

Christos Pitsavos

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

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	Irrational beliefs, depression and anxiety, in relation to 10-year cardiovascular disease risk: the ATTICA Epidemiological Study.. <i>Anxiety, Stress and Coping</i> , 2022 , 1-15	3.1	0
250	Exploring the Role of Irrational Beliefs, Lifestyle Behaviors, and Educational Status in 10-Year Cardiovascular Disease Risk: the ATTICA Epidemiological Study.. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2022 , 1	2.6	
249	Recommendations for lipid modification in patients with ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack: A clinical guide by the Hellenic Stroke Organization and the Hellenic Atherosclerosis Society. <i>International Journal of Stroke</i> , 2021 , 16, 738-750	6.3	2
248	The relationship of the built and food environments with the metabolic syndrome in the Athens metropolitan area: a sex-stratified spatial analysis in the context of the ATTICA epidemiological study. <i>Hormones</i> , 2021 , 20, 723-734	3.1	1
247	Foods, Nutrients and Dietary Patterns in Relation to Irrational Beliefs and Related Psychological Disorders: The ATTICA Epidemiological Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021 , 13,	6.7	1
246	How will the way we live look different in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic? A nutrition survey in Greece. <i>Nutrition and Health</i> , 2021 , 2601060211009033	2.1	4
245	Irrational beliefs trigger depression and anxiety symptoms, and associated with increased inflammation and oxidative stress markers in the 10-year diabetes mellitus risk: the ATTICA epidemiological study. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders</i> , 2021 , 20, 727-739	2.5	2
244	Comparison of the Mediterranean diet and the Dietary Approach Stop Hypertension in reducing the risk of 10-year fatal and non-fatal CVD events in healthy adults: the ATTICA Study (2002-2012). <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2021 , 24, 2746-2757	3.3	2
243	The impact of socioeconomic and environmental determinants on Mediterranean diet adherence: a municipal-level spatial analysis in Athens metropolitan area, Greece. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2021 , 72, 259-270	3.7	3
242	The association between serum uric acid levels and 10-year cardiovascular disease incidence: results from the ATTICA prospective study. <i>Reviews in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2021 , 22, 991-1001	3.9	2
241	A Mediterranean diet microsimulation modeling in relation to cardiovascular disease burden: the ATTICA and GREECS epidemiological studies. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021 ,	5.2	1
240	The presence of NAFLD influences the transition of metabolically healthy to metabolically unhealthy obesity and the ten-year cardiovascular disease risk: A population-based cohort study. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2021 , 154893	12.7	3
239	Predicted Skeletal Muscle Mass and 4-Year Cardiovascular Disease Incidence in Middle-Aged and Elderly Participants of IKARIA Prospective Epidemiological Study: The Mediating Effect of Sex and Cardiometabolic Factors. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020 , 12,	6.7	1
238	Association between lipids and apolipoproteins on type 2 diabetes risk; moderating effects of gender and polymorphisms; the ATTICA study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2020 , 30, 788-795	4.5	3
237	Waist-to-Height Ratio Outperforms Classic Anthropometric Indices in Predicting Successful Aging in Older Adults; an Analysis of the ATTICA and MEDIS Epidemiological Studies. <i>Experimental Aging Research</i> , 2020 , 46, 154-165	1.7	
236	Dietary anti-inflammatory index, metabolic syndrome and transition in metabolic status; a gender-specific analysis of ATTICA prospective study. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2020 , 161, 108031	7.4	6
235	Meat consumption, depressive symptomatology and cardiovascular disease incidence in apparently healthy men and women: highlights from the ATTICA cohort study (2002-2012). <i>Nutritional Neuroscience</i> , 2020 , 1-10	3.6	1

234	Sex-Related Differences of the Effect of Lipoproteins and Apolipoproteins on 10-Year Cardiovascular Disease Risk; Insights from the ATTICA Study (2002-2012). <i>Molecules</i> , 2020 , 25,	4.8	1
233	Sex-discrete role of depressive symptomatology on 10-year first and recurrent cardiovascular disease incidence: results from ATTICA and GREECS prospective studies. <i>Hellenic Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2020 , 61, 321-328	2.1	2
232	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
231	Dairy products, surrogate markers, and cardiovascular disease; a sex-specific analysis from the ATTICA prospective study. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2020 , 30, 2194-2206	4.5	3
230	Dietary Patterns and Their Association with Anxiety Symptoms among Older Adults: The ATTICA Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019 , 11,	6.7	17
229	Lipoprotein (a) and 10-year Cardiovascular Disease Incidence in Apparently Healthy Individuals: A Sex-based Sensitivity Analysis from ATTICA Cohort Study. <i>Angiology</i> , 2019 , 70, 819-829	2.1	8
228	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
227	Visceral adiposity index outperforms common anthropometric indices in predicting 10-year diabetes risk: Results from the ATTICA study. <i>Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews</i> , 2019 , 35, e3161	7.5	12
226	Identifying determinants of obesity in Athens, Greece through global and local statistical models. <i>Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology</i> , 2019 , 29, 31-41	3.5	4
225	Stage 1 hypertension, but not elevated blood pressure, predicts 10-year fatal and non-fatal CVD events in healthy adults: the ATTICA Study. <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> , 2019 , 33, 308-318	2.6	6
224	Exposure to second hand smoke and 10-year (2002-2012) incidence of cardiovascular disease in never smokers: The ATTICA cohort study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2019 , 295, 29-35	3.2	5
223	Adherence to a DASH-style diet and cardiovascular disease risk: The 10-year follow-up of the ATTICA study. <i>Nutrition and Health</i> , 2019 , 25, 225-230	2.1	6
222	The anti-inflammatory potential of diet and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: the ATTICA study. <i>Therapeutic Advances in Gastroenterology</i> , 2019 , 12, 1756284819858039	4.7	9
221	A sex-specific evaluation of predicted lean and fat mass composition and cardiovascular disease onset and progression: A combined analysis of the ATTICA and GREECS prospective epidemiological studies. <i>Obesity Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2019 , 13, 469-477	5.4	3
220	Gender-specific, Lifestyle-related Factors and 10-year Cardiovascular Disease Risk; the ATTICA and GREECS Cohort Studies. <i>Current Vascular Pharmacology</i> , 2019 , 17, 401-410	3.3	10
219	Beer, wine consumption, and 10-year CVD incidence: the ATTICA study. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019 , 73, 1015-1023	5.2	3
218	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
217	The association between homocysteine levels, Mediterranean diet and cardiovascular disease: a case-control study. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2019 , 70, 603-611	3.7	8

216	Olive oil consumption and 10-year (2002-2012) cardiovascular disease incidence: the ATTICA study. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2019 , 58, 131-138	5.2	14
215	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
214	Brain Natriuretic Peptide mediates the prognostic role of renal function toward 10-year cardiovascular mortality in patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome: the HHF study (2006-2016). <i>Hellenic Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 59, 110-118	2.1	3
213	Single and combined effects of inflammatory markers on 10-year diabetes incidence: The mediating role of adiposity-Results from the ATTICA cohort study. <i>Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews</i> , 2018 , 34, e2939	7.5	10
212	The mediating role of Mediterranean diet on the association between Lp(a) levels and cardiovascular disease risk: A 10-year follow-up of the ATTICA study. <i>Clinical Biochemistry</i> , 2018 , 60, 33-37	3.5	8
211	Association of Socio-Environmental Determinants with Diabetes Prevalence in the Athens Metropolitan Area, Greece: A Spatial Analysis. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2018 , 14, 381-389	3.6	5
210	Determinants of healthy ageing and its relation to 10-year cardiovascular disease incidence: the ATTICA study. <i>Central European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018 , 26, 3-9	1.2	5
209	Moderate physical activity reduces 10-year diabetes incidence: the mediating role of oxidative stress biomarkers. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018 , 63, 297-305	4	6
208	Machine learning methodologies versus cardiovascular risk scores, in predicting disease risk. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 2018 , 18, 179	4.7	35
207	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
206	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
205	The Role of Nutraceuticals in Statin-Intolerant Patients. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 72, 96-118	15.1	157
204	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
203	The "overweight paradox" in the prognosis of acute coronary syndrome for patients with heart failure-A truth for all? A 10-year follow-up study. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2017 , 102, 6-12	5	9
202	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
201	Adiponectin circulating levels and 10-year (2002-2012) cardiovascular disease incidence: the ATTICA Study. <i>Endocrine</i> , 2017 , 58, 542-552	4	12
200	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
199	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

198	Reply to Letter to the Editor to J-shaped relationship between habitual coffee consumption and 10-year (2002-2012) cardiovascular disease incidence: the ATTICA study. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2017 , 56, 2213-2214	5.2	2
197	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
196	Modeling anthropometric indices in relation to 10-year (2002-2012) incidence of cardiovascular disease, among apparently healthy individuals: The ATTICA study. <i>Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews</i> , 2017 , 11 Suppl 2, S789-S795	8.9	3
195	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
194	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
193	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
192	Physical Activity Frequency on the 10-Year Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) Prognosis; The Interaction With Cardiovascular Disease History and Diabetes Mellitus: The GREECS Observational Study. <i>Journal of Aging and Physical Activity</i> , 2016 , 24, 624-632	1.6	1
191	Chronotropic response during treadmill exercise and subclinical carotid atherosclerosis after adjusting for the calibrated SCORE risk classification: a cross-sectional study. <i>Heart and Vessels</i> , 2016 , 31, 129-36	2.1	6
190	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
189	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
188	Dietary Patterns and 10-year (2002-2012) Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes: Results from the ATTICA Cohort Study. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2016 , 13, 246-256	3.6	7
187	The Impact of Educational Status on 10-Year (2004-2014) Cardiovascular Disease Prognosis and All-cause Mortality Among Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients in the Greek Acute Coronary Syndrome (GREECS) Longitudinal Study. <i>Journal of Preventive Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2016 , 49, 220-9	3.7	12
186	Physical Activity Level Improves the Predictive Accuracy of Cardiovascular Disease Risk Score: The ATTICA Study (2002-2012). <i>International Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016 , 7, 52	1.6	4
185	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
184	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
183	Education status determines 10-year (2002-2012) survival from cardiovascular disease in Athens metropolitan area: the ATTICA study, Greece. <i>Health and Social Care in the Community</i> , 2016 , 24, 334-44	2.6	8
182	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
181	Depressive symptomatology in relation to 10-year (2004-2014) acute coronary syndrome incidence; the moderating role of diet and financial status. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016 , 86, 6-11	4.3	5

180	Impact of physical activity category on incidence of cardiovascular disease: Results from the 10-year follow-up of the ATTICA Study (2002-2012). <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016 , 93, 27-32	4.3	8
179	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
178	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
177	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
176	The role of coffee consumption on the 10-year (2004-2014) Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) incidence among cardiac patients: the GREECS observational study. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2015 , 66, 722-8	3.7	5
175	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
174	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
173	Smoking determines the 10-year (2004-2014) prognosis in patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome: the GREECS observational study. <i>Tobacco Induced Diseases</i> , 2015 , 13, 38	3.2	10
172	Depression and marital status determine the 10-year (2004-2014) prognosis in patients with acute coronary syndrome: the GREECS study. <i>Psychology and Health</i> , 2015 , 30, 1116-27	2.9	14
171	A comparative analysis of predictors for 1-year recurrent acute coronary syndromes events, by age group: the Greek observational study of ACS (GREECS). <i>Maturitas</i> , 2015 , 80, 205-11	5	5
170	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
169	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
168	Additional benefit in CVD risk indices derived from the consumption of fortified milk when combined with a lifestyle intervention. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2014 , 17, 440-9	3.3	2
167	Left atrial function predicts heart failure events in patients with newly diagnosed left ventricular systolic heart failure during short-term follow-up. <i>Angiology</i> , 2014 , 65, 817-23	2.1	3
166	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, R142	5.7	34
165	Aortic elastic properties and cognitive function in elderly individuals: the Ikaria Study. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2013 , 74, 241-5	5	6
164	Long-term fish intake preserves kidney function in elderly individuals: the Ikaria study. <i>Journal of Renal Nutrition</i> , 2013 , 23, e75-82	3	10
163	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

162	Baseline and 6-Week follow-up levels of PAF and activity of its metabolic enzymes in patients with heart failure and healthy volunteers--a pilot study. <i>Angiology</i> , 2013 , 64, 522-8	2.1	3
161	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
160	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
159	Promoting only the consumption of healthy foods may be an alternative strategy for treating patients with the metabolic syndrome. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2012 , 61, 1361-9	12.7	2
158	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
157	Telephone counseling intervention improves dietary habits and metabolic parameters of patients with the metabolic syndrome: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Review of Diabetic Studies</i> , 2012 , 9, 36-45	3.6	13
156	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
155	Reply to D Trichopoulos. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2011 , 93, 665-665	7	2
154	Mediterranean diet mediates the adverse effect of depressive symptomatology on short-term outcome in elderly survivors from an acute coronary event. <i>Cardiology Research and Practice</i> , 2011 , 2011, 429487	1.9	4
153	The current Greek diet and the omega-6/omega-3 balance: the Mediterranean diet score is inversely associated with the omega-6/omega-3 ratio. <i>World Review of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2011 , 102, 53-56	0.2	9
152	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
151	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
150	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
149	Exclusive olive oil consumption is associated with lower likelihood of developing left ventricular systolic dysfunction in acute coronary syndrome patients: the hellenic heart failure study. <i>Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2010 , 56, 9-15	4.5	8
148	Quality, but not cost, of diet is associated with 5-year incidence of CVD: the ATTICA study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2010 , 13, 1890-7	3.3	10
147	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
146	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
145	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

144	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
143	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
142	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
141	Moderate coffee consumption lowers the likelihood of developing left ventricular systolic dysfunction in post-acute coronary syndrome normotensive patients. <i>Journal of Medicinal Food</i> , 2009 , 12, 29-36	2.8	3
140	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
139	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
138	Inclusion of dietary evaluation in cardiovascular disease risk prediction models increases accuracy and reduces bias of the estimations. <i>Risk Analysis</i> , 2009 , 29, 176-86	3.9	10
137	Long-term fish consumption is associated with lower risk of 30-day cardiovascular disease events in survivors from an acute coronary syndrome. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2009 , 136, 344-6	3.2	9
136	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
135	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
134	Smoking induces lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 in cardiovascular disease free adults: the ATTICA Study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2009 , 206, 303-8	3.1	19
133	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
132	Five-year incidence of obesity and its determinants: the ATTICA study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2009 , 12, 36-43	3.3	34
131	Systolic blood pressure on admission predicts in-hospital mortality among patients presenting with acute coronary syndromes: the Greek study of acute coronary syndromes. <i>Journal of Clinical Hypertension</i> , 2008 , 10, 362-6	2.3	11
130	Lifestyle intervention in the management of metabolic syndrome: could we improve adherence issues?. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2008 , 24, 286-91	4.8	75
129	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
128	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
127	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

126	Electrocardiographic findings at presentation, in relation to in-hospital mortality and 30-day outcome of patients with acute coronary syndromes; the GREECS study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2008 , 123, 263-70	3.2	1
125	Selection of cases and controls in a case-control study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2008 , 124, 362-3	3.2	
124	Contribution of illicit drug addiction to acute myocardial infarction among youngsters. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2008 , 126, 286-287	3.2	1
123	Does smoking status affect the association between baseline white blood cell count and in-hospital mortality of patients presented with acute coronary syndrome? The Greek study of acute coronary syndromes (GREECS). <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2008 , 125, 94-100	3.2	5
122	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
121	Background dietary habits are strongly associated with the development of myocardial infarction at young ages: A case-control study. <i>European E-journal of Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2008 , 3, e328-e334		2
120	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
119	Determinants of plasma interleukin-6 levels among survivors of myocardial infarction. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2008 , 15, 631-8		6
118	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
117	The role of exercise in cardiovascular rehabilitation: a review. <i>Acta Cardiologica</i> , 2008 , 63, 73-9	0.9	15
116	Triglyceride concentrations and endotoxemia. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2008 , 88, 248-9; author reply 249-50	7	3
115	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
114	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
113	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
112	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
111	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
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