

Anne Langsted

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

52
papers

5,393
citations

147801

31
h-index

189892

50
g-index

52
all docs

52
docs citations

52
times ranked

7231
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Elevated lipoprotein(a) in mitral and aortic valve calcification and disease: The Copenhagen General Population Study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2022, 349, 166-174.	0.8	21
2	Lipoprotein(a) as Part of the Diagnosis of Clinical Familial Hypercholesterolemia. <i>Current Atherosclerosis Reports</i> , 2022, 24, 289-296.	4.8	11
3	Lipoprotein(a) and Body Mass Compound the Risk of Calcific Aortic Valve Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2022, 79, 545-558.	2.8	12
4	Value of Genetic Testing for Lipoprotein(a) Variants. <i>Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine</i> , 2022, , CIRCGEN122003737.	3.6	1
5	<scp>ApoB</scp> and <scp>Non-HDL</scp> Cholesterol Versus <scp>LDL</scp> Cholesterol for Ischemic Stroke Risk. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2022, 92, 379-389.	5.3	9
6	Apolipoprotein B and Non-HDL Cholesterol Better Reflect Residual Risk Than LDL Cholesterol in Statin-Treated Patients. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2021, 77, 1439-1450.	2.8	144
7	Genetics of Lipoprotein(a): Cardiovascular Disease and Future Therapy. <i>Current Atherosclerosis Reports</i> , 2021, 23, 46.	4.8	8
8	A possible explanation for the contrasting results of REDUCE-IT vs. STRENGTH: cohort study mimicking trial designs. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2021, 42, 4807-4817.	2.2	56
9	Low and high pancreatic amylase is associated with pancreatic cancer and chronic pancreatitis. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 36, 975-984.	5.7	5
10	Mineral oil and icosapent ethyl may jointly explain the between arm difference of cardiovascular risk in REDUCE-IT. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2021, , .	2.2	4
11	Lipoprotein(a)-Lowering by 50 mg/dL (105 nmol/L) May Be Needed to Reduce Cardiovascular Disease 20% in Secondary Prevention. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2020, 40, 255-266.	2.4	150
12	Obesity as a Causal Risk Factor for Aortic Valve Stenosis. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2020, 75, 163-176.	2.8	45
13	Quantifying atherogenic lipoproteins for lipid-lowering strategies: consensus-based recommendations from EAS and EFLM. <i>Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine</i> , 2020, 58, 496-517.	2.3	119
14	Low High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol to Monitor Long-Term Average Increased Triglycerides. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 105, e1657-e1666.	3.6	24
15	AHRR hypomethylation as an epigenetic marker of smoking history predicts risk of myocardial infarction in former smokers. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2020, 312, 8-15.	0.8	7
16	VLDL Cholesterol Accounts for One-Half of the Risk of Myocardial Infarction Associated With apoB-Containing Lipoproteins. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2020, 76, 2725-2735.	2.8	105
17	Association between low density lipoprotein and all cause and cause specific mortality in Denmark: prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2020, 371, m4266.	6.0	105
18	Quantifying atherogenic lipoproteins for lipid-lowering strategies: Consensus-based recommendations from EAS and EFLM. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2020, 294, 46-61.	0.8	137

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19	Reply to: "Methodological issues regarding: "A third of nonfasting plasma cholesterol is in remnant lipoproteins: Lipoprotein subclass profiling in 9293 individuals". Atherosclerosis, 2020, 302, 57-58.	0.8	1
20	Triglycerides and remnant cholesterol associated with risk of aortic valve stenosis: Mendelian randomization in the Copenhagen General Population Study. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 2288-2299.	2.2	70
21	Lipoprotein(a) Should Be Measured in All Individuals Suspected of Having Familial Hypercholesterolemia. Clinical Chemistry, 2019, 65, 1190-1192.	3.2	2
22	Elevated Lipoprotein(a) and Risk of Ischemic Stroke. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 74, 54-66.	2.8	131
23	Reply to: "Seasonal variations of lipid profiles in a French cohort". Atherosclerosis, 2019, 286, 184-186.	0.8	0
24	Antisense Oligonucleotides Targeting Lipoprotein(a). Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2019, 21, 30.	4.8	38
25	A third of nonfasting plasma cholesterol is in remnant lipoproteins: Lipoprotein subclass profiling in 9293 individuals. Atherosclerosis, 2019, 286, 97-104.	0.8	47
26	The Christmas holidays are immediately followed by a period of hypercholesterolemia. Atherosclerosis, 2019, 281, 121-127.	0.8	16
27	Smoking is Associated with Increased Risk of Major Bleeding: A Prospective Cohort Study. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2019, 119, 039-047.	3.4	11
28	High lipoprotein(a) and high risk of mortality. European Heart Journal, 2019, 40, 2760-2770.	2.2	149
29	Nonfasting versus fasting lipid profile for cardiovascular risk prediction. Pathology, 2019, 51, 131-141.	0.6	112
30	Advances in lipid-lowering therapy through gene-silencing technologies. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2018, 15, 261-272.	13.7	101
31	Quantifying Atherogenic Lipoproteins: Current and Future Challenges in the Era of Personalized Medicine and Very Low Concentrations of LDL Cholesterol. A Consensus Statement from EAS and EFLM. Clinical Chemistry, 2018, 64, 1006-1033.	3.2	189
32	Cardiovascular disease risk associated with elevated lipoprotein(a) attenuates at low low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels in a primary prevention setting. European Heart Journal, 2018, 39, 2589-2596.	2.2	100
33	Association of LPA Variants With Risk of Coronary Disease and the Implications for Lipoprotein(a)-Lowering Therapies. JAMA Cardiology, 2018, 3, 619.	6.1	428
34	Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis "New Evidence That Less Is More" Reply. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2017, 177, 745.	5.1	1
35	Reply to: "Appropriate use of cholesterol-lowering therapy". Atherosclerosis, 2017, 262, 200-201.	0.8	0
36	Remnant Cholesterol Elicits Arterial Wall Inflammation and a Multilevel Cellular Immune Response in Humans. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2017, 37, 969-975.	2.4	85

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37	Extent of undertreatment and overtreatment with cholesterol-lowering therapy according to European guidelines in 92,348 Danes without ischemic cardiovascular disease and diabetes in 2004–2014. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2017, 257, 9-15.	0.8	19
38	Exome-wide association study of plasma lipids in >300,000 individuals. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2017, 49, 1758-1766.	21.4	470
39	Fasting Is Not Routinely Required for Determination of a Lipid Profile: Clinical and Laboratory Implications Including Flagging at Desirable Concentration Cutpoints—A Joint Consensus Statement from the European Atherosclerosis Society and European Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine. <i>Clinical Chemistry</i> , 2016, 62, 930-946.	3.2	145
40	PCSK9 R46L Loss-of-Function Mutation Reduces Lipoprotein(a), LDL Cholesterol, and Risk of Aortic Valve Stenosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 101, 3281-3287.	3.6	89
41	Lipoprotein (a) as a cause of cardiovascular disease: insights from epidemiology, genetics, and biology. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2016, 57, 1953-1975.	4.2	365
42	Lipoprotein(a) and familial hypercholesterolaemia — Authors' reply. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2016, 4, 730-731.	11.4	2
43	Nonfasting Mild-to-Moderate Hypertriglyceridemia and Risk of Acute Pancreatitis. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2016, 176, 1834.	5.1	194
44	Fasting is not routinely required for determination of a lipid profile: clinical and laboratory implications including flagging at desirable concentration cut-points—a joint consensus statement from the European Atherosclerosis Society and European Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2016, 37, 1944-1958.	2.2	542
45	High lipoprotein(a) as a possible cause of clinical familial hypercholesterolaemia: a prospective cohort study. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2016, 4, 577-587.	11.4	218
46	Increased Remnant Cholesterol Explains Part of Residual Risk of All-Cause Mortality in 5414 Patients with Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Clinical Chemistry</i> , 2016, 62, 593-604.	3.2	138
47	How Does Elevated Lipoprotein(a) Cause Aortic Valve Stenosis? —. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 66, 1247-1249.	2.8	13
48	Elevated Lipoprotein(a) Does Not Cause Low-Grade Inflammation Despite Causal Association With Aortic Valve Stenosis and Myocardial Infarction: A Study of 100 578 Individuals from the General Population. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 100, 2690-2699.	3.6	43
49	Nonfasting Lipid Profiles: The Way of the Future. <i>Clinical Chemistry</i> , 2015, 61, 1123-1125.	3.2	23
50	Lipoprotein(a): Fasting and nonfasting levels, inflammation, and cardiovascular risk. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2014, 234, 95-101.	0.8	83
51	Nonfasting Lipids, Lipoproteins, and Apolipoproteins in Individuals with and without Diabetes: 58 434 Individuals from the Copenhagen General Population Study. <i>Clinical Chemistry</i> , 2011, 57, 482-489.	3.2	121
52	Fasting and Nonfasting Lipid Levels. <i>Circulation</i> , 2008, 118, 2047-2056.	1.6	484