

C Noel Bairey Merz

List of Publications by Citations

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187
papers

22,345
citations

51
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149
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199
ext. papers

25,848
ext. citations

6
avg, IF

6.37
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
187	Implications of recent clinical trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III guidelines. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 110, 227-39	16.7	4450
186	2013 ACC/AHA guideline on the treatment of blood cholesterol to reduce atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2014 , 63, 2889-934	15.1	2794
185	2013 ACC/AHA guideline on the treatment of blood cholesterol to reduce atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. <i>Circulation</i> , 2014 , 129, S1-45	16.7	2786
184	Implications of recent clinical trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III Guidelines. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004 , 44, 720-32	15.1	1070
183	Insights from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study: Part II: gender differences in presentation, diagnosis, and outcome with regard to gender-based pathophysiology of atherosclerosis and macrovascular and microvascular coronary disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, 201-10	15.1	573
182	Insights from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study: Part I: gender differences in traditional and novel risk factors, symptom evaluation, and gender-optimized diagnostic strategies. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S4-S20	15.1	516
181	Coronary microvascular reactivity to adenosine predicts adverse outcome in women evaluated for suspected ischemia results from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2010 , 55, 2825-32	15.1	483
180	Women and ischemic heart disease: evolving knowledge. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009 , 54, 1561-75	15.1	463
179	Cardiovascular Disease in Women: Clinical Perspectives. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2016 , 118, 1273-93	15.7	435
178	Adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women with nonobstructive coronary artery disease: a report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study and the St James Women Take Heart Project. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2009 , 169, 843-50		366
177	Angina with "normal" coronary arteries: a changing philosophy. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2005 , 293, 477-84	27.4	365
176	Postmenopausal women with a history of irregular menses and elevated androgen measurements at high risk for worsening cardiovascular event-free survival: results from the National Institutes of Health-National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2008 , 93, 1275-84	5.6	360
175	Serum amyloid A as a predictor of coronary artery disease and cardiovascular outcome in women: the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 109, 726-32	16.7	319
174	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, 829-35	59.2	319
173	Prognosis in women with myocardial ischemia in the absence of obstructive coronary disease: results from the National Institutes of Health-National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 109, 2993-9	16.7	318
172	Impact of ethnicity and gender differences on angiographic coronary artery disease prevalence and in-hospital mortality in the American College of Cardiology-National Cardiovascular Data Registry. <i>Circulation</i> , 2008 , 117, 1787-801	16.7	310
171	The prognostic value of a nomogram for exercise capacity in women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2005 , 353, 468-75	59.2	300

170	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): Developing Evidence-Based Therapies and Research Agenda for the Next Decade. <i>Circulation</i> , 2017 , 135, 1075-1092	16.7	293
169	Abnormal coronary vasomotion as a prognostic indicator of cardiovascular events in women: results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 109, 722-5	16.7	283
168	The economic burden of angina in women with suspected ischemic heart disease: results from the National Institutes of Health--National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute--sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006 , 114, 894-904	16.7	235
167	Emergence of Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Woman's Problem and Need for Change in Definition on Angiography. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015 , 66, 1918-33	15.1	199
166	Metabolic syndrome modifies the cardiovascular risk associated with angiographic coronary artery disease in women: a report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 109, 714-21	16.7	199
165	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> , 2006 , 27, 1408-15	9.5	197
164	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, 413-9	15.1	172
163	Ranolazine improves angina in women with evidence of myocardial ischemia but no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011 , 4, 514-22	8.4	144
162	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, 678-84	4.9	140
161	Safety of coronary reactivity testing in women with no obstructive coronary artery disease: results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) study. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2012 , 5, 646-53	5	135
160	Cardiac magnetic resonance myocardial perfusion reserve index is reduced in women with coronary microvascular dysfunction. A National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored study from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2015 , 8,	3.9	130
159	Some thoughts on the vasculopathy of women with ischemic heart disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S30-5	15.1	128
158	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-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Interventional Cardiology</i> , 2010 , 23, 511-9	1.8	117
157	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, 1504-13	9.5	114
156	Myocardial ischemia in the absence of obstructive coronary artery disease in systemic lupus erythematosus. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011 , 4, 27-33	8.4	111
155	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-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) angiographic core laboratory. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2013 , 166, 134-41	4.9	109
154	Myocardial ischemia in women: lessons from the NHLBI WISE study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2012 , 35, 141-8	3.3	104
153	The value of estimated functional capacity in estimating outcome: results from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S36-43	15.1	104

152	Sex differences in clinical outcomes in patients with stable angina and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2013 , 166, 38-44	4.9	93
151	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	6	93
150	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	15.1	88
149	Microvascular coronary dysfunction in women: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management. <i>Current Problems in Cardiology</i> , 2011 , 36, 291-318	17.1	82
148	Hemoglobin level is an independent predictor for adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women undergoing evaluation for chest pain: results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004 , 43, 2009-14	15.1	82
147	DHEA-S levels and cardiovascular disease mortality in postmenopausal women: results from the National Institutes of Health--National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2010 , 95, 1007-08	5.6	80
146	Prognostic value of global MR myocardial perfusion imaging in women with suspected myocardial ischemia and no obstructive coronary disease: results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) study. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2010 , 3, 1030-6	8.4	71
145	Depression and cardiovascular health care costs among women with suspected myocardial ischemia: prospective results from the WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009 , 53, 176-83	15.1	70
144	Sex differences in calcified plaque and long-term cardiovascular mortality: observations from the CAC Consortium. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018 , 39, 3727-3735	9.5	69
143	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	3.3	68
142	Symptoms, myocardial ischaemia and quality of life in women: results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE Study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2003 , 24, 1506-14	9.5	67
141	Coronary microvascular dysfunction: sex-specific risk, diagnosis, and therapy. <i>Nature Reviews Cardiology</i> , 2015 , 12, 406-14	14.8	66
140	Determination of menopausal status in women: the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2004 , 13, 872-87	3	58
139	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): What Is the Risk?. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2018 , 7, e008868	6	58
138	Myocardial steatosis as a possible mechanistic link between diastolic dysfunction and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2016 , 310, H14-9	5.2	53
137	Treatment of coronary microvascular dysfunction. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2020 , 116, 856-870	9.9	51
136	Global inflammation predicts cardiovascular risk in women: a report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2005 , 150, 900-6	4.9	51
135	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, 724-32	3	49

134	Diastolic dysfunction in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia in the absence of obstructive coronary artery disease: a hypothesis-generating study. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014 , 7, 510-6 ⁹	3.9	47
133	Quality and Equitable Health Care Gaps for Women: Attributions to Sex Differences in Cardiovascular Medicine. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017 , 70, 373-388	15.1	47
132	Cardiovascular Disease and 10-Year Mortality in Postmenopausal Women with Clinical Features of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2016 , 25, 875-81	3	46
131	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction - Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Prognosis, Diagnosis, Risk Factors and Therapy. <i>Circulation Journal</i> , 2016 , 81, 3-11	2.9	45
130	The association of statin use after cancer diagnosis with survival in pancreatic cancer patients: a SEER-medicare analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015 , 10, e0121783	3.7	45
129	Ten-Year Mortality in the WISE Study (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation). <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2017 , 10,	5.8	43
128	Migraines, angiographic coronary artery disease and cardiovascular outcomes in women. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2006 , 119, 670-5	2.4	41
127	Cardiac Syndrome X: update 2014. <i>Cardiology Clinics</i> , 2014 , 32, 463-78	2.5	40
126	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	2.6	39
125	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	4.9	37
124	Assessment of Vascular Dysfunction in Patients Without Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: Why, How, and When. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2020 , 13, 1847-1864	5	37
123	Treatment of angina and microvascular coronary dysfunction. <i>Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2010 , 12, 355-64	2.1	35
122	Can change in high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels reduce cardiovascular risk?. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2004 , 147, 966-76	4.9	35
121	Why names matter for women: MINOCA/INOCA (myocardial infarction/ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease). <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 41, 185-193	3.3	34
120	Effect of phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibition on microvascular coronary dysfunction in women: a Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) ancillary study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2011 , 34, 483-7	3.3	34
119	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	6	32
118	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	3.7	32
117	Focused Cardiovascular Care for Women: The Need and Role in Clinical Practice. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2016 , 91, 226-40	6.4	32

116	Strategies and methods to study sex differences in cardiovascular structure and function: a guide for basic scientists. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2011 , 2, 14	9.3	31
115	Noninvasive Imaging to Evaluate Women With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2016 , 9, 421-35	8.4	31
114	Association of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes With Hypertension 2 to 7 Years Postpartum. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019 , 8, e013092	6	30
113	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.e1-7	4.9	30
112	Syndrome X and microvascular coronary dysfunction. <i>Circulation</i> , 2011 , 124, 1477-80	16.7	28
111	Renal function and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with symptoms/signs of ischemia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015 , 10, e0125374	3.7	28
110	Towards elimination of the dark-rim artifact in first-pass myocardial perfusion MRI: removing Gibbs ringing effects using optimized radial imaging. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2014 , 72, 124-36	4.4	27
109	Aldosterone inhibition and coronary endothelial function in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: an ancillary study of the national heart, lung, and blood institute-sponsored women's ischemia syndrome evaluation. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2014 , 167, 826-32	4.9	27
108	Association of aortic stiffness and wave reflections with coronary flow reserve in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: An ancillary study from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2015 , 170, 1243-54	4.9	26
107	Inflammation, endothelial cell activation, and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with chest pain and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2005 , 150, 109-15	4.9	26
106	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	9.5	25
105	Heart failure hospitalization in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia: A report from the women's ischemia syndrome evaluation study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2016 , 223, 936-939	3.2	24
104	The relationship of menopausal status and rapid menopausal transition with carotid intima-media thickness progression in women: a report from the Los Angeles Atherosclerosis Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2010 , 95, 4432-40	5.6	24
103	Late sodium channel blockade improves angina and myocardial perfusion in patients with severe coronary microvascular dysfunction: Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction ancillary study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2019 , 276, 8-13	3.2	24
102	Increased wave reflection and ejection duration in women with chest pain and nonobstructive coronary artery disease: ancillary study from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2013 , 31, 1447-54; discussion 1454-5	1.9	23
101	Sex differences in ischemic heart disease and heart failure biomarkers. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2018 , 9, 43	9.3	21
100	Adverse pregnancy outcomes and cardiovascular risk factor management. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2015 , 39, 268-75	3.3	20
99	Sex and Ethnic Differences in Outcomes of Acute Coronary Syndrome and Stable Angina Patients With Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2016 , 9, S26-35	5.8	19

98	Gender in cardiovascular medicine: chest pain and coronary artery disease. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2019 , 40, 3819-3826	9.5	19
97	Prognostic Significance of Nonobstructive Left Main Coronary Artery Disease in Women Versus Men: Long-Term Outcomes From the CONFIRM (Coronary CT Angiography Evaluation For Clinical Outcomes: An International Multicenter) Registry. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2017 , 10,	3.9	19
96	Cardiac Syndrome X: Update. <i>Heart Failure Clinics</i> , 2016 , 12, 141-56	3.3	18
95	Gender and microvascular angina. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Thrombolysis</i> , 2011 , 31, 37-46	5.1	18
94	Myocardial tissue deformation is reduced in subjects with coronary microvascular dysfunction but not rescued by treatment with ranolazine. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2017 , 40, 300-306	3.3	17
93	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	9.5	17
92	Multimarker approach predicts adverse cardiovascular events in women evaluated for suspected ischemia: results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2009 , 32, 244-50	3.3	16
91	Sex Differences in Cardiovascular Aging and Heart Failure. <i>Current Heart Failure Reports</i> , 2020 , 17, 409-423	3.3	16
90	Sex-specific risk factors for cardiovascular disease in women-making cardiovascular disease real. <i>Current Opinion in Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 33, 500-505	2.1	16
89	TIMI frame count and adverse events in women with no obstructive coronary disease: a pilot study from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014 , 9, e96630	3.7	15
88	Adrenergic gene polymorphisms and cardiovascular risk in the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2008 , 6, 11	8.5	15
87	Prevalence of Coronary Endothelial and Microvascular Dysfunction in Women with Symptoms of Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease Is Confirmed by a New Cohort: The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD). <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2019 , 12, e00877	1.8	14
86	Mild renal dysfunction and long-term adverse outcomes in women with chest pain: results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2015 , 169, 412-8	4.9	14
85	Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for myocardial perfusion and diastolic function-reference control values for women. <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2016 , 6, 78-86	2.6	14
84	Mental stress peripheral vascular reactivity is elevated in women with coronary vascular dysfunction: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored Cardiac Autonomic Nervous System (CANS) study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 251, 8-13	3.2	14
83	Sudden Cardiac Death in Women With Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease, Preserved Ejection Fraction, and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report From the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2017 , 6,	6	13
82	Nonacute coronary syndrome anginal chest pain. <i>Medical Clinics of North America</i> , 2010 , 94, 201-16	7	13
81	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	4.9	13

80	Women and Ischemic Heart Disease: Recognition, Diagnosis and Management. <i>Korean Circulation Journal</i> , 2016 , 46, 433-42	2.2	12
79	Stable angina in women: lessons from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2011 , 12, 85-7	1.9	11
78	Genetic loci associated with nonobstructive coronary artery disease in Caucasian women. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2016 , 48, 12-20	3.6	11
77	Sex-specific factors in microvascular angina. <i>Canadian Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2014 , 30, 747-755	3.8	10
76	Design, methodology and baseline characteristics of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2020 , 220, 224-236	4.9	10
75	Circulating progenitor cells and coronary microvascular dysfunction: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation - Coronary Vascular Dysfunction Study (WISE-CVD). <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2016 , 253, 111-117	3.1	10
74	Five-Year Follow-Up of Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction and Coronary Artery Disease in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Results From a Community-Based Lupus Cohort. <i>Arthritis Care and Research</i> , 2020 , 72, 882-887	4.7	10
73	Angina Hospitalization Rates in Women With Signs and Symptoms of Ischemia But no Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report from the WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020 , 9, e013168	6	9
72	Inverse association of MRI-derived native myocardial T1 and perfusion reserve index in women with evidence of ischemia and no obstructive CAD: A pilot study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 270, 48-53	3.2	9
71	Cardiac risk factors and myocardial perfusion reserve in women with microvascular coronary dysfunction. <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2013 , 3, 146-52	2.6	9
70	Relationships between components of metabolic syndrome and coronary intravascular ultrasound atherosclerosis measures in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. <i>Cardiovascular Endocrinology</i> , 2015 , 4, 45-52		8
69	Microvascular angina: an underappreciated cause of SLE chest pain. <i>Journal of Rheumatology</i> , 2013 , 40, 746-7	4.1	8
68	Brachial artery constriction during brachial artery reactivity testing predicts major adverse clinical outcomes in women with suspected myocardial ischemia: results from the NHLBI-sponsored women's ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013 , 8, e74585	3.7	8
67	Cardiac syndrome X: Relation to microvascular angina and other conditions. <i>Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports</i> , 2007 , 1, 167-175	0.9	8
66	Acetylcholine versus cold pressor testing for evaluation of coronary endothelial function. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017 , 12, e0172538	3.7	8
65	Daily Activity Measured With Wearable Technology as a Novel Measurement of Treatment Effect in Patients With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction: Substudy of a Randomized Controlled Crossover Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2017 , 6, e255	2	8
64	Angina relates to coronary flow in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2021 , 333, 35-39	3.2	7
63	Intracoronary Bolus Injection Versus Intravenous Infusion of Adenosine for Assessment of Coronary Flow Velocity Reserve in Women With Signs and Symptoms of Myocardial Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2018 , 11, 2125-2127	5	7

62	Typical angina is associated with greater coronary endothelial dysfunction but not abnormal vasodilatory reserve. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2017 , 40, 886-891	3.3	6
61	Small and large vessel disease in persons with unrecognized compared to recognized myocardial infarction: The Tromsø Study 2007-2008. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 253, 14-19	3.2	6
60	Comparison of low and high dose intracoronary adenosine and acetylcholine in women undergoing coronary reactivity testing: results from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2014 , 172, e114-5	3.2	6
59	Do women with statin-related myalgias have low vitamin D levels?. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2015 , 8, 449	2.3	6
58	Subendocardial ischemia and myocarditis in systemic lupus erythematosus detected by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. <i>Journal of Rheumatology</i> , 2012 , 39, 448-50	4.1	6
57	Coronary Vascular Function and Cardiomyocyte Injury: A Report From the WISE-CVD. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2020 , 40, 3015-3021	9.4	6
56	Predicted Versus Observed Major Adverse Cardiac Event Risk in Women With Evidence of Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report From WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation). <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020 , 9, e013234	6	6
55	Ranolazine Reduces Angina in Women with Ischemic Heart Disease: Results of an Open-Label, Multicenter Trial. <i>Journal of Womens Health</i> , 2019 , 28, 573-582	3	5
54	Oxidative Stress Is Associated With Diastolic Dysfunction in Women With Ischemia With No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020 , 9, e015602	6	5
53	Left atrial stiffness in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease: Novel insight from left atrial feature tracking. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2020 , 43, 986-992	3.3	5
52	Ambulatory and silent myocardial ischemia in women with coronary microvascular dysfunction: Results from the Cardiac Autonomic Nervous System study (CANS). <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2020 , 316, 1-6	3.2	5
51	Resting coronary velocity and myocardial performance in women with impaired coronary flow reserve: Results from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2020 , 309, 19-22	3.2	5
50	False-positive stress testing: Does endothelial vascular dysfunction contribute to ST-segment depression in women? A pilot study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 41, 1044-1048	3.3	5
49	Cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk scores, age, or years since menopause to predict cardiovascular disease in the Women's Health Initiative. <i>Menopause</i> , 2021 , 28, 610-618	2.5	5
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