Suzanne E Judd

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

132 papers	5,513 citations	126907 33 h-index	91884 69 g-index
132 all docs	132 docs citations	132 times ranked	9707 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Global Burden of Hypertension and Systolic Blood Pressure of at Least 110 to 115 mm Hg, 1990-2015. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2017, 317, 165.	7.4	1,492
2	Disparities in stroke incidence contributing to disparities in stroke mortality. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 69, 619-627.	5.3	379
3	Traditional Risk Factors as the Underlying Cause of Racial Disparities in Stroke. Stroke, 2011, 42, 3369-3375.	2.0	170
4	Paleolithic and Mediterranean Diet Pattern Scores Are Inversely Associated with Biomarkers of Inflammation and Oxidative Balance in Adults. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1217-1226.	2.9	144
5	Adherence to a Mediterranean diet and risk of incident cognitive impairment. Neurology, 2013, 80, 1684-1692.	1.1	141
6	Southern Dietary Pattern Is Associated With Hazard of Acute Coronary Heart Disease in the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. Circulation, 2015, 132, 804-814.	1.6	119
7	Association of Clinical and Social Factors With Excess Hypertension Risk in Black Compared With White US Adults. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2018, 320, 1338.	7.4	116
8	N-Terminal Proâ€“B-type Natriuretic Peptide and Stroke Risk. Stroke, 2014, 45, 1646-1650.	2.0	112
9	Relation Between Cancer and Atrial Fibrillation (from the REasons for Geographic And Racial) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10	1.6	112
10	Physical Activity Frequency and Risk of Incident Stroke in a National US Study of Blacks and Whites. Stroke, 2013, 44, 2519-2524.	2.0	104
11	Sex and Race Differences in the Association of Incident Ischemic Stroke With Risk Factors. JAMA Neurology, 2019, 76, 179.	9.0	93
12	Dietary Patterns Are Associated With Incident Stroke and Contribute to Excess Risk of Stroke in Black Americans. Stroke, 2013, 44, 3305-3311.	2.0	85
13	Waist Circumference, Body Mass Index, and ESRD in the REGARDS (Reasons for Geographic and Racial) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /O	1.9	84
14	Inflammatory cytokines and ischemic stroke risk. Neurology, 2019, 92, e2375-e2384.	1.1	81
15	Sickle Cell Trait and the Risk of ESRD in Blacks. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2017, 28, 2180-2187.	6.1	79
16	Contributors to the Excess Stroke Mortality in Rural Areas in the United States. Stroke, 2017, 48, 1773-1778.	2.0	71
17	Adherence to a Mediterranean Diet and Prediction of Incident Stroke. Stroke, 2015, 46, 780-785.	2.0	64
18	Where to Focus Efforts to Reduce the Blackâ€“White Disparity in Stroke Mortality. Stroke, 2016, 47, 1893-1898.	2.0	64

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19	American Heart Association's Life's Simple 7 and Risk of Venous Thromboembolism: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2015, 4, e001494.	3.7	59
20	Dietary Patterns Derived Using Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis are Stable and Generalizable Across Race, Region, and Gender Subgroups in the REGARDS Study. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2014, 1, 29.	3.7	56
21	Consequences of Comorbidity of Elevated Stress and/or Depressive Symptoms and Incident Cardiovascular Outcomes in Diabetes: Results From the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 101-109.	8.6	56
22	Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 and Risk of Incident Stroke in Community-Living Adults. Stroke, 2015, 46, 322-328.	2.0	53
23	Hemoglobin Concentration and Risk of Incident Stroke in Community-Living Adults. Stroke, 2016, 47, 2017-2024.	2.0	52
24	Development and Validation of Novel Dietary and Lifestyle Inflammation Scores. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 2206-2218.	2.9	52
25	Inflammation Biomarkers and Risk of All-Cause Mortality in the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Cohort. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 174, 284-292.	3.4	48
26	Potential Effects on Mortality of Replacing Sedentary Time With Short Sedentary Bouts or Physical Activity: A National Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 188, 537-544.	3.4	46
27	Racial Differences in Plasma Levels of N-Terminal Proâ€“B-Type Natriuretic Peptide and Outcomes. JAMA Cardiology, 2018, 3, 11.	6.1	45
28	The contributions of unhealthy lifestyle factors to apparent resistant hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 31, 370-376.	0.5	44
29	Self-Report of Stroke, Transient Ischemic Attack, or Stroke Symptoms and Risk of Future Stroke in the Reasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. Stroke, 2013, 44, 55-60.	2.0	44
30	Differences in the role of black race and stroke risk factors for first vs recurrent stroke. Neurology, 2016, 86, 637-642.	1.1	44
31	Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, liver biomarkers and stroke risk: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke cohort. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194153.	2.5	39
32	Dietary fried fish intake increases risk of CVD: the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. Public Health Nutrition, 2016, 19, 3327-3336.	2.2	38
33	Severity of Hypertension Mediates the Association of Hyperuricemia With Stroke in the REGARDS Case Cohort Study. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 246-256.	2.7	37
34	Racial differences in albuminuria, kidney function, and risk of stroke. Neurology, 2012, 79, 1686-1692.	1.1	36
35	New diagnosis of cancer and the risk of subsequent cerebrovascular events. Neurology, 2018, 90, e2025-e2033.	1.1	35
36	An Investigation of Selection Bias in Estimating Racial Disparity in Stroke Risk Factors. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 188, 587-597.	3.4	34

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37	Walk Score and objectively measured physical activity within a national cohort. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2019, 73, 549-556.	3.7	32
38	Association of Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status With Risk of Infection and Sepsis. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, 1940-1947.	5.8	31
39	Differential Impact of Risk Factors in Blacks and Whites in the Development of Atrial Fibrillation: the Reasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, 2017, 4, 718-724.	3.2	29
40	Effect of Falls on Frequency of Atrial Fibrillation and Mortality Risk (from the REasons for) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 622 Td (	1.6	28
41	Differences in Risk of Sudden Cardiac Death Between Blacks and Whites. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018, 72, 2431-2439.	2.8	28
42	Development and validation of a model for predicting incident type 2 diabetes using quantitative clinical data and a Bayesian logistic model: A nationwide cohort and modeling study. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003232.	8.4	28
43	Dietary Patterns and Mediterranean Diet Score and Hazard of Recurrent Coronary Heart Disease Events and Allâ€Cause Mortality inÂthe REGARDS Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, .	3.7	26
44	Fast-food for thought: Retail food environments as resources for cognitive health and wellbeing among aging Americans?. Health and Place, 2020, 64, 102379.	3.3	26
45	Vitamin D Therapy and Cardiovascular Health. Current Hypertension Reports, 2011, 13, 187-191.	3.5	25
46	Prevalence of Cardiovascular Health by Occupation: A Cross-Sectional Analysis Among U.S. Workers Aged â‰¥45 Years. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2017, 53, 152-161.	3.0	25
47	Association of Sickle Cell Trait With Ischemic Stroke Among African Americans. JAMA Neurology, 2018, 75, 802.	9.0	25
48	Racial Differences in the Association of Insulin Resistance With Stroke Risk. Stroke, 2014, 45, 2257-2262.	2.0	24
49	Association Between Opioid Use and Atrial Fibrillation. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 1058.	5.1	24
50	The relationship between long-term sunlight radiation and cognitive decline in the REGARDS cohort study. International Journal of Biometeorology, 2014, 58, 361-370.	3.0	23
51	Heart Rate and Ischemic Stroke: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (Regards) Study. International Journal of Stroke, 2015, 10, 1229-1235.	5.9	23
52	Perceived Stress and Atrial Fibrillation: The REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2015, 49, 802-808.	2.9	23
53	Physical inactivity and long-term rates of community-acquired sepsis. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 65, 58-64.	3.4	22
54	The impact of the combination of income and education on the incidence of coronary heart disease in the prospective Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 1312.	2.9	21

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55	Depressive Symptoms After Ischemic Stroke. Stroke, 2020, 51, 54-60.	2.0	21
56	Association between temperature exposure and cognition: a cross-sectional analysis of 20,687 aging adults in the United States. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 1484.	2.9	21
57	Neighborhood active aging infrastructure and cognitive function: A mixed-methods study of older Americans. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 150, 106669.	3.4	21
58	Impact of Awareness and Patterns of Nonhospitalized Atrial Fibrillation on the Risk of Mortality: The Reasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (<scp>REGARDS</scp>) Study. Clinical Cardiology, 2016, 39, 103-110.	1.8	20
59	Association between television viewing time and risk of incident stroke in a general population: Results from the REGARDS study. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 87, 1-5.	3.4	20
60	Usefulness of Atrial Premature Complexes on Routine Electrocardiogram to Determine the Risk of Atrial Fibrillation (from the REGARDS Study). American Journal of Cardiology, 2017, 120, 782-785.	1.6	20
61	Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Trajectories of Physical Health-Related Quality of Life Among Stroke Survivors. Stroke, 2019, 50, 3191-3197.	2.0	20
62	Premature Ventricular Complexes on Screening Electrocardiogram and Risk of Ischemic Stroke. Stroke, 2015, 46, 1365-1367.	2.0	19
63	Associations of Novel Dietary and Lifestyle Inflammation Scores With Incident Colorectal Cancer in the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study. JNCI Cancer Spectrum, 2020, 4, pkaa009.	2.9	19
64	Mediterranean Diet Score, Dietary Patterns, and Risk of Sudden Cardiac Death in the REGARDS Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e019158.	3.7	19
65	Exploring COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Among Stakeholders in African American and Latinx Communities in the Deep South Through the Lens of the Health Belief Model. American Journal of Health Promotion, 2021, , 089011712110450.	1.7	19
66	Sex Differences in Risk Factors for Incident Atrial Fibrillation (from the Reasons for Geographic and) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.6	18
67	Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Stroke Incidence. Neurology, 2021, 96, 897-907.	1.1	18
68	High-Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein and Risk of Stroke in Atrial Fibrillation (from the Reasons for) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 22 1826-1830.	1.6	17
69	Alcohol Consumption and Incident Stroke Among Older Adults. Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2018, 73, 636-648.	3.9	17
70	Heavy Drinking Is Associated with Poor Blood Pressure Control in the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2011, 8, 1601-1612.	2.6	16
71	Comparison of Risk of Atrial Fibrillation Among Employed Versus Unemployed (from the REasons for) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ove 1298-1301.	1.6	16
72	Smoking and risk of atrial fibrillation in the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 71, 113-117.	1.9	16

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73	Family History of Stroke and Cardiovascular Health in a National Cohort. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2015, 24, 447-454.	1.6	15
74	Multivitamin Use and Serum Vitamin B12 Concentrations in Older-Adult Metformin Users in REGARDS, 2003-2007. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0160802.	2.5	15
75	Objectively Measured Physical Activity and the Risk of Atrial Fibrillation (from the REGARDS Study). American Journal of Cardiology, 2020, 128, 107-112.	1.6	15
76	Interrelationship between electrocardiographic left ventricular hypertrophy, QT prolongation, and ischaemic stroke: the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study. Europace, 2016, 18, 767-772.	1.7	14
77	Risk of Incident Coronary Heart Disease Events in Men Compared to Women by Menopause Type and Race. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2015, 4, .	3.7	13
78	Self-Reported Stroke Risk Stratification. Stroke, 2017, 48, 1737-1743.	2.0	13
79	Calcium Intake and Serum Calcium Level in Relation to the Risk of Ischemic Stroke: Findings from the REGARDS Study. Journal of Stroke, 2019, 21, 312-323.	3.2	13
80	High sodium:potassium intake ratio increases the risk for all-cause mortality: the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. Journal of Nutritional Science, 2013, 2, e13.	1.9	12
81	Does the Association of Diabetes With Stroke Risk Differ by Age, Race, and Sex? Results From the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study. Diabetes Care, 2019, 42, 1966-1972.	8.6	12
82	Is adiposity associated with objectively measured physical activity and sedentary behaviors in older adults?. BMC Geriatrics, 2020, 20, 257.	2.7	12
83	Associations of Novel Dietary and Lifestyle Inflammation Scores with Incident, Sporadic Colorectal Adenoma. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2020, 29, 2300-2308.	2.5	12
84	Dietary Intake, D3Cr Muscle Mass, and Appendicular Lean Mass in a Cohort of Older Men. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2020, 75, 1353-1361.	3.6	11
85	Can Neighborhood Social Infrastructure Modify Cognitive Function? A Mixed-Methods Study of Urban-Dwelling Aging Americans. Journal of Aging and Health, 2021, 33, 772-785.	1.7	11
86	Serum albumin concentration and risk of end-stage renal disease: the REGARDS study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2018, 33, 1770-1777.	0.7	10
87	Neighborhood Participation Is Less Likely among Older Adults with Sidewalk Problems. Journal of Aging and Health, 2021, 33, 101-113.	1.7	10
88	Rural/urban differences in the prevalence of stroke risk factors: A crossâ€sectional analysis from the REGARDS study. Journal of Rural Health, 2022, 38, 668-673.	2.9	10
89	Serum Zinc Levels and Incidence of Ischemic Stroke: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study. Stroke, 2021, 52, 3953-3960.	2.0	10
90	Nucleosides Associated With Incident Ischemic Stroke in the REGARDS and JHS Cohorts. Neurology, 2022, 98, .	1.1	10

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91	Usefulness of Proneurotensin to Predict Cardiovascular and All-Cause Mortality in a United States Population (from the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study). American Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 122, 26-32.	1.6	9
92	A PheWAS study of a large observational epidemiological cohort of African Americans from the REGARDS study. BMC Medical Genomics, 2019, 12, 26.	1.5	9
93	Dietary Patterns Among Overweight and Obese African-American Women Living in the Rural South. Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, 2018, 5, 141-150.	3.2	8
94	A novel evolutionary-concordance lifestyle score is inversely associated with all-cause, all-cancer, and all-cardiovascular disease mortality risk. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 3485-3497.	3.9	8
95	Comparing competing geospatial measures to capture the relationship between the neighborhood food environment and diet. Annals of Epidemiology, 2021, 61, 1-7.	1.9	8
96	C-Reactive Protein and Incident Hypertension in Black and White Americans in the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Cohort Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2021, 34, 698-706.	2.0	8
97	Dietary contributors to glycemic load in the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke study. Nutrition, 2015, 31, 708-715.	2.4	7
98	Stroke Symptoms as a Predictor of Future Hospitalization. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2016, 25, 702-709.	1.6	7
99	Fine particulate air pollution and premature atrial contractions: The REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke study. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2017, 27, 271-275.	3.9	7
100	Multiple Blood Biomarkers and Stroke Risk in Atrial Fibrillation: The REGARDS Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e020157.	3.7	7
101	Pro-neurotensin/neuromedin N and risk of ischemic stroke: The REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. Vascular Medicine, 2020, 25, 534-540.	1.5	7
102	The association between neighborhood social and economic environment and prevalent diabetes in urban and rural communities: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. SSM - Population Health, 2022, 17, 101050.	2.7	7
103	Weather Woes? Exploring Potential Links between Precipitation and Age-Related Cognitive Decline. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 9011.	2.6	6
104	Relation Between Estimated Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Atrial Fibrillation (from the Reasons for) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 1776-1780.	1.6	5
105	Longitudinal Analysis of Nut-Inclusive Diets and Body Mass Index Among Overweight and Obese African American Women Living in Rural Alabama and Mississippi, 2011â€“2013. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2017, 14, E82.	3.4	5
106	Magnesium intake is inversely associated with the risk of metabolic syndrome in the REasons for geographic and racial differences in stroke (REGARDS) cohort study. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 2337-2342.	5.0	5
107	Plant food intake is associated with lower cadmium body burden in middle-aged adults. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 3365-3374.	3.9	5
108	Correlates of a southern diet pattern in a national cohort study of blacks and whites: the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 126, 1904-1910.	2.3	5

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109	Association of Sickle Cell Trait With Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease Among African American Individuals. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2030435.	5.9	5
110	Serum magnesium concentration and incident cognitive impairment: the reasons for geographic and racial differences in stroke study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 1511-1520.	3.9	4
111	N-Terminal Pro-B-Type Natriuretic Peptide and Longitudinal Risk of Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2021, 34, 476-483.	2.0	4
112	Biomarkers as MEDiators of racial disparities in risk factors (BioMedioR): Rationale, study design, and statistical considerations. Annals of Epidemiology, 2022, 66, 13-19.	1.9	4
113	Health care experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic by race and social determinants of health among adults ageâ€‰â‰¥â€‰58â€‰years in the REGARDS study. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 2255.	2.9	4
114	Matching participant address with public records database in a US national longitudinal cohort study. SSM - Population Health, 2021, 15, 100887.	2.7	3
115	Spatially varying racial inequities in cardiovascular health and the contribution of individual- and neighborhood-level characteristics across the United States: The REasons for geographic and racial differences in stroke (REGARDS) study. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2022, 40, 100473.	1.7	3
116	C-reactive Protein and Racial Differences in Type 2 Diabetes Incidence: The REGARDS Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2022, 107, e2523-e2531.	3.6	3
117	Thromboâ€inflammatory biomarkers and Dâ€dimer in a biracial cohort study. Research and Practice in Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2021, 5, e12632.	2.3	3
118	The Relationship Between Environmental Exposures and Post-Stroke Physical Activity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2022, 63, 251-261.	3.0	3
119	Individual and Neighborhood Influences on the Relationship Between Waist Circumference and Coronary Heart Disease in the REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2022, 19, E20.	3.4	3
120	Associations of dietary and lifestyle inflammation scores with mortality due to CVD, cancer, and all causes among Black and White American men and women. British Journal of Nutrition, 2023, 129, 523-534.	2.3	3
121	Response to Letter Regarding Article, â€œSouthern Dietary Pattern is Associated With Hazard of Acute Coronary Heart Disease in the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Studyâ€• Circulation, 2016, 133, e416.	1.6	1
122	Plasma Pro-Enkephalin A and Ischemic Stroke Risk: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Cohort. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2022, 31, 106237.	1.6	1
123	261Can a physical activity supportive environment reduce socioeconomic inequities in incident coronary heart disease?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, .	1.9	0
124	Associations Between Socioeconomic Status and Dietary Patterns in the REGARDS Study Population. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 1070.2.	0.5	0
125	Increased Carbohydrate Intake And Glycemic Load Are Associated with Left Ventricular Hypertrophy. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 736.31.	0.5	0
126	Title is missing!. , 2020, 17, e1003232.		0

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Title is missing!. , 2020, 17, e1003232.		0
128	Title is missing!. , 2020, 17, e1003232.		0
129	Title is missing!. , 2020, 17, e1003232.		0
130	Title is missing!. , 2020, 17, e1003232.		0
131	Title is missing!. , 2020, 17, e1003232.		0
132	Dietary inflammation score is associated with perceived stress, depression, and cardiometabolic health risk factors among a young adult cohort of women. Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, 2022, , .	1.2	0