

C Noel Bairey Merz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

194
papers

30,305
citations

20759

60
h-index

4535

171
g-index

199
all docs

199
docs citations

199
times ranked

22994
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Implications of Recent Clinical Trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III Guidelines. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 110, 227-239.	1.6	5,602
2	2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk in Adults. <i>Circulation</i> , 2014, 129, S1-45.	1.6	4,842
3	2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk in Adults. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2014, 63, 2889-2934.	1.2	3,414
4	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, 720-732.	1.2	1,207
5	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S21-S29.	1.2	727
6	Cardiovascular Disease in Women. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2016, 118, 1273-1293.	2.0	699
7	Coronary Microvascular Reactivity to Adenosine Predicts Adverse Outcome in Women Evaluated for Suspected Ischemia. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2010, 55, 2825-2832.	1.2	660
8	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S4-S20.	1.2	620
9	Women and Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009, 54, 1561-1575.	1.2	557
10	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA). <i>Circulation</i> , 2017, 135, 1075-1092.	1.6	527
11	Adverse Cardiovascular Outcomes in Women With Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2009, 169, 843.	4.3	475
12	Angina With "Normal" Coronary Arteries. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2005, 293, 477.	3.8	466
13	Impact of Ethnicity and Gender Differences on Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease Prevalence and In-Hospital Mortality in the American College of Cardiology's National Cardiovascular Data Registry. <i>Circulation</i> , 2008, 117, 1787-1801.	1.6	390
14	Prognosis in Women With Myocardial Ischemia in the Absence of Obstructive Coronary Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 2993-2999.	1.6	383
15	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, 829-835.	13.9	382
16	Serum Amyloid A as a Predictor of Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Outcome in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 726-732.	1.6	379
17	The Prognostic Value of a Nomogram for Exercise Capacity in Women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2005, 353, 468-475.	13.9	365
18	Abnormal Coronary Vasomotion as a Prognostic Indicator of Cardiovascular Events in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 722-725.	1.6	346

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19	The Economic Burden of Angina in Women With Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006, 114, 894-904.	1.6	299
20	Emergence of Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 66, 1918-1933.	1.2	257
21	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> , 2005, 27, 1408-1415.	1.0	238
22	Metabolic Syndrome Modifies the Cardiovascular Risk Associated With Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease in Women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004, 109, 714-721.	1.6	231
23	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, 413-419.	1.2	221
24	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, 678-684.	1.2	185
25	Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Myocardial Perfusion Reserve Index Is Reduced in Women With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2015, 8, .	1.3	184
26	Ranolazine Improves Angina in Women With Evidence of Myocardial Ischemia But No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011, 4, 514-522.	2.3	180
27	Safety of Coronary Reactivity Testing in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2012, 5, 646-653.	1.1	177
28	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's Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Interventional Cardiology</i> , 2010, 23, 511-519.	0.5	162
29	Some Thoughts on the Vasculopathy of Women With Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S30-S35.	1.2	156
30	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's sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) angiographic core laboratory. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2013, 166, 134-141.	1.2	153
31	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, 1504-1513.	1.0	152
32	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.	1.2	152
33	Sex differences in calcified plaque and long-term cardiovascular mortality: observations from the CAC Consortium. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018, 39, 3727-3735.	1.0	141
34	Myocardial Ischemia in the Absence of Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011, 4, 27-33.	2.3	138
35	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.	1.6	131
36	The Value of Estimated Functional Capacity in Estimating Outcome. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006, 47, S36-S43.	1.2	124

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37	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.	1.2	124
38	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): What Is the Risk?. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2018, 7, e008868.	1.6	124
39	Myocardial Ischemia in Women: Lessons From the NHLBI WISE Study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2012, 35, 141-148.	0.7	122
40	Treatment of coronary microvascular dysfunction. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2020, 116, 856-870.	1.8	114
41	Assessment of Vascular Dysfunction in Patients Without Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2020, 13, 1847-1864.	1.1	105
42	DHEA-S Levels and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Postmenopausal Women: Results from the National Institutes of Health's National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2010, 95, 4985-4992.	1.8	101
43	Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction in Women's Pathophysiology, Diagnosis, and Management. <i>Current Problems in Cardiology</i> , 2011, 36, 291-318.	1.1	99
44	Prognostic Value of Global MR Myocardial Perfusion Imaging in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2010, 3, 1030-1036.	2.3	94
45	Hemoglobin level is an independent predictor for adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women undergoing evaluation for chest pain. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004, 43, 2009-2014.	1.2	93
46	Quality and Equitable Health Care Gaps for Women. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 70, 373-388.	1.2	86
47	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.	0.7	85
48	Coronary microvascular dysfunction: sex-specific risk, diagnosis, and therapy. <i>Nature Reviews Cardiology</i> , 2015, 12, 406-414.	6.1	85
49	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.	1.0	84
50	Ten-Year Mortality in the WISE Study (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation). <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2017, 10, .	0.9	82
51	Depression and Cardiovascular Health Care Costs Among Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009, 53, 176-183.	1.2	80
52	Symptoms, myocardial ischaemia and quality of life in women: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE Study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2003, 24, 1506-1514.	1.0	77
53	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction's Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Prognosis, Diagnosis, Risk Factors and Therapy. <i>Circulation Journal</i> , 2017, 81, 3-11.	0.7	73
54	Association of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes With Hypertension 2 to 7 Years Postpartum. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e013092.	1.6	72

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55	The Yentl syndrome is alive and well. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2011, 32, 1313-1315.	1.0	68
56	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, 872-887.	1.5	67
57	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, 900-906.	1.2	65
58	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, 875-881.	1.5	65
59	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-H19.	1.5	62
60	Why names matter for women: MINOCA/INOCA (myocardial infarction/ischemia and no obstructive) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 TF 5	0.7	61
61	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, 483-487.	0.7	58
62	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.	1.1	57
63	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.	1.6	56
64	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, 724-732.	1.5	55
65	Diastolic Dysfunction in Women With Signs and Symptoms of Ischemia in the Absence of Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014, 7, 510-516.	1.3	55
66	Cardiac Syndrome X. <i>Cardiology Clinics</i> , 2014, 32, 463-478.	0.9	54
67	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.	1.2	53
68	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.	1.2	51
69	Migraines, Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Women. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2006, 119, 670-675.	0.6	49
70	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.	1.0	48
71	Gender in cardiovascular medicine: chest pain and coronary artery disease. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2019, 40, 3819-3826.	1.0	47
72	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.	1.8	45

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73	Noninvasive Imaging to Evaluate Women With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2016, 9, 421-435.	2.3	45
74	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.	1.1	43
75	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.	0.7	43
76	Focused Cardiovascular Care for Women. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2016, 91, 226-240.	1.4	41
77	A Microvascular-Myocardial Diastolic Dysfunctional State and Risk for Mental Stress Ischemia. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014, 7, 362-365.	2.3	40
78	Can change in high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels reduce cardiovascular risk?. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2004, 147, 966-976.	1.2	39
79	Treatment of Angina and Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction. <i>Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2010, 12, 355-364.	0.4	39
80	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.e1-987.e7.	1.2	39
81	Prognostic Significance of Nonobstructive Left Main Coronary Artery Disease in Women Versus Men. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2017, 10, .	1.3	38
82	Late sodium channel blockade improves angina and myocardial perfusion in patients with severe coronary microvascular dysfunction: Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation's Coronary Vascular Dysfunction ancillary study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2019, 276, 8-13.	0.8	37
83	Sex Differences in Cardiovascular Aging and Heart Failure. <i>Current Heart Failure Reports</i> , 2020, 17, 409-423.	1.3	36
84	Sex differences in ischemic heart disease and heart failure biomarkers. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2018, 9, 43.	1.8	35
85	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, 109-115.	1.2	34
86	Syndrome X and Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction. <i>Circulation</i> , 2011, 124, 1477-1480.	1.6	34
87	Renal Function and Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction in Women with Symptoms/Signs of Ischemia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0125374.	1.1	34
88	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, 826-832.	1.2	33
89	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, 124-136.	1.9	31
90	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, 1243-1254.	1.2	30

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91	Sex-specific risk factors for cardiovascular disease in women-making cardiovascular disease real. <i>Current Opinion in Cardiology</i> , 2018, 33, 500-505.	0.8	29
92	Coronary Arterial Function and Disease in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Arteries. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2022, 130, 529-551.	2.0	29
93	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.	0.8	28
94	Sex, Myocardial Infarction, and the Failure of Risk Scores in Women. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2015, 24, 859-861.	1.5	27
95	Adverse pregnancy outcomes and cardiovascular risk factor management. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2015, 39, 268-275.	1.1	26
96	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, 4432-4440.	1.8	25
97	Gender and microvascular angina. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Thrombolysis</i> , 2011, 31, 37-46.	1.0	25
98	Increased wave reflection and ejection duration in women with chest pain and nonobstructive coronary artery disease. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2013, 31, 1447-1455.	0.3	25
99	Cardiac Syndrome X. <i>Heart Failure Clinics</i> , 2016, 12, 141-156.	1.0	24
100	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.	1.1	23
101	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.	0.9	23
102	Adrenergic gene polymorphisms and cardiovascular risk in the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2008, 6, 11.	1.8	22
103	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.	0.7	22
104	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's Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD). <i>Journal of Interventional Cardiology</i> , 2019, 2019, 1-8.	0.5	22
105	Multimarker Approach Predicts Adverse Cardiovascular Events in Women Evaluated for Suspected Ischemia: Results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2009, 32, 244-250.	0.7	21
106	Sex, Death, and the Diagnosis Gap. <i>Circulation</i> , 2014, 130, 740-742.	1.6	21
107	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.	0.8	21
108	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.	1.5	21

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109	Sex-Related Outcomes of Medical, Percutaneous, and Surgical Interventions for Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2022, 79, 1407-1425.	1.2	21
110	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, .	1.6	19
111	Gender, Cardiovascular Disease, and the Sexism of Obesity —. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 66, 1958-1960.	1.2	18
112	Women and Ischemic Heart Disease: Recognition, Diagnosis and Management. <i>Korean Circulation Journal</i> , 2016, 46, 433.	0.7	18
113	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) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2018, 38, 1078-1084.	1.0	18
114	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.	0.7	18
115	Nonacute Coronary Syndrome Anginal Chest Pain. <i>Medical Clinics of North America</i> , 2010, 94, 201-216.	1.1	17
116	Microvascular Angina: Diagnosis and Management. <i>European Cardiology Review</i> , 2021, 16, e46.	0.7	16
117	Autologous CD34+ Stem Cell Therapy Increases Coronary Flow Reserve and Reduces Angina in Patients With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2022, 15, CIRCINTERVENTIONS121010802.	1.4	16
118	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, 412-418.	1.2	15
119	Genetic loci associated with nonobstructive coronary artery disease in Caucasian women. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2016, 48, 12-20.	1.0	15
120	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.	1.2	15
121	Coronary microvascular dysfunction: Considerations for diagnosis and treatment. <i>Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 88, 561-571.	0.6	15
122	Sex-Specific Factors in Microvascular Angina. <i>Canadian Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2014, 30, 747-755.	0.8	14
123	Gender-Related Differences in Chest Pain Syndromes in the Frontiers in CV Medicine Special Issue: Sex & Gender in CV Medicine. <i>Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2021, 8, 744788.	1.1	14
124	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, 85-87.	0.6	13
125	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.	0.8	13
126	Acetylcholine versus cold pressor testing for evaluation of coronary endothelial function. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0172538.	1.1	13

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Specialized Proresolving Mediators in Symptomatic Women With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction (from the Women's Ischemia Trial to Reduce Events in Nonobstructive CAD [WARRIOR]) Tj ETQq1 1 0784314 rgs /Ove	1.0	14
128	Cardiac risk factors and myocardial perfusion reserve in women with microvascular coronary dysfunction. <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2013, 3, 146-52.	0.7	13
129	Ischemia and no obstructive coronary arteries in patients with stable ischemic heart disease. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2022, 348, 1-8.	0.8	13
130	Small and large vessel disease in persons with unrecognized compared to recognized myocardial infarction: The TromsÅ, Study 2007â€“2008. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 253, 14-19.	0.8	12
131	Ranolazine Reduces Angina in Women with Ischemic Heart Disease: Results of an Open-Label, Multicenter Trial. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2019, 28, 573-582.	1.5	12
132	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.	0.8	12
133	Left ventricular circumferential strain and coronary microvascular dysfunction: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) Project. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2021, 327, 25-30.	0.8	12
134	Circulating progenitor cells and coronary microvascular dysfunction: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation â€“ Coronary Vascular Dysfunction Study (WISE-CVD). <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2016, 253, 111-117.	0.4	11
135	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.	1.1	11
136	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.	0.8	11
137	Left ventricular concentric remodelling and functional impairment in women with ischaemia with no obstructive coronary artery disease and intermediate coronary flow reserve: a report from the WISE-CVD study. <i>European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2019, 20, 875-882.	0.5	11
138	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.	0.8	11
139	Coronary endothelial dysfunction appears to be a manifestation of a systemic process: A report from the Womenâ€™s Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation â€“ Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0257184.	1.1	11
140	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.	0.5	11
141	Microvascular Angina: An Underappreciated Cause of SLE Chest Pain. <i>Journal of Rheumatology</i> , 2013, 40, 746-747.	1.0	10
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