

Christos Pitsavos

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251
papers

10,462
citations

52
h-index

93
g-index

256
ext. papers

11,816
ext. citations

3.9
avg, IF

5.82
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
251	Dietary patterns: a Mediterranean diet score and its relation to clinical and biological markers of cardiovascular disease risk. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2006 , 16, 559-68	4.5	551
250	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet attenuates inflammation and coagulation process in healthy adults: The ATTICA Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004 , 44, 152-8	15.1	545
249	Adherence to the Mediterranean food pattern predicts the prevalence of hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes and obesity, among healthy adults; the accuracy of the MedDietScore. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2007 , 44, 335-40	4.3	388
248	The implication of obesity and central fat on markers of chronic inflammation: The ATTICA study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2005 , 183, 308-15	3.1	251
247	Differentiating thrombus from pannus formation in obstructed mechanical prosthetic valves: an evaluation of clinical, transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiographic parameters. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1998 , 32, 1410-7	15.1	201
246	Epidemiology of cardiovascular risk factors in Greece: aims, design and baseline characteristics of the ATTICA study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2003 , 3, 32	4.1	194
245	Impact of lifestyle habits on the prevalence of the metabolic syndrome among Greek adults from the ATTICA study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2004 , 147, 106-12	4.9	193
244	Dietary choline and betaine intakes in relation to concentrations of inflammatory markers in healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2008 , 87, 424-30	7	191
243	Anxiety in relation to inflammation and coagulation markers, among healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2006 , 185, 320-6	3.1	188
242	Lipid-lowering nutraceuticals in clinical practice: position paper from an International Lipid Expert Panel. <i>Nutrition Reviews</i> , 2017 , 75, 731-767	6.4	186
241	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with total antioxidant capacity in healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2005 , 82, 694-699	7	178
240	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with total antioxidant capacity in healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2005 , 82, 694-9	7	176
239	Lipid lowering nutraceuticals in clinical practice: position paper from an International Lipid Expert Panel. <i>Archives of Medical Science</i> , 2017 , 13, 965-1005	2.9	173
238	Association between prehypertension status and inflammatory markers related to atherosclerotic disease: The ATTICA Study. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2004 , 17, 568-73	2.3	162
237	The association between food patterns and the metabolic syndrome using principal components analysis: The ATTICA Study. <i>Journal of the American Dietetic Association</i> , 2007 , 107, 979-87; quiz 997		159
236	The Role of Nutraceuticals in Statin Intolerant Patients. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 72, 96-118	15.1	157
235	The use of statins alone, or in combination with pioglitazone and other drugs, for the treatment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease/non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and related cardiovascular risk. An Expert Panel Statement. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2017 , 71, 17-32	12.7	152

234	Association between the prevalence of obesity and adherence to the Mediterranean diet: the ATTICA study. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2006 , 22, 449-56	4.8	151
233	Inflammation, coagulation, and depressive symptomatology in cardiovascular disease-free people; the ATTICA study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2004 , 25, 492-9	9.5	146
232	Effect of exposure to secondhand smoke on markers of inflammation: the ATTICA study. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2004 , 116, 145-50	2.4	136
231	Associations between coffee consumption and inflammatory markers in healthy persons: the ATTICA study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2004 , 80, 862-7	7	135
230	Fish consumption among healthy adults is associated with decreased levels of inflammatory markers related to cardiovascular disease: the ATTICA study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 46, 120-4	15.1	133
229	The implication of obesity on total antioxidant capacity in apparently healthy men and women: the ATTICA study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2007 , 17, 590-7	4.5	126
228	The associations between leisure-time physical activity and inflammatory and coagulation markers related to cardiovascular disease: the ATTICA Study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2005 , 40, 432-7	4.3	112
227	Unfavorable effect of smoking on the elastic properties of the human aorta. <i>Circulation</i> , 1997 , 95, 31-8	16.7	111
226	Unsaturated fatty acids are inversely associated and n-6/n-3 ratios are positively related to inflammation and coagulation markers in plasma of apparently healthy adults. <i>Clinica Chimica Acta</i> , 2010 , 411, 584-91	6.2	109
225	Climatological variations in daily hospital admissions for acute coronary syndromes. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2004 , 94, 229-33	3.2	106
224	Smoking and caffeine have a synergistic detrimental effect on aortic stiffness and wave reflections. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004 , 44, 1911-7	15.1	103
223	Diet, exercise and the metabolic syndrome. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2006 , 3, 118-26	3.6	99
222	Aortic function in arterial hypertension determined by pressure-diameter relation: effects of diltiazem. <i>Circulation</i> , 1997 , 96, 1853-8	16.7	95
221	Association Between Low-Grade Systemic Inflammation and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Among Men and Women from the ATTICA Study. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2007 , 4, 98-104	3.6	92
220	Ten-year (2002-2012) cardiovascular disease incidence and all-cause mortality, in urban Greek population: the ATTICA Study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2015 , 180, 178-84	3.2	88
219	Epidemiology of overweight and obesity in a Greek adult population: the ATTICA Study. <i>Obesity</i> , 2004 , 12, 1914-20		88
218	The association between adherence to the Mediterranean diet and fasting indices of glucose homeostasis: the ATTICA Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Nutrition</i> , 2007 , 26, 32-8	3.5	79
217	Efficacy and safety of high dose versus low dose furosemide with or without dopamine infusion: the Dopamine in Acute Decompensated Heart Failure II (DAD-HF II) trial. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2014 , 172, 115-21	3.2	77

216	Lifestyle intervention in the management of metabolic syndrome: could we improve adherence issues?. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2008 , 24, 286-91	4.8	75
215	The J-shaped effect of coffee consumption on the risk of developing acute coronary syndromes: the CARDIO2000 case-control study. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2003 , 133, 3228-32	4.1	74
214	Mediterranean diet and insulin sensitivity, lipid profile and blood pressure levels, in overweight and obese people; the Attica study. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2007 , 6, 22	4.4	66
213	Risk stratification of coronary heart disease in Greece: final results from the CARDIO2000 Epidemiological Study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2002 , 35, 548-56	4.3	66
212	Effects of balloon mitral valvuloplasty on left atrial function in mitral stenosis as assessed by pressure-area relation. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1998 , 32, 159-68	15.1	61
211	Association of leisure-time physical activity on inflammation markers (C-reactive protein, white cell blood count, serum amyloid A, and fibrinogen) in healthy subjects (from the ATTICA study). <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2003 , 91, 368-70	3	61
210	The adoption of Mediterranean diet attenuates the development of acute coronary syndromes in people with the metabolic syndrome. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2003 , 2, 1	4.3	61
209	Aortic elastic properties in patients with repaired coarctation of aorta. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1998 , 82, 1140-3, A10	3	60
208	Epidemiology of leisure-time physical activity in socio-demographic, lifestyle and psychological characteristics of men and women in Greece: the ATTICA Study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2005 , 5, 37	4.1	60
207	The association between adherence to the Mediterranean diet and adiponectin levels among healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2010 , 21, 285-9	6.3	59
206	Genetic polymorphism on endothelial nitric oxide synthase affects endothelial activation and inflammatory response during the acute phase of myocardial infarction. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 46, 1101-9	15.1	59
205	The association between pre-hypertension status and oxidative stress markers related to atherosclerotic disease: the ATTICA study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2007 , 192, 169-76	3.1	58
204	The associations between physical activity, inflammation, and coagulation markers, in people with metabolic syndrome: the ATTICA study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2005 , 12, 151-158		57
203	Cardiovascular effects of high-intensity interval aerobic training combined with strength exercise in patients with chronic heart failure. A randomized phase III clinical trial. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2015 , 179, 269-74	3.2	54
202	Physical activity, obesity status, and glycemic control: The ATTICA study. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2007 , 39, 606-11	1.2	54
201	Left atrial myopathy in idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 1994 , 128, 308-15	4.9	53
200	Can a Mediterranean diet moderate the development and clinical progression of coronary heart disease? A systematic review. <i>Medical Science Monitor</i> , 2004 , 10, RA193-8	3.2	52
199	MedDietScore: a computer program that evaluates the adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern and its relation to cardiovascular disease risk. <i>Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine</i> , 2006 , 83, 73-7	6.9	51

198	Transition from metabolically benign to metabolically unhealthy obesity and 10-year cardiovascular disease incidence: The ATTICA cohort study. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2019 , 93, 18-24	12.7	51
197	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with renal function among healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Journal of Renal Nutrition</i> , 2010 , 20, 176-84	3	50
196	Chronic systemic inflammation accompanies impaired ventricular diastolic function, detected by Doppler imaging, in patients with newly diagnosed systolic heart failure (Hellenic Heart Failure Study). <i>Heart and Vessels</i> , 2009 , 24, 22-6	2.1	49
195	Long-term fish consumption is associated with protection against arrhythmia in healthy persons in a Mediterranean region--the ATTICA study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2007 , 85, 1385-91	7	49
194	The association of Mediterranean diet with lower risk of acute coronary syndromes in hypertensive subjects. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2002 , 82, 141-7	3.2	49
193	The Mediterranean diet contributes to the preservation of left ventricular systolic function and to the long-term favorable prognosis of patients who have had an acute coronary event. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2010 , 92, 47-54	7	48
192	Implication of socio-economic status on the prevalence of overweight and obesity in Greek adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Health Policy</i> , 2005 , 74, 224-32	3.2	48
191	The relationship between dietary habits, blood glucose and insulin levels among people without cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes; the ATTICA study. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2005 , 2, 208-15 ^{3,6}	3.6	48
190	Assessment of left atrial pressure-area relation in humans by means of retrograde left atrial catheterization and echocardiographic automatic boundary detection: effects of dobutamine. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1998 , 31, 426-36	15.1	47
189	The associations between smoking, physical activity, dietary habits and plasma homocysteine levels in cardiovascular disease-free people: the ATTICA study. <i>Vascular Medicine</i> , 2004 , 9, 117-23	3.3	47
188	Five-year incidence of cardiovascular disease and its predictors in Greece: the ATTICA study. <i>Vascular Medicine</i> , 2008 , 13, 113-21	3.3	45
187	Physical activity, high density lipoprotein cholesterol and other lipids levels, in men and women from the ATTICA study. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2003 , 2, 3	4.4	44
186	The effect of Mediterranean diet on the risk of the development of acute coronary syndromes in hypercholesterolemic people: a case-control study (CARDIO2000). <i>Coronary Artery Disease</i> , 2002 , 13, 295-300	1.4	44
185	Sociodemographic and lifestyle statistics of oldest old people (>80 years) living in ikaria island: the ikaria study. <i>Cardiology Research and Practice</i> , 2011 , 2011, 679187	1.9	43
184	Abdominal obesity and inflammation predicts hypertension among prehypertensive men and women: the ATTICA Study. <i>Heart and Vessels</i> , 2008 , 23, 96-103	2.1	43
183	Cigarette smoking and myocardial infarction in young men and women: a case-control study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2007 , 116, 371-5	3.2	42
182	The emerging anti-inflammatory role of HDL-cholesterol, illustrated in cardiovascular disease free population; the ATTICA study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2007 , 122, 29-33	3.2	41
181	Epidemiology of acute coronary syndromes in a Mediterranean country; aims, design and baseline characteristics of the Greek study of acute coronary syndromes (GREECS). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2005 , 5, 23	4.1	41

180	. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2001 , 8, 329-335		41
179	Physical activity status and acute coronary syndromes survival The GREECS (Greek Study of Acute Coronary Syndromes) study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2008 , 51, 2034-9	15.1	40
178	Metabolic syndrome, adherence to the Mediterranean diet and 10-year cardiovascular disease incidence: The ATTICA study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2016 , 246, 87-93	3.1	39
177	The impact of olive oil consumption pattern on the risk of acute coronary syndromes: The CARDIO2000 case-control study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2007 , 30, 125-9	3.3	39
176	Effects of chronic alcohol consumption on lipid levels, inflammatory and haemostatic factors in the general population: the ATTICA Study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2003 , 10, 355-61		39
175	The associations between physical activity, inflammation, and coagulation markers, in people with metabolic syndrome: the ATTICA study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2005 , 12, 151-8		37
174	Validation of the MedDietScore via the determination of plasma fatty acids. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2009 , 60 Suppl 5, 168-80	3.7	36
173	Diet, exercise, and C-reactive protein levels in people with abdominal obesity: the ATTICA epidemiological study. <i>Angiology</i> , 2007 , 58, 225-33	2.1	36
172	Effect of interaction between adherence to a Mediterranean diet and the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase 677C-->T mutation on homocysteine concentrations in healthy adults: the ATTICA Study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2004 , 80, 849-54	7	35
171	Status and management of blood lipids in Greek adults and their relation to socio-demographic, lifestyle and dietary factors: the ATTICA Study. Blood lipids distribution in Greece. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2004 , 173, 353-61	3.1	35
170	Machine learning methodologies versus cardiovascular risk scores, in predicting disease risk. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 2018 , 18, 179	4.7	35
169	Arterial hypertension assessed "out-of-office" in a contemporary cohort of rheumatoid arthritis patients free of cardiovascular disease is characterized by high prevalence, low awareness, poor control and increased vascular damage-associated "white coat" phenomenon. <i>Arthritis Research and Therapy</i> , 2013 , 15, 216	5.7	34
168	Understanding the role of depression and anxiety on cardiovascular disease risk, using structural equation modeling; the mediating effect of the Mediterranean diet and physical activity: the ATTICA study. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2012 , 22, 630-7	6.4	34
167	Five-year incidence of obesity and its determinants: the ATTICA study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2009 , 12, 36-43	3.3	34
166	Low energy reporting related to lifestyle, clinical, and psychosocial factors in a randomly selected population sample of Greek adults: the ATTICA Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Nutrition</i> , 2007 , 26, 327-33	3.5	34
165	Correlates of BMI misreporting among apparently healthy individuals: the ATTICA study. <i>Obesity</i> , 2006 , 14, 894-901	8	34
164	Skeletal muscle mass in relation to 10 year cardiovascular disease incidence among middle aged and older adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2020 , 74, 26-31	5.1	34
163	Relation of exercise capacity in dilated cardiomyopathy to left atrial size and systolic function. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1992 , 70, 825-7	3	32

162	Percutaneous balloon mitral valvuloplasty by retrograde left atrial catheterization. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1990 , 65, 650-4	3	32
161	10-year incidence of diabetes and associated risk factors in Greece: the ATTICA study (2002-2012). <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2014 , 11, 181-9	3.6	31
160	Hierarchical analysis of anthropometric indices in the prediction of 5-year incidence of hypertension in apparently healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2009 , 206, 314-20	3.1	31
159	Dietary habits mediate the relationship between socio-economic status and CVD factors among healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2008 , 11, 1342-9	3.3	31
158	Non-high density lipoprotein cholesterol is the best discriminator of myocardial infarction in young individuals. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2005 , 179, 305-9	3.1	31
157	The association between lifestyle-related factors and plasma homocysteine levels in healthy individuals from the "ATTICA" Study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 98, 471-7	3.2	31
156	Association of depression and anxiety status with 10-year cardiovascular disease incidence among apparently healthy Greek adults: The ATTICA Study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2017 , 24, 145-152	3.9	30
155	Long-term adherence to the Mediterranean diet reduces the prevalence of hyperuricaemia in elderly individuals, without known cardiovascular disease: the Ikaria study. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2011 , 70, 58-64	5	30
154	Short term omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid supplementation induces favorable changes in right ventricle function and diastolic filling pressure in patients with chronic heart failure; A randomized clinical trial. <i>Vascular Pharmacology</i> , 2016 , 79, 43-50	5.9	29
153	Adherence to the Mediterranean diet moderates the association of aminotransferases with the prevalence of the metabolic syndrome; the ATTICA study. <i>Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2009 , 6, 30	4.6	29
152	Genetic polymorphisms G894T on the eNOS gene is associated with endothelial function and vWF levels in premature myocardial infarction survivors. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 107, 95-100	3.2	29
151	Evidence for association between endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphism (G894T) and inflammatory markers: the ATTICA study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2004 , 148, 733-8	4.9	28
150	Consumption of a boiled Greek type of coffee is associated with improved endothelial function: the Ikaria study. <i>Vascular Medicine</i> , 2013 , 18, 55-62	3.3	27
149	Determinants of physical inactivity among men and women from Greece: a 5-year follow-up of the ATTICA study. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2008 , 18, 387-94	6.4	27
148	Association of creatinine clearance and in-hospital mortality in patients with acute coronary syndromes: the GREECS study. <i>Circulation Journal</i> , 2007 , 71, 9-14	2.9	27
147	Effect of leisure time physical activity on blood lipid levels: the ATTICA study. <i>Coronary Artery Disease</i> , 2003 , 14, 533-9	1.4	27
146	Mediterranean Diet and 10-year (2002-2012) Incidence of Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease in Participants with Prediabetes: The ATTICA study. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2016 , 13, 226-235	3.6	26
145	Prevalence of self-reported hypertension and its relation to dietary habits, in adults; a nutrition & health survey in Greece. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2006 , 6, 206	4.1	25

144	An association between the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T mutation and inflammation markers related to cardiovascular disease. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 100, 409-14	3.2	25
143	Cross-sectional relationship of a Mediterranean type diet to diastolic heart function in chronic heart failure patients. <i>Heart and Vessels</i> , 2012 , 27, 576-84	2.1	24
142	Fish consumption and the risk of developing acute coronary syndromes: the CARDIO2000 study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 102, 403-9	3.2	24
141	Geographical influences on the association between adherence to the Mediterranean diet and the prevalence of acute coronary syndromes, in Greece: the CARDIO2000 study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 100, 135-42	3.2	24
140	Exercise capacity and haemodynamic response among 12,327 individuals with cardio-metabolic risk factors undergoing treadmill exercise. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2017 , 24, 1627-1636	3.9	23
139	Consumption of fruits and vegetables in relation to the risk of developing acute coronary syndromes; the CARDIO2000 case-control study. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2003 , 2, 2	4.3	23
138	Association between TNF-alpha -308G>A polymorphism and the development of acute coronary syndromes in Greek subjects: the CARDIO2000-GENE Study. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2005 , 7, 411-6	8.1	22
137	Low total testosterone levels are associated with the metabolic syndrome in elderly men: the role of body weight, lipids, insulin resistance, and inflammation; the Ikaria study. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2013 , 10, 27-38	3.6	21
136	Diastolic function in young patients with beta-thalassemia major: an echocardiographic study. <i>Echocardiography</i> , 2006 , 23, 38-44	1.5	21
135	Expert consensus on the rational clinical use of proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors. <i>Hormones</i> , 2016 , 15, 8-14	3.1	21
134	Lipid accumulation product in relation to 10-year cardiovascular disease incidence in Caucasian adults: The ATTICA study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2018 , 279, 10-16	3.1	21
133	Alpha-priori and alpha-posterior dietary pattern analyses have similar estimating and discriminating ability in predicting 5-Y incidence of cardiovascular disease: methodological issues in nutrition assessment. <i>Journal of Food Science</i> , 2009 , 74, H218-24	3.4	20
132	Five-year incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus among cardiovascular disease-free Greek adults: findings from the ATTICA study. <i>Vascular Health and Risk Management</i> , 2008 , 4, 691-8	4.4	20
131	The relationship between adherence to the Mediterranean diet and the severity and short-term prognosis of acute coronary syndromes (ACS): The Greek Study of ACS (The GREECS). <i>Nutrition</i> , 2006 , 22, 722-30	4.8	20
130	Association between plasma inflammatory markers and irrational beliefs; the ATTICA epidemiological study. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2006 , 30, 1496-503	5.5	20
129	Interaction between Mediterranean diet and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase C677T mutation on oxidized low density lipoprotein concentrations: the ATTICA study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2006 , 16, 91-9	4.5	20
128	Anti-inflammatory diet and 10-year (2002-2012) cardiovascular disease incidence: The ATTICA study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2016 , 222, 473-478	3.2	20
127	Smoking induces lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 in cardiovascular disease free adults: the ATTICA Study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2009 , 206, 303-8	3.1	19

126	Fatty acids intake and depressive symptomatology in a Greek sample: an epidemiological analysis. <i>Journal of the American College of Nutrition</i> , 2010 , 29, 586-94	3.5	19
125	Cholesteryl ester-transfer protein (CETP) polymorphism and the association of acute coronary syndromes by obesity status in Greek subjects: the CARDIO2000-GENE study. <i>Human Heredity</i> , 2007 , 63, 155-61	1.1	19
124	Estimating the 10-year risk of cardiovascular disease and its economic consequences, by the level of adherence to the Mediterranean diet: the ATTICA study. <i>Journal of Medicinal Food</i> , 2007 , 10, 239-43	2.8	19
123	J-shaped relationship between habitual coffee consumption and 10-year (2002-2012) cardiovascular disease incidence: the ATTICA study. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018 , 57, 1677-1685	5.2	18
122	Fish Consumption Moderates Depressive Symptomatology in Elderly Men and Women from the IKARIA Study. <i>Cardiology Research and Practice</i> , 2010 , 2011, 219578	1.9	18
121	Risk stratification of apolipoprotein B, apolipoprotein A1, and apolipoprotein B/AI ratio on the prevalence of the metabolic syndrome: the ATTICA study. <i>Angiology</i> , 2008 , 59, 335-41	2.1	18
120	Evidence that non-lipid cardiovascular risk factors are associated with high prevalence of coronary artery disease in patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia or familial combined hyperlipidemia. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2007 , 121, 178-83	3.2	18
119	Dietary Patterns and Their Association with Anxiety Symptoms among Older Adults: The ATTICA Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019 , 11,	6.7	17
118	Exploring the association between low socioeconomic status and cardiovascular disease risk in healthy Greeks, in the years of financial crisis (2002-2012): The ATTICA study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2016 , 223, 758-763	3.2	17
117	Physical Activity and Adherence to Mediterranean Diet Increase Total Antioxidant Capacity: The ATTICA Study. <i>Cardiology Research and Practice</i> , 2010 , 2011, 248626	1.9	17
116	Abdominal obesity, blood glucose and apolipoprotein B levels are the best predictors of the incidence of hypercholesterolemia (2001-2006) among healthy adults: the ATTICA study. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2008 , 7, 11	4.4	17
115	A comparison of statistical and machine-learning techniques in evaluating the association between dietary patterns and 10-year cardiometabolic risk (2002-2012): the ATTICA study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018 , 120, 326-334	3.6	17
114	Hierarchical modelling of blood lipids profile and 10-year (2002-2012) all cause mortality and incidence of cardiovascular disease: the ATTICA study. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2015 , 14, 108	4.4	16
113	The effect of clinical characteristics and dietary habits on the relationship between education status and 5-year incidence of cardiovascular disease: the ATTICA study. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2008 , 47, 258-65	5.2	16
112	Risk stratification of coronary heart disease through established and emerging lifestyle factors in a Mediterranean population: CARDIO2000 epidemiological study. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2001 , 8, 329-35		16
111	Reduced circulating adiponectin levels are associated with the metabolic syndrome independently of obesity, lipid indices and serum insulin levels: a cross-sectional study. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2016 , 15, 140	4.4	16
110	The impact of moderate aerobic physical training on left ventricular mass, exercise capacity and blood pressure response during treadmill testing in borderline and mildly hypertensive males. <i>Hellenic Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2011 , 52, 6-14	2.1	16
109	Exploring the path between depression, anxiety and 10-year cardiovascular disease incidence, among apparently healthy Greek middle-aged adults: The ATTICA study. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2017 , 106, 73-79	5	15

108	The Association between Green and Black Tea Consumption on Successful Aging: A Combined Analysis of the ATTICA and MEDiterranean ISlands (MEDIS) Epidemiological Studies. <i>Molecules</i> , 2019 , 24,	4.8	15
107	Assessment of diet quality improves the classification ability of cardiovascular risk score in predicting future events: The 10-year follow-up of the ATTICA study (2002-2012). <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2015 , 22, 1488-98	3.9	15
106	The role of exercise in cardiovascular rehabilitation: a review. <i>Acta Cardiologica</i> , 2008 , 63, 73-9	0.9	15
105	Association between passive cigarette smoking and the risk of developing acute coronary syndromes: the CARDIO2000 study. <i>Heart and Vessels</i> , 2002 , 16, 127-30	2.1	15
104	Retrograde left atrial catheterization with a new steerable cardiac catheter. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 1990 , 119, 375-80	4.9	15
103	Determinants of All-Cause Mortality and Incidence of Cardiovascular Disease (2009 to 2013) in Older Adults: The Ikaria Study of the Blue Zones. <i>Angiology</i> , 2016 , 67, 541-8	2.1	14
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