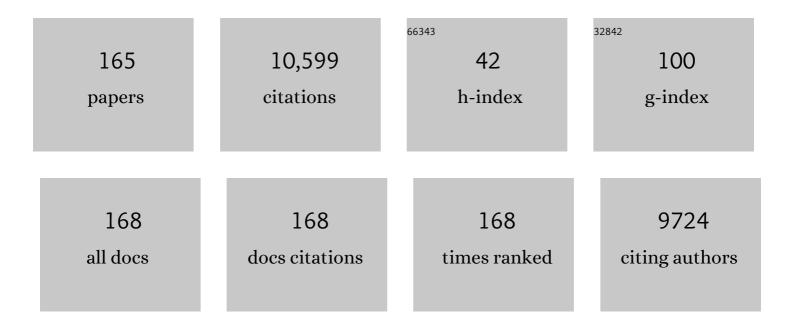
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Calcium Antagonist vs a Non–Calcium Antagonist Hypertension Treatment Strategy for Patients With Coronary Artery Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2003, 290, 2805.	7.4	1,107
2	Coronary Microvascular Reactivity to Adenosine Predicts Adverse Outcome in Women Evaluated for Suspected Ischemia. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2010, 55, 2825-2832.	2.8	660
3	Tight Blood Pressure Control and Cardiovascular Outcomes Among Hypertensive Patients With Diabetes and Coronary Artery Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2010, 304, 61.	7.4	578
4	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA). Circulation, 2017, 135, 1075-1092.	1.6	527
5	Adverse Cardiovascular Outcomes in Women With Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2009, 169, 843.	3.8	475
6	Effect of Transendocardial Delivery of Autologous Bone Marrow Mononuclear Cells on Functional Capacity, Left Ventricular Function, and Perfusion in Chronic Heart Failure. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 307, 1717-26.	7.4	424
7	Effect of Intracoronary Delivery of Autologous Bone Marrow Mononuclear Cells 2 to 3 Weeks Following Acute Myocardial Infarction on Left Ventricular Function. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2011, 306, 2110.	7.4	377
8	Effect of the Use and Timing of Bone Marrow Mononuclear Cell Delivery on Left Ventricular Function After Acute Myocardial Infarction. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 308, 2380-9.	7.4	357
9	Abnormal Coronary Vasomotion as a Prognostic Indicator of Cardiovascular Events in Women. Circulation, 2004, 109, 722-725.	1.6	346
10	Imbalance of gut microbiome and intestinal epithelial barrier dysfunction in patients with high blood pressure. Clinical Science, 2018, 132, 701-718.	4.3	328
11	Relationship of Physical Fitness vs Body Mass Index With Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Events in Women. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2004, 292, 1179.	7.4	300
12	Impact of resting heart rate on outcomes in hypertensive patients with coronary artery disease: findings from the INternational VErapamil-SR/trandolapril STudy (INVEST). European Heart Journal, 2007, 29, 1327-1334.	2.2	276
13	Modest Increase in Peak VO <sub>2</sub> Is Related to Better Clinical Outcomes in Chronic Heart Failure Patients. Circulation: Heart Failure, 2012, 5, 579-585.	3.9	239
14	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). American Heart Journal, 2011, 162, 678-684.	2.7	185
15	Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Myocardial Perfusion Reserve Index Is Reduced in Women With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2015, 8, .	2.6	184
16	Safety of Coronary Reactivity Testing in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2012, 5, 646-653.	2.9	177
17	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). Journal of Interventional Cardiology, 2010, 23, 511-519.	1.2	162
18	Outcomes Among Hypertensive Patients With Concomitant Peripheral and Coronary Artery Disease. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 48-53.	2.7	156

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of late Na current inhibition (ranolazine) in coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD): impact on angina and myocardial perfusion reserve. European Heart Journal, 2016, 37, 1504-1513.	2.2	152
20	Blood Pressure and Outcomes in Very Old Hypertensive Coronary Artery Disease Patients: An INVEST Substudy. American Journal of Medicine, 2010, 123, 719-726.	1.5	139
21	Characteristics of a contemporary population with angina pectoris. American Journal of Cardiology, 1994, 74, 226-231.	1.6	129
22	The Value of Estimated Functional Capacity in Estimating Outcome. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S36-S43.	2.8	124
23	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): What Is the Risk?. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, e008868.	3.7	124
24	The ICD Shock and Stress Management Program: A Randomized Trial of Psychosocial Treatment to Optimize Quality of Life in ICD Patients. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2007, 30, 858-864.	1.2	107
25	Novel all-extremity high-intensity interval training improves aerobic fitness, cardiac function and insulin resistance in healthy older adults. Experimental Gerontology, 2016, 82, 112-119.	2.8	100
26	Weight cycling and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol in women: evidence of an adverse effect. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2000, 36, 1565-1571.	2.8	95
27	Hemoglobin level is an independent predictor for adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women undergoing evaluation for chest pain. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2004, 43, 2009-2014.	2.8	93
28	Predictors and outcomes of resistant hypertension among patients with coronary artery disease and hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 32, 635-643.	0.5	88
29	2015 ACC Health Policy Statement onÂCardiovascular Team-Based Care andÂtheÂRole of Advanced Practice Providers. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 65, 2118-2136.	2.8	86
30	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). Clinical Cardiology, 2007, 30, 69-74.	1.8	85
31	Ten-Year Mortality in the WISE Study (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation). Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2017, 10, .	2.2	82
32	Depression and Cardiovascular Health Care Costs Among Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 53, 176-183.	2.8	80
33	Young at Heart: Understanding the Unique Psychosocial Adjustment of Young Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator Recipients. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2001, 24, 1113-1117.	1.2	73
34	New York Heart Association functional class predicts exercise parameters in the current era. American Heart Journal, 2009, 158, S24-S30.	2.7	65
35	Harmful Effects of NSAIDs among Patients with Hypertension and Coronary Artery Disease. American Journal of Medicine, 2011, 124, 614-620.	1.5	65
36	Effect of Phosphodiesterase Type 5 Inhibition on Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction in Women: A Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Ancillary Study. Clinical Cardiology, 2011, 34, 483-487.	1.8	58

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Anginal Symptoms, Coronary Artery Disease, and Adverse Outcomes in Black and White Women: The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2013, 22, 724-732.	3.3	55
38	Predictors of Adverse Outcome Among Patients With Hypertension and Coronary Artery Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, 547-551.	2.8	51
39	Rationale and design of the Women's Ischemia Trial to Reduce Events in Nonobstructive CAD (WARRIOR) trial. American Heart Journal, 2021, 237, 90-103.	2.7	51
40	Management of Heart Failure After Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2005, 46, 2193-2198.	2.8	48
41	A Study of Antihypertensive Drugs and Depressive Symptoms (SADD-Sx) in Patients Treated With a Calcium Antagonist Versus an Atenolol Hypertension Treatment Strategy in the International Verapamil SR-Trandolapril Study (INVEST). Psychosomatic Medicine, 2005, 67, 398-406.	2.0	47
42	Gut microbiota and serum metabolite differences in African Americans and White Americans with high blood pressure. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 271, 336-339.	1.7	47
43	Evaluation of Cell Therapy on Exercise Performance and Limb Perfusion in Peripheral Artery Disease. Circulation, 2017, 135, 1417-1428.	1.6	46
44	Butyrate Regulates COVID-19–Relevant Genes in Gut Epithelial Organoids From Normotensive Rats. Hypertension, 2021, 77, e13-e16.	2.7	45
45	All-Extremity Exercise Training Improves Arterial Stiffness in Older Adults. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1404-1411.	0.4	44
46	Validating a Self-report Measure of Global Subjective Well-being to Predict Adverse Clinical Outcomes. Quality of Life Research, 2006, 15, 675-686.	3.1	42
47	Impaired Coronary Vascular Reactivity and Functional Capacity in Women. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S44-S49.	2.8	41
48	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). American Heart Journal, 2010, 159, 987.e1-987.e7.	2.7	39
49	Late sodium channel blockade improves angina and myocardial perfusion in patients with severe coronary microvascular dysfunction: Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation–Coronary Vascular Dysfunction ancillary study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 276, 8-13.	1.7	37
50	INVEST revisited: review of findings from the International Verapamil SR–Trandolapril Study. Expert Review of Cardiovascular Therapy, 2009, 7, 1329-1340.	1.5	36
51	Increasing and Evolving Role of Smart Devices in Modern Medicine. European Cardiology Review, 2019, 14, 181-186.	2.2	36
52	Association of Accelerometryâ€Measured Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Events in Mobilityâ€Limited Older Adults: The LIFE (Lifestyle Interventions and Independence for Elders) Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6, .	3.7	35
53	Relationships Between Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and Depressive Symptoms as Predictors of Cardiovascular Disease Events in Women. Journal of Women's Health, 2012, 21, 133-139.	3.3	34
54	Renal Function and Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction in Women with Symptoms/Signs of Ischemia. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125374.	2.5	34

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	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. American Heart Journal, 2014, 167, 826-832.	2.7	33
56	Acute and chronic psychological stress in coronary disease. Current Opinion in Cardiology, 2004, 19, 494-499.	1.8	32
57	Hostility Scores Are Associated With Increased Risk of Cardiovascular Events in Women Undergoing Coronary Angiography: A Report from the NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2005, 67, 546-552.	2.0	32
58	Coronary Revascularization Strategy and Outcomes According to Blood Pressure (from the) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /C 498-503.	Overlock 1 1.6	0 Tf 50 627 T 32
59	Clinical Implications of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation: Inter-Relationships Between Symptoms, Psychosocial Factors and Cardiovascular Outcomes. Women's Health, 2013, 9, 479-490.	1.5	32
60	An injectable capillary-like microstructured alginate hydrogel improves left ventricular function after myocardial infarction in rats. International Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 220, 149-154.	1.7	31
61	Effect of all-extremity high-intensity interval training vs. moderate-intensity continuous training on aerobic fitness in middle-aged and older adults with type 2 diabetes: A randomized controlled trial. Experimental Gerontology, 2019, 116, 46-53.	2.8	31
62	A Six-Day, Lifestyle-Based Immersion Program Mitigates Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Induces Shifts in Gut Microbiota, Specifically Lachnospiraceae, Ruminococcaceae, Faecalibacterium prausnitzii: A Pilot Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 3459.	4.1	31
63	Predictors of Change in Physical Function in Older Adults in Response to Long-Term, Structured Physical Activity: The LIFE Study. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2017, 98, 11-24.e3.	0.9	27
64	Long-Term Mortality in Hypertensive Patients With Coronary Artery Disease. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 1110-1114.	2.7	25
65	President's Page: Team-Based Care: A Solution for Our Health Care Delivery Challenges. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 57, 1123-1125.	2.8	23
66	TIMI Frame Count and Adverse Events in Women with No Obstructive Coronary Disease: A Pilot Study from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e96630.	2.5	23
67	Depression, Dietary Habits, and Cardiovascular Events Among Women with Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. American Journal of Medicine, 2014, 127, 840-847.	1.5	23
68	Myocardial Scar Is Prevalent and Associated With Subclinical Myocardial Dysfunction in Women With Suspected Ischemia But No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. Circulation, 2018, 137, 874-876.	1.6	23
69	Myocardial tissue deformation is reduced in subjects with coronary microvascular dysfunction but not rescued by treatment with ranolazine. Clinical Cardiology, 2017, 40, 300-306.	1.8	22
70	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
71	Microvascular Dysfunction as a Systemic Disease: A Review of the Evidence. American Journal of Medicine, 2022, 135, 1059-1068.	1.5	22
72	Quality of Death: Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators and Proactive Care. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2006, 29, 637-642.	1.2	21

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	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. Clinical Cardiology, 2009, 32, 244-250.	1.8	21
74	The Prognostic and Economic Implications of a Strategy to Detect and Treat Asymptomatic Ischemia: The Atenolol Silent Ischemia Trial (ASIST) Protocol. Clinical Cardiology, 1991, 14, 457-462.	1.8	20
75	Combining Psychosocial Data to Improve Prediction of Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and Events. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2012, 74, 263-270.	2.0	20
76	Social Participation Modifies the Effect of a Structured Physical Activity Program on Major Mobility Disability Among Older Adults: Results From the LIFE Study. Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2018, 73, 1501-1513.	3.9	20
77	Improving Perinatal and Neonatal Patient Safety. Journal of Perinatal and Neonatal Nursing, 2005, 19, 15-23.	0.7	19
78	Association of 1-Year Blood Pressure Variability With Long-term Mortality Among Adults With Coronary Artery Disease. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e218418.	5.9	19
79	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 ETQq1 1 0.784	314angBT	/Ov <b>es</b> lock 101
80	Psychosocial Intervention for a Geriatric Patient to Address Fears Related to Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator Discharges. Psychosomatics, 2004, 45, 140-144.	2.5	17
81	Expanding the Scope of Practice for Cardiac Rehabilitation. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2004, 24, 209-215.	0.5	17
82	Dynapenia and Metabolic Health in Obese and Nonobese Adults Aged 70ÂYears and Older: The LIFE Study. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2017, 18, 312-319.	2.5	17
83	Characteristics of contemporary patients with hypertension and coronary artery disease. Clinical Cardiology, 2004, 27, 571-576.	1.8	16
84	Sex impacts the flow-mediated dilation response to acute aerobic exercise in older adults. Experimental Gerontology, 2017, 91, 57-63.	2.8	16
85	Fear of Exertion Following ICD Storm: Considering ICD Shock and Learning History. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2001, 21, 47-49.	0.5	16
86	Influence of Hispanic Ethnicity on Blood Pressure Control and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Women with CAD and Hypertension: Findings from INVEST. Journal of Women's Health, 2007, 16, 632-640.	3.3	15
87	Systolic Blood Pressure and Subjective Wellâ€Being in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease. Clinical Cardiology, 2009, 32, 627-632.	1.8	15
88	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). American Heart Journal, 2015, 169, 412-418.	2.7	15
89	Psychosocial predictors of long-term mortality among women with suspected myocardial ischemia: the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2016, 39, 687-693.	2.1	15
90	Metabolic costs of daily activity in older adults (Chores XL) study: Design and methods. Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications, 2017, 6, 1-8.	1.1	15

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Design, methodology and baseline characteristics of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation–Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD). American Heart Journal, 2020, 220, 224-236.	2.7	15
92	Mortality Risk Associated With Resistant Hypertension Among Women: Analysis from Three Prospective Cohorts Encompassing the Spectrum of Women's Heart Disease. Journal of Women's Health, 2016, 25, 996-1003.	3.3	14
93	The vascular biology of hypertension and atherosclerosis and intervention with calcium antagonists and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors. Clinical Cardiology, 2001, 24, V-1-V-5.	1.8	13
94	Acetylcholine versus cold pressor testing for evaluation of coronary endothelial function. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0172538.	2.5	13
95	Specialized Proresolving Mediators in Symptomatic Women With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction (from the Women's Ischemia Trial to Reduce Events in Nonobstructive CAD [WARRIOR]) Tj ETQq1 1	. 0 <b>17.8</b> 4314	r <b>g</b> &T /Overle
96	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. International Journal of Cardiology, 2020, 309, 19-22.	1.7	12
97	Left ventricular circumferential strain and coronary microvascular dysfunction: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) Project. International Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 327, 25-30.	1.7	12
98	A degradable, bioactive, gelatinized alginate hydrogel to improve stem cell/growth factor delivery and facilitate healing after myocardial infarction. Medical Hypotheses, 2012, 79, 673-677.	1.5	11
99	Simple Integer Risk Score to Determine Prognosis of Patients With Hypertension and Chronic Stable Coronary Artery Disease. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2013, 2, e000205.	3.7	11
100	Circulating progenitor cells and coronary microvascular dysfunction: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation – Coronary Vascular Dysfunction Study (WISE-CVD). Atherosclerosis, 2016, 253, 111-117.	0.8	11
101	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. European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging, 2019, 20, 875-882.	1.2	11
102	Multimodal Intervention to Improve Functional Status in Hypertensive Older Adults: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 196.	2.4	11
103	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. Journal of Women's Health. 2020. 29. 487-492.	3.3	11
104	A multiplexed ion-exchange membrane-based miRNA (MIX·miR) detection platform for rapid diagnosis of myocardial infarction. Lab on A Chip, 2021, 21, 3876-3887.	6.0	11
105	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
106	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. JMIR Research Protocols, 2017, 6, e255.	1.0	11
107	Emergency Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA). Journal of Perinatal and Neonatal Nursing, 2004, 18, 103-114.	0.7	10
108	Relationships between components of metabolic syndrome and coronary intravascular ultrasound atherosclerosis measures in women without obstructive coronary artery disease. Cardiovascular Endocrinology, 2015, 4, 45-52.	0.8	10

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
109	Coronary Vascular Function and Cardiomyocyte Injury. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2020, 40, 3015-3021.	2.4	10
110	Angina Hospitalization Rates in Women With Signs and Symptoms of Ischemia But no Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report from the WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e013168.	3.7	10
111	Psychological stress, cardiac symptoms, and cardiovascular risk in women with suspected ischaemia but no obstructive coronary disease. Stress and Health, 2020, 36, 264-273.	2.6	10
112	Angina relates to coronary flow in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 333, 35-39.	1.7	10
113	Electronic prescribing via the internet for a coronary artery disease and hypertension megatrial. Clinical Cardiology, 2009, 24, V-14-V-16.	1.8	9
114	Comparison of low and high dose intracoronary adenosine and acetylcholine in women undergoing coronary reactivity testing: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 172, e114-e115.	1.7	9
115	Managing Congestive Heart Failure Patient Factors in the Device Era. Congestive Heart Failure, 2006, 12, 335-340.	2.0	8
116	Pulse Pressure and Adverse Outcomes in Women: A Report From the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 1224-1230.	2.0	8
117	Characteristics and Outcomes of Revascularized Patients With Hypertension. Hypertension, 2009, 53, 624-630.	2.7	8
118	Impact of Aspirin According to Type of Stable Coronary Artery Disease: Insights from a Large International Cohort. American Journal of Medicine, 2015, 128, 137-143.	1.5	7
119	Typical angina is associated with greater coronary endothelial dysfunction but not abnormal vasodilatory reserve. Clinical Cardiology, 2017, 40, 886-891.	1.8	7
120	Left ventricular mass and myocardial scarring in women with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Open Heart, 2020, 7, e001273.	2.3	6
121	Even "WISE-R?â€â€"an Update on the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2020, 22, 35.	t 4.8	6
122	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
123	Factors limiting the enrollment of women in a randomized coronary artery disease trial. Clinical Cardiology, 1996, 19, 614-618.	1.8	5
124	Oversight and management of a cell therapy clinical trial network: Experience and lessons learned. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2011, 32, 614-619.	1.8	5
125	Mortality Implications of Angina and Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Patients With Coronary Artery Disease: New Data From Extended Followâ€up of the International Verapamil/Trandolapril Study ( <scp>INVEST</scp> ). Clinical Cardiology, 2013, 36, 442-447.	1.8	5
126	Number and Function of Bone-Marrow Derived Angiogenic Cells and Coronary Flow Reserve in Women without Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Substudy of the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e81595.	2.5	5

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
127	Intensive blood pressure lowering reduces adverse cardiovascular outcomes among patients with highâ€normal glucose: An analysis from the Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial database. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2018, 20, 620-624.	2.0	5
128	Mortality implications of lower DBP with lower achieved systolic pressures in coronary artery disease. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 419-427.	0.5	5
129	Weight cycling and cardiovascular outcome in women with suspected ischemia: A report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE Study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0207223.	2.5	5
130	Long-term mortality and estimated functional capacity among women with symptoms of ischemic heart disease: From the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. American Heart Journal, 2018, 206, 123-126.	2.7	5
131	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
132	Potential of Minocycline for Treatment of Resistant Hypertension. American Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 156, 147-149.	1.6	5
133	Effects of Verapamil SR and Atenolol on 24-Hour Blood Pressure and Heart Rate in Hypertension Patients with Coronary Artery Disease: An International Verapamil SR-Trandolapril Ambulatory Monitoring Substudy. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0122726.	2.5	4
134	Effect of Lowâ€Furanocoumarin Hybrid Grapefruit Juice Consumption on Midazolam Pharmacokinetics. Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2017, 57, 305-311.	2.0	4
135	Temporal Trends in Angina, Myocardial Perfusion, and Left Ventricular Remodeling in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease Over 1‥ear Followâ€Up: Results From WISE VD. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e016305.	3.7	4
136	Preparticipation Cardiac Evaluation Findings in a Cohort of Collegiate Female Athletes. American Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 140, 134-139.	1.6	4
137	Prior Oral Contraceptive Use and Longer Term Mortality Outcomes in Women with Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease. Journal of Women's Health, 2021, 30, 377-384.	3.3	4
138	Distinct Gene Expression Profiles in Colonic Organoids from Normotensive and the Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Cells, 2021, 10, 1523.	4.1	4
139	Somatic versus cognitive depressive symptoms as predictors of coronary artery disease among women with suspected ischemia: The women's ischemia syndrome evaluation. Heart and Mind (Mumbai, India), 2021, 5, 112.	0.6	4
140	Maladaptive left ventricular remodeling in women: An analysis from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation–Coronary Vascular Dysfunction study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 268, 230-235.	1.7	3
141	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
142	Evaluating women with chest pain for the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. Disease-a-Month, 2002, 48, 647-658.	1.1	2
143	Antiplatelet Therapy in Acute Coronary Syndromes. Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing, 2011, 26, 239-249.	1.1	2
144	It Takes a Team to Deliver Optimal Cardiovascular Care. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018, 72, 948-951.	2.8	2

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
145	Redefining Resistant Hypertension. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2020, 13, e005979.	2.2	2
146	Association of coronary microvascular dysfunction and cardiac bridge integrator 1, a cardiomyocyte dysfunction biomarker. Clinical Cardiology, 2021, 44, 1586-1593.	1.8	2
147	Association between High Endocardial Unipolar Voltage and Improved Left Ventricular Function in Patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. Texas Heart Institute Journal, 2016, 43, 291-296.	0.3	2
148	Recruiting for Acute Myocardial Infarction Cell Therapy Trials: Challenges and Best Practices for the CCTRN. Clinical Researcher, 2014, 28, 71-77.	0.5	2
149	How Do Guidelines Impact Measures of Performance? Can They Keep Up?. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2012, 172, 945-6.	3.8	1
150	Serotonin Transporter Gene Polymorphism in Women With Suspected Ischemia. , 2018, 2, 8-15.	0.8	1
151	Risk and Blood Pressure Control Rates Across the Spectrum of Coronary Artery Disease in Hypertensive Women: An Analysis from The INternational VErapamil SR-Trandolapril STudy (INVEST). Journal of Women's Health, 2020, 29, 158-166.	3.3	1
152	Optimal systolic blood pressure and reduced long-term mortality in older hypertensive women with prior coronary events – An analysis from INVESTâ~†. International Journal of Cardiology: Hypertension, 2020, 7, 100052.	2.2	1
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