## Ana V Diez Roux

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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216 papers	19,130 citations	19657 61 h-index	12597 132 g-index
221	221	221	20363
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis: Objectives and Design. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 156, 871-881.	3.4	3,068
2	Neighborhoods and health. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2010, 1186, 125-145.	3.8	1,817
3	Neighborhood characteristics associated with the location of food stores and food service places. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2002, 22, 23-29.	3.0	1,273
4	Assessing the Measurement Properties of Neighborhood Scales: From Psychometrics to Ecometrics. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 165, 858-867.	3.4	571
5	Associations of the Local Food Environment with Diet QualityA Comparison of Assessments based on Surveys and Geographic Information Systems: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 167, 917-924.	3.4	449
6	Association between air pollution and coronary artery calcification within six metropolitan areas in the USA (the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis and Air Pollution): a longitudinal cohort study. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 696-704.	13.7	404
7	Gender and telomere length: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Experimental Gerontology, 2014, 51, 15-27.	2.8	394
8	Residential Environments and Cardiovascular Risk. Journal of Urban Health, 2003, 80, 569-589.	3.6	347
9	Estimating neighborhood health effects: the challenges of causal inference in a complex world. Social Science and Medicine, 2004, 58, 1953-1960.	3.8	323
10	Complex Systems Thinking and Current Impasses in Health Disparities Research. American Journal of Public Health, 2011, 101, 1627-1634.	2.7	291
11	Fast-Food Consumption, Diet Quality, and Neighborhood Exposure to Fast Food: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 29-36.	3.4	271
12	A New Tool for Epidemiology: The Usefulness of Dynamic-Agent Models in Understanding Place Effects on Health. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 168, 1-8.	3.4	267
13	Availability of Recreational Resources and Physical Activity in Adults. American Journal of Public Health, 2007, 97, 493-499.	2.7	256
14	Associations between Recent Exposure to Ambient Fine Particulate Matter and Blood Pressure in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2008, 116, 486-491.	6.0	255
15	The Study of Group-Level Factors in Epidemiology: Rethinking Variables, Study Designs, and Analytical Approaches. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2004, 26, 104-111.	3.5	243
16	Longitudinal Associations Between Neighborhood Physical and Social Environments and Incident Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 1311.	5.1	234
17	A Review of Spatial Methods in Epidemiology, 2000–2010. Annual Review of Public Health, 2012, 33, 107-122.	17.4	223
18	Neighborhood-Level Racial/Ethnic Residential Segregation and Incident Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation, 2015, 131, 141-148.	1.6	216

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19	Neighbourhood characteristics and mortality in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 33, 398-407.	1.9	190
20	Race/ethnicity and telomere length in the Multiâ€Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Aging Cell, 2009, 8, 251-257.	6.7	189
21	Life and death during the Great Depression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 17290-17295.	7.1	184
22	Conceptual Approaches to the Study of Health Disparities. Annual Review of Public Health, 2012, 33, 41-58.	17.4	171
23	Fine Particulate Air Pollution and the Progression of Carotid Intima-Medial Thickness: A Prospective Cohort Study from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis and Air Pollution. PLoS Medicine, 2013, 10, e1001430.	8.4	162
24	Long-term Exposure to Ambient Particulate Matter and Prevalence of Subclinical Atherosclerosis in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 167, 667-675.	3.4	158
25	The Impact of Neighborhoods on CV Risk. Global Heart, 2016, 11, 353.	2.3	151
26	Metropolitan-Level Racial Residential Segregation and Black-White Disparities in Hypertension. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 174, 537-545.	3.4	145
27	Neighborhood Characteristics and Components of the Insulin Resistance Syndrome in Young Adults: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. Diabetes Care, 2002, 25, 1976-1982.	8.6	125
28	Neighborhoods and Health: What Do We Know? What Should We Do?. American Journal of Public Health, 2016, 106, 430-431.	2.7	121
29	Sleep Duration and Quality in Relation to Autonomic Nervous System Measures: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Sleep, 2016, 39, 1927-1940.	1.1	121
30	Invited Commentary: Places, People, and Health. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 155, 516-519.	3.4	120
31	Comparing Perception-Based and Geographic Information System (GIS)-Based Characterizations of the Local Food Environment. Journal of Urban Health, 2008, 85, 206-216.	3.6	118
32	Area Socioeconomic Status and Progressive CKD: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2005, 46, 203-213.	1.9	116
33	Spatial Inequities in COVID-19 Testing, Positivity, Confirmed Cases, and Mortality in 3 U.S. Cities. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2021, 174, 936-944.	3.9	115
34	Acculturation and Socioeconomic Position as Predictors of Coronary Calcification in a Multiethnic Sample. Circulation, 2005, 112, 1557-1565.	1.6	114
35	Changes in the Built Environment and Changes in the Amount of Walking Over Time: Longitudinal Results From the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 799-809.	3.4	113
36	Chronic Stress, Depressive Symptoms, Anger, Hostility, and Risk of Stroke and Transient Ischemic Attack in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Stroke, 2014, 45, 2318-2323.	2.0	109

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37	Association of Changes in Neighborhood-Level Racial Residential Segregation With Changes in Blood Pressure Among Black Adults. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2017, 177, 996.	5.1	105
38	Particulate Air Pollution, Metabolic Syndrome, and Heart Rate Variability: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2010, 118, 1406-1411.	6.0	103
39	Perceived Discrimination and Incident Cardiovascular Events. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 182, 225-234.	3.4	101
40	Is neighborhood racial/ethnic composition associated with depressive symptoms? The multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. Social Science and Medicine, 2010, 71, 541-550.	3.8	99
41	Exposure to Traffic and Left Ventricular Mass and Function. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 179, 827-834.	5.6	98
42	Crossâ€Sectional and Longitudinal Associations of BMI with Socioeconomic Characteristics. Obesity, 2005, 13, 1412-1421.	4.0	91
43	Associations of Neighborhood Characteristics with Sleep Timing and Quality: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Sleep, 2013, 36, 1543-1551.	1.1	91
44	Discrimination and Hypertension Risk Among African Americans in the Jackson Heart Study. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 715-723.	2.7	91
45	Acculturation Is Associated With Hypertension in a Multiethnic Sample. American Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 20, 354-363.	2.0	90
46	Building a Data Platform for Cross-Country Urban Health Studies: the SALURBAL Study. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 311-337.	3.6	89
47	Multilevel Analysis of Infectious Diseases. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2005, 191, S25-S33.	4.0	86
48	Socioeconomic Disadvantage and Change in Blood Pressure Associated With Aging. Circulation, 2002, 106, 703-710.	1.6	85
49	Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations of neighborhood characteristics with inflammatory markers: Findings from the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosisâ~†â~†â~†. Health and Place, 2010, 16, 1104-1112.	3.3	85
50	Neighborhood Environments and Incident Hypertension in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 183, 988-997.	3.4	85
51	The Social Patterning of Sleep in African Americans: Associations of Socioeconomic Position and Neighborhood Characteristics with Sleep in the Jackson Heart Study. Sleep, 2016, 39, 1749-1759.	1.1	81
52	Self-reported experiences of discrimination and inflammation among men and women: The multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis Health Psychology, 2016, 35, 343-350.	1.6	81
53	The Contribution of Psychosocial Stressors to Sleep among African Americans in the Jackson Heart Study. Sleep, 2016, 39, 1411-1419.	1.1	80
54	Urban–Rural Differences in Older Adult Depression: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Comparative Studies. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2019, 56, 603-613.	3.0	80

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55	Research Needs to Improve Hypertension Treatment and Control in African Americans. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 1066-1072.	2.7	78
56	Psychosocial Factors and Coronary Calcium in Adults without Clinical Cardiovascular Disease. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2006, 144, 822.	3.9	74
57	Association of Sleep Duration and Quality With Alterations in the Hypothalamic-Pituitary Adrenocortical Axis: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, 3149-3158.	3.6	71
58	Depression and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: The Multiethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2007, 69, 529-536.	2.0	70
59	Diurnal salivary cortisol and urinary catecholamines are associated with diabetes mellitus: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2012, 61, 986-995.	3.4	70
60	A Novel International Partnership for Actionable Evidence on Urban Health in Latin America: LACâ€Urban Health and SALURBAL. Global Challenges, 2019, 3, 1800013.	3.6	70
61	Do Neighborhood Socioeconomic Deprivation and Low Social Cohesion Predict Coronary Calcification?: The CARDIA Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 172, 288-298.	3.4	68
62	Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Primary Health Care: Usual Points of Access and Temporal Trends in a Major US Urban Area. Journal of Urban Health, 2016, 93, 1027-1045.	3.6	65
63	Neighborhood characteristics and leukocyte telomere length: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Health and Place, 2014, 28, 167-172.	3.3	64
64	Cardiovascular Disease in IncarceratedÂPopulations. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 69, 2967-2976.	2.8	63
65	Methodological Approaches to Understanding Causes of Health Disparities. American Journal of Public Health, 2019, 109, S28-S33.	2.7	62
66	Association of Insulin Resistance with Distance to Wealthy Areas: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 165, 389-397.	3.4	61
67	Trajectories of Neighborhood Poverty and Associations With Subclinical Atherosclerosis and Associated Risk Factors: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 171, 1099-1108.	3.4	61
68	Experiences of Discrimination and Incident Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 445-455.	3.4	61
69	Social Patterning of Chronic Disease Risk Factors in a Latin American City. Journal of Urban Health, 2008, 85, 923-937.	3.6	59
70	Longitudinal Associations Between Neighborhood Recreational Facilities and Change in Recreational Physical Activity in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis, 2000-2007. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 335-343.	3.4	58
71	Neighborhoods and racial/ethnic differences in ideal cardiovascular health (the Multi-Ethnic Study) Tj ETQq1 1 (	).784314 rg	gBT_/Overlock
72	Disparities in physical activity resource availability in six US regions. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 78,	3.4	57

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73	Neighborhood socioeconomic index and stroke incidence in a national cohort of blacks and whites. Neurology, 2016, 87, 2340-2347.	1.1	55
74	Changes in walking associated with perceived neighborhood safety and police-recorded crime: The multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 73, 88-93.	3.4	54
75	City-level impact of extreme temperatures and mortality in Latin America. Nature Medicine, 2022, 28, 1700-1705.	30.7	52
76	Using electronic health record data for environmental and place based population health research: a systematic review. Annals of Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 493-502.	1.9	50
77	Stability and predictors of change in salivary cortisol measures over six years: MESA. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 49, 310-320.	2.7	49
78	Neighborhood Walking Environment and Activity Level Are Associated With OSA. Chest, 2016, 150, 1042-1049.	0.8	47
79	Despair as a Cause of Death: More Complex Than It First Appears. American Journal of Public Health, 2017, 107, 1566-1567.	2.7	47
80	Geographic Variation in Hypertension Prevalence Among Blacks and Whites: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 46-53.	2.0	46
81	Moving to opportunity and mental health: Exploring the spatial context of neighborhood effects. Social Science and Medicine, 2016, 162, 50-58.	3.8	46
82	Associations of Neighborhood Crime and Safety and With Changes in Body Mass Index and Waist Circumference. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 280-288.	3.4	44
83	Using community-based system dynamics modeling to understand the complex systems that influence health in cities: The SALURBAL study. Health and Place, 2019, 60, 102215.	3.3	43
84	Intraurban Variations in Adult Mortality in a Large Latin American City. Journal of Urban Health, 2007, 84, 319-333.	3.6	41
85	Inequalities in Body Mass Index and Smoking Behavior in 70 Countries: Evidence for a Social Transition in Chronic Disease Risk. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 175, 167-176.	3.4	41
86	Walkability and cardiometabolic risk factors: Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Health and Place, 2016, 39, 9-17.	3.3	41
87	Associations Between the Built Environment and Objective Measures of Sleep. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 941-950.	3.4	41
88	Time of HIV Diagnosis and Engagement in Prenatal Care Impact Virologic Outcomes of Pregnant Women with HIV. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0132262.	2.5	40
89	Neighborhood Physical Environment and Changes in Body Mass Index: Results From the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 1237-1245.	3.4	40
90	Do Socioeconomic Gradients in Subclinical Atherosclerosis Vary According to Acculturation Level? Analyses of Mexican-Americans in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2009, 71, 756-762.	2.0	39

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91	Do Psychosocial Stress and Social Disadvantage Modify the Association Between Air Pollution and Blood Pressure?: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 178, 1550-1562.	3.4	39
92	The Impact of Lifecourse Socioeconomic Position on Cardiovascular Disease Events in African Americans: The Jackson Heart Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2015, 4, e001553.	3.7	39
93	Bayesian shrinkage estimation of high dimensional causal mediation effects in omics studies. Biometrics, 2020, 76, 700-710.	1.4	39
94	Common Genetic Variation, Residential Proximity to Traffic Exposure, and Left Ventricular Mass: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2010, 118, 962-969.	6.0	38
95	Measuring Availability of Healthy Foods: Agreement Between Directly Measured and Self-reported Data. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 175, 1037-1044.	3.4	38
96	Individual-Level Concentrations of Fine Particulate Matter Chemical Components and Subclinical Atherosclerosis: A Cross-Sectional Analysis Based on 2 Advanced Exposure Prediction Models in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 718-728.	3.4	36
97	Reducing Health Inequities in the U.S Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2016, 68, 517-524.	2.8	36
98	Ambient daily pollen levels in association with asthma exacerbation among children in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Environment International, 2020, 145, 106138.	10.0	35
99	Health in cities: is a systems approach needed?. Cadernos De Saude Publica, 2015, 31, 9-13.	1.0	34
100	Loneliness, Depression, and Inflammation: Evidence from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0158056.	2.5	33
101	Socioeconomic Status and Tobacco Consumption Among Adolescents: A Multilevel Analysis of Argentina's Global Youth Tobacco Survey. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2012, 14, 1092-1099.	2.6	32
102	Does academic achievement during childhood and adolescence benefit later health?. Annals of Epidemiology, 2014, 24, 344-355.	1.9	32
103	Longitudinal associations of neighborhood socioeconomic characteristics and alcohol availability on drinking: Results from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Social Science and Medicine, 2015, 145, 17-25.	3.8	32
104	Change in Neighborhood Characteristics and Change in Coronary Artery Calcium. Circulation, 2016, 134, 504-513.	1.6	32
105	Neighborhood social environment as risk factors to health behavior among African Americans: The Jackson Heart Study. Health and Place, 2017, 45, 199-207.	3.3	31
106	Neighborhood Prices of Healthier and Unhealthier Foods and Associations with Diet Quality: Evidence from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2017, 14, 1394.	2.6	31
107	Longitudinal Analysis of Long-Term Air Pollution Levels and Blood Pressure: A Cautionary Tale from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2018, 126, 107003.	6.0	31
108	The Association between Long-Term Air Pollution and Urinary Catecholamines: Evidence from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2019, 127, 57007.	6.0	31

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109	The Effects of Social Capital on Health. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2008, 35, 182-183.	3.0	29
110	On the Distinction—or Lack of Distinction—Between Population Health and Public Health. American Journal of Public Health, 2016, 106, 619-620.	2.7	29
111	How much are built environments changing, and where?: Patterns of change by neighborhood sociodemographic characteristics across seven U.S. metropolitan areas. Social Science and Medicine, 2016, 169, 97-105.	3.8	29
112	The cross-sectional and longitudinal association between air pollution and salivary cortisol: Evidence from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Environment International, 2019, 131, 105062.	10.0	29
113	The effect of population mobility on COVID-19 incidence in 314 Latin American cities: a longitudinal ecological study with mobile phone location data. The Lancet Digital Health, 2021, 3, e716-e722.	12.3	29
114	Neighborhoods and cardiovascular risk: Beyond individual-level risk factors. Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports, 2008, 2, 175-180.	2.0	28
115	Immigrant status and cardiovascular risk over time: results fromÂtheÂMulti-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Annals of Epidemiology, 2016, 26, 429-435.e1.	1.9	28
116	Persistent Social Patterning of Cardiovascular Risk. Circulation, 2005, 111, 3020-3021.	1.6	27
117	A Test of Biological and Behavioral Explanations for Gender Differences in Telomere Length: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Biodemography and Social Biology, 2014, 60, 156-173.	1.0	27
118	Associations of Alcohol Availability and Neighborhood Socioeconomic Characteristics With Drinking: Cross-Sectional Results From the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Substance Use and Misuse, 2015, 50, 1606-1617.	1.4	27
119	A systematic review of empirical and simulation studies evaluating the health impact of transportation interventions. Environmental Research, 2020, 186, 109519.	7.5	27
120	Social Epidemiology: Past, Present, and Future. Annual Review of Public Health, 2022, 43, 79-98.	17.4	27
121	Invited Commentary: The Virtual EpidemiologistPromise and Peril. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 181, 100-102.	3.4	26
122	Associations of chronic individual-level and neighbourhood-level stressors with incident coronary heart disease: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2015, 69, 136-141.	3.7	26
123	Salivary cortisol protocol adherence and reliability by socio-demographic features: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 43, 30-40.	2.7	25
124	Unequal Exposure or Unequal Vulnerability? Contributions of Neighborhood Conditions and Cardiovascular Risk Factors to Socioeconomic Inequality in Incident Cardiovascular Disease in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 1424-1437.	3.4	25
125	Perceived Discrimination and Hypertension Risk Among Participants in the Multiâ€Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e019541.	3.7	25
126	Using the Principles of Complex Systems Thinking and Implementation Science to Enhance Maternal and Child Health Program Planning and Delivery. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2014, 18, 1560-1564.	1.5	24

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127	Relationship between Recreational Resources in the School Neighborhood and Changes in Fitness in New York City Public School Students. Journal of Urban Health, 2017, 94, 20-29.	3.6	24
128	Neighbourhood racial/ethnic residential segregation and cardiometabolic risk: the multiethnic study of atherosclerosis. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2019, 73, 26-33.	3.7	24
129	Population Health in the Time of COVIDâ€19: Confirmations and Revelations. Milbank Quarterly, 2020, 98, 629-640.	4.4	24
130	Social context of neighborhood and socioeconomic status on leisure-time physical activity in a Brazilian urban center: The BH Health Study. Cadernos De Saude Publica, 2015, 31, 136-147.	1.0	23
131	Associations of Socioeconomic Status and Processed Food Intake With Serum Phosphorus Concentration in Community-Living Adults: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). , 2012, 22, 480-489.		21
132	Urban Transformations and Health: Methods for TrUST—a Natural Experiment Evaluating the Impacts of a Mass Transit Cable Car in Bogotá, Colombia. Frontiers in Public Health, 2020, 8, 64.	2.7	21
133	Effects of ambient air pollution on childhood asthma exacerbation in the Philadelphia metropolitan Region, 2011–2014. Environmental Research, 2021, 197, 110955.	7.5	21
134	Trait anger but not anxiety predicts incident type 2 diabetes: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 60, 105-113.	2.7	20
135	Antecedent longitudinal changes in body mass index are associated with diurnal cortisol curve features: The multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2017, 68, 95-107.	3.4	20
136	Occupational Gradients in Smoking Behavior and Exposure to Workplace Environmental Tobacco Smoke. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2012, 54, 136-145.	1.7	19
137	Change in waist circumference with longer time in the United States among Hispanic and Chinese immigrants: the modifying role of the neighborhood built environment. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 767-772.e2.	1.9	19
138	Exposure to Neighborhood Foreclosures and Changes in Cardiometabolic Health: Results From MESA. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 185, 106-114.	3.4	19
139	Complex Systems Approaches to Understand Drivers of Mental Health and Inform Mental Health Policy: A Systematic Review. Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 2019, 46, 128-144.	2.1	19
140	Associations of Grandparental Schooling With Adult Grandchildren's Health Status, Smoking, and Obesity. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 469-481.	3.4	18
141	Evaluating the health effects of place-based slum upgrading physical environment interventions: A systematic review (2012–2018). Social Science and Medicine, 2020, 261, 113102.	3.8	18
142	Age-friendly cities: challenges for future research. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2019, 97, 436-437.	3.3	18
143	Association of socioeconomic factors with body mass index, obesity, physical activity, and dietary factors in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State, Brazil: The BH Health Study. Cadernos De Saude Publica, 2015, 31, 182-194.	1.0	17
144	Determinants of Residential Preferences Related to Built and Social Environments and Concordance between Neighborhood Characteristics and Preferences, Journal of Urban Health, 2020, 97, 62-77	3.6	17

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145	Social and Behavioral Information in Electronic Health Records. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015, 49, 980-983.	3.0	16
146	Income inequality and high blood pressure in Colombia: a multilevel analysis. Cadernos De Saude Publica, 2017, 33, e00172316.	1.0	16
147	Climate change, urban health, and the promotion of health equity. PLoS Medicine, 2018, 15, e1002621.	8.4	16
148	Cardiovascular Risk Factors, Depression, and Alcohol Consumption During Joblessness and During Recessions Among Young Adults in CARDIA. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 2339-2345.	3.4	16
149	Associations Between Residential Segregation and Incident Hypertension: The Multiâ€Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2022, 11, e023084.	3.7	16
150	Commentary: Estimating and understanding area health effects. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 284-285.	1.9	15
151	Discrimination, social support, and telomere length: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Annals of Epidemiology, 2020, 42, 58-63.e2.	1.9	15
152	Occupational characteristics and the progression of carotid artery intima-media thickness and plaque over 9â€years: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2015, 72, 690-698.	2.8	14
153	Lack of significant association between type 2 diabetes mellitus with longitudinal change in diurnal salivary cortisol: the multiethnic study of atherosclerosis. Endocrine, 2016, 53, 227-239.	2.3	14
154	Set-Based Tests for the Gene–Environment Interaction in Longitudinal Studies. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 2017, 112, 966-978.	3.1	14
155	Neighborhood price of healthier food relative to unhealthy food and its association with type 2 diabetes and insulin resistance: The multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. Preventive Medicine, 2018, 106, 122-129.	3.4	14
156	Setâ€based tests for genetic association in longitudinal studies. Biometrics, 2015, 71, 606-615.	1.4	13
157	Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations of neighbourhood social environment and smoking behaviour: the multiethnic study of atherosclerosis. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2017, 71, 396-403.	3.7	13
158	Assessing the spatial heterogeneity in overall health across the United States using spatial regression methods: The contribution of health factors and county-level demographics. Health and Place, 2018, 51, 68-77.	3.3	13
159	Examining the possible impact of daily transport on depression among older adults using an agent-based model. Aging and Mental Health, 2019, 23, 743-751.	2.8	13
160	Associations between everyday discrimination and sleep quality and duration among African-Americans over time in the Jackson Heart Study. Sleep, 2021, 44, .	1.1	13
161	Tracking COVID-19 Inequities Across Jurisdictions Represented in the Big Cities Health Coalition (BCHC): The COVID-19 Health Inequities in BCHC Cities Dashboard. American Journal of Public Health, 2022, 112, 904-912.	2.7	13
162	Association of perceived neighborhood problems and census tract income with poor self-rated health in adults: a multilevel approach. Cadernos De Saude Publica, 2015, 31, 79-91.	1.0	12

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163	Trends in Tract-Level Prevalence of Obesity in Philadelphia by Race-Ethnicity, Space, and Time. Epidemiology, 2020, 31, 15-21.	2.7	12
164	From causal loop diagrams to future scenarios: Using the cross-impact balance method to augment understanding of urban health in Latin America. Social Science and Medicine, 2021, 282, 114157.	3.8	12
165	Associations of neighborhood socioeconomic and racial/ethnic characteristics with changes in survey-based neighborhood quality, 2000–2011. Health and Place, 2016, 42, 30-36.	3.3	11
166	Urban health and health equity in Latin American cities: what COVID-19 is teaching us. Cities and Health, 2020, , 1-5.	2.6	11
167	COVID-19, Ambient Air Pollution, and Environmental Health Inequities in Latin American Cities. Journal of Urban Health, 2021, 98, 428-432.	3.6	11
168	Built environment profiles for Latin American urban settings: The SALURBAL study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0257528.	2.5	11
169	Associations of Urban Environment Features with Hypertension and Blood Pressure across 230 Latin American Cities. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2022, 130, 27010.	6.0	11
170	Urban landscape and street-design factors associated with road-traffic mortality in Latin America between 2010 and 2016 (SALURBAL): an ecological study. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2022, 6, e122-e131.	11.4	10
171	Socioeconomic Patterning in Tobacco Use in Argentina, 2005. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2011, 13, 894-902.	2.6	9
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