

# Paul A Brink

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

55  
papers

5,419  
citations

236925

25  
h-index

214800

47  
g-index

55  
all docs

55  
docs citations

55  
times ranked

4384  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genotype-Phenotype Correlation in the Long-QT Syndrome. <i>Circulation</i> , 2001, 103, 89-95.	1.6	1,641
2	Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation in the Management of High-Risk Patients Affected by the Long-QT Syndrome. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 1826-1833.	1.6	600
3	The genetic basis of long QT and short QT syndromes: A mutation update. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2009, 30, 1486-1511.	2.5	403
4	Sudden Death due to Troponin T Mutations. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1997, 29, 549-555.	2.8	346
5	Impaired endocytosis of the ion channel TRPM4 is associated with human progressive familial heart block type I. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2009, 119, 2737-2744.	8.2	290
6	Who Are the Long-QT Syndrome Patients Who Receive an Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator and What Happens to Them?. <i>Circulation</i> , 2010, 122, 1272-1282.	1.6	261
7	<i>&lt;i&gt;NOS1AP&lt;/i&gt;</i> Is a Genetic Modifier of the Long-QT Syndrome. <i>Circulation</i> , 2009, 120, 1657-1663.	1.6	241
8	Phenotypic Variability and Unusual Clinical Severity of Congenital Long-QT Syndrome in a Founder Population. <i>Circulation</i> , 2005, 112, 2602-2610.	1.6	179
9	The Common Long-QT Syndrome Mutation KCNQ1/A341V Causes Unusually Severe Clinical Manifestations in Patients With Different Ethnic Backgrounds. <i>Circulation</i> , 2007, 116, 2366-2375.	1.6	157
10	Gene for Progressive Familial Heart Block Type I Maps to Chromosome 19q13. <i>Circulation</i> , 1995, 91, 1633-1640.	1.6	111
11	The Influence of the Angiotensin I Converting Enzyme Genotype in Familial Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Varies with the Disease Gene Mutation. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 1997, 29, 831-838.	1.9	110
12	The Origins of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathyâ€‘Causing Mutations in Two South African Subpopulations: A Unique Profile of Both Independent and Founder Events. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1999, 65, 1308-1320.	6.2	106
13	Neural Control of Heart Rate Is an Arrhythmia Risk Modifier in Long QT Syndrome. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2008, 51, 920-929.	2.8	99
14	Mutations of the Light Meromyosin Domain of the Î²-Myosin Heavy Chain Rod in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2002, 90, 263-269.	4.5	96
15	Autonomic Control of Heart Rate and QT Interval Variability Influences Arrhythmic Risk in Long QT Syndrome Type 1. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 65, 367-374.	2.8	70
16	Identification of a <i>&lt;i&gt;KCNQ1&lt;/i&gt;</i> Polymorphism Acting as a Protective Modifier Against Arrhythmic Risk in Long-QT Syndrome. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics</i> , 2013, 6, 354-361.	5.1	69
17	<i>&lt;i&gt;AKAP9&lt;/i&gt;</i> Is a Genetic Modifier of Congenital Long-QT Syndrome Type 1. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics</i> , 2014, 7, 599-606.	5.1	59
18	Does Pregnancy Increase Cardiac Risk for LQT1 Patients With the KCNQ1-A341V Mutation?. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 48, 1410-1415.	2.8	56

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19	Vagal Reflexes Following an Exercise Stress Test. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2012, 60, 2515-2524.	2.8	51
20	Obsessive-compulsive disorder and the promoter region polymorphism (5-HTTLPR) in the serotonin transporter gene (SLC6A4): a negative association study in the Afrikaner population. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2000, 3, 327-331.	2.1	44
21	Of founder populations, long QT syndrome, and destiny. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2009, 6, S25-S33.	0.7	40
22	Multiscale Complexity Analysis of the Cardiac Control Identifies Asymptomatic and Symptomatic Patients in Long QT Syndrome Type 1. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e93808.	2.5	35
23	Characterisation of the human voltage-gated potassium channel gene, KCNA7, a candidate gene for inherited cardiac disorders, and its exclusion as cause of progressive familial heart block I (PFHBI). <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2002, 10, 36-43.	2.8	32
24	Stereotypies: Prevalence and Association with Compulsive and Impulsive Symptoms in College Students. <i>Psychopathology</i> , 2000, 33, 31-35.	1.5	31
25	Genetic variation in angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 gene is associated with extent of left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 124, 57-61.	3.8	28
26	Mutation location and $\beta$ -Akt regulation in the arrhythmic risk of long QT syndrome type 1: the importance of the KCNQ1 S6 region. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2021, 42, 4743-4755.	2.2	26
27	Identification of a new missense mutation at Arg403, a CpG mutation hotspot, in exon 13 of the $\beta$ -myosin heavy chain gene in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1993, 2, 1731-1732.	2.9	23
28	NOS1AP polymorphisms reduce NOS1 activity and interact with prolonged repolarization in arrhythmogenesis. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2021, 117, 472-483.	3.8	22
29	Genetic Modifiers for the Long-QT Syndrome. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics</i> , 2016, 9, 330-339.	5.1	21
30	Identification of a novel Ala797Thr mutation in exon 21 of the $\beta$ -myosin heavy chain gene in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 1995, 6, 197-198.	2.5	18
31	A gene locus for progressive familial heart block type II (PFHBII) maps to chromosome 1q32.2-q32.3. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2005, 118, 133-137.	3.8	17
32	Troponin T and $\beta$ -myosin mutations have distinct cardiac functional effects in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy patients without hypertrophy. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2008, 77, 687-694.	3.8	17
33	Article visibility: journal impact factor and availability of full text in PubMed Central and open access. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2013, 24, 295-6.	0.4	17
34	Long-term follow-up of R403W/MYH7 and R92W/TNNT2 HCM families: mutations determine left ventricular dimensions but not wall thickness during disease progression. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2007, 18, 146-53.	0.4	14
35	Genetic variation in angiotensin II type 2 receptor gene influences extent of left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy independent of blood pressure. <i>JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System</i> , 2011, 12, 274-280.	1.7	13
36	Abnormal blood pressure response to exercise occurs more frequently in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy patients with the R92W troponin T mutation than in those with myosin mutations. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2009, 6, S18-S24.	0.7	12

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37	Low-Pass Filtering Approach via Empirical Mode Decomposition Improves Short-Scale Entropy-Based Complexity Estimation of QT Interval Variability in Long QT Syndrome Type 1 Patients. <i>Entropy</i> , 2014, 16, 4839-4854.	2.2	12
38	Diagnostic disparity and identification of two TNNI3 gene mutations, one novel and one arising de novo, in South African patients with restrictive cardiomyopathy and focal ventricular hypertrophy. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2015, 26, 63-69.	0.4	11
39	Response by Crotti et al to Letter Regarding Article, "Genetic Modifiers for the Long-QT Syndrome: How Important Is the Role of Variants in the 3' UTR Untranslated Region of KCNQ1?" <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics</i> , 2016, 9, 581-582.	5.1	10
40	Long QT syndrome in South Africa : the results of comprehensive genetic screening : cardiovascular topic. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2013, 24, 231-237.	0.4	9
41	Refined multiscale entropy analysis of heart period and QT interval variabilities in long QT syndrome type-1 patients. , 2013, 2013, 5554-7.		4
42	A Refined Multiscale Self-Entropy Approach for the Assessment of Cardiac Control Complexity: Application to Long QT Syndrome Type 1 Patients. <i>Entropy</i> , 2015, 17, 7768-7785.	2.2	4
43	Generation of two human induced pluripotent stem cell (hiPSC) lines from a long QT syndrome South African founder population. <i>Stem Cell Research</i> , 2019, 39, 101510.	0.7	3
44	QTc prolongation prior to angiography predicts poor outcome and associates significantly with lower left ventricular ejection fractions and higher left ventricular end-diastolic pressures : cardiovascular topic. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2012, 23, 541-545.	0.4	3
45	Generation of the human induced pluripotent stem cell (hiPSC) line PSMi007-A from a Long QT Syndrome type 1 patient carrier of two common variants in the NOS1AP gene. <i>Stem Cell Research</i> , 2019, 36, 101416.	0.7	2
46	Renal denervation: dark past, bright future?. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2019, 30, 290-296.	0.4	2
47	Hereditary bone dysplasia with pathological fractures and nodal osteoarthropathy. <i>Skeletal Radiology</i> , 2009, 38, 1197-1203.	2.0	1
48	Time, frequency and information domain analysis of heart period and QT variability in asymptomatic long QT syndrome type 2 patients. , 2015, 2015, 294-7.		1
49	Multiscale Complexity Analysis of Short QT Interval Variability Series Stratifies the Arrhythmic Risk of Long QT Syndrome Type 1 Patients. , 2018, , .		1
50	Bongani Mayosi, a hero remembered. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2018, 29, 206.	0.4	1
51	Filtering approach based on empirical mode decomposition improves the assessment of short scale complexity in long QT syndrome type 1 population. , 2014, 2014, 6671-4.		0
52	Reflections on a range of cardiovascular issues. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2013, 24, 343.	0.4	0
53	From the economics of TAVI and the pathophysiology of heart and vessel disease to metabolic disease in Africa and the developing world. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2014, 25, 3.	0.4	0
54	From the editor's desk. <i>Cardiovascular Journal of Africa</i> , 2014, 25, 43.	0.4	0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Measuring publication impact, and publishing and funding models. Cardiovascular Journal of Africa, 2016, 27, 335.	0.4	0