## Patricia Fernandez-Llama

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Central blood pressure variability is increased in hypertensive patients with target organ damage. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2018, 20, 266-272.	2.0	10
2	Urinary Proteome Analysis Identified Neprilysin and VCAM as Proteins Involved in Diabetic Nephropathy. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2018, 2018, 1-12.	2.3	24
3	Association of Either Left Ventricular Hypertrophy or Diastolic Dysfunction With 24-Hour Central and Peripheral Blood Pressure. American Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 31, 1293-1299.	2.0	11
4	Twenty-four-hour central blood pressure is not better associated with hypertensive target organ damage than 24-h peripheral blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 2000-2005.	0.5	23
5	Cuff-Based Oscillometric Central and Brachial Blood Pressures Obtained Through ABPM are Similarly Associated with Renal Organ Damage in Arterial Hypertension. Kidney and Blood Pressure Research, 2017, 42, 1068-1077.	2.0	10
6	Reply. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 2324-2325.	0.5	0
7	Cystatin C estimated glomerular filtration rate to assess renal function in early stages of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0174583.	2.5	3
8	Renal volume and cardiovascular risk assessment in normotensive autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease patients. Medicine (United States), 2016, 95, e5595.	1.0	10
9	Renal Sodium Transporters Are Increased in Urinary Exosomes of Cyclosporine-Treated Kidney Transplant Patients. American Journal of Nephrology, 2014, 39, 528-535.	3.1	31
10	Hypertension in autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD). CKJ: Clinical Kidney Journal, 2013, 6, 457-463.	2.9	17
11	Recombinant PTH associated with hypercalcaemia and renal failure: TableÂ1 CKJ: Clinical Kidney Journal, 2013, 6, 93-95.	2.9	8
12	Molecular biology of water and salt regulation in the kidney. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2012, 69, 683-695.	5.4	25
13	Are Sodium Transporters in Urinary Exosomes Reliable Markers of Tubular Sodium Reabsorption in Hypertensive Patients?. Nephron Physiology, 2010, 114, p25-p34.	1.2	45
14	Recommendations for Biomarker Identification and Qualification in Clinical Proteomics. Science Translational Medicine, 2010, 2, 46ps42.	12.4	273
15	Tamm-Horsfall protein and urinary exosome isolation. Kidney International, 2010, 77, 736-742.	5.2	239
16	Nephrin mutations cause childhood- and adult-onset focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. Kidney International, 2009, 76, 1268-1276.	5.2	111
17	TRPC6 mutational analysis in a large cohort of patients with focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2009, 24, 3089-3096.	0.7	99
18	Prevalence of Cysts in Seminal Tract and Abnormal Semen Parameters in Patients with Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2008, 3, 790-793.	4.5	57

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19	Diagnostic Procedures and Rationale for Specific Therapies in Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorder. , 2008, 161, 222-233.		7
20	Is albuminuria a marker of arterial remodeling?. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 633-635.	0.5	7
21	Preservation of renal function in a patient with Fabry nephropathy on enzyme replacement therapy. Clinical Nephrology, 2008, 69, 445-449.	0.7	15
22	Ciclosporin-induced hypertension is associated with increased sodium transporter of the loop of Henle (NKCC2). Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2007, 22, 2810-2816.	0.7	42
23	Study of candidate genes affecting the progression of renal disease in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease type 1. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2007, 22, 1567-1577.	0.7	25
24	Genetic Testing for X-Linked Alport Syndrome by Direct Sequencing of COL4A5 cDNA From Hair Root RNA Samples. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2007, 50, 257.e1-257.e14.	1.9	27
25	Aquaporin-1 and aquaporin-2 urinary excretion in cirrhosis: Relationship with ascites and hepatorenal syndrome. Hepatology, 2006, 44, 1555-1563.	7.3	49
26	Sodium retention in cirrhotic rats is associated with increased renal abundance of sodium transporter proteins. Kidney International, 2005, 67, 622-630.	5.2	29
27	Ascites from cirrhotic patients induces angiogenesis through the phosphoinositide 3-kinase/Akt signaling pathway. Journal of Hepatology, 2005, 43, 85-91.	3.7	13
28	Dysregulation of renal aquaporins and Na-Cl cotransporter in CCl4-induced cirrhosis. Kidney International, 2000, 58, 216-228.	5.2	75
29	Long-term regulation of renal Na-dependent cotransporters and ENaC: response to altered acid-base intake. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2000, 279, F459-F467.	2.7	59
30	Impaired aquaporin and urea transporter expression in rats with adriamycin-induced nephrotic syndrome11See Editorial by Berl, p 1418. Kidney International, 1998, 53, 1244-1253.	5.2	67
31	Angiotensin converting enzyme gene I/D polymorphism in essential hypertension and nephroangiosclerosis. Kidney International, 1998, 53, 1743-1747.	5.2	68
32	Concentrating defect in experimental nephrotic syndrome: Altered expression of aquaporins and thick ascending limb Na+ transporters. Kidney International, 1998, 54, 170-179.	5.2	105
33	Angiotensinogen Gene M235T and T174M Polymorphisms in Essential Hypertension Relation With Target Organ Damage. American Journal of Hypertension, 1998, 11, 439-444.	2.0	26
34	Renal Failure in Multiple Myeloma. Archives of Internal Medicine, 1998, 158, 1889.	3.8	328
35	Incidence and risk factors of hepatitis C virus infection in a haemodialysis unit. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 1997, 12, 736-740.	0.7	53
36	Ultramicrodetermination of vasopressin-regulated urea transporter protein in microdissected renal tubules. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 1997, 272, F531-F537.	2.7	13

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Pathogenesis of Sodium Retention in Cirrhosis: The Arterial Vasodilation Hypothesis of Ascites Formation. , 0, , 199-214.		0