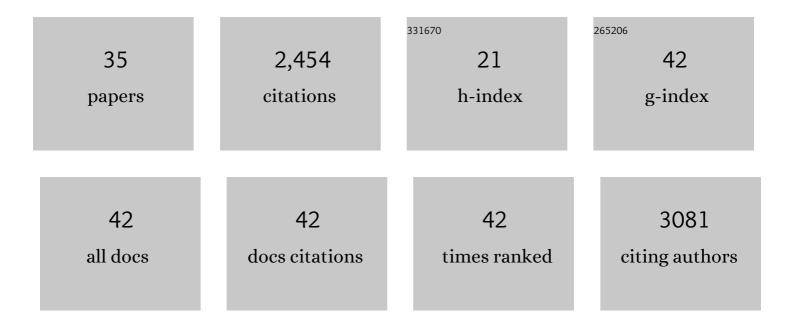
Celulia le Celulia le Or Valdivia Cg Or Vald

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Gonzalo Valdivia Or Valdivia Cg Or Valdivia C

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in five Latin American cities (the PLATINO study): a prevalence study. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 1875-1881.	13.7	787
2	Increased Risk of Exacerbation and Hospitalization in Subjects With an Overlap Phenotype. Chest, 2014, 145, 297-304.	0.8	320
3	The chronic bronchitis phenotype in subjects with and without COPD: the PLATINO study. European Respiratory Journal, 2012, 40, 28-36.	6.7	164
4	Diagnostic Labeling of COPD in Five Latin American Cities. Chest, 2007, 131, 60-67.	0.8	119
5	Prevalence of Sleep Related Symptoms in Four Latin American Cities. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2008, 04, 579-585.	2.6	76
6	Impact of Bronchodilator Use on the Prevalence of COPD in Population-Based Samples. COPD: Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, 2007, 4, 113-120.	1.6	73
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and body mass index in five Latin America cities: The PLATINO study. Respiratory Medicine, 2008, 102, 642-650.	2.9	69
8	FEV1 Is a Better Predictor of Mortality than FVC: The PLATINO Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109732.	2.5	58
9	The long-term stability of portable spirometers used in a multinational study of the prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Respiratory Care, 2006, 51, 1167-71.	1.6	55
10	Comorbilidades y estado de salud en individuos con y sin EPOC en 5 ciudades de América Latina: Estudio PLATINO. Archivos De Bronconeumologia, 2013, 49, 468-474.	0.8	44
11	Airflow Obstruction in Never Smokers in Five Latin American Cities: TheÂPLATINO Study. Archives of Medical Research, 2012, 43, 159-165.	3.3	38
12	Frequency of Self-Reported COPD Exacerbation and Airflow Obstruction in Five Latin American Cities. Chest, 2009, 136, 71-78.	0.8	37
13	The PLATINO study: description of the distribution, stability, and mortality according to the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease classification from 2007 to 2017. International Journal of COPD, 2017, Volume 12, 1491-1501.	2.3	37
14	Prevalence of sleep related symptoms in four Latin American cities. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2008, 4, 579-85.	2.6	37
15	Comorbidities and Health Status in Individuals With and Without COPD in Five Latin American Cities: The PLATINO Study. Archivos De Bronconeumologia, 2013, 49, 468-474.	0.8	34
16	Socioeconomic inequalities in alcohol consumption in Chile and Finland. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 173, 24-30.	3.2	33
17	Prevalence of smoking and incidence of initiation in the Latin American adult population: the PLATINO study. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 151.	2.9	32
18	Reliability of FEV1/FEV6 to Diagnose Airflow Obstruction Compared with FEV1/FVC: The PLATINO Longitudinal Study. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67960.	2.5	24

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Health status perception and airflow obstruction in five Latin American cities: The PLATINO study. Respiratory Medicine, 2009, 103, 1376-1382.	2.9	21
20	Acute bronchodilator responsiveness in subjects with and without airflow obstruction in five Latin American cities: The PLATINO study. Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2010, 23, 29-35.	2.6	21
21	Instability in the COPD Diagnosis upon Repeat Testing Vary with the Definition of COPD. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121832.	2.5	19
22	Lung function decline in subjects with and without COPD in a population-based cohort in Latin-America. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0177032.	2.5	18
23	Use of respiratory medication in five Latin American cities: The PLATINO study. Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2008, 21, 788-793.	2.6	17
24	Serum folate, vitamin B12 and cognitive impairment in Chilean older adults. Public Health Nutrition, 2015, 18, 2600-2608.	2.2	15
25	Estudio de cohorte de base poblacional sobre la enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica en Latinoamérica: métodos y resultados preliminares. Fase II del estudio PLATINO. Archivos De Bronconeumologia, 2014, 50, 10-17.	0.8	13
26	Prevalence and associated factors of hearing aid use among older adults in Chile. International Journal of Audiology, 2017, 56, 810-818.	1.7	12
27	Perceptions of short and long sleep duration and comorbid conditions: the PLATINO study. Sleep Medicine, 2013, 14, 850-857.	1.6	11
28	Assessment of five different guideline indication criteria for spirometry, including modified GOLD criteria, in order to detect COPD: data from 5,315 subjects in the PLATINO study. Npj Primary Care Respiratory Medicine, 2014, 24, 14075.	2.6	11
29	Occurrence of respiratory symptoms in persons with restrictive ventilatory impairment compared with persons with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Chronic Respiratory Disease, 2015, 12, 264-273.	2.4	11
30	A Population-Based Cohort Study on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in Latin America: Methods and Preliminary Results. The PLATINO Study Phase II. Archivos De Bronconeumologia, 2014, 50, 10-17.	0.8	10
31	Outcomes for symptomatic non-obstructed individuals and individuals with mild (GOLD stage 1) COPD in a population based cohort. International Journal of COPD, 2018, Volume 13, 3549-3561.	2.3	10
32	Effects of auditory and socio-demographic variables on discontinuation of hearing aid use among older adults with hearing loss fitted in the Chilean public health sector. BMC Geriatrics, 2019, 19, 245.	2.7	9
33	Does educational level predict hearing aid self-efficacy in experienced older adult hearing aid users from Latin America? Validation process of the Spanish version of the MARS-HA questionnaire. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0226085.	2.5	8
34	Identifying hotspots of cardiometabolic outcomes based on a Bayesian approach: The example of Chile. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0235009.	2.5	6
35	The boundaries of mild chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): design of the searching clinical COPD onset (SOON) study. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e015731.	1.9	4