Gina S Lovasi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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140 papers	7,398 citations	57631 44 h-index	58464 82 g-index
148 all docs	148 docs citations	148 times ranked	9018 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Health Outcomes Associated With Various Antihypertensive Therapies Used as First-Line Agents. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2003, 289, 2534.	3.8	869
2	Built Environments and Obesity in Disadvantaged Populations. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2009, 31, 7-20.	1.3	669
3	Neighborhood Food Environment and Walkability Predict Obesity in New York City. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2009, 117, 442-447.	2.8	324
4	Children living in areas with more street trees have lower prevalence of asthma. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2008, 62, 647-649.	2.0	228
5	Cigarette Smoking Is Associated with Subclinical Parenchymal Lung Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 180, 407-414.	2.5	227
6	Urban Tree Canopy and Asthma, Wheeze, Rhinitis, and Allergic Sensitization to Tree Pollen in a New York City Birth Cohort. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2013, 121, 494-500.	2.8	217
7	Air Pollution and Individual and Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status: Evidence from the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2013, 121, 1325-1333.	2.8	207
8	Association of proximity and density of parks and objectively measured physical activity in the United States: A systematic review. Social Science and Medicine, 2015, 138, 22-30.	1.8	183
9	Disparities in Urban Neighborhood Conditions: Evidence from GIS Measures and Field Observation in New York City. Journal of Public Health Policy, 2009, 30, S264-S285.	1.0	177
10	Urban trees, air quality, and asthma: An interdisciplinary review. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2019, 187, 47-59.	3.4	166
11	Neighborhood safety and green space as predictors of obesity among preschool children from low-income families in New York City. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 189-193.	1.6	161
12	Neighborhood Characteristics and Disability in Older Adults. Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2009, 64B, 252-257.	2.4	148
13	Effect of Individual or Neighborhood Disadvantage on the Association Between Neighborhood Walkability and Body Mass Index. American Journal of Public Health, 2009, 99, 279-284.	1.5	143
14	Place-focused physical activity research, human agency, and social justice in public health: Taking agency seriously in studies of the built environment. Health and Place, 2012, 18, 172-179.	1.5	135
15	Is the Environment Near Home and School Associated with Physical Activity and Adiposity of Urban Preschool Children?. Journal of Urban Health, 2011, 88, 1143-1157.	1.8	131
16	Reconsidering Access: Park Facilities and Neighborhood Disamenities in New York City. Journal of Urban Health, 2011, 88, 297-310.	1.8	130
17	Weight Change and the Risk of Gestational Diabetes in Obese Women. Epidemiology, 2004, 15, 733-737.	1.2	125
18	Building a Data Platform for Cross-Country Urban Health Studies: the SALURBAL Study. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 311-337.	1.8	89

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19	Validity of an Ecometric Neighborhood Physical Disorder Measure Constructed by Virtual Street Audit. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 626-635.	1.6	88
20	Steps Forward: Review and Recommendations for Research on Walkability, Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Health. Public Health Reviews, 2011, 33, 484-506.	1.3	86
21	Using GPS Data to Study Neighborhood Walkability and Physical Activity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2016, 50, e65-e72.	1.6	80
22	Neighborhood Walkability and Active Travel (Walking and Cycling) in New York City. Journal of Urban Health, 2013, 90, 575-585.	1.8	77
23	Using built environment characteristics to predict walking for exercise. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2008, 7, 10.	1.2	75
24	Disparities in the Food Environments of New York City Public Schools. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 195-202.	1.6	73
25	Use of Google Street View to Assess Environmental Contributions to Pedestrian Injury. American Journal of Public Health, 2016, 106, 462-469.	1.5	73
26	Association Between Emphysema-like Lung on Cardiac Computed Tomography and Mortality in Persons Without Airflow Obstruction. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2014, 161, 863.	2.0	72
27	Survival Associated with Two Sets of Diagnostic Criteria for Congestive Heart Failure. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 160, 628-635.	1.6	71
28	Creating and validating GIS measures of urban design for health research. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2009, 29, 457-466.	2.3	69
29	Tracking of Obesity in Childhood into Adulthood: Effects on Body Mass Index and Fat Mass Index at Age 50. Childhood Obesity, 2020, 16, 226-233.	0.8	67
30	Associations between Body Mass Index and Park Proximity, Size, Cleanliness, and Recreational Facilities. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2013, 27, 262-269.	0.9	62
31	Per cent emphysema is associated with respiratory and lung cancer mortality in the general population: a cohort study. Thorax, 2016, 71, 624-632.	2.7	61
32	The impact of neighborhood park access and quality on body mass index among adults in New York City. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 64, 63-68.	1.6	59
33	Neighborhood characteristics associated with park use and park-based physical activity among children in low-income diverse neighborhoods in New York City. Preventive Medicine, 2020, 131, 105948.	1.6	57
34	Chlorpyrifos Exposure and Urban Residential Environment Characteristics as Determinants of Early Childhood Neurodevelopment. American Journal of Public Health, 2011, 101, 63-70.	1.5	55
35	Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Cognitive Function in Late Life. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 183, 1088-1097.	1.6	55
36	Body Mass Index, Safety Hazards, and Neighborhood Attractiveness. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2012, 43, 378-384.	1.6	54

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37	Neighbourhood food environments and body mass index among New York City adults. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2013, 67, 736-742.	2.0	54
38	Congestive Heart Failure Incidence and Prognosis: Case Identification Using Central Adjudication Versus Hospital Discharge Diagnoses. Annals of Epidemiology, 2006, 16, 115-122.	0.9	53
39	Association of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure in Childhood With Early Emphysema in Adulthood Among Nonsmokers: The MESA-Lung Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 171, 54-62.	1.6	47
40	Socio-economic status, neighbourhood food environments and consumption of fruits and vegetables in New York City. Public Health Nutrition, 2013, 16, 1197-1205.	1.1	47
41	Genetic variants of coagulation factor XIII, postmenopausal estrogen therapy, and risk of nonfatal myocardial infarction. Blood, 2003, 102, 25-30.	0.6	46
42	Socioeconomic Status and Survival from Out-of-hospital Cardiac Arrest. Academic Emergency Medicine, 2005, 12, 941-947.	0.8	46
43	Development of a Neighborhood Walkability Index for Studying Neighborhood Physical Activity Contexts in Communities across the U.S. over the Past Three Decades. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 583-590.	1.8	46
44	Evaluating options for measurement of neighborhood socioeconomic context: Evidence from a myocardial infarction caseâ€“control study. Health and Place, 2008, 14, 453-467.	1.5	45
45	Angiotensin-Converting Inhibitors and Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers and Longitudinal Change in Percent Emphysema on Computed Tomography. The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis Lung Study. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2017, 14, 649-658.	1.5	45
46	Park use preferences and physical activity among ethnic minority children in low-income neighborhoods in New York City. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2019, 38, 346-353.	2.3	45
47	At Odds: Concerns Raised by Using Odds Ratios for Continuous or Common Dichotomous Outcomes in Research on Physical Activity and Obesity. The Open Epidemiology Journal, 2012, 5, 13-17.	1.0	45
48	Individual- and School-Level Sociodemographic Predictors of Obesity Among New York City Public School Children. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 986-994.	1.6	43
49	Using community-based system dynamics modeling to understand the complex systems that influence health in cities: The SALURBAL study. Health and Place, 2019, 60, 102215.	1.5	43
50	More neighborhood retail associated with lower obesity among New York City public high school students. Health and Place, 2013, 23, 104-110.	1.5	40
51	Street Audits to Measure Neighborhood Disorder: Virtual or In-Person?. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 265-273.	1.6	40
52	Measuring health-relevant businesses over 21Âyears: refining the National Establishment Time-Series (NETS), a dynamic longitudinal data set. BMC Research Notes, 2015, 8, 507.	0.6	36
53	Weight Loss, Muscle Strength, and Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors in Older Adults with Congestive Heart Failure or Hypertension. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2005, 53, 1996-2000.	1.3	35
54	Aesthetic Amenities and Safety Hazards Associated with Walking and Bicycling for Transportation in New York City. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2013, 45, 76-85.	1.7	35

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55	Patterns in Geographic Access to Health Care Facilities Across Neighborhoods in the United States Based on Data From the National Establishment Time-Series Between 2000 and 2014. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e205105.	2.8	35
56	Neighborhood Social Context and Individual Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Exposures Associated with Child Cognitive Test Scores. Journal of Child and Family Studies, 2014, 23, 785-799.	0.7	34
57	Short-term associations between objective crime, park-use, and park-based physical activity in low-income neighborhoods. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 126, 105735.	1.6	33
58	Assessing Google Street View Image Availability in Latin American Cities. Journal of Urban Health, 2020, 97, 552-560.	1.8	32
59	Disparities in self-rated health across generations and through the life course. Social Science and Medicine, 2017, 174, 17-25.	1.8	31
60	Comparing a single-stage geocoding method to a multi-stage geocoding method: how much and where do they disagree?. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2007, 6, 12.	1.2	29
61	Who is in this study, anyway? Guidelines for a useful TableÂ1. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2019, 114, 125-132.	2.4	28
62	Business Data Categorization and Refinement for Application in Longitudinal Neighborhood Health Research: a Methodology. Journal of Urban Health, 2021, 98, 271-284.	1.8	28
63	The independent associations of recorded crime and perceived safety with physical health in a nationally representative cross-sectional survey of men and women in New Zealand. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e004058.	0.8	26
64	Neighborhood physical disorder in New York City. Journal of Maps, 2016, 12, 53-60.	1.0	26
65	Levels and determinants of tree pollen in New York City. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 119-124.	1.8	26
66	Disparities in trajectories of changes in the unhealthy food environment in New York City: A latent class growth analysis, 1990â€“2010. Social Science and Medicine, 2019, 234, 112362.	1.8	24
67	Neighborhood Recreation Facilities and Facility Membership Are Jointly Associated with Objectively Measured Physical Activity. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 570-582.	1.8	23
68	Asthma and lung structure on computed tomography: TheÂMulti-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis Lung Study. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2013, 131, 361-368.e11.	1.5	22
69	Urban trees and asthma: a call for epidemiological research. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2019, 7, e19-e20.	5.2	22
70	The association of unemployment from age 21 to 33 with substance use disorder symptoms at age 39: The role of childhood neighborhood characteristics. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 174, 1-8.	1.6	20
71	Amount of Leisure-Time Physical Activity and Risk of Nonfatal Myocardial Infarction. Annals of Epidemiology, 2007, 17, 410-416.	0.9	19
72	Ethnic differences in sudden cardiac arrest resuscitation. Heart, 2016, 102, 1363-1370.	1.2	19

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73	Associations of Neighborhood-Level Social Determinants of Health with Bacterial Infections in Young, Febrile Infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 203, 336-344.e1.	0.9	19
74	Evaluating the health effects of place-based slum upgrading physical environment interventions: A systematic review (2012â€“2018). Social Science and Medicine, 2020, 261, 113102.	1.8	18
75	Quantifying Distance Overestimation From Global Positioning System in Urban Spaces. American Journal of Public Health, 2016, 106, 651-653.	1.5	16
76	Cause and context: place-based approaches to investigate how environments affect mental health. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2016, 51, 1571-1579.	1.6	16
77	Concordance With Prevention Guidelines and Subsequent Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, and Mortality: A Longitudinal Study of Older Adults. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 1168-1179.	1.6	16
78	How Does Park Use and Physical Activity Differ between Childhood and Adolescence? A Focus on Gender and Race-Ethnicity. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 692-702.	1.8	16
79	Race, Ethnicity, Health Insurance, and Mortality in Older Survivors of Critical Illness. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, e583-e591.	0.4	15
80	Use of SOPARC to assess physical activity in parks: do race/ethnicity, contextual conditions, and settings of the target area, affect reliability?. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 1730.	1.2	15
81	Association of secondhand tobacco smoke exposure during childhood on adult cardiovascular disease risk among never-smokers. Annals of Epidemiology, 2019, 32, 28-34.e1.	0.9	14
82	Measuring Neighborhood Order and Disorder: a Rapid Literature Review. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2019, 6, 316-326.	3.2	14
83	Perceptions and Uses of Public and Private Health Care in a Brazilian Favela. Qualitative Health Research, 2018, 28, 159-172.	1.0	13
84	Temporal and spatial associations between influenza and asthma hospitalisations in New York City from 2002 to 2012: a longitudinal ecological study. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e020362.	0.8	13
85	A Local View of Informal Urban Environments: a Mobile Phone-Based Neighborhood Audit of Street-Level Factors in a Brazilian Informal Community. Journal of Urban Health, 2019, 96, 537-548.	1.8	13
86	Using Universal Kriging to Improve Neighborhood Physical Disorder Measurement. Sociological Methods and Research, 2020, 49, 1163-1185.	4.3	13
87	Building a Methodological Foundation for Impactful Urban Planetary Health Science. Journal of Urban Health, 2021, 98, 442-452.	1.8	13
88	Socioeconomic Status is Positively Associated with Percent Emphysema on CT Scan. Academic Radiology, 2011, 18, 199-204.	1.3	12
89	Lung function, percent emphysema, and QT duration: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) lung study. Respiratory Medicine, 2017, 123, 1-7.	1.3	12
90	Medical facilities in the neighborhood and incidence of sudden cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2018, 130, 118-123.	1.3	12

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91	Independent Review Of Social And Population Variation In Mental Health Could Improve Diagnosis In DSM Revisions. Health Affairs, 2013, 32, 984-993.	2.5	11
92	Associations between neighborhood greenspace and brain imaging measures in non-demented older adults: the Cardiovascular Health Study. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2021, 56, 1575-1585.	1.6	11
93	Invited Commentary: Taking Advantage of Time-Varying Neighborhood Environments. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 462-466.	1.6	10
94	Comparing Nutrition Environments in Bodegas and Fast-Food Restaurants. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2014, 114, 595-602.	0.4	10
95	Percent Emphysema and Daily Motor Activity Levels in the General Population. Chest, 2017, 151, 1039-1050.	0.4	10
96	Food environments are relevant to recruitment and adherence in dietary modification trials. Nutrition Research, 2015, 35, 480-488.	1.3	9
97	Safer sex intentions modify the relationship between substance use and sexual risk behavior among black South African men who have sex with men. International Journal of STD and AIDS, 2019, 30, 786-794.	0.5	9
98	Mental Stressâ€“Induced Ischemia and All-Cause Mortality in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease. Circulation, 2002, 106, e183-4; author reply e183-4.	1.6	8
99	Associations between Greenspace and Gentrification-Related Sociodemographic and Housing Cost Changes in Major Metropolitan Areas across the United States. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3315.	1.2	8
100	The association between neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage and high-risk injection behavior among people who inject drugs. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 183, 184-191.	1.6	7
101	Land use diversity and park use in New York City. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2021, 22, 101321.	0.8	7
102	Multilevel Factors for Adiposity Change in a Population-Based Prospective Study of Black Breast Cancer Survivors. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, 2213-2223.	0.8	7
103	Are feelings of peace or depression the drivers of the relationship between neighbourhood social fragmentation and mental health in Aotearoa/New Zealand?. Health and Place, 2014, 26, 1-6.	1.5	6
104	Determinants of hazardous drinking among black South African men who have sex with men. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 180, 14-21.	1.6	6
105	Evaluating the Effectiveness of New York City Health Policy Initiatives in Reducing Cardiovascular Disease Mortality, 1990â€“2011. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 555-563.	1.6	6
106	Neighborhood food environment, dietary fatty acid biomarkers, and cardiac arrest risk. Health and Place, 2018, 53, 128-134.	1.5	6
107	Household-level drinking water quality, access, and management practices within an informal community: a case study at Rio das Pedras, Rio de Janeiro. Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development, 2019, 9, 80-89.	0.7	6
108	Healthy food retail availability and cardiovascular mortality in the United States: a cohort study. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e048390.	0.8	6

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109	Disability and Recovery of Independent Function in Obstructive Lung Disease: The Cardiovascular Health Study. Respiration, 2014, 88, 329-338.	1.2	5
110	In the Wrong Place with the Wrong SNP. Epidemiology, 2016, 27, 656-662.	1.2	5
111	Association of neighborhood physical activity opportunities with incident cardiovascular disease in the Cardiovascular Health Study. Health and Place, 2021, 70, 102596.	1.5	5
112	Changes in the Retail Food Environment in Mexican Cities and Their Association with Blood Pressure Outcomes. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 1353.	1.2	5
113	Impact of land use and food environment on risk of type 2 diabetes: A national study of veterans, 2008â€“2018. Environmental Research, 2022, 212, 113146.	3.7	5
114	Residential Relocation by Older Adults in Response to Incident Cardiovascular Health Events: A Case-Crossover Analysis. Journal of Environmental and Public Health, 2014, 2014, 1-7.	0.4	4
115	Body mass index across the life course: emergence of race-by-sex disparities in early childhood. Annals of Epidemiology, 2019, 33, 44-48.	0.9	4
116	Designing Healthier Built Environments. , 2018, , .		4
117	Neighborhood walkability and poverty predict excessive gestational weight gain: A crossâ€sectional study in New York City. Obesity, 2022, 30, 503-514.	1.5	4
118	Evaluating the Impact of the Clean Heat Program on Air Pollution Levels in New York City. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2021, 129, 127701.	2.8	4
119	Development and validation of a method to quantify benefits of clean-air taxi legislation. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2020, 30, 629-640.	1.8	3
120	A comparative case study of walking environment in Madrid and Philadelphia using multiple sampling methods and street virtual audits. Cities and Health, 2020, 4, 336-344.	1.6	3
121	Matching participant address with public records database in a US national longitudinal cohort study. SSM - Population Health, 2021, 15, 100887.	1.3	3
122	Model-based and design-based inference goals frame how to account for neighborhood clustering in studies of health in overlapping context types. SSM - Population Health, 2017, 3, 600-608.	1.3	3
123	Does a physical activity supportive environment ameliorate or exacerbate socioeconomic inequities in incident coronary heart disease?. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2021, 75, 637-642.	2.0	3
124	Association of Retail Environment and Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status With Mortality Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults in the United States: Cardiovascular Health Study. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2022, 77, 2240-2247.	1.7	3
125	Spatially varying racial inequities in cardiovascular health and the contribution of individual- and neighborhood-level characteristics across the United States: The REasons for geographic and racial differences in stroke (REGARDS) study. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2022, 40, 100473.	0.9	3
126	Use of community-level data in the National Childrenâ€™s Study to establish the representativeness of segment selection in the Queens Vanguard Site. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2012, 11, 18.	1.2	2

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127	Cataloging the Bloomberg era: New York City legislation relevant to cardiovascular risk factors. Cities and Health, 2017, 1, 125-138.	1.6	2
128	P27â€…Can we better capture longitudinal exposure to the neighbourhood environment? a latent class growth analysis of the obesogenic environment in new york city, 1990â€“2010. , 2017, , .		1
129	The Association of Neighborhood Medical Facilities with Aging in Place and Risk of Incident Myocardial Infarction. Journal of Aging and Health, 2021, 33, 227-236.	0.9	1
130	The relationship between childhood obesity and neighborhood food ecology explored through the context of gentrification in New York City. International Public Health Journal, 2018, 10, 481-496.	1.0	1
131	Addressing patientâ€™s unmet social needs: disparities in access to social services in the United States from 1990 to 2014, a national times series study. BMC Health Services Research, 2022, 22, 367.	0.9	1
132	Asthma Age-of-onset And Percentage Of Low-attenuation Areas On CT Scan And Lung Function In A Multi-ethnic Cohort: The MESA Lung Study. , 2010, , .		0
133	Apical-Basilar Ratio In Percent Emphysema Predicts Incident Cardiovascular Events. The MESA Lung Study. , 2010, , .		0
134	Prior Depression and Health Insurance in Non-receipt of Needed Medical Services. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015, 48, 737-741.	1.6	0
135	Mooney et al. Respond to â€œObserving Neighborhood Physical Disorderâ€• American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 186, 278-279.	1.6	0
136	653â€ƒCrohn's Disease Mortality and Ambient Air Pollution in New York City. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2019, 114, S382-S383.	0.2	0
137	261Can a physical activity supportive environment reduce socioeconomic inequities in incident coronary heart disease?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, .	0.9	0
138	Higher Neighborhood Population Density Is Associated with Lower Potassium Intake in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL). International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 10716.	1.2	0
139	Elevated systemic biomarkers and persistent anxiety and depression in smokers with and without COPD: An analysis of the SPIROMICS cohort. , 2017, , .		0
140	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and lung function in the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis lung study. Respiratory Medicine, 2022, 196, 106805.	1.3	0