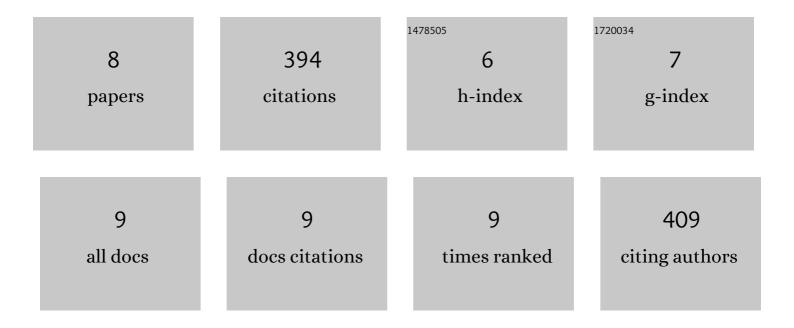
## Farooq A Chaudhry

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1810870/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prognostic Value of Stress Echocardiography in Patients With Low-Intermediate or High Short-Term (10 Years) Versus Low (<39%) or High (≥39%) Lifetime Predicted Risk of Cardiovascular Disease According to the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association 2013 Cardiovascular Risk Calculator. American Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 116, 725-729.	1.6	2
2	Abstract 9440: Prognostic Value of Stress Echocardiography in Patients With Low (<10%)-Intermediate (10-20%) Framingham Risk Score (Short-Term) versus Low (<39%) or High (≥39%) Lifetime Predicted Risk of Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation, 2014, 130, .	1.6	0
3	Prognostic Implications of Stress Echocardiography and Impact on Patient Outcomes: An Effective Gatekeeper for Coronary Angiography and Revascularization. Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography, 2010, 23, 832-839.	2.8	37
4	Transient Ischemic Left Ventricular Cavity Dilation Is a Significant Predictor of Severe and Extensive Coronary Artery Disease and Adverse Outcome in Patients Undergoing Stress Echocardiography. Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography, 2007, 20, 352-358.	2.8	28
5	Incremental Prognostic Value of Stress Echocardiography Over Clinical and Stress Electrocardiographic Variables in Patients With Prior Myocardial Infarction: "Warranty Time" of a Normal Stress Echocardiogram. Echocardiography, 2006, 23, 455-464.	0.9	18
6	Novel stress echocardiographic model incorporating the extent and severity of wall motion abnormality for risk stratification and prognosis. American Journal of Cardiology, 2004, 94, 715-719.	1.6	34
7	Practical applications in stress echocardiography. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2003, 42, 1084-1090.	2.8	110
8	Prognostic implications of myocardial contractile reserve in patients with coronary artery disease and left ventricular dysfunction. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 34, 730-738.	2.8	165