

# George S Sopko

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5020751/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

203  
papers

29,169  
citations

5268

83  
h-index

4885

168  
g-index

211  
all docs

211  
docs citations

211  
times ranked

20058  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Renal function and coronary bypass surgery in patients with ischemic heart failure. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2022, 163, 663-672.e3.	0.8	5
2	Optimal medical therapy with or without surgical revascularization and long-term outcomes in ischemic cardiomyopathy. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2022, 164, 1890-1899.e4.	0.8	5
3	Body weight and physical fitness in women with ischaemic heart disease: does physical fitness contribute to our understanding of the obesity paradox in women?. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2022, 29, 1608-1614.	1.8	6
4	Airway insertion first pass success and patient outcomes in adult out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: The Pragmatic Airway Resuscitation Trial. Resuscitation, 2021, 158, 151-156.	3.0	14
5	VARIATION IN TIME TO NOTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT AND RATES OF WITHDRAWAL IN RESUSCITATION TRIALS CONDUCTED UNDER EXCEPTION FROM INFORMED CONSENT. Resuscitation, 2021, 168, 160-166.	3.0	4
6	Risk factors for heart failure in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. American Heart Journal Plus, 2021, 8, 100035.	0.6	0
7	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. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0257184.	2.5	11
8	Anemia and Long-term cardiovascular outcomes in women with suspected ischemia "The Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). American Heart Journal Plus, 2021, 10, 100059.	0.6	0
9	Even "WISE-R?"an Update on the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2020, 22, 35.	4.8	6
10	Not typical angina and mortality in women with obstructive coronary artery disease: Results from the Women's Ischemic Syndrome Evaluation study (WISE). IJC Heart and Vasculature, 2020, 27, 100502.	1.1	5
11	N-Terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with preserved ejection fraction: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation"Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0243213.	2.5	3
12	Myocardial Viability and Long-Term Outcomes in Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 739-748.	27.0	186
13	Differential Impact of Mitral Valve Repair on Outcome of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting with or without Surgical Ventricular Reconstruction in the Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) Trial. Structural Heart, 2019, 3, 302-308.	0.6	3
14	Burden of medical comorbidities and benefit from surgical revascularization in patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2019, 21, 373-381.	7.1	12
15	Study Monitoring in Emergency Care Trials: Lessons from the Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium Continuous Chest Compressions Trial. Academic Emergency Medicine, 2019, 26, 1152-1157.	1.8	1
16	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). Journal of Interventional Cardiology, 2019, 2019, 1-8.	1.2	22
17	Variations in the application of exception from informed consent in a multicenter clinical trial. Resuscitation, 2019, 135, 1-5.	3.0	5
18	Impact of Abnormal Coronary Reactivity on Long-Term Clinical Outcomes in Women. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 684-693.	2.8	152

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Impact of Bystander Automated External Defibrillator Use on Survival and Functional Outcomes in Shockable Observed Public Cardiac Arrests. <i>Circulation</i> , 2018, 137, 2104-2113.	1.6	124
20	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
21	Impact of Intubation Time on Survival following Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting: Insights from the Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) Trial. <i>Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia</i> , 2018, 32, 1256-1263.	1.3	1
22	Serotonin Transporter Gene Polymorphism in Women With Suspected Ischemia. , 2018, 2, 8-15.	0.8	1
23	Extent of coronary atherosclerosis and arterial remodelling in women: the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2018, 8, 405-413.	1.7	4
24	The association between blood pressure and long-term outcomes of patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy with and without surgical revascularization: an analysis of the STICH trial. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018, 39, 3464-3471.	2.2	14
25	Maladaptive left ventricular remodeling in women: An analysis from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation's Coronary Vascular Dysfunction study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 268, 230-235.	1.7	3
26	Migraine Headache and Long-Term Cardiovascular Outcomes: An Extended Follow-Up of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2017, 130, 738-743.	1.5	33
27	Menopausal symptoms and cardiovascular disease mortality in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Menopause</i> , 2017, 24, 126-132.	2.0	58
28	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA). <i>Circulation</i> , 2017, 135, 1075-1092.	1.6	527
29	Sudden Cardiac Death in Women With Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease, Preserved Ejection Fraction, and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report From the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2017, 6, .	3.7	19
30	Inflammatory biomarkers as predictors of heart failure in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: A report from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0177684.	2.5	43
31	Aortic flow conditions predict ejection efficiency in the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2017, 7, 288-295.	1.7	3
32	Genetic loci associated with nonobstructive coronary artery disease in Caucasian women. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2016, 48, 12-20.	2.3	15
33	Coronary-Artery Bypass Surgery in Patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2016, 374, 1511-1520.	27.0	731
34	Cardiovascular Disease and 10-Year Mortality in Postmenopausal Women with Clinical Features of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2016, 25, 875-881.	3.3	65
35	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
36	Influence of ejection fraction on outcomes and efficacy of spironolactone in patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2016, 37, 455-462.	2.2	396

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Use of bio-informatics assessment schema (BIAS) to improve diagnosis and prognosis of myocardial perfusion data: results from the NHLBI-sponsored women's ischemia syndrome evaluation (WISE). <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2016, 6, 424-431.	1.7	2
38	Clinical characteristics and outcomes of patients with and without diabetes in the Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (<sc>STICH</sc>) trial. <i>European Journal of Heart Failure</i> , 2015, 17, 725-734.	7.1	19
39	Impact of surgical ventricular reconstruction on sphericity index in patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy: follow-up from the <sc>STICH</sc> trial. <i>European Journal of Heart Failure</i> , 2015, 17, 453-463.	7.1	22
40	Mild renal dysfunction and long-term adverse outcomes in women with chest pain: Results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2015, 169, 412-418.	2.7	15
41	Chest Compression Rates and Survival Following Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 43, 840-848.	0.9	270
42	Influence of Baseline Characteristics, Operative Conduct, and Postoperative Course on 30-Day Outcomes of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Among Patients With Left Ventricular Dysfunction. <i>Circulation</i> , 2015, 132, 720-730.	1.6	72
43	Trial of Continuous or Interrupted Chest Compressions during CPR. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2015, 373, 2203-2214.	27.0	239
44	Renal Function and Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction in Women with Symptoms/Signs of Ischemia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0125374.	2.5	34
45	Cardiac Structure and Function in Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction. <i>Circulation: Heart Failure</i> , 2014, 7, 104-115.	3.9	288
46	Aldosterone inhibition and coronary endothelial function in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: An ancillary study of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2014, 167, 826-832.	2.7	33
47	Pulseless Electric Activity. <i>Circulation</i> , 2013, 128, 2532-2541.	1.6	139
48	Clinical Implications of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation: Inter-Relationships Between Symptoms, Psychosocial Factors and Cardiovascular Outcomes. <i>Women's Health</i> , 2013, 9, 479-490.	1.5	32
49	Influence of Crossover on Mortality in a Randomized Study of Revascularization in Patients With Systolic Heart Failure and Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Circulation: Heart Failure</i> , 2013, 6, 443-450.	3.9	27
50	Global Health and Emergency Care: A Resuscitation Research Agenda-Part 1. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2013, 20, 1289-1296.	1.8	31
51	Left Ventricular Energy Model Predicts Adverse Events in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia: Results From The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2013, 3, 64-72.	1.7	15
52	Association of Age and Sex With Myocardial Infarction Symptom Presentation and In-Hospital Mortality. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2012, 307, 813-22.	7.4	541
53	Core Lab Analysis of Baseline Echocardiographic Studies in the STICH Trial and Recommendation for Use of Echocardiography in Future Clinical Trials. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2012, 25, 327-336.	2.8	63
54	Relationship of female sex to outcomes after myocardial infarction with persistent total occlusion of the infarct artery: Analysis of the Occluded Artery Trial (OAT). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2012, 163, 462-469.	2.7	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	A call to standardize symptom presentation in acute coronary syndromes. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2012, 164, 801-806.	2.7	10
56	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
57	Relationship Between Chest Compression Rates and Outcomes From Cardiac Arrest. <i>Circulation</i> , 2012, 125, 3004-3012.	1.6	336
58	Coronary-Artery Bypass Surgery in Patients with Left Ventricular Dysfunction. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2011, 364, 1607-1616.	27.0	1,035
59	Early versus Later Rhythm Analysis in Patients with Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2011, 365, 787-797.	27.0	235
60	Loss of short-term symptomatic benefit in patients with an occluded infarct artery is unrelated to non-protocol revascularization: Results from the Occluded Artery Trial (OAT). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2011, 161, 84-90.	2.7	1
61	In women with symptoms of cardiac ischemia, nonobstructive coronary arteries, and microvascular dysfunction, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition is associated with improved microvascular function: A double-blind randomized study from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2011, 162, 678-684.	2.7	185
62	Effectiveness-Based Guidelines for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women—2011 Update. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2011, 57, 1404-1423.	2.8	679
63	Out-of-hospital Hypertonic Resuscitation After Traumatic Hypovolemic Shock. <i>Annals of Surgery</i> , 2011, 253, 431-441.	4.2	259
64	Timing of hormone therapy, type of menopause, and coronary disease in women. <i>Menopause</i> , 2011, 18, 943-950.	2.0	29
65	Effect of Phosphodiesterase Type 5 Inhibition on Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction in Women: A Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Ancillary Study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2011, 34, 483-487.	1.8	58
66	A Trial of an Impedance Threshold Device in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2011, 365, 798-806.	27.0	190
67	Association of anti-oxidized LDL and candidate genes with severity of coronary stenosis in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation study. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2011, 52, 801-807.	4.2	37
68	Effectiveness-Based Guidelines for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women—2011 Update. <i>Circulation</i> , 2011, 123, 1243-1262.	1.6	1,576
69	An Intravascular Ultrasound Analysis in Women Experiencing Chest Pain in the Absence of Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Substudy from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute—Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Interventional Cardiology</i> , 2010, 23, 511-519.	1.2	162
70	Out-of-Hospital Hypertonic Resuscitation Following Severe Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2010, 304, 1455.	7.4	260
71	The STICH trial: evidence-based conclusions. <i>European Journal of Heart Failure</i> , 2010, 12, 1028-1030.	7.1	19
72	Survival After Application of Automatic External Defibrillators Before Arrival of the Emergency Medical System. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2010, 55, 1713-1720.	2.8	462

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	STICH (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure) Trial Enrollment. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2010, 56, 490-498.	2.8	41
74	Coronary Microvascular Reactivity to Adenosine Predicts Adverse Outcome in Women Evaluated for Suspected Ischemia. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2010, 55, 2825-2832.	2.8	660
75	Prognostic Value of Global MR Myocardial Perfusion Imaging in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2010, 3, 1030-1036.	5.3	94
76	A randomized controlled trial of low-dose hormone therapy on myocardial ischemia in postmenopausal women with no obstructive coronary artery disease: Results from the National Institutes of Health/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2010, 159, 987.e1-987.e7.	2.7	39
77	Coronary Bypass Surgery with or without Surgical Ventricular Reconstruction. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2009, 360, 1705-1717.	27.0	652
78	Mechanical circulatory support devices for acute heart failure syndromes: considerations for clinical trial design. <i>Heart Failure Reviews</i> , 2009, 14, 101-112.	3.9	6
79	Multimarker Approach Predicts Adverse Cardiovascular Events in Women Evaluated for Suspected Ischemia: Results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2009, 32, 244-250.	1.8	21
80	The triglyceride/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio predicts all-cause mortality in women with suspected myocardial ischemia. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2009, 157, 548-555.	2.7	192
81	Total Estrogen Time and Obstructive Coronary Disease in Women: Insights from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2009, 18, 1315-1322.	3.3	30
82	Clinical trials in the out-of-hospital setting: Rationale and strategies for successful implementation. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2009, 37, S91-S101.	0.9	23
83	Causes of death in early MI survivors with persistent infarct artery occlusion: results from the Occluded Artery Trial (OAT). <i>EuroIntervention</i> , 2009, 5, 610-618.	3.2	6
84	Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothalamic Hypoestrogenemia, and Coronary Artery Disease in Premenopausal Women (from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Sponsored WISE Study). <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2008, 102, 150-154.	1.6	29
85	Depression, the Metabolic Syndrome and Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2008, 70, 40-48.	2.0	150
86	Changing Preferences for Survival After Hospitalization With Advanced Heart Failure. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2008, 52, 1702-1708.	2.8	135
87	A proposal to standardize dyspnoea measurement in clinical trials of acute heart failure syndromes: the need for a uniform approach. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2008, 29, 816-824.	2.2	131
88	Regulatory Challenges for the Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium. <i>Circulation</i> , 2008, 118, 1585-1592.	1.6	30
89	Pulse Pressure and Adverse Outcomes in Women: A Report From the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2008, 21, 1224-1230.	2.0	8
90	Importance of Socioeconomic Status as a Predictor of Cardiovascular Outcome and Costs of Care in Women with Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. Results from the National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2008, 17, 1081-1092.	3.3	43



#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Phytoestrogens and Coronary Microvascular Function in Women with Suspected Myocardial Ischemia: A Report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2007, 16, 481-488.	3.3	6
92	Evidence-Based Guidelines for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Women: 2007 Update. <i>Circulation</i> , 2007, 115, 1481-1501.	1.6	600
93	Symptom Presentation of Women With Acute Coronary Syndromes. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2007, 167, 2405.	3.8	279
94	Evidence-Based Guidelines for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Women: 2007 Update. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2007, 49, 1230-1250.	2.8	359
95	Depression, Inflammation, and Incident Cardiovascular Disease in Women With Suspected Coronary Ischemia. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2007, 50, 2044-2050.	2.8	234
96	The rationale and design of the Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) trial. <i>Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery</i> , 2007, 134, 1540-1547.e4.	0.8	182
97	Coronary microvascular reactivity is only partially predicted by atherosclerosis risk factors or coronary artery disease in women evaluated for suspected ischemia: results from the NHLBI Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2007, 30, 69-74.	1.8	85
98	Women and Cardiovascular Heart Disease: Clinical Implications From the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S59-S62.	2.8	58
99	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S21-S29.	2.8	727
100	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S4-S20.	2.8	620
101	Hypertension, Menopause, and Coronary Artery Disease Risk in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S50-S58.	2.8	88
102	The Value of Estimated Functional Capacity in Estimating Outcome. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S36-S43.	2.8	124
103	Pre-Hospital 12-Lead Electrocardiography Programs. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, 485-491.	2.8	90
104	Some Thoughts on the Vasculopathy of Women With Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S30-S35.	2.8	156
105	Impaired Coronary Vascular Reactivity and Functional Capacity in Women. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S44-S49.	2.8	41
106	Coronary Intervention for Persistent Occlusion after Myocardial Infarction. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2006, 355, 2395-2407.	27.0	635
107	Migraines, Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Women. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2006, 119, 670-675.	1.5	49
108	Depression Symptom Severity and Reported Treatment History in the Prediction of Cardiac Risk in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2006, 63, 874.	12.3	74

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Depression Is Associated With Cardiac Symptoms, Mortality Risk, and Hospitalization Among Women With Suspected Coronary Disease: The NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2006, 68, 217-223.	2.0	43
110	The Economic Burden of Angina in Women With Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006, 114, 894-904.	1.6	299
111	Phytoestrogens and Lipoproteins in Women. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2006, 91, 2209-2213.	3.6	26
112	Are we "WISE"? Findings from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. <i>Women's Health</i> , 2006, 2, 57-64.	1.5	5
113	Randomized Trial of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Subacute Infarct-Related Coronary Artery Occlusion to Achieve Long-Term Patency and Improve Ventricular Function. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006, 114, 2449-2457.	1.6	139
114	Navigating the Crossroads of Coronary Artery Disease and Heart Failure. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006, 114, 1202-1213.	1.6	320
115	Anger, Hostility, and Cardiac Symptoms in Women with Suspected Coronary Artery Disease: The Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2006, 15, 1214-1223.	3.3	41
116	Hostility Scores Are Associated With Increased Risk of Cardiovascular Events in Women Undergoing Coronary Angiography: A Report from the NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2005, 67, 546-552.	2.0	32
117	Persistent chest pain predicts cardiovascular events in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: results from the NIH-NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischaemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2005, 27, 1408-1415.	2.2	238
118	Acute Heart Failure Syndromes. <i>Circulation</i> , 2005, 112, 3958-3968.	1.6	690
119	Evaluation Study of Congestive Heart Failure and Pulmonary Artery Catheterization Effectiveness. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2005, 294, 1625.	7.4	1,256
120	Inflammation, endothelial cell activation, and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with chest pain and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2005, 150, 109-115.	2.7	34
121	Global inflammation predicts cardiovascular risk in women: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2005, 150, 900-906.	2.7	65
122	Mild dilated cardiomyopathy and increased left ventricular mass predict mortality: The Prospective P2C2 HIV Multicenter Study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2005, 150, 439-447.	2.7	82
123	Electrocardiographic Predictors of Cardiovascular Outcome in Women. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2005, 46, 51-56.	2.8	57
124	Serum Amyloid A as a Predictor of Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Outcome in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 726-732.	1.6	379
125	Metabolic Syndrome Modifies the Cardiovascular Risk Associated With Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 714-721.	1.6	231
126	Determination of Menopausal Status in Women: The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2004, 13, 872-887.	3.3	67



#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Evidence-Based Guidelines for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 672-693.	1.6	685
128	Abnormal Coronary Vasomotion as a Prognostic Indicator of Cardiovascular Events in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 722-725.	1.6	346
129	Hemoglobin level is an independent predictor for adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women undergoing evaluation for chest pain. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004, 43, 2009-2014.	2.8	93
130	Validation of the accuracy of pretest and exercise test scores in women with a low prevalence of coronary disease: the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2004, 147, 1085-1092.	2.7	17
131	Relationship of Physical Fitness vs Body Mass Index With Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Events in Women. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2004, 292, 1179.	7.4	300
132	Social Networks Are Associated With Lower Mortality Rates Among Women With Suspected Coronary Disease: The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2004, 66, 882-888.	2.0	102
133	APOE polymorphism and angiographic coronary artery disease severity in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2003, 169, 159-167.	0.8	41
134	Hypoestrogenemia of hypothalamic origin and coronary artery disease in premenopausal women: a report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2003, 41, 413-419.	2.8	221
135	Heterogeneity of microvascular dysfunction in women with chest pain not attributable to coronary artery disease: Implications for clinical practice. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2003, 145, 628-635.	2.7	58
136	Association between the Severity of Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease and Paraoxonase Gene Polymorphisms in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2003, 72, 13-22.	6.2	113
137	Postmortem cardiomegaly and echocardiographic measurements of left ventricular size and function in children infected with the human immunodeficiency virus. <i>Cardiovascular Pathology</i> , 2003, 12, 140-148.	1.6	13
138	Genetic Variation in Lectin-Like Oxidized Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor 1 (LOX1) Gene and the Risk of Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 2003, 107, 3146-3151.	1.6	82
139	Socioeconomic Status Variables Predict Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and Prospective Mortality Risk among Women with Chest Pain. <i>Behavior Modification</i> , 2003, 27, 54-67.	1.6	30
140	Mild Renal Insufficiency Is Associated With Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2002, 105, 2826-2829.	1.6	101
141	Non-High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Levels Predict Five-Year Outcome in the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation (BARI). <i>Circulation</i> , 2002, 106, 2537-2542.	1.6	167
142	Cholesterol-lowering medication, cholesterol level, and reproductive hormones in women: the women's ischemia syndrome evaluation (WISE). <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2002, 113, 723-727.	1.5	23
143	Cardiovascular status of infants and children of women infected with HIV-1 (P 2 C 2 HIV): a cohort study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2002, 360, 368-373.	13.7	91
144	Large brachial artery diameter is associated with angiographic coronary artery disease in women. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2002, 143, 802-807.	2.7	76

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	Incidence of cardiac abnormalities in children with human immunodeficiency virus infection: The prospective P2 C2 HIV study. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2002, 141, 327-335.	1.8	91
146	Electrocardiogram abnormalities predict angiographic coronary artery disease in women with chest pain: Results from the nhlbi wise study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2002, 25, 553-558.	1.8	7
147	History of anxiety disorders is associated with a decreased likelihood of angiographic coronary artery disease in women with chest pain: the WISE study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2001, 37, 780-785.	2.8	41
148	Risk stratification after successful coronary revascularization: the lack of a role for routine exercise testing. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2001, 38, 136-142.	2.8	30
149	Evaluation Study of Congestive Heart Failure and Pulmonary Artery Catheterization Effectiveness (ESCAPE): Design and rationale. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2001, 141, 528-535.	2.7	116
150	Coronary microvascular dysfunction is highly prevalent in women with chest pain in the absence of coronary artery disease: Results from the NHLBI WISE study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2001, 141, 735-741.	2.7	470
151	Psychosocial Variables Are Associated With Atherosclerosis Risk Factors Among Women With Chest Pain: The WISE Study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2001, 63, 282-288.	2.0	49
152	Post resuscitative and initial utility in life saving efforts (pulse). <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2001, 50, 23-25.	3.0	10
153	Determinants and prognostic information provided by pulse pressure in patients with coronary artery disease undergoing revascularization (the Balloon Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation) <i>Tj ETQq1 1 0.7843 14rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf</i>	1.6	238
154	Detailed angiographic analysis of women with suspected ischemic chest pain (pilot phase data from) <i>Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf</i>	1.6	238
155	Reliability of Multicenter Pediatric Echocardiographic Measurements of Left Ventricular Structure and Function. <i>Circulation</i> , 2001, 104, 310-316.	1.6	81
156	Long-Term Clinical Outcome in the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation Registry. <i>Circulation</i> , 2000, 101, 2795-2802.	1.6	173
157	Effect of coronary angiography on use of lipid-lowering agents in women: a report from the women's ischemia syndrome evaluation (WISE) study. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2000, 85, 1083-1088.	1.6	18
158	Association between new electrocardiographic abnormalities after coronary revascularization and five-year cardiac mortality in BARI randomized and registry patients. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2000, 86, 819-824.	1.6	28
159	Cardiac Dysfunction and Mortality in HIV-Infected Children. <i>Circulation</i> , 2000, 102, 1542-1548.	1.6	141
160	Absence of Cardiac Toxicity of Zidovudine in Infants. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2000, 343, 759-766.	27.0	151
161	Physical Activity and Functional Capacity Measurement in Women: A Report from the NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine</i> , 2000, 9, 769-777.	1.5	45
162	Predictors of Mortality and Mortality From Cardiac Causes in the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation (BARI) Randomized Trial and Registry. <i>Circulation</i> , 2000, 101, 2682-2689.	1.6	119

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	Pulmonary Artery Catheterization and Clinical Outcomes. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2000, 283, 2568.	7.4	183
164	Cardiac Complications in Children With Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection. Pediatrics, 1999, 104, e14-e14.	2.1	56
165	Coronary Revascularization in Diabetic Patients. Circulation, 1999, 99, 633-640.	1.6	243
166	Influence of Pre-PTCA Strategy and Initial PTCA Result in Patients With Multivessel Disease. Circulation, 1999, 100, 910-917.	1.6	23
167	Factors Influencing Clinical Outcomes After Revascularization in the Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP). Journal of Cardiac Surgery, 1999, 14, 1-8.	0.7	7
168	Trends in coronary revascularization 1989 to 1997: the bypass angioplasty revascularization investigation (BARI) survey of procedures. American Journal of Cardiology, 1999, 84, 157-161.	1.6	7
169	Cost estimates for treatment of cardiac ischemia (from the Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot [ACIP]) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ov	1.6	5
170	Coronary flow velocity response to adenosine characterizes coronary microvascular function in women with chest pain and no obstructive coronary disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 33, 1469-1475.	2.8	181
171	Dobutamine stress echocardiography in women with chest pain. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 33, 1462-1468.	2.8	87
172	Is a strategy of intended incomplete percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty revascularization acceptable in nondiabetic patients who are candidates for coronary artery bypass graft surgery?. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 33, 1627-1636.	2.8	53
173	The Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study: protocol design, methodology and feasibility report. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 33, 1453-1461.	2.8	328
174	Balloon Angioplasty Versus New Device Intervention: Clinical Outcomes. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1998, 31, 558-566.	2.8	63
175	Prevalence of congenital cardiovascular malformations in children of human immunodeficiency virus-infected women. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1998, 32, 1749-1755.	2.8	31
176	Better Outcome for Women Compared With Men Undergoing Coronary Revascularization. Circulation, 1998, 98, 1279-1285.	1.6	242
177	A Detailed Angiographic Analysis of Patients With Ambulatory Electrocardiographic Ischemia: Results From the Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP) Study Angiographic Core Laboratory This study was funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Cardiac Diseases Branch, Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, by Research Contracts HV-90-07, HV-90-08, HV-91-05 to HV-91-14. Study medications and placebo were donated by Zeneca Pharmaceuticals. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1997, 29, 78-84.	2.8	65
178	Long-Term Survival of African Americans in the Coronary Artery Surgery Study (CASS). Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1997, 29, 358-364.	2.8	34
179	Adverse Outcomes at 1 Year in the Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot Study This study was funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Cardiac Diseases Branch, Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, by Research Contracts HV-90-07, HV-90-08, HV-91-05 to HV-91-14. Study medications and placebo were donated by Zeneca Pharmaceuticals Group, Wilmington. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1997, 29, 1483-1489.	2.8	40
180	Anginal Status and Prediction of Cardiac Events in Patients Enrolled in the Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP) Study. American Journal of Cardiology, 1997, 79, 889-892.	1.6	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
181	Prognostic Significance of Myocardial Ischemia Detected by Ambulatory Electrocardiography, Exercise Treadmill Testing, and Electrocardiogram at Rest to Predict Cardiac Events by One Year (The Tj ETQq1 1 0z784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 5	1.6	378
182	Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP) Study Two-Year Follow-up. <i>Circulation</i> , 1997, 95, 2037-2043.	1.6	378
183	Myocardial Infarction and Cardiac Mortality in the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation (BARI) Randomized Trial. <i>Circulation</i> , 1997, 96, 2162-2170.	1.6	107
184	Organizational structure and communication strategies of the bypass angioplasty revascularization investigation: A multicenter clinical trial. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 1996, 17, 226-234.	1.9	8
185	Relation of patient characteristics to cardiac ischemia during daily life activity (an Asymptomatic) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 5	1.6	41
186	Comparison of subgroups assigned to medical regimens used to suppress cardiac ischemia (the) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 5	1.6	41
187	Clinical and Economic Issues of Coronary Interventions: Quo Vadis 1990s. <i>Journal of Interventional Cardiology</i> , 1996, 9, 485-494.	1.2	0
188	Diabetics With Coronary Disease Have a Prevalence of Asymptomatic Ischemia During Exercise Treadmill Testing and Ambulatory Ischemia Monitoring Similar to That of Nondiabetic Patients. <i>Circulation</i> , 1996, 93, 2097-2105.	1.6	57
189	Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP) Study. <i>Circulation</i> , 1996, 94, 1537-1544.	1.6	191
190	Asymptomatic cardiac ischemia pilot (ACIP) study: Effects of coronary angioplasty and coronary artery bypass graft surgery on recurrent angina and ischemia. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1995, 26, 606-614.	2.8	38
191	Asymptomatic cardiac ischemia pilot (ACIP) study: Impact of anti-ischemia therapy on 12-week rest electrocardiogram and exercise test outcomes. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1995, 26, 585-593.	2.8	34
192	Asymptomatic cardiac ischemia pilot (ACIP) study: Outcome at 1 year for patients with asymptomatic cardiac ischemia randomized to medical therapy or revascularization. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1995, 26, 594-605.	2.8	166
193	918-20 Performance of Coronary Angioplasty in Patients with Multivessel Coronary Artery Disease: Observations from the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation (BARI). <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1995, 25, 94A.	2.8	0
194	Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP) Study. <i>Circulation</i> , 1995, 92, 1-7.	1.6	306
195	Sample size calculation for clinical trials in which entry criteria and outcomes are counts of events. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 1994, 13, 859-870.	1.6	22
196	The Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP) study: Design of a randomized clinical trial, baseline data and implications for a long-term outcome trial. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1994, 24, 1-10.	2.8	110
197	Effects of treatment strategies to suppress ischemia in patients with coronary artery disease: 12-Week results of the Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP) study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1994, 24, 11-20.	2.8	115
198	Combined $\beta_1/\beta_2$ -blockade versus $\beta_1$ -selective blockade in essential hypertension in black and white patients. <i>Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i> , 1990, 48, 665-675.	4.7	26

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
199	Factors Influencing Clinical Outcomes After Revascularization in the Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot (ACIP). <i>Echocardiography</i> , 1985, 2, 1-8.	0.9	2
200	Controlled trial of acifran in type II hyperlipoproteinemia. <i>Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i> , 1985, 38, 313-317.	4.7	17
201	The effects of exercise and weight loss on plasma lipids in young obese men. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 1985, 34, 227-236.	3.4	109
202	Effects on blood lipids and body weight in high risk men of a practical exercise program. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 1983, 49, 219-229.	0.8	14
203	Effect of antihypertensive medications on physical work capacity. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1981, 47, 415.	1.6	2