

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	INFLUENCE OF CIRCADIAN TIME OF HYPERTENSION TREATMENT ON CARDIOVASCULAR RISK: RESULTS OF THE MAPEC STUDY. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2010, 27, 1629-1651.	0.9	489
2	Bedtime hypertension treatment improves cardiovascular risk reduction: the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020, 41, 4565-4576.	1.0	272
3	Decreasing Sleep-Time Blood Pressure Determined by Ambulatory Monitoring Reduces Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2011, 58, 1165-1173.	1.2	270
4	Chronolab: An Interactive Software Package for Chronobiologic Time Series Analysis Written for the Macintosh Computer. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1992, 9, 403-412.	0.9	263
5	Bedtime Dosing of Antihypertensive Medications Reduces Cardiovascular Risk in CKD. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2011, 22, 2313-2321.	3.0	239
6	Influence of Time of Day of Blood Pressure-Lowering Treatment on Cardiovascular Risk in Hypertensive Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2011, 34, 1270-1276.	4.3	196
7	2013 Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring Recommendations for the Diagnosis of Adult Hypertension, Assessment of Cardiovascular and other Hypertension-associated Risk, and Attainment of Therapeutic Goals. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 355-410.	0.9	168
8	Blunted Sleep-Time Relative Blood Pressure Decline Increases Cardiovascular Risk Independent of Blood Pressure Level-The Normotensive Non-dipper Paradox. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 87-98.	0.9	155
9	Administration Time-Dependent Effects of Valsartan on Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Subjects. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2003, 42, 283-290.	1.3	144
10	Comparison of Ambulatory Blood Pressure Parameters of Hypertensive Patients With and Without Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 145-158.	0.9	122
11	Relationship between physical activity and blood pressure in dipper and non-dipper hypertensive patients. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 20, 1097-1104.	0.3	119
12	Effects of Time of Day of Treatment on Ambulatory Blood Pressure Pattern of Patients With Resistant Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2005, 46, 1053-1059.	1.3	110
13	Asleep blood pressure: significant prognostic marker of vascular risk and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018, 39, 4159-4171.	1.0	110
14	Treatment of non-dipper hypertension with bedtime administration of valsartan. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2005, 23, 1913-1922.	0.3	109
15	Modeling the circadian variability of ambulatorily monitored blood pressure by multiple-component analysis. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2002, 19, 461-481.	0.9	106
16	Circadian Pattern of Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Patients With and Without Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 99-115.	0.9	103
17	Chronotherapy with conventional blood pressure medications improves management of hypertension and reduces cardiovascular and stroke risks. <i>Hypertension Research</i> , 2016, 39, 277-292.	1.5	96
18	Administration-Time Differences in Effects of Hypertension Medications on Ambulatory Blood Pressure Regulation. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 280-314.	0.9	86

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19	Administration Time-Dependent Effects of Olmesartan on the Ambulatory Blood Pressure of Essential Hypertension Patients. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2009, 26, 61-79.	0.9	85
20	Chronotherapy With Nifedipine GITS in Hypertensive Patients: Improved Efficacy and Safety With Bedtime Dosing. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2008, 21, 948-954.	1.0	80
21	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring: Importance of Sampling Rate and Duration 48 Versus 24 Hours on the Accurate Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 55-67.	0.9	80
22	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure: Prognostic Value and Relevance as a Therapeutic Target for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 68-86.	0.9	79
23	CIRCADIAN RHYTHM OF DOUBLE (RATE-PRESSURE) PRODUCT IN HEALTHY NORMOTENSIVE YOUNG SUBJECTS. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2001, 18, 475-489.	0.9	76
24	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure as a Therapeutic Target for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction in Type 2 Diabetes. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2012, 25, 325-334.	1.0	74
25	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure and the Prognostic Value of Isolated-Office and Masked Hypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2012, 25, 297-305.	1.0	72
26	Administration Time-Dependent Effects of Aspirin on Blood Pressure in Untreated Hypertensive Patients. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2003, 41, 1259-1267.	1.3	69
27	CHRONOTHERAPY WITH VALSARTAN/AMLODIPINE FIXED COMBINATION: IMPROVED BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION WITH BEDTIME DOSING. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2010, 27, 1287-1303.	0.9	67
28	Cardiovascular Risk of Resistant Hypertension: Dependence on Treatment-Time Regimen of Blood Pressure Lowering Medications. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 340-352.	0.9	67
29	Comparison of the Effects on Ambulatory Blood Pressure of Awakening versus Bedtime Administration of Torasemide in Essential Hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2008, 25, 950-970.	0.9	62
30	Seasonal Variation of Fibrinogen in Dipper and Nondipper Hypertensive Patients. <i>Circulation</i> , 2003, 108, 1101-1106.	1.6	59
31	Differing Administration Time-Dependent Effects of Aspirin on Blood Pressure in Dipper and Non-Dipper Hypertensives. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2005, 46, 1060-1068.	1.3	55
32	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Control With Bedtime Aspirin Administration in Subjects With Prehypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2009, 22, 896-903.	1.0	55
33	Chronotherapy With Valsartan/Hydrochlorothiazide Combination in Essential Hypertension: Improved Sleep-Time Blood Pressure Control With Bedtime Dosing. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2011, 28, 601-610.	0.9	55
34	Cardiovascular Risk of Essential Hypertension: Influence of Class, Number, and Treatment-Time Regimen of Hypertension Medications. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 315-327.	0.9	55
35	Administration Time-Dependent Effects of Valsartan on Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Elderly Hypertensive Subjects. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2005, 22, 755-776.	0.9	54
36	THE TOLERANCE-HYPERBARIC TEST: A CHRONOBIOLOGIC APPROACH FOR IMPROVED DIAGNOSIS OF HYPERTENSION. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2002, 19, 1183-1211.	0.9	51

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37	Bedtime ingestion of hypertension medications reduces the risk of new-onset type 2 diabetes: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016, 59, 255-265.	2.9	51
38	Administration-Time-Dependent Effects of Hypertension Treatment on Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Patients With Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 159-175.	0.9	49
39	ADMINISTRATION-TIME-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF SPIRAPRIL ON AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE IN UNCOMPLICATED ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2010, 27, 560-574.	0.9	48
40	Chronotherapy improves blood pressure control and reduces vascular risk in CKD. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2013, 9, 358-368.	4.1	48
41	Differences Between Men and Women in Ambulatory Blood Pressure Thresholds for Diagnosis of Hypertension Based on Cardiovascular Outcomes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 221-232.	0.9	48
42	Sleep-time blood pressure: Unique sensitive prognostic marker of vascular risk and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2017, 33, 17-27.	3.8	48
43	Hypertension: New perspective on its definition and clinical management by bedtime therapy substantially reduces cardiovascular disease risk. <i>European Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2018, 48, e12909.	1.7	46
44	Dose-And Administration Time-Dependent Effects Of Nifedipine Gits On Ambulatory Blood Pressure In Hypertensive Subjects. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2007, 24, 471-493.	0.9	45
45	Comparison of Parameters from Rhythmometric Models with Multiple Components on Hybrid Data. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2004, 21, 469-484.	0.9	44
46	Influence of Age and Hypertension Treatment-time on Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Patients. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 176-191.	0.9	42
47	Effects of Time of Antihypertensive Treatment on Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Clinical Characteristics of Subjects With Resistant Hypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2010, 23, 432-439.	1.0	41
48	Effects of Time-of-Day of Hypertension Treatment on Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 116-131.	0.9	39
49	Treatment-Time Regimen of Hypertension Medications Significantly Affects Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Resistant Hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 192-206.	0.9	37
50	Influence of Aspirin Usage on Blood Pressure: Dose and Administration-Time Dependencies. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1997, 14, 619-637.	0.9	36
51	Association of Metabolic Syndrome and Blood Pressure Nondipping Profile in Untreated Hypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2009, 22, 307-313.	1.0	36
52	Differences in circadian blood pressure variability during gestation between healthy and complicated pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2003, 16, 200-208.	1.0	33
53	Reduction of morning blood pressure surge after treatment with nifedipine GITS at bedtime, but not upon awakening, in essential hypertension. <i>Blood Pressure Monitoring</i> , 2009, 14, 152-159.	0.4	33
54	Sleep-time BP: prognostic marker of type 2 diabetes and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016, 59, 244-254.	2.9	30

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55	Automatic identification of activity“rest periods based on actigraphy. <i>Medical and Biological Engineering and Computing</i> , 2012, 50, 329-340.	1.6	27
56	Abnormalities in chronic kidney disease of ambulatory blood pressure 24 h patterning and normalization by bedtime hypertension chronotherapy. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2014, 29, 1160-1167.	0.4	27
57	Clinical Application of a Novel Automatic Algorithm for Actigraphy-Based Activity and Rest Period Identification to Accurately Determine Awake and Asleep Ambulatory Blood Pressure Parameters and Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 43-54.	0.9	26
58	Role of Time-of-Day of Hypertension Treatment on the J-Shaped Relationship Between Blood Pressure and Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 328-339.	0.9	25
59	Chronotherapeutics of Conventional Blood Pressure-Lowering Medications: Simple, Low-Cost Means of Improving Management and Treatment Outcomes of Hypertensive-Related Disorders. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2014, 16, 412.	1.5	25
60	Extent of asleep blood pressure reduction by hypertension medications is ingestion-time dependent: Systematic review and meta-analysis of published human trials. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2021, 59, 101454.	3.8	24
61	High sensitivity test for the early diagnosis of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. I. Predictable variability of cardiovascular characteristics during gestation in healthy and hypertensive pregnant women. <i>Journal of Perinatal Medicine</i> , 1997, 25, 101-109.	0.6	23
62	CIRCADIAN PATTERN OF AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE IN UNTREATED HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT METABOLIC SYNDROME. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2009, 26, 1189-1205.	0.9	23
63	Guidelines for the design and conduct of human clinical trials on ingestion-time differences “chronopharmacology and chronotherapy “ of hypertension medications. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2021, 38, 1-26.	0.9	22
64	Relationship Between Metabolic Syndrome, Circadian Treatment Time, and Blood Pressure Non-Dipping Profile in Essential Hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2011, 28, 509-519.	0.9	20
65	Ingestion-time differences in the pharmacodynamics of hypertension medications: Systematic review of human chronopharmacology trials. <i>Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews</i> , 2021, 170, 200-213.	6.6	20
66	High sensitivity test for the early diagnosis of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. II. Circadian blood pressure variability in healthy and hypertensive pregnant women. <i>Journal of Perinatal Medicine</i> , 1997, 25, 153-167.	0.6	19
67	Bedtime Blood Pressure Chronotherapy Significantly Improves Hypertension Management. <i>Heart Failure Clinics</i> , 2017, 13, 759-773.	1.0	19
68	Ingestion-time “ relative to circadian rhythms “ differences in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of hypertension medications. <i>Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology</i> , 2020, 16, 1159-1173.	1.5	17
69	Circadian rhythm of fasting and postprandial portal blood flow in cirrhosis. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2006, 41, 826-832.	0.6	15
70	Risk of incident chronic kidney disease is better reduced by bedtime than upon-awakening ingestion of hypertension medications. <i>Hypertension Research</i> , 2018, 41, 342-353.	1.5	15
71	Diagnosis and management of hypertension: around-the-clock ambulatory blood pressure monitoring is substantially more effective and less costly than daytime office blood pressure measurements. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2019, 36, 1515-1527.	0.9	15
72	Reproducibility of the tolerance-hyperbaric test for diagnosing hypertension in pregnancy. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2004, 22, 565-572.	0.3	14

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73	Sleep-Time Ambulatory BP Is an Independent Prognostic Marker of CKD. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017, 28, 2802-2811.	3.0	14
74	Bedtime Chronotherapy with Conventional Hypertension Medications to Target Increased Asleep Blood Pressure Results in Markedly Better Chrono prevention of Cardiovascular and Other Risks than Customary On-awakening Therapy. <i>Heart Failure Clinics</i> , 2017, 13, 775-792.	1.0	14
75	Does Timing of Antihypertensive Medication Dosing Matter?. <i>Current Cardiology Reports</i> , 2020, 22, 118.	1.3	14
76	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Thresholds for Diagnosis of Hypertension in Patients With and Without Type 2 Diabetes Based on Cardiovascular Outcomes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013, 30, 132-144.	0.9	13
77	Ultradian rhythms in gross motor activity of adult humans. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1995, 57, 411-419.	1.0	12
78	Circadian Time-Qualified Tolerance Intervals for Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring in the Diagnosis of Hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2004, 21, 147-160.	0.9	12
79	Chronotherapy of hypertension: advantages of 48-h ambulatory blood pressure monitoring assessments in MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020, 37, 739-750.	0.9	12
80	Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring-based definition of true arterial hypertension. <i>Minerva Medica</i> , 2020, 111, 573-588.	0.3	12
81	Comparing the design of the primary-care based Hygia Chronotherapy Trial and the Internet-Based TIME Study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020, 41, 1608-1608.	1.0	11
82	Methods for Comparison of Parameters from Longitudinal Rhythmometric Models with Multiple Components. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2003, 20, 495-513.	0.9	10
83	Around-the-clock Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring is Required to Properly Diagnose Resistant Hypertension and Assess Associated Vascular Risk. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2014, 16, 445.	1.5	10
84	New perspectives on the definition, diagnosis, and treatment of true arterial hypertension. <i>Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2020, 21, 1167-1178.	0.9	10
85	Bedtime hypertension chronotherapy best reduces cardiovascular disease risk as documented by MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy outcomes trials. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020, 37, 731-738.	0.9	9
86	Chronotherapy of hypertension, asleep ambulatory blood pressure, and glaucoma. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020, 41, 1605-1605.	1.0	9
87	Systematic review and quality evaluation of published human ingestion-time trials of blood pressure-lowering medications and their combinations. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2021, 38, 1460-1476.	0.9	9
88	Current evidence on the circadian-time-dependent effects of hypertension medications and their combinations in relation to findings of MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020, 37, 751-758.	0.9	7
89	Lowering Nighttime Blood Pressure With Bedtime Dosing of Antihypertensive Medications: Controversies in Hypertension—Pro Side of the Argument. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 78, 879-893.	1.3	7
90	La presión arterial ambulatoria, en comparación con la medida clásica, mejora notablemente la estratificación del riesgo cardiovascular de Framingham. <i>Revista Española De Cardiología</i> , 2021, 74, 953-961.	0.6	7

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91	Morning Surge, Dipping, and Sleep-Time Blood Pressure as Prognostic Markers of Cardiovascular Risk. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013, 61, e3.	1.3	6
92	Ingestion-time differences in the pharmacodynamics of dual-combination hypertension therapies: Systematic review and meta-analysis of published human trials. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2022, 39, 493-512.	0.9	6
93	Bedtime hypertension chronotherapy best reduces cardiovascular disease risk as corroborated by the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Rebuttal to European Society of Hypertension officials.. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020, 37, 771-780.	0.9	5
94	Cardiovascular disease risk stratification by the Framingham score is markedly improved by ambulatory compared with office blood pressure. <i>Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed)</i> , 2021, 74, 953-961.	0.4	4
95	Elevated asleep blood pressure and non-dipper 24h patterning best predict risk for heart failure that can be averted by bedtime hypertension chronotherapy: A review of the published literature. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2023, 40, 63-82.	0.9	4
96	Elevated asleep BP as predictor of type 2 diabetes and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016, 59, 392-394.	2.9	3
97	Reanalysis of Filter-Feeding Behavior of Caddis Fly (<i>Brachycentrus</i>) Larvae Reveals Masking and Circadian Rhythmicity. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1998, 15, 595-606.	0.9	2
98	Circadian Pattern of Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Untreated Hypertensive Patients with and without Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2009, 26, 1189-1205.	0.9	2
99	Asleep blood pressure: relevance to the proper definition of isolated-office and masked hypertension. <i>Hypertension Research</i> , 2013, 36, 471-472.	1.5	2
100	Asleep (not night-time) blood pressure as prognostic marker of cardiovascular risk. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2019, 40, 789-789.	1.0	2
101	Time-qualified tolerance limits for ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in the diagnosis of hypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 15, A76.	1.0	1
102	Neonatal Cardiovascular Dynamics in Relation to Matroclinous and Patroclinous History of High Blood Pressure. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1993, 10, 214-223.	0.9	0
103	Circadian blood pressure patterns in normal pregnancy, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 15, A27-A28.	1.0	0
104	Physical activity is not the major determinant of nocturnal non-dipping of blood pressure in hypertensive patients. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 15, A75.	1.0	0
105	Lack of relationship between physical activity and blood pressure in riser and extreme-dipper hypertensive patients. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 15, A75-A76.	1.0	0
106	Diurnal, nocturnal or 24-hour mean blood pressure values for the diagnosis of gestational hypertension. which should be used?. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 15, A77.	1.0	0
107	Differences in wrist activity between dominant and non-dominant arms in subjects under ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 15, A77-A78.	1.0	0
108	Pressor response to ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in normotensive subjects. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002, 15, A78.	1.0	0

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109	Changes in the circadian blood pressure pattern due to antihypertensive therapy in elderly patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A80.	1.0	0
110	Circadian pattern of ambulatory pulse pressure in normal pregnancy, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, S160-S161.	1.0	0
111	Differences in day/night blood pressure ratio between normal pregnancy, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, S161.	1.0	0
112	Increased prevalence of blunted nocturnal ambulatory blood pressure decline in patients with metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 18, A197-A197.	1.0	0
113	Response: Aspirin Administered at Bedtime as Opposed to Upon Wakening Has an Effect on Ambulatory Blood Pressure: Further Evidence. Hypertension, 2019, , .	1.3	0
114	Ambulatory blood pressure-based inclusion criteria in the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Rebuttal to Lemmer and Middeke. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 1270-1272.	0.9	0
115	Consideration of nondipping heart rate during ambulatory blood pressure monitoring to improve cardiovascular risk assessment. Response. Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed), 2022, 75, 356.	0.4	0