Steven E Reis

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

175	14,556	57 h-index	117
papers	citations		g-index
182	182	182	14391
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of Tamoxifen vs Raloxifene on the Risk of Developing Invasive Breast Cancer and Other Disease Outcomes <subtitle>The NSABP Study of Tamoxifen and Raloxifene (STAR) P-2 Trial</subtitle> . JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2006, 295, 2727.	7.4	1,499
2	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S21-S29.	2.8	727
3	Coronary Microvascular Reactivity to Adenosine Predicts Adverse Outcome in Women Evaluated for Suspected Ischemia. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2010, 55, 2825-2832.	2.8	660
4	Insights From the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S4-S20.	2.8	620
5	Update of the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project Study of Tamoxifen and Raloxifene (STAR) P-2 Trial: Preventing Breast Cancer. Cancer Prevention Research, 2010, 3, 696-706.	1.5	560
6	Coronary microvascular dysfunction is highly prevalent in women with chest pain in the absence of coronary artery disease: Results from the NHLBI WISE study. American Heart Journal, 2001, 141, 735-741.	2.7	470
7	Serum Amyloid A as a Predictor of Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Outcome in Women. Circulation, 2004, 109, 726-732.	1.6	379
8	Clinical Importance of Obesity Versus the Metabolic Syndrome in Cardiovascular Risk in Women. Circulation, 2004, 109, 706-713.	1.6	360
9	The Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study: protocol design, methodology and feasibility report. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 33, 1453-1461.	2.8	328
10	Relationship of Physical Fitness vs Body Mass Index With Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiovascular Events in Women. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2004, 292, 1179.	7.4	300
11	The Economic Burden of Angina in Women With Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease. Circulation, 2006, 114, 894-904.	1.6	299
12	Relationships between the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), and clinical/polysomnographic measures in a community sample. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2008, 4, 563-71.	2.6	291
13	Influence of Race and Socioeconomic Status on Sleep: Pittsburgh SleepSCORE Project. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2008, 70, 410-416.	2.0	249
14	Detailed angiographic analysis of women with suspected ischemic chest pain (pilot phase data from) Tj ETQq0 (0 0 rgBT /C 1.6	verlock 10 Tf ! 238
15	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. European Heart Journal, 2005, 27, 1408-1415.	2.2	238
16	Depression, Inflammation, and Incident Cardiovascular Disease in Women With Suspected Coronary Ischemia. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2007, 50, 2044-2050.	2.8	234
17	Metabolic Syndrome Modifies the Cardiovascular Risk Associated With Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease in Women. Circulation, 2004, 109, 714-721.	1.6	231
18	Treatment of Patients Admitted to the Hospital With Congestive Heart Failure: Specialty-Related Disparities in Practice Patterns and Outcomes. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1997, 30, 733-738.	2.8	230

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19	Sleep Symptoms Predict the Development of the Metabolic Syndrome. Sleep, 2010, 33, 1633-1640.	1.1	225
20	Hypoestrogenemia of hypothalamic origin and coronary artery disease in premenopausal women: a report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE study. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2003, 41, 413-419.	2.8	221
21	Low Prevalence of "ldeal Cardiovascular Health―in a Community-Based Population. Circulation, 2011, 123, 850-857.	1.6	210
22	Intra-individual variability in sleep duration and fragmentation: Associations with stress. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 1346-1354.	2.7	188
23	Coronary flow velocity response to adenosine characterizes coronary microvascular function in women with chest pain and no obstructive coronary disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 33, 1469-1475.	2.8	181
24	Impact of Abnormal Coronary Reactivity on Long-Term Clinical Outcomes inÂWomen. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 684-693.	2.8	152
25	Trastuzumab in the Treatment of Metastatic Breast Cancer. Circulation, 2000, 102, 272-274.	1.6	145
26	Cardiovascular Effects of Tamoxifen in Women With and Without Heart Disease: Breast Cancer Prevention Trial. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2001, 93, 16-21.	6.3	139
27	The Value of Estimated Functional Capacity in Estimating Outcome. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S36-S43.	2.8	124
28	Association between the Severity of Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease and Paraoxonase Gene Polymorphisms in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute–Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 72, 13-22.	6.2	113
29	Social Networks Are Associated With Lower Mortality Rates Among Women With Suspected Coronary Disease: The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2004, 66, 882-888.	2.0	102
30	Mild Renal Insufficiency Is Associated With Angiographic Coronary Artery Disease in Women. Circulation, 2002, 105, 2826-2829.	1.6	101
31	Weight cycling and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol in women: evidence of an adverse effect. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2000, 36, 1565-1571.	2.8	95
32	Prognostic Value of Global MR Myocardial Perfusion Imaging in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Disease. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2010, 3, 1030-1036.	5.3	94
33	Hemoglobin level is an independent predictor for adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women undergoing evaluation for chest pain. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2004, 43, 2009-2014.	2.8	93
34	Hypertension, Menopause, and Coronary Artery Disease Risk in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S50-S58.	2.8	88
35	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). Clinical Cardiology, 2007, 30, 69-74.	1.8	85
36	Genetic Variation in Lectin-Like Oxidized Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor 1 (LOX1) Gene and the Risk of Coronary Artery Disease. Circulation, 2003, 107, 3146-3151.	1.6	82

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37	Blood Pressure Dipping and Sleep Disturbance in African-American and Caucasian Men and Women. American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 826-831.	2.0	82
38	Comparison of Active Cooling Devices with Passive Cooling for Rehabilitation of Firefighters Performing Exercise in Thermal Protective Clothing: A Report from the Fireground Rehab Evaluation (FIRE) Trial. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2010, 14, 300-309.	1.8	82
39	Unfair treatment is associated with poor sleep in African American and Caucasian adults: Pittsburgh SleepSCORE project Health Psychology, 2011, 30, 351-359.	1.6	82
40	Accrual to Clinical Trials (ACT): A Clinical and Translational Science Award Consortium Network. JAMIA Open, 2018, 1, 147-152.	2.0	78
41	Large brachial artery diameter is associated with angiographic coronary artery disease in women. American Heart Journal, 2002, 143, 802-807.	2.7	76
42	A Comparison of Cooling Techniques in Firefighters After a Live Burn Evolution. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2011, 15, 226-232.	1.8	76
43	Depression Symptom Severity and Reported Treatment History in the Prediction of Cardiac Risk in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2006, 63, 874.	12.3	74
44	Acute effects of conjugated estrogens on coronary blood flow response to acetylcholine in men. American Journal of Cardiology, 1997, 80, 1021-1024.	1.6	69
45	Past oral contraceptive use and angiographic coronary artery disease in postmenopausal women: data from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute–sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. Fertility and Sterility, 2006, 85, 1425-1431.	1.0	69
46	Social Networks and Incident Stroke Among Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2008, 70, 282-287.	2.0	69
47	Frequency of deep venous thrombosis in asymptomatic patients with coronary artery bypass grafts. American Heart Journal, 1991, 122, 478-482.	2.7	67
48	Determination of Menopausal Status in Women: The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2004, 13, 872-887.	3.3	67
49	Global inflammation predicts cardiovascular risk in women: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. American Heart Journal, 2005, 150, 900-906.	2.7	65
50	Reengineering the National Clinical and Translational Research Enterprise: The Strategic Plan of the National Clinical and Translational Science Awards Consortium. Academic Medicine, 2010, 85, 463-469.	1.6	65
51	Cardiovascular Disease and 10-Year Mortality in Postmenopausal Women with Clinical Features of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. Journal of Women's Health, 2016, 25, 875-881.	3.3	65
52	Estrogen is associated with improved survival in aging women with congestive heart failure: analysis of the vesnarinone studies. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2000, 36, 529-533.	2.8	63
53	Effects of acute hormone therapy on recurrent ischemia in postmenopausal women with unstable angina. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2002, 39, 231-237.	2.8	61
54	Napping, Nighttime Sleep, and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Mid-Life Adults. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2010, 06, 330-335.	2.6	61

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55	Particulate Matter Air Pollution and Racial Differences in Cardiovascular Disease Risk. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2018, 38, 935-942.	2.4	59
56	Heterogeneity of microvascular dysfunction in women with chest pain not attributable to coronary artery disease: Implications for clinical practice. American Heart Journal, 2003, 145, 628-635.	2.7	58
57	Menopausal symptoms and cardiovascular disease mortality in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Menopause, 2017, 24, 126-132.	2.0	58
58	Electrocardiographic Predictors of Cardiovascular Outcome in Women. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2005, 46, 51-56.	2.8	57
59	Cognitive function following treadmill exercise in thermal protective clothing. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1733-1740.	2.5	57
60	Resistant hypertension and obstructive sleep apnea in the setting of kidney disease. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, 960-966.	0.5	52
61	Psychosocial Variables Are Associated With Atherosclerosis Risk Factors Among Women With Chest Pain: The WISE Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2001, 63, 282-288.	2.0	49
62	Effect of vitamin D3 supplementation on vascular and metabolic health of vitamin D–deficient overweight and obese children: a randomized clinical trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 111, 757-768.	4.7	48
63	Depression Is Associated With Cardiac Symptoms, Mortality Risk, and Hospitalization Among Women With Suspected Coronary Disease: The NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2006, 68, 217-223.	2.0	43
64	Screening Children to Identify Families at Increased Risk for Cardiovascular Disease. Pediatrics, 2006, 118, e1789-e1797.	2.1	43
65	Importance of Socioeconomic Status as a Predictor of Cardiovascular Outcome and Costs of Care in Women with Suspected Myocardial Ischemia. Results from the National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Journal of Women's Health, 2008, 17, 1081-1092.	3.3	43
66	The effect of hyperhydration on physiological and perceived strain during treadmill exercise in personal protective equipment. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 105, 607-13.	2.5	43
67	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). PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0177684.	2.5	43
68	History of anxiety disorders is associated with a decreased likelihood of angiographic coronary artery disease in women with chest pain: the WISE study. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2001, 37, 780-785.	2.8	41
69	APOE polymorphism and angiographic coronary artery disease severity in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. Atherosclerosis, 2003, 169, 159-167.	0.8	41
70	Impaired Coronary Vascular Reactivity and Functional Capacity in Women. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, S44-S49.	2.8	41
71	Black race is associated with digital artery endothelial dysfunction: results from the Heart SCORE study. European Heart Journal, 2010, 31, 2808-2815.	2.2	41
72	Racial differences in coronary artery calcification are not attributed to differences in lipoprotein particle sizes: The Heart Strategies Concentrating on Risk Evaluation (Heart SCORE) Study. American Heart Journal, 2007, 153, 328-334.	2.7	40

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73	Gene-Centric Meta-Analysis of Lipid Traits in African, East Asian and Hispanic Populations. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e50198.	2.5	40
74	Comparison of Rehydration Regimens for Rehabilitation of Firefighters Performing Heavy Exercise in Thermal Protective Clothing: A Report from the Fireground Rehab Evaluation (FIRE) Trial. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2010, 14, 194-201.	1.8	39
75	Effects of enamel matrix genes on dental caries are moderated by fluoride exposures. Human Genetics, 2015, 134, 159-167.	3.8	38
76	Association of anti-oxidized LDL and candidate genes with severity of coronary stenosis in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation study. Journal of Lipid Research, 2011, 52, 801-807.	4.2	37
77	Associations of Framingham Risk Score Profile and Coronary Artery Calcification with Sleep Characteristics in Middle-aged Men and Women: Pittsburgh SleepSCORE Study. Sleep, 2011, 34, 711-6.	1.1	36
78	Inflammation, endothelial cell activation, and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with chest pain and no obstructive coronary artery disease. American Heart Journal, 2005, 150, 109-115.	2.7	34
79	Conjugated Estrogens Acutely Abolish Abnormal Cold-Induced Coronary Vasoconstriction in Male Cardiac Allografts. Circulation, 1998, 97, 23-25.	1.6	33
80	Social integration, social contacts, and blood pressure dipping in African–Americans and whites. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 265-271.	0.5	33
81	Migraine Headache and Long-Term Cardiovascular Outcomes: An Extended Follow-Up of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. American Journal of Medicine, 2017, 130, 738-743.	1.5	33
82	Estimating Core Temperature with External Devices After Exertional Heat Stress in Thermal Protective Clothing. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2012, 16, 136-141.	1.8	32
83	Association of obstructive sleep apnea with microvascular endothelial dysfunction and subclinical coronary artery disease in a community-based population. Vascular Medicine, 2018, 23, 331-339.	1.5	31
84	Socioeconomic Status Variables Predict Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and Prospective Mortality Risk among Women with Chest Pain. Behavior Modification, 2003, 27, 54-67.	1.6	30
85	Total Estrogen Time and Obstructive Coronary Disease in Women: Insights from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Journal of Women's Health, 2009, 18, 1315-1322.	3.3	30
86	Low life purpose and high hostility are related to an attenuated decline in nocturnal blood pressure Health Psychology, 2010, 29, 196-204.	1.6	30
87	Traditional and Nontraditional Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Comorbid Insomnia and Sleep Apnea. Sleep, 2014, 37, 593-600.	1.1	30
88	African Genetic Ancestry is Associated with Sleep Depth in Older African Americans. Sleep, 2015, 38, 1185-1193.	1.1	30
89	Coronary Vasospasm and Atrial Fibrillation Associated with Ondansetron Therapy. Annals of Pharmacotherapy, 2009, 43, 532-536.	1.9	29
90	Timing of hormone therapy, type of menopause, and coronary disease in women. Menopause, $2011, 18, 943-950$.	2.0	29

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91	Napping, nighttime sleep, and cardiovascular risk factors in mid-life adults. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2010, 6, 330-5.	2.6	29
92	Comparison of Bare-Metal and Drug-Eluting Stents in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (from the) Tj ETQq0	0 0 _{1.6} BT /	Overlock 10 T
93	Relationship among low cholesterol levels, depressive symptoms, aggression, hostility, and cynicism. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2013, 7, 208-216.	1.5	27
94	Relation of Obstructive Sleep Apnea to Coronary Artery Calcium in Non-Obese Versus Obese Men and Women Aged 45–75ÂYears. American Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 114, 1690-1694.	1.6	27
95	The Effects of Ice Slurry Ingestion before Exertion in Wildland Firefighting Gear. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2015, 19, 241-246.	1.8	27
96	Phytoestrogens and Lipoproteins in Women. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 2209-2213.	3.6	26
97	Use of Thermal Imagery for Estimation of Core Body Temperature During Precooling, Exertion, and Recovery in Wildland Firefighter Protective Clothing. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2012, 16, 390-399.	1.8	25
98	Biogeographic Ancestry, Self-Identified Race, and Admixture-Phenotype Associations in the Heart SCORE Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 146-155.	3.4	25
99	Sociodemographic, clinical, and psychological factors associated with attrition in a prospective study of cardiovascular prevention: the Heart Strategies Concentrating on Risk Evaluation study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2013, 23, 328-333.	1.9	24
100	A Randomized Controlled Trial of Aspirin and Exertional Heat Stress Activation of Platelets in Firefighters during Exertion in Thermal Protective Clothing. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2014, 18, 359-367.	1.8	24
101	Beyond the null hypothesis—do the HERS results disprove the estrogen/coronary heart disease hypothesis?. American Journal of Cardiology, 2000, 85, 1015-1017.	1.6	23
102	A comparison of tibolone and hormone replacement therapy on coronary artery and myocardial function in ovariectomized atherosclerotic monkeys. Menopause, 2002, 9, 41-51.	2.0	23
103	Cholesterol-lowering medication, cholesterol level, and reproductive hormones in women: the women's ischemia syndrome evaluation (WISE). American Journal of Medicine, 2002, 113, 723-727.	1.5	23
104	Obesity Distribution and Reproductive Hormone Levels in Women: A Report from the NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2006, 15, 836-842.	3.3	23
105	Predictors of Significant Short-Term Increases in Blood Pressure in a Community-Based Population. American Journal of Medicine, 2007, 120, 960-967.	1.5	23
106	Association between ideal cardiovascular health and markers of subclinical cardiovascular disease. Clinical Cardiology, 2018, 41, 1593-1599.	1.8	23
107	Unstable angina: Specialty-related disparities in implementation of practice guidelines. Clinical Cardiology, 1998, 21, 207-210.	1.8	22
108	Estrogen Acutely Abolishes Abnormal Cold-Induced Coronary Constriction in Men. Chest, 1998, 114, 1556-1561.	0.8	22

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109	The $\hat{1}\frac{1}{4}$ -Opioid Receptor Variant N190K Is Unresponsive to Peptide Agonists yet Can be Rescued by Small-Molecule Drugs. Molecular Pharmacology, 2010, 78, 837-845.	2.3	22
110	Electrocardiographic Responses During Fire Suppression and Recovery Among Experienced Firefighters. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2015, 57, 938-942.	1.7	22
111	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. Clinical Cardiology, 2009, 32, 244-250.	1.8	21
112	Embracing primordial prevention for ideal cardiovascular health. Future Cardiology, 2011, 7, 447-450.	1.2	21
113	Crossing the Research Valleys of Death: The University of Pittsburgh Approach. Clinical and Translational Science, 2008, 1, 9-10.	3.1	20
114	The Effect of Prolonged Light Intensity Exercise in the Heat on Executive Function. Wilderness and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 24, 203-210.	0.9	19
115	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. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6, .	3.7	19
116	Effect of coronary angiography on use of lipid-lowering agents in women: a report from the womenâ∈™s ischemia syndrome evaluation (WISE) study. American Journal of Cardiology, 2000, 85, 1083-1088.	1.6	18
117	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 0.784	131 4.n gBT	/Ov ∉s lock 10
118	Usefulness of the American Heart Association's Ideal Cardiovascular Health Measure to Predict Long-term Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (From the Heart SCORE Study). American Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 138, 20-25.	1.6	18
119	Validation of the accuracy of pretest and exercise test scores in women with a low prevalence of coronary disease: the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. American Heart Journal, 2004, 147, 1085-1092.	2.7	17
120	Sleep Apnea Is Related to the Atherogenic Phenotype, Lipoprotein Subclass B. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2012, 08, 155-161.	2.6	17
121	Analysis of the Plasma Metabolome after Trauma, Novel Circulating Sphingolipid Signatures, and In-Hospital Outcomes. Journal of the American College of Surgeons, 2021, 232, 276-287e1.	0.5	17
122	Association of cumulative social risk with mortality and adverse cardiovascular disease outcomes. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2017, 17, 110.	1.7	16
123	Population variations in atherogenic dyslipidemia: A report from the HeartSCORE and IndiaSCORE Studies. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2008, 2, 410-417.	1.5	15
124	Left Ventricular Energy Model Predicts Adverse Events in Women With Suspected Myocardial Ischemia: Results From The NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2013, 3, 64-72.	1.7	15
125	Long-term estrogen therapy abolishes acute estrogen-induced coronary flow augmentation in postmenopausal women. American Heart Journal, 1997, 133, 323-328.	2.7	14
126	Effect of Two Work-to-Rest Ratios on Cardiovascular, Thermal, and Perceptual Responses During Fire Suppression and Recovery. Prehospital Emergency Care, 2016, 20, 681-687.	1.8	14

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127	Endothelial Dysfunction and Racial Disparities in Mortality and Adverse Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes. Clinical Cardiology, 2016, 39, 338-344.	1.8	14
128	Noninvasive sublingual microvascular imaging reveals sexâ€specific reduction in glycocalyx barrier properties in patients with coronary artery disease. Physiological Reports, 2020, 8, e14351.	1.7	14
129	Estrogens, progestins, selective estrogen receptor modulators, and the arterial tree. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 184, 1031-1039.	1.3	11
130	Hormone Replacement, Race, and Psychological Health in Women: A Report from the NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2004, 13, 325-332.	3.3	11
131	Variants on chromosome 4q21 near PKD2 and SIBLINGs are associated with dental caries. Journal of Human Genetics, 2017, 62, 491-496.	2.3	11
132	Assessment of the hemodynamic significance of a left internal mammary artery graft-pulmonary artery shunt in a post-bypass patient using a doppler-tipped guide wire. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Diagnosis, 1993, 29, 52-56.	0.3	10
133	Oestrogens Attenuate Abnormal Coronary Vasoreactivity in Postmenopausal Women. Annals of Medicine, 1994, 26, 387-388.	3.8	10
134	Quadricuspid aortic valve: An unusual echocardiographic finding and a review of the literature. International Journal of Cardiology, 2009, 132, e68-e71.	1.7	10
135	Comparison of long-term safety and efficacy outcomes after drug-eluting and bare-metal stent use across racial groups: Insights from NHLBI Dynamic Registry. International Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 184, 79-85.	1.7	10
136	Differences in Hospital Risk-standardized Mortality Rates for Acute Myocardial Infarction When Assessed Using Transferred and Nontransferred Patients. Medical Care, 2017, 55, 476-482.	2.4	10
137	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. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e74585.	2.5	9
138	Ideal Cardiovascular Health Metrics in Couples: A Communityâ€Based Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, .	3.7	9
139	Program for the prevention of venous thromboembolism in high-risk orthopaedic patients. Journal of Arthroplasty, 1991, 6, S11-S16.	3.1	8
140	Association of remote ischemic peri-conditioning with reduced incidence of clinical heart failure after primary percutaneous coronary intervention. Cardiovascular Revascularization Medicine, 2017, 18, 105-109.	0.8	8
141	Lactation and Maternal Subclinical Atherosclerosis Among Women With and Without a History of Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy. Journal of Women's Health, 2020, 29, 789-798.	3.3	8
142	Association between cumulative social risk, particulate matter environmental pollutant exposure, and cardiovascular disease risk. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2020, 20, 76.	1.7	8
143	Electrocardiogram abnormalities predict angiographic coronary artery disease in women with chest pain: Results from the nhlbi wise study. Clinical Cardiology, 2002, 25, 553-558.	1.8	7
144	Assessing Longitudinal Invariance of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale Among Middle-Aged and Older Adults. Journal of Nursing Measurement, 2015, 23, 302-314.	0.3	7

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145	Renal Protection Using Remote Ischemic Periâ€Conditioning During Interâ€Facility Helicopter Transport of Patients With STâ€Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction: A Retrospective Study. Journal of Interventional Cardiology, 2016, 29, 603-611.	1.2	7
146	Prolonged bleeding time as a marker of venous clot lysis during streptokinase therapy. American Heart Journal, 1991, 122, 965-971.	2.7	6
147	Phytoestrogens and Coronary Microvascular Function in Women with Suspected Myocardial Ischemia: A Report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2007, 16, 481-488.	3.3	6
148	Impact of race and obesity on arterial endothelial dysfunction associated with sleep apnea: Results from the Heart SCORE study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 201, 476-478.	1.7	6
149	Academic Cardiology Division in the Era of Managed Care. Circulation, 1997, 95, 740-744.	1.6	6
150	Body weight and physical fitness in women with ischaemic heart disease: does physical fitness contribute to our understanding of the obesity paradox in women?. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2022, 29, 1608-1614.	1.8	6
151	Prognostic implications of transient asymptomatic myocardial ischemia as detected by ambulatory electrocardiographic monitoring. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 1992, 35, 77-96.	3.1	5
152	Effect of aspirin on acute changes in peripheral arterial stiffness and endothelial function following exertional heat stress in firefighters: The factorial group results of the Enhanced Firefighter Rehab Trial. Vascular Medicine, 2015, 20, 230-236.	1.5	5
153	Weight cycling and cardiovascular outcome in women with suspected ischemia: A report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE Study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0207223.	2.5	5
154	Not typical angina and mortality in women with obstructive coronary artery disease: Results from the Women's Ischemic Syndrome Evaluation study (WISE). IJC Heart and Vasculature, 2020, 27, 100502.	1.1	5
155	Use of intravascular Doppler ultrasonography to assess the hemodynamic significance of the coronary-subclavian steal syndrome. American Heart Journal, 1995, 129, 622-625.	2.7	4
156	What Does It Cost to Prevent On-Duty Firefighter Cardiac Events? A Content Valid Method for Calculating Costs. Advances in Preventive Medicine, 2013, 2013, 1-7.	2.7	4
157	The Sharing Partnership for Innovative Research in Translation (SPIRiT) Consortium: A Model for Collaboration across CTSA Sites. Clinical and Translational Science, 2013, 6, 85-87.	3.1	4
158	Cardiorespiratory Fitness Is Associated with Gait Changes among Firefighters after a Live Burn Training Evolution. Safety and Health at Work, 2017, 8, 183-188.	0.6	4
159	Wide QRS Tachycardia in a Man With a Medical History of Atrial Fibrillation. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2019, 179, 567.	5.1	4
160	Effects of Low-Dose Aspirin Therapy on Thermoregulation in Firefighters. Safety and Health at Work, 2015, 6, 256-262.	0.6	3
161	Little ROCK is a ROCK1 pseudogene expressed in human smooth muscle cells. BMC Genetics, 2010, 11, 22.	2.7	2
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