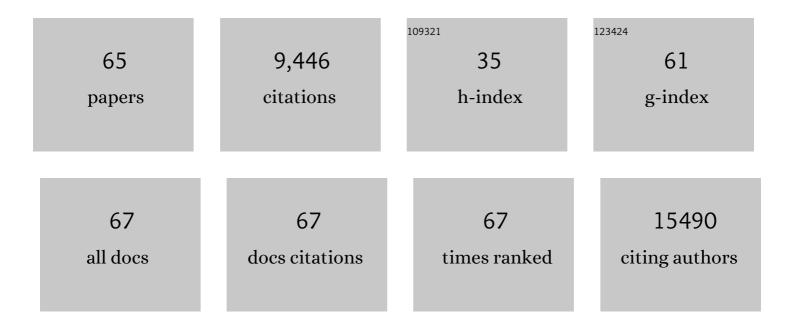
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The contribution of chronic kidney disease to the global burden of major noncommunicable diseases. Kidney International, 2011, 80, 1258-1270.	5.2	1,105
2	Global variation in stroke burden and mortality: estimates from monitoring, surveillance, and modelling. Lancet Neurology, The, 2009, 8, 345-354.	10.2	823
3	Case Definitions for Acute Coronary Heart Disease in Epidemiology and Clinical Research Studies. Circulation, 2003, 108, 2543-2549.	1.6	719
4	Risk Factors for Early Myocardial Infarction in South Asians Compared With Individuals in Other Countries. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2007, 297, 286.	7.4	705
5	Adherence to cardiovascular therapy: a meta-analysis of prevalence and clinical consequences. European Heart Journal, 2013, 34, 2940-2948.	2.2	679
6	World Health Organization cardiovascular disease risk charts: revised models to estimate risk in 21 global regions. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1332-e1345.	6.3	554
7	Organizational Update. Stroke, 2015, 46, e121-2.	2.0	400
8	The availability and affordability of selected essential medicines for chronicl diseases in six low- and middle-income countries. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2007, 85, 279-288.	3.3	380
9	World Health Organization definition of myocardial infarction: 2008-09 revision. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, 139-146.	1.9	355
10	The Global Stroke Initiative. Lancet Neurology, The, 2004, 3, 391-393.	10.2	354
11	Non-communicable diseases in the Arab world. Lancet, The, 2014, 383, 356-367.	13.7	293
12	Chronic kidney disease of uncertain aetiology: prevalence and causative factors in a developing country. BMC Nephrology, 2013, 14, 180.	1.8	277
13	World Health Organization (WHO) and International Society of Hypertension (ISH) risk prediction charts: assessment of cardiovascular risk for prevention and control of cardiovascular disease in low and middle-income countries. Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 25, 1578-1582.	0.5	250
14	The global impact of non-communicable diseases on healthcare spending and national income: a systematic review. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 30, 251-277.	5.7	228
15	Stroke Disability and Rehabilitation of Stroke: World Health Organization Perspective. International Journal of Stroke, 2013, 8, 3-4.	5.9	173
16	The Heart of 25 by 25: Achieving the Goal of Reducing Global and Regional Premature Deaths From Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke. Circulation, 2016, 133, e674-90.	1.6	155
17	Socioeconomic inequality in the prevalence of noncommunicable diseases in low- and middle-income countries: Results from the World Health Survey. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 474.	2.9	137
18	The global impact of non-communicable diseases on households and impoverishment: a systematic review. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 30, 163-188.	5.7	117

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19	Total cardiovascular risk approach to improve efficiency of cardiovascular prevention in resource constrain settings. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2011, 64, 1451-1462.	5.0	113
20	Cardiac rehabilitation delivery model for low-resource settings. Heart, 2016, 102, 1449-1455.	2.9	104
21	The global impact of non-communicable diseases on macro-economic productivity: a systematic review. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 30, 357-395.	5.7	103
22	Cardiovascular risk management and its impact on hypertension control in primary care in low-resource settings: a cluster-randomized trial. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2010, 88, 412-419.	3.3	97
23	Cardiac Surgery Capacity in Sub—Saharan Africa: Quo Vadis?. Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon, 2014, 62, 393-401.	1.0	92
24	A Polypill for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease: A feasibility study of the World Health Organization. Trials, 2011, 12, 3.	1.6	87
25	Cost effectiveness of strategies to combat cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and tobacco use in sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia: mathematical modelling study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2012, 344, e607-e607.	2.3	84
26	Social and Economic Implications of Noncommunicable diseases in India. Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 2011, 36, 13.	0.4	80
27	The Contribution of the Framingham Heart Study to the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease: A Global Perspective. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2010, 53, 10-14.	3.1	79
28	Can non-physician health-care workers assess and manage cardiovascular risk in primary care?. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2007, 85, 432-440.	3.3	78
29	Improved stove interventions to reduce household air pollution in low and middle income countries: a descriptive systematic review. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 650.	2.9	75
30	Global progress in prevention of cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2017, 67, S32-S38.	1.7	73
31	The policy agenda for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. British Medical Bulletin, 2010, 96, 23-43.	6.9	68
32	Barriers to management of cardiovascular risk in a low-resource setting using hypertension as an entry point. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 59-64.	0.5	58
33	Recommendations for blood pressure measuring devices for office/clinic use in low resource settings. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2005, 10, 3-10.	0.8	48
34	Prevention of cardiovascular disease in developing countries. Lancet, The, 2007, 370, 720-722.	13.7	44
35	Reducing the Risk of Cognitive Decline and Dementia: WHO Recommendations. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 765584.	2.4	42
36	Potential impact of single-risk-factor versus total risk management for the prevention of cardiovascular events in Seychelles. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2011, 89, 286-295.	3.3	41

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37	A systematic evaluation of stroke surveillance studies in low- and middle-income countries. Neurology, 2013, 80, 677-684.	1.1	33
38	Cardiovascular risk assessment and management in developing countries. Vascular Health and Risk Management, 2005, 1, 15-18.	2.3	32
39	A New Solar-Powered Blood Pressure Measuring Device for Low-Resource Settings. Hypertension, 2010, 56, 1047-1053.	2.7	29
40	The Global Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases: A Challenge to Improve. Current Cardiology Reports, 2014, 16, 486.	2.9	28
41	Package of essential noncommunicable disease (PEN) interventions in primary health-care settings of Bhutan: a performance assessment study. WHO South-East Asia Journal of Public Health, 2014, 3, 154.	0.7	27
42	The Heart of 25 by 25: Achieving the Goal of Reducing Global and Regional Premature Deaths From Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke: A Modeling Study From the American Heart Association and World Heart Federation. Global Heart, 2016, 11, 251.	2.3	26
43	Time to Change Our Focus. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 66, 960-971.	2.8	23
44	Cardiovascular disease research output in WHO priority areas between 2002 and 2011. Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health, 2014, 4, 23.	2.9	22
45	Atherosclerosis in children and young adults: An overview of the World Health Organization and International Society and Federation of Cardiology study on Pathobiological Determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth study (1985–1995). Prevention and Control: the Official Journal of the World Heart Federation. 2005. 1. 3-15.	0.3	21
46	Policy reform to realize the commitments of the Political Declaration on noncommunicable diseases. British Medical Bulletin, 2013, 105, 7-27.	6.9	20
47	Organizational Update. Stroke, 2014, 45, e22-3.	2.0	17
48	Total Cardiovascular Risk Assessment and Management Using Two Prediction Tools, with and without Blood Cholesterol. MEDICC Review, 2013, 16, 36.	0.7	17
49	Costs, Benefits, and Effectiveness of Interventions for the Prevention, Treatment, and Control of Cardiovascular Diseases and Diabetes in Africa. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2013, 56, 314-321.	3.1	15
50	National policies and strategies for noncommunicable diseases. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2009, 6, 723-727.	13.7	14
51	Hypertension and Diabetes: Entry Points for Prevention and Control of the Global Cardiovascular Epidemic. International Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 2013, 1-3.	1.3	13
52	Editorial (Heart Failure: The Need for Global Health Perspective). Current Cardiology Reviews, 2013, 9, 97-98.	1.5	10
53	A milestone in the response to non-communicable diseases. Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 481-482.	13.7	6
54	Prevention of cardiovascular disease in low resource settings. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2007, 14, 587-588.	2.8	5

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55	Non-laboratory-based prediction of cardiovascular risk. Lancet, The, 2008, 371, 878-879.	13.7	5
56	Combating Chronic Diseases: The Role of the World Health Organization. Global Heart, 2016, 11, 413.	2.3	4
57	Research Is Essential for Attainment of NCD Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. Global Heart, 2016, 11, 139.	2.3	3
58	Regional vaccine production is key to ensuring equity. BMJ, The, 2021, 374, n2354.	6.0	2
59	World Health Organization Working With the World Stroke Organization/Civil Society in the Combat of Stroke. Stroke, 2014, 45, e206-7.	2.0	1
60	Inadequate investment in school health education: A missed opportunity. Indian Heart Journal, 2016, 68, 6-8.	0.5	1
61	Antalya statement of the International Society of Hypertension on the prevention of blood pressure-related diseases. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 2255-2258.	0.5	0
62	Stroke mortality in the Seychelles: methodological issues – Authors' reply. Lancet Neurology, The, 2009, 8, 700.	10.2	0
63	Combating Noncommunicable Diseases: Global Best Practices and Lessons Learnt. , 0, , 31-31.		0
64	Randomized Controlled Trial of Treatment of Chronic Kidney Disease of Uncertain Aetiolgy with Enalapril. , 2016, 06, .		0
65	Cardiovascular disease in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. International Journal of Noncommunicable Diseases, 2020, 5, 50.	0.2	Ο