, and Stroke Among Women. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 19, 630-636.	1.9	25
30	Diabetes, diabetes severity, and coronary heart disease risk equivalence: REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2016, 181, 43-51.	2.7	25
31	Racial Disparities in Cardiovascular Health Behaviors: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 55, 63-71.	3.0	25
32	Fasting glucose variability in young adulthood and incident diabetes, cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2019, 62, 1366-1374.	6.3	25
33	Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Masked Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016, 68, 1475-1482.	2.7	23
34	The Diabetes Location, Environmental Attributes, and Disparities Network: Protocol for Nested Case Control and Cohort Studies, Rationale, and Baseline Characteristics. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e21377.	1.0	20
35	Metabolic syndrome and masked hypertension among African Americans: The Jackson Heart Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Hypertension</i> , 2017, 19, 592-600.	2.0	19
36	<p>Patient Perspectives on Factors Influencing Medication Adherence Among People with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and CHD Risk Factors</p>. <i>Patient Preference and Adherence</i> , 2019, Volume 13, 2017-2027.	1.8	19

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37	Diet patterns and risk of sepsis in community-dwelling adults: a cohort study. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 15, 231.	2.9	18
38	Association of Prediabetes and Diabetes With Stroke Symptoms. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2012, 35, 1845-1852.	8.6	17
39	Low to moderate toenail arsenic levels in young adulthood and incidence of diabetes later in life: findings from the CARDIA Trace Element study. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 171, 321-327.	7.5	16
40	Women's Employment Status and Mortality: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2004, 13, 1108-1118.	3.3	13
41	Awareness, Treatment, and Control of LDL Cholesterol Are Lower Among U.S. Adults With Undiagnosed Diabetes Versus Diagnosed Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2013, 36, 2734-2740.	8.6	13
42	Stroke symptoms and risk for incident coronary heart disease in the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2016, 220, 122-128.	1.7	13
43	Trends and Racial Differences in the Use of Androgen Deprivation Therapy for Metastatic Prostate Cancer. <i>Journal of Pain and Symptom Management</i> , 2010, 39, 872-881.	1.2	12
44	Does the Association of Diabetes With Stroke Risk Differ by Age, Race, and Sex? Results From the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2019, 42, 1966-1972.	8.6	12
45	Twenty-five-year trajectories of insulin resistance and pancreatic β -cell response and diabetes risk in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. <i>Liver International</i> , 2018, 38, 2069-2081.	3.9	11
46	Factors Associated With Smoking Status among HIV-Positive Patients in Routine Clinical Care. <i>Journal of AIDS & Clinical Research</i> , 2015, 06, .	0.5	10
47	Racial residential segregation, racial discrimination, and diabetes: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults study. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2020, 62, 102286.	3.3	10
48	Sex and Race Differences in the Risk of Ischemic Stroke Associated With Fasting Blood Glucose in REGARDS. <i>Neurology</i> , 2021, 97, e684-e694.	1.1	10
49	Diabetes risk scores for Hispanics living in the United States: A systematic review. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2018, 142, 120-129.	2.8	9
50	Long-Term Levels of LDL-C and Cognitive Function: The CARDIA Study. <i>Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society</i> , 2021, 27, 1048-1057.	1.8	9
51	Effect of Malaria and Geohelminth Infection on Birth Outcomes in Kumasi, Ghana. <i>International Journal of Tropical Disease & Health</i> , 2014, 4, 582-594.	0.1	9
52	C-Reactive Protein and Incident Hypertension in Black and White Americans in the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2021, 34, 698-706.	2.0	8
53	Neighborhood Socioeconomic Environment and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes: Associations and Mediation Through Food Environment Pathways in Three Independent Study Samples. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2022, 45, 798-810.	8.6	8
54	Urban and rural differences in new onset type 2 diabetes: Comparisons across national and regional samples in the diabetes LEAD network. <i>SSM - Population Health</i> , 2022, 19, 101161.	2.7	8

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55	Epidemiology of Chikungunya fever outbreak in Western Jamaica during July–December 2014. <i>Research and Reports in Tropical Medicine</i> , 2017, Volume 8, 7-16.	1.4	7
56	Pro-Neurotensin/Neuromedin N and Risk of Incident Metabolic Syndrome and Diabetes Mellitus in the REGARDS Cohort. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 106, e3483-e3494.	3.6	7
57	The association between neighborhood social and economic environment and prevalent diabetes in urban and rural communities: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. <i>SSM - Population Health</i> , 2022, 17, 101050.	2.7	7
58	Racial Differences in Maintaining Optimal Health Behaviors Into Middle Age. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2019, 56, 368-375.	3.0	6
59	Does the Association Between Hemoglobin A1c and Risk of Cardiovascular Events Vary by Residential Segregation? The REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 1151-1158.	8.6	6
60	Physical activity in diabetes: Is any better than none?. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2014, 28, 257-258.	2.3	5
61	Titration to High-Intensity Statin Therapy Following Acute Myocardial Infarction in Patients With and Without Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy</i> , 2018, 32, 453-461.	2.6	5
62	Elevated depressive symptoms and risk of all-cause and cardiovascular mortality among adults with and without diabetes: The REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2020, 34, 107672.	2.3	4
63	Assessing county-level determinants of diabetes in the United States (2003–2012). <i>Health and Place</i> , 2020, 63, 102324.	3.3	3
64	Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Events in Adults With CKD Taking a Moderate- or High-Intensity Statin: The Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study. <i>Kidney Medicine</i> , 2021, 3, 722-731.e1.	2.0	3
65	Association of the extent of return to fasting state 2-hours after a glucose challenge with incident prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: The CARDIA study. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2021, 180, 109004.	2.8	3
66	C-reactive Protein and Racial Differences in Type 2 Diabetes Incidence: The REGARDS Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 107, e2523-e2531.	3.6	3
67	Sex Differences in Factors Contributing to the Racial Disparity in Diabetes Risk. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2021, 60, e169-e177.	3.0	2
68	Lifecourse socioeconomic position and diabetes incidence in the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study, 2003 to 2016. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2021, 153, 106848.	3.4	2
69	Psychosocial profiles and longitudinal achievement of optimal cardiovascular risk factor levels: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study. <i>Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2022, 45, 172-185.	2.1	2
70	Persistence of Depressive Symptoms and Risk of Incident Cardiovascular Disease With and Without Diabetes: Results from the REGARDS Study. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> , 2022, 37, 4080-4087.	2.6	2
71	A Cross-Sectional Study of Antenatal Care Attendance among Pregnant Women in Western Jamaica. <i>Journal of Pregnancy and Child Health</i> , 2017, 04, .	0.3	1
72	Association of Food Access, Recreational Opportunities, and Natural Amenities with Engagement in the Veterans MOVE! Weight Management Program. <i>Obesity</i> , 2020, 28, 55-64.	3.0	1

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73	Comparing Global and Spatial Composite Measures of Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status Across US Counties. <i>Journal of Urban Health</i> , 2022, , 1.	3.6	1
74	Risk factor control among Black and White adults with diabetes onset in older adulthood: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2020, 139, 106217.	3.4	0
75	Trends in diagnosed hypertension prevalence by geographic region for older adults with and without diagnosed diabetes, 2005â€“2017. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2022, , 108208.	2.3	0