

# Janet Wei

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

61  
papers

2,374  
citations

394421

19  
h-index

214800

47  
g-index

62  
all docs

62  
docs citations

62  
times ranked

2077  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA). <i>Circulation</i> , 2017, 135, 1075-1092.	1.6	527
2	Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Myocardial Perfusion Reserve Index Is Reduced in Women With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2015, 8, .	2.6	184
3	Ranolazine Improves Angina in Women With Evidence of Myocardial Ischemia But No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011, 4, 514-522.	5.3	180
4	Coronary Optical Coherence Tomography and Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging to Determine Underlying Causes of Myocardial Infarction With Nonobstructive Coronary Arteries in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2021, 143, 624-640.	1.6	180
5	Safety of Coronary Reactivity Testing in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2012, 5, 646-653.	2.9	177
6	A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of late Na current inhibition (ranolazine) in coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD): impact on angina and myocardial perfusion reserve. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2016, 37, 1504-1513.	2.2	152
7	Impact of Abnormal Coronary Reactivity on Long-Term Clinical Outcomes in Women. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2019, 73, 684-693.	2.8	152
8	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): What Is the Risk?. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2018, 7, e008868.	3.7	124
9	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction—Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Prognosis, Diagnosis, Risk Factors and Therapy. <i>Circulation Journal</i> , 2017, 81, 3-11.	1.6	73
10	Diastolic Dysfunction in Women With Signs and Symptoms of Ischemia in the Absence of Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014, 7, 510-516.	2.6	55
11	Sex-based differences in quality of care and outcomes in a health system using a standardized STEMI protocol. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2017, 191, 30-36.	2.7	53
12	Coronary Atherosclerosis T1-Weighted Characterization With Integrated Anatomical Reference. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2017, 10, 637-648.	5.3	43
13	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction Causing Cardiac Ischemia in Women. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2019, 322, 2334.	7.4	31
14	Coronary Arterial Function and Disease in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Arteries. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2022, 130, 529-551.	4.5	29
15	Heart failure hospitalization in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia: A report from the women's ischemia syndrome evaluation study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2016, 223, 936-939.	1.7	28
16	Myocardial Scar Is Prevalent and Associated With Subclinical Myocardial Dysfunction in Women With Suspected Ischemia But No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 2018, 137, 874-876.	1.6	23
17	Myocardial tissue deformation is reduced in subjects with coronary microvascular dysfunction but not rescued by treatment with ranolazine. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2017, 40, 300-306.	1.8	22
18	Prevalence of Coronary Endothelial and Microvascular Dysfunction in Women with Symptoms of Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease Is Confirmed by a New Cohort: The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation—Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD). <i>Journal of Interventional Cardiology</i> , 2019, 2019, 1-8.	1.2	22

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19	Microvascular Dysfunction as a Systemic Disease: A Review of the Evidence. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2022, 135, 1059-1068.	1.5	22
20	Five-Year Follow-Up of Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction and Coronary Artery Disease in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Results From a Community-Based Lupus Cohort. <i>Arthritis Care and Research</i> , 2020, 72, 882-887.	3.4	21
21	Cardiovascular magnetic resonance in autoimmune rheumatic diseases: a clinical consensus document by the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging. <i>European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2022, 23, e308-e322.	1.2	21
22	Predicted Versus Observed Major Adverse Cardiac Event Risk in Women With Evidence of Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report From WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10ff 50 617	1.7	11
23	Autologous CD34+ Stem Cell Therapy Increases Coronary Flow Reserve and Reduces Angina in Patients With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2022, 15, CIRCINTERVENTIONS121010802.	3.9	16
24	Coronary microvascular dysfunction: Considerations for diagnosis and treatment. <i>Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 88, 561-571.	1.3	15
25	Diastolic dysfunction measured by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia but no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2016, 220, 775-780.	1.7	14
26	Resting coronary velocity and myocardial performance in women with impaired coronary flow reserve: Results from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2020, 309, 19-22.	1.7	12
27	Contemporary clinical updates on the prevention of future cardiovascular disease in women who experience adverse pregnancy outcomes. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2020, 43, 553-559.	1.8	12
28	Inverse association of MRI-derived native myocardial T1 and perfusion reserve index in women with evidence of ischemia and no obstructive CAD: A pilot study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 270, 48-53.	1.7	11
29	Left ventricular concentric remodelling and functional impairment in women with ischaemia with no obstructive coronary artery disease and intermediate coronary flow reserve: a report from the WISE-CVD study. <i>European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2019, 20, 875-882.	1.2	11
30	Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Are Associated with Reduced Coronary Flow Reserve in Women With Signs and Symptoms of Ischemia Without Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2020, 29, 487-492.	3.3	11
31	Ambulatory and silent myocardial ischemia in women with coronary microvascular dysfunction: Results from the Cardiac Autonomic Nervous System study (CANS). <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2020, 316, 1-6.	1.7	11
32	Coronary endothelial dysfunction appears to be a manifestation of a systemic process: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation " Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0257184.	2.5	11
33	Daily Activity Measured With Wearable Technology as a Novel Measurement of Treatment Effect in Patients With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction: Substudy of a Randomized Controlled Crossover Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2017, 6, e255.	1.0	11
34	Angina relates to coronary flow in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2021, 333, 35-39.	1.7	10
35	Left atrial stiffness in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease: Novel insight from left atrial feature tracking. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2020, 43, 986-992.	1.8	9
36	Quantification of myocardial blood flow using non-electrocardiogram-triggered MRI with three-slice coverage. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2016, 75, 2112-2120.	3.0	7

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37	First-pass myocardial perfusion MRI with reduced subendocardial dark-rim artifact using optimized Cartesian sampling. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2017, 45, 542-555.	3.4	7
38	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction in Patients With Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Chest Pain. <i>Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2022, 9, 867155.	2.4	7
39	Left ventricular mass and myocardial scarring in women with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. <i>Open Heart</i> , 2020, 7, e001273.	2.3	6
40	Even "WISE-R" an Update on the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Current Atherosclerosis Reports</i> , 2020, 22, 35.	4.8	6
41	Body weight and physical fitness in women with ischaemic heart disease: does physical fitness contribute to our understanding of the obesity paradox in women?. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2022, 29, 1608-1614.	1.8	6
42	Are we any WISER yet? Progress and contemporary need for smart trials to include women in coronary artery disease trials. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 2022, 117, 106762.	1.8	6
43	Not typical angina and mortality in women with obstructive coronary artery disease: Results from the Women's Ischemic Syndrome Evaluation study (WISE). <i>IJC Heart and Vasculature</i> , 2020, 27, 100502.	1.1	5
44	Challenging Statin Pleiotropy: Preeclampsia. <i>Circulation</i> , 2021, 144, 680-683.	1.6	5
45	Gender equity in <sc>STEMI</sc>: Not so simple!. <i>Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2015, 85, 369-370.	1.7	4
46	Vascular Function and Serum Lipids in Women with Spontaneous Preterm Delivery and Term Controls. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2019, 28, 1522-1528.	3.3	4
47	The Clinical Spectrum of Myocardial Infarction and Ischemia With Nonobstructive Coronary Arteries in Women. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2021, 14, 1053-1062.	5.3	4
48	Maladaptive left ventricular remodeling in women: An analysis from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation "Coronary Vascular Dysfunction study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 268, 230-235.	1.7	3
49	Sex differences and the left ventricle: morphology matters. <i>European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2020, 21, 991-993.	1.2	3
50	Diagnosis of an aortic valvular lesion. <i>Heart</i> , 2015, 101, 719-719.	2.9	2
51	Vascular Aging Is Accelerated in Flight Attendants With Occupational Secondhand Smoke Exposure. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2019, 61, 197-202.	1.7	2
52	Current Perspective on Menopause Hormone Therapy and Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2021, 23, 1.	0.9	2
53	Association of coronary microvascular dysfunction and cardiac bridge integrator 1, a cardiomyocyte dysfunction biomarker. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2021, 44, 1586-1593.	1.8	2
54	Cardiovascular and pregnancy outcomes in women with coronary microvascular dysfunction: a case series. <i>European Heart Journal - Case Reports</i> , 2019, 3, .	0.6	1

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55	Sex-based differences in remote monitoring of biometric, psychometric and biomarker indices in stable ischemic heart disease. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2022, 13, 15.	4.1	1
56	Editorial commentary: Coronary plaque burden regression and high-risk plaque reversal: Potential biomarkers for secondary prevention?. <i>Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2016, 26, 162-164.	4.9	0
57	Relationship between coronary function testing and migraine: results from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction project. , 2021, 5, .		0
58	Abstract 16281: Non-calcified Coronary Plaque Burden is Related to Epicardial Adipose Tissue and Peri-coronary Adipose Tissue Attenuation in Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction. <i>Circulation</i> , 2020, 142, .	1.6	0
59	Subclinical hepatic fibrosis is associated with coronary microvascular dysfunction by myocardial perfusion reserve index: a retrospective cohort study. <i>International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2022, , 1.	1.5	0
60	Abstract 10596: Telephone-Based Stress Management in Women with Myocardial Infarction: Findings from the Go Red for Women Strategically Focused Research Network. <i>Circulation</i> , 2021, 144, .	1.6	0
61	Mortality Risk in Takotsubo Syndrome Versus Myocarditis. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2022, 11, .	3.7	0