

C Noel Bairey-Merz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

394
papers

40,250
citations

6254

80
h-index

2684

193
g-index

406
all docs

406
docs citations

406
times ranked

29600
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Implications of Recent Clinical Trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III Guidelines. Circulation, 2004, 110, 227-239.	1.6	5,602
2	2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk in Adults. Circulation, 2014, 129, S1-45.	1.6	4,842
3	2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk in Adults. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 2889-2934.	2.8	3,414
4	Implications of Recent Clinical Trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III Guidelines. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2004, 44, 720-732.	2.8	1,207
5	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S21-S29.	2.8	727
6	Cardiovascular Disease in Women. Circulation Research, 2016, 118, 1273-1293.	4.5	699
7	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
8	ACC/AHA/NHLBI Clinical Advisory on the Use and Safety of Statins. Circulation, 2002, 106, 1024-1028.	1.6	657
9	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S4-S20.	2.8	620
10	ACC/AHA/NHLBI clinical advisory on the use and safety of statins ¹¹ When citing this document, the American College of Cardiology, American Heart Association, and National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute would appreciate the following citation format: Pasternak RC, Smith SC, Jr., Bairey-Merz CN, Grundy SM, Cleeman JI, Lenfant C. ACC/AHA/NHLBI Advisory on the Use and Safety of Statins. J Am Coll Cardiol 2002;40:568-73.22This document is available on the Web sites of the ACC (www.acc.org), the		

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19	Abnormal Myocardial Phosphorus-31 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy in Women with Chest Pain but Normal Coronary Angiograms. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2000, 342, 829-835.	27.0	382
20	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
21	The Prognostic Value of a Nomogram for Exercise Capacity in Women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2005, 353, 468-475.	27.0	365
22	Abnormal Coronary Vasomotion as a Prognostic Indicator of Cardiovascular Events in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 722-725.	1.6	346
23	International standardization of diagnostic criteria for vasospastic angina. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017, 38, ehv351.	2.2	325
24	The Economic Burden of Angina in Women With Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006, 114, 894-904.	1.6	299
25	Oxygenated Carotenoid Lutein and Progression of Early Atherosclerosis. <i>Circulation</i> , 2001, 103, 2922-2927.	1.6	297
26	Emergence of Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 66, 1918-1933.	2.8	257
27	Sex Differences in Blood Pressure Trajectories Over the Life Course. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2020, 5, 255.	6.1	249
28	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
29	Meditation and Cardiovascular Risk Reduction. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2017, 6, .	3.7	237
30	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
31	Metabolic Syndrome Modifies the Cardiovascular Risk Associated With Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 714-721.	1.6	231
32	Contraceptive Hormone Use and Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009, 53, 221-231.	2.8	224
33	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
34	Obstructive Coronary Atherosclerosis and Ischemic Heart Disease: An Elusive Link!. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2012, 60, 951-956.	2.8	216
35	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
36	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

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37	ACC/AHA/NHLBI Clinical Advisory on the Use and Safety of Statins. <i>Stroke</i> , 2002, 33, 2337-2341.	2.0	184
38	Effects of a Randomized Controlled Trial of Transcendental Meditation on Components of the Metabolic Syndrome in Subjects With Coronary Heart Disease. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2006, 166, 1218.	3.8	184
39	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
40	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
41	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
42	Heart Rate Response to Exercise Stress Testing in Asymptomatic Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2010, 122, 130-137.	1.6	176
43	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs Regarding Cardiovascular Disease in Women. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 70, 123-132.	2.8	172
44	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's "Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE)". <i>Journal of Interventional Cardiology</i> , 2010, 23, 511-519.	1.2	162
45	Hypertension Across a Woman's Life Cycle. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 71, 1797-1813.	2.8	159
46	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
47	Adverse outcomes among women presenting with signs and symptoms of ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease: Findings from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's "sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) angiographic core laboratory. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2013, 166, 134-141.	2.7	153
48	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
49	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
50	Depression, the Metabolic Syndrome and Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2008, 70, 40-48.	2.0	150
51	Sex differences in calcified plaque and long-term cardiovascular mortality: observations from the CAC Consortium. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018, 39, 3727-3735.	2.2	141
52	Myocardial Ischemia in the Absence of Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011, 4, 27-33.	5.3	138
53	Psychosocial Stress and Cardiovascular Disease: Pathophysiological Links. <i>Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2002, 27, 141-147.	1.9	137
54	Coronary Microvascular Function and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Women With Angina Pectoris and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: The iPOWER Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2016, 5, e003064.	3.7	131

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55	Pre-existing traits associated with Covid-19 illness severity. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0236240.	2.5	129
56	The Value of Estimated Functional Capacity in Estimating Outcome. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S36-S43.	2.8	124
57	Sex differences in clinical outcomes in patients with stable angina and no obstructive coronary artery disease. American Heart Journal, 2013, 166, 38-44.	2.7	124
58	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): What Is the Risk?. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, e008868.	3.7	124
59	Career Preferences and Perceptions of Cardiology Among US Internal Medicine Trainees. JAMA Cardiology, 2018, 3, 682.	6.1	124
60	Myocardial Ischemia in Women: Lessons From the NHLBI WISE Study. Clinical Cardiology, 2012, 35, 141-148.	1.8	122
61	Sex Differences in Blood Pressure Associations With Cardiovascular Outcomes. Circulation, 2021, 143, 761-763.	1.6	118
62	Progression of Carotid Intima-Media Thickness and Plasma Antioxidants: The Los Angeles Atherosclerosis Study. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2004, 24, 313-319.	2.4	116
63	Depressive Symptom Dimensions and Cardiovascular Prognosis Among Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2009, 66, 499.	12.3	116
64	Treatment of coronary microvascular dysfunction. Cardiovascular Research, 2020, 116, 856-870.	3.8	114
65	The parallel tales of microvascular angina and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: a paradigm shift. European Heart Journal, 2017, 38, ehv461.	2.2	106
66	Assessment of Vascular Dysfunction in Patients Without Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2020, 13, 1847-1864.	2.9	105
67	Comorbid Depression and Anxiety Symptoms as Predictors of Cardiovascular Events: Results From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2009, 71, 958-964.	2.0	104
68	Provocative Testing for Coronary Reactivity and Spasm. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 103-109.	2.8	102
69	Mild Renal Insufficiency Is Associated With Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease in Women. Circulation, 2002, 105, 2826-2829.	1.6	101
70	DHEA-S Levels and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Postmenopausal Women: Results from the National Institutes of Health's National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2010, 95, 4985-4992.	3.6	101
71	Association of Sex With Severity of Coronary Artery Disease, Ischemia, and Symptom Burden in Patients With Moderate or Severe Ischemia. JAMA Cardiology, 2020, 5, 773.	6.1	101
72	Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction in Women's Pathophysiology, Diagnosis, and Management. Current Problems in Cardiology, 2011, 36, 291-318.	2.4	99

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73	The Who, What, Why, When, How and Where of Vasospastic Angina. <i>Circulation Journal</i> , 2016, 80, 289-298.	1.6	97
74	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
75	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
76	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
77	Revascularization in Patients With Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection and ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2019, 74, 1290-1300.	2.8	87
78	Quality and Equitable Health Care Gaps for Women. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 70, 373-388.	2.8	86
79	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
80	Maternal Recall of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy: A Systematic Review. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2013, 22, 37-47.	3.3	85
81	Coronary microvascular dysfunction: sex-specific risk, diagnosis, and therapy. <i>Nature Reviews Cardiology</i> , 2015, 12, 406-414.	13.7	85
82	Clinical characteristics and prognosis of patients with microvascular angina: an international and prospective cohort study by the Coronary Vasomotor Disorders International Study (COVADIS) Group. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2021, 42, 4592-4600.	2.2	84
83	Ten-Year Mortality in the WISE Study (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation). <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2017, 10, .	2.2	82
84	Depression and Cardiovascular Health Care Costs Among Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009, 53, 176-183.	2.8	80
85	The Impact of Myocardial Flow Reserve on the Detection of Coronary Artery Disease by Perfusion Imaging Methods: An NHLBI WISE Study. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance</i> , 2003, 5, 475-485.	3.3	79
86	2014 Hypertension Recommendations From the Eighth Joint National Committee Panel Members Raise Concerns for Elderly Black and Female Populations. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2014, 64, 394-402.	2.8	79
87	Symptoms, myocardial ischaemia and quality of life in women: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE Study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2003, 24, 1506-1514.	2.2	77
88	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
89	Physician attitudes and practices and patient awareness of the cardiovascular complications of diabetes. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2002, 40, 1877-1881.	2.8	74
90	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

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91	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction—Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Prognosis, Diagnosis, Risk Factors and Therapy. Circulation Journal, 2017, 81, 3-11.	1.6	73
92	Association of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes With Hypertension 2 to 7 Years Postpartum. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e013092.	3.7	72
93	Past oral contraceptive use and angiographic coronary artery disease in postmenopausal women: data from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. Fertility and Sterility, 2006, 85, 1425-1431.	1.0	69
94	Social Networks and Incident Stroke Among Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2008, 70, 282-287.	2.0	69
95	The Yentl syndrome is alive and well. European Heart Journal, 2011, 32, 1313-1315.	2.2	68
96	Sex and the kidneys: current understanding and research opportunities. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2019, 15, 776-783.	9.6	68
97	Determination of Menopausal Status in Women: The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2004, 13, 872-887.	3.3	67
98	Persistent Chest Pain and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2009, 301, 1468.	7.4	67
99	Global inflammation predicts cardiovascular risk in women: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. American Heart Journal, 2005, 150, 900-906.	2.7	65
100	Cardiovascular Disease and 10-Year Mortality in Postmenopausal Women with Clinical Features of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. Journal of Women's Health, 2016, 25, 875-881.	3.3	65
101	Diastolic dysfunction: Improved understanding using emerging imaging techniques. American Heart Journal, 2010, 160, 394-404.	2.7	62
102	Myocardial steatosis as a possible mechanistic link between diastolic dysfunction and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2016, 310, H14-H19.	3.2	62
103	Why names matter for women: MINOCA/INOCA (myocardial infarction/ischemia and no obstructive) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Over 1.8		
104	Sex Differences in Mortality Associated With Computed Tomographic Angiographic Measurements of Obstructive and Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2010, 3, 473-481.	2.6	60
105	Increasing Percutaneous Coronary Interventions for ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction in the United States. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 8, 139-146.	2.9	59
106	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
107	Menopausal symptoms and cardiovascular disease mortality in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Menopause, 2017, 24, 126-132.	2.0	58
108	Electrocardiographic Predictors of Cardiovascular Outcome in Women. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2005, 46, 51-56.	2.8	57

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109	Cardiovascular and Mortality Risk of Apparent Resistant Hypertension in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia: A Report From the NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2014, 3, e000660.	3.7	57
110	Age at Menarche and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes: Findings From the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e012406.	3.7	56
111	Anginal Symptoms, Coronary Artery Disease, and Adverse Outcomes in Black and White Women: The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2013, 22, 724-732.	3.3	55
112	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
113	Isoflavone supplementation and endothelial function in menopausal women. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 2002, 56, 693-701.	2.4	54
114	Cardiac Syndrome X. <i>Cardiology Clinics</i> , 2014, 32, 463-478.	2.2	54
115	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
116	Rationale and design of the Women's Ischemia Trial to Reduce Events in Nonobstructive CAD (WARRIOR) trial. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2021, 237, 90-103.	2.7	51
117	ACCF/AHA/ACP 2009 Competence and Training Statement: A Curriculum on Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009, 54, 1336-1363.	2.8	50
118	Women, Hypertension, and the Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2016, 129, 1030-1036.	1.5	50
119	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
120	Migraines, Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Women. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2006, 119, 670-675.	1.5	49
121	Pregnancy as a Window to Future Cardiovascular Health: Design and Implementation of the nuMoM2b Heart Health Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 183, 519-530.	3.4	49
122	Task force 4. Efficacy of risk factor management. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1996, 27, 991-1006.	2.8	48
123	Coronary microvascular dysfunction and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction as female-pattern cardiovascular disease: the chicken or the egg?. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018, 39, 850-852.	2.2	48
124	Patterns of leisure-time physical activity across pregnancy and adverse pregnancy outcomes. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 68.	4.6	48
125	Gender in cardiovascular medicine: chest pain and coronary artery disease. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2019, 40, 3819-3826.	2.2	47
126	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

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127	Work-Related Stress and Early Atherosclerosis. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 12, 180-185.	2.7	45
128	Noninvasive Imaging to Evaluate Women With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2016, 9, 421-435.	5.3	45
129	Contraception and Reproductive Planning for Women With Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2021, 77, 1823-1834.	2.8	45
130	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
131	Coronary Atherosclerosis T1-Weighted Characterization With Integrated Anatomical Reference. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2017, 10, 637-648.	5.3	43
132	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
133	Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging myocardial perfusion reserve index assessment in women with microvascular coronary dysfunction and reference controls. <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2013, 3, 153-60.	1.7	43
134	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
135	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
136	Focused Cardiovascular Care for Women. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2016, 91, 226-240.	3.0	41
137	Association of Spontaneous Preterm Delivery and Future Maternal Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 2018, 137, 865-871.	1.6	41
138	Effects of Sex and Gender on Adaptation to Space: Cardiovascular Alterations. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2014, 23, 950-955.	3.3	40
139	A Microvascular-Myocardial Diastolic Dysfunctional State and Risk for Mental Stress Ischemia. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014, 7, 362-365.	5.3	40
140	Treatment of Angina and Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction. Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2010, 12, 355-364.	0.9	39
141	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
142	Prognostic Significance of Nonobstructive Left Main Coronary Artery Disease in Women Versus Men. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2017, 10, .	2.6	38
143	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
144	Evaluating utility and compliance in a patient-based eHealth study using continuous-time heart rate and activity trackers. <i>Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA</i> , 2018, 25, 1386-1391.	4.4	37

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145	Late sodium channel blockade improves angina and myocardial perfusion in patients with severe coronary microvascular dysfunction: Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluationâ€“Coronary Vascular Dysfunction ancillary study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 276, 8-13.	1.7	37
146	Sex Differences in Cardiovascular Aging and Heart Failure. Current Heart Failure Reports, 2020, 17, 409-423.	3.3	36
147	Effects of Oral Magnesium Therapy on Exercise Tolerance, Exercise-Induced Chest Pain, and Quality of Life in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 2003, 91, 517-521.	1.6	35
148	Sex differences in ischemic heart disease and heart failure biomarkers. Biology of Sex Differences, 2018, 9, 43.	4.1	35
149	Cardiovascular implications of gender-affirming hormone treatment in the transgender population. Maturitas, 2019, 129, 45-49.	2.4	35
150	Inflammation, endothelial cell activation, and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with chest pain and no obstructive coronary artery disease. American Heart Journal, 2005, 150, 109-115.	2.7	34
151	Syndrome X and Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction. Circulation, 2011, 124, 1477-1480.	1.6	34
152	Renal Function and Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction in Women with Symptoms/Signs of Ischemia. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125374.	2.5	34
153	Aldosterone inhibition and coronary endothelial function in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: An ancillary study of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Instituteâ€“sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. American Heart Journal, 2014, 167, 826-832.	2.7	33
154	Migraine Headache and Long-Term Cardiovascular Outcomes: An Extended Follow-Up of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. American Journal of Medicine, 2017, 130, 738-743.	1.5	33
155	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
156	Towards elimination of the dark-rim artifact in first-pass myocardial perfusion MRI: Removing Gibbs ringing effects using optimized radial imaging. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2014, 72, 124-136.	3.0	31
157	A randomized controlled trial of acupuncture in stable ischemic heart disease patients. International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 176, 367-374.	1.7	31
158	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction Causing Cardiac Ischemia in Women. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2019, 322, 2334.	7.4	31
159	Socioeconomic Status Variables Predict Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and Prospective Mortality Risk among Women with Chest Pain. Behavior Modification, 2003, 27, 54-67.	1.6	30
160	Total Estrogen Time and Obstructive Coronary Disease in Women: Insights from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Journal of Women's Health, 2009, 18, 1315-1322.	3.3	30
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