

Trudy Gaillard

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

24
papers

520
citations

840776

11
h-index

677142

22
g-index

24
all docs

24
docs citations

24
times ranked

808
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Factors Associated with Self-Reported Hypertension Among Black Women. Journal of National Black Nurses' Association: JNBNA, 2020, 31, 32-38.	0.4	0
2	Pathogenic Mechanisms of Prediabetes in Obese vs. Very Obese African American Women: Implications for Diabetes Prevention. Journal of the National Medical Association, 2019, 111, 76-82.	0.8	2
3	Guidelines for Stroke Survivors With Diabetes Mellitus. Stroke, 2018, 49, e215-e217.	2.0	11
4	Ethnic differences in glucose effectiveness and disposition index in overweight/obese African American and white women with prediabetes: A study of compensatory mechanisms. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2017, 130, 278-285.	2.8	8
5	Disparities in Cardiovascular Disease and Type 2 Diabetes Risk Factors in Blacks and Whites: Dissecting Racial Paradox of Metabolic Syndrome. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2017, 8, 204.	3.5	37
6	Abstract 25: Mild Cognitive Impairment the New Risk Factor for Stroke?. Stroke, 2017, 48, .	2.0	0
7	Ethnic differences in serum lipids and lipoproteins in overweight/obese African-American and white American women with pre-diabetes: significance of NMR-derived lipoprotein particle concentrations and sizes. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2016, 4, e000246.	2.8	12
8	Comparative Study of Glucose Homeostasis, Lipids and Lipoproteins, HDL Functionality, and Cardiometabolic Parameters in Modestly Severely Obese African Americans and White Americans With Prediabetes: Implications for the Metabolic Paradoxes. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 228-235.	8.6	13
9	Consequences of Abdominal Adiposity within the Metabolic Syndrome Paradigm in Black People of African Ancestry. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2014, 3, 897-912.	2.4	11
10	Response to Comment on: Gaillard et al. HDL Dysfunctionality (Paraoxonase) Is Worse in Nondiabetic, Postmenopausal African American Than in White Women. Diabetes Care 2011;34:e19. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, e151-e151.	8.6	1
11	HDL Dysfunctionality (Paraoxonase) Is Worse in Nondiabetic, Postmenopausal African American Than in White Women. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, e19-e19.	8.6	15
12	Insulin Resistance and Cardiovascular Disease Risk in Black People of the African Diaspora. Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports, 2010, 4, 186-194.	2.0	5
13	Differential impact of serum glucose, triglycerides, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol on cardiovascular risk factor burden in nondiabetic, obese African American women: implications for the prevalence of metabolic syndrome. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2010, 59, 1115-1123.	3.4	24
14	Independent role of blood pressure on cardiovascular risk factors in nondiabetic, obese African-American women with family history of type 2 diabetes: Implications for metabolic syndrome components. Journal of the American Society of Hypertension, 2009, 3, 25-34.	2.3	10
15	Metabolic syndrome in Black people of the African diaspora: the paradox of current classification, definition and criteria. Ethnicity and Disease, 2009, 19, S2-1-7.	2.3	27
16	Thiazolidinediones increase hepatic insulin extraction in African Americans with impaired glucose tolerance and type 2 diabetes mellitus. A pilot study of rosiglitazone. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2007, 56, 24-29.	3.4	17
17	Metabolic syndrome in nondiabetic, obese, first-degree relatives of African American patients with type 2 diabetes: African American triglycerides-HDL-C and insulin resistance paradox. Ethnicity and Disease, 2006, 16, 830-6.	2.3	33
18	Plasma Adiponectin Levels in High Risk African Americans with Normal Glucose Tolerance, Impaired Glucose Tolerance, and Type 2 Diabetes ^{**} . Obesity, 2005, 13, 179-185.	4.0	41

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19	Impact of Metformin on Glucose Metabolism in Nondiabetic, Obese African Americans: A placebo-controlled, 24-month randomized study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2004, 27, 2768-2769.	8.6	10
20	Impaired Insulin Sensitivity, Insulin Secretion, and Glucose Effectiveness Predict Future Development of Impaired Glucose Tolerance and Type 2 Diabetes in Pre-Diabetic African Americans: Implications for primary diabetes prevention. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2004, 27, 1439-1446.	8.6	112
21	Effects of rosglitazone on plasma adiponectin, insulin sensitivity, and insulin secretion in high-risk African Americans with impaired glucose tolerance test and type 2 diabetes. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2004, 53, 1552-1557.	3.4	40
22	Metabolic effects of chronic glipizide gastrointestinal therapeutic system on serum glucose, insulin secretion, insulin sensitivity, and hepatic insulin extraction in glucose-tolerant, first-degree relatives of African American patients with type 2 diabetes: New insights on mechanisms of action. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2003, 52, 565-572.	3.4	9
23	Is Glycosylated Hemoglobin A1c a Surrogate for Metabolic Syndrome in Nondiabetic, First-Degree Relatives of African-American Patients with Type 2 Diabetes?. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2003, 88, 4596-4601.	3.6	74
24	Insulin resistance, beta cell function and cardiovascular risk factors in Ghanaians with varying degrees of glucose tolerance. <i>Ethnicity and Disease</i> , 2002, 12, S3-10-7.	2.3	8