Miranda Schram

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

188 papers	8,592 citations	50276 46 h-index	54911 84 g-index
207 all docs	207 docs citations	207 times ranked	12887 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Increased Central Artery Stiffness in Impaired Glucose Metabolism and Type 2 Diabetes. Hypertension, 2004, 43, 176-181.	2.7	390
2	Depression and Quality of Life in Patients with Diabetes: A Systematic Review from the European Depression in Diabetes (EDID) Research Consortium. Current Diabetes Reviews, 2009, 5, 112-119.	1.3	324
3	Depression and Risk of Mortality in People with Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57058.	2.5	324
4	The Maastricht Study: an extensive phenotyping study on determinants of type 2 diabetes, its complications and its comorbidities. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 29, 439-451.	5.7	292
5	Systemic Markers of Inflammation and Cognitive Decline in Old Age. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2007, 55, 708-716.	2.6	264
6	Local Stiffness of the Carotid and Femoral Artery Is Associated With Incident Cardiovascular Events and All-Cause Mortality. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 1739-1747.	2.8	236
7	Markers of inflammation are cross-sectionally associated with microvascular complications and cardiovascular disease in type 1 diabetes?the EURODIAB Prospective Complications Study. Diabetologia, 2005, 48, 370-378.	6.3	235
8	Genetic Variation, C-Reactive Protein Levels, and Incidence of Diabetes. Diabetes, 2007, 56, 872-878.	0.6	207
9	Vascular Risk Factors and Markers of Endothelial Function as Determinants of Inflammatory Markers in Type 1 Diabetes: The EURODIAB Prospective Complications Study. Diabetes Care, 2003, 26, 2165-2173.	8.6	199
10	Associations of total amount and patterns of sedentary behaviour with type 2 diabetes and the metabolic syndrome: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 709-718.	6.3	196
11	Association of Microvascular Dysfunction With Late-Life Depression. JAMA Psychiatry, 2017, 74, 729.	11.0	192
12	Association between arterial stiffness, cerebral small vessel disease and cognitive impairment: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 53, 121-130.	6.1	187
13	Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Generalized Microvascular Dysfunction. Circulation, 2016, 134, 1339-1352.	1.6	183
14	Cerebral blood flow, blood supply, and cognition in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 10.	3.3	178
15	Diabetes, pulse pressure and cardiovascular mortality: the Hoorn Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 1743-1751.	0.5	156
16	Setting and registry characteristics affect the prevalence and nature of multimorbidity in the elderly. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2008, 61, 1104-1112.	5.0	142
17	Diabetes prevalence and risk factors among ethnic minorities. European Journal of Public Health, 2009, 19, 511-515.	0.3	131
18	Metabolomics Profile in Depression: A Pooled Analysis of 230 Metabolic Markers in 5283 Cases With Depression and 10,145 Controls. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 87, 409-418.	1.3	129

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Cerebral Small Vessel Disease and Association With Higher Incidence of Depressive Symptoms in a General Elderly Population: The AGES-Reykjavik Study. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 570-578.	7.2	106
20	The Effect of Age on the Association Between Blood Pressure and Cognitive Function Later in Life. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2009, 57, 1232-1237.	2.6	103
21	Associations of low grade inflammation and endothelial dysfunction with depression â€“ The Maastricht Study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 56, 390-396.	4.1	103
22	Advanced Glycation End Products Are Associated With Pulse Pressure in Type 1 Diabetes. Hypertension, 2005, 46, 232-237.	2.7	95
23	Microvascular Dysfunction Is Associated With a Higher Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2012, 32, 3082-3094.	2.4	93
24	Microvascular dysfunction as a link between obesity, insulin resistance and hypertension. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2014, 103, 382-387.	2.8	90
25	Adiponectin Is Inversely Associated with Renal Function in Type 1 Diabetic Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 129-135.	3.6	89
26	Endothelial Dysfunction, Cellular Adhesion Molecules and the Metabolic Syndrome. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2005, 37, 49-55.	1.5	86
27	Endothelial Dysfunction Plays a Key Role in Increasing Cardiovascular Risk in Type 2 Diabetes. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1299-1305.	2.7	85
28	New ophthalmologic imaging techniques for detection and monitoring of neurodegenerative changes in diabetes: a systematic review. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 653-663.	11.4	84
29	Frequency of Major Hemorrhage in Patients Treated With Unfractionated Intravenous Heparin for Deep Venous Thrombosis or Pulmonary Embolism. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2000, 160, 2369.	3.8	78
30	Pulse pressure is associated with age and cardiovascular disease in type 1 diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2003, 21, 2035-2044.	0.5	70
31	Serum Calcium and Cognitive Function in Old Age. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2007, 55, 1786-1792.	2.6	69
32	Measuring Cognitive Function With Age. Epidemiology, 2008, 19, 440-447.	2.7	68
33	Identifying waking time in 24-h accelerometry data in adults using an automated algorithm. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2016, 34, 1867-1873.	2.0	68
34	Prediabetes Is Associated With Structural Brain Abnormalities: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 2535-2543.	8.6	68
35	Direct comparison of clinical decision limits for cardiac troponin T and I. Heart, 2016, 102, 610-616.	2.9	65
36	Microvascular dysfunction: An emerging pathway in the pathogenesis of obesity-related insulin resistance. Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders, 2013, 14, 29-38.	5.7	62

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Associations of Advanced Glycation End-Products With Cognitive Functions in Individuals With and Without Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, 951-960.	3.6	60
38	Endothelial dysfunction is associated with a greater depressive symptom score in a general elderly population: the Hoorn Study. Psychological Medicine, 2014, 44, 1403-1416.	4.5	59
39	Functional Brain Networks Are Altered in Type 2 Diabetes and Prediabetes: Signs for Compensation of Cognitive Decrements? The Maastricht Study. Diabetes, 2016, 65, 2404-2413.	0.6	57
40	Estimated GFR, Albuminuria, and Cognitive Performance: TheÂMaastricht Study. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2017, 69, 179-191.	1.9	57
41	The Role of Hyperglycemia, Insulin Resistance, and Blood Pressure in Diabetes-Associated Differences in Cognitive Performanceâ€"The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2017, 40, 1537-1547.	8.6	53
42	Consumption of dairy foods in relation to impaired glucose metabolism and type 2 diabetes mellitus: the Maastricht Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 115, 1453-1461.	2.3	51
43	Capillary Rarefaction Associates with Albuminuria: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 3748-3757.	6.1	51
44	Psychological and personality factors in type 2 diabetes mellitus, presenting the rationale and exploratory results from The Maastricht Study, a population-based cohort study. BMC Psychiatry, 2016, 16, 17.	2.6	50
45	Socially isolated individuals are more prone to have newly diagnosed and prevalent type 2 diabetes mellitus - the Maastricht study â€“. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 955.	2.9	50
46	Association of Type D personality with increased vulnerability to depression: Is there a role for inflammation or endothelial dysfunction? â€“ The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 189, 118-125.	4.1	49
47	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Metabolically Healthy versus Unhealthy Obese and Non-Obese Individuals â€“ The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0154358.	2.5	48
48	Aggressive antihypertensive therapy based on hydrochlorothiazide, candesartan or lisinopril as initial choice in hypertensive type II diabetic individuals: effects on albumin excretion, endothelial function and inflammation in a double-blind, randomized clinical trial. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2005, 19, 429-437.	2.2	47
49	Microvascular Dysfunction Is Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 237-245.	2.7	47
50	Skin Autofluorescence and Pentosidine Are Associated With Aortic Stiffening. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 956-963.	2.7	46
51	Plasma levels of advanced glycation endproducts are associated with type 1 diabetes and coronary artery calcification. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2013, 12, 149.	6.8	45
52	The methylglyoxal-derived AGE tetrahydropyrimidine is increased in plasma of individuals with type 1 diabetes mellitus and in atherosclerotic lesions and is associated with sVCAM-1. Diabetologia, 2013, 56, 1845-1855.	6.3	44
53	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Fitnessâ€"The Maastricht Study. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1583-1591.	0.4	44
54	Microvascular endothelial dysfunction is associated with albuminuria. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 1178-1187.	0.5	44

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Macular thinning in prediabetes or type 2 diabetes without diabetic retinopathy: the Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2018, 96, 174-182.	1.1	43
56	Which is more important for cardiometabolic health: sedentary time, higher intensity physical activity or cardiorespiratory fitness? The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 2561-2569.	6.3	43
57	Carotid stiffness is associated with impairment of cognitive performance in individuals with and without type 2 diabetes. The Maastricht Study. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 253, 186-193.	0.8	42
58	Large-scale plasma metabolome analysis reveals alterations in HDL metabolism in migraine. Neurology, 2019, 92, e1899-e1911.	1.1	42
59	Amount and pattern of physical activity and sedentary behavior are associated with kidney function and kidney damage: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195306.	2.5	39
60	How 25 years of psychosocial research has contributed to a better understanding of the links between depression and diabetes. Diabetic Medicine, 2020, 37, 383-392.	2.3	39
61	Altered Hippocampal White Matter Connectivity in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Memory Decrements. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2016, 28, 12366.	2.6	38
62	The association between diabetes status, HbA1c, diabetes duration, microvascular disease, and bone quality of the distal radius and tibia as measured with high-resolution peripheral quantitative computed tomographyâ€"The Maastricht Study. Osteoporosis International, 2018, 29, 2725-2738.	3.1	37
63	Quality control strategies for brain MRI segmentation and parcellation: Practical approaches and recommendations - insights from the Maastricht study. NeuroImage, 2021, 237, 118174.	4.2	37
64	Autonomic nervous function, arterial stiffness and blood pressure in patients with Type I diabetes mellitus and normal urinary albumin excretion. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2004, 18, 761-768.	2.2	36
65	The Patient Health Questionnaireâ€9 as a Screening Tool for Depression in Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2016, 64, e201-e206.	2.6	36
66	High prevalence of impaired awareness of hypoglycemia and severe hypoglycemia among people with insulin-treated type 2 diabetes: The Dutch Diabetes Pearl Cohort. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2020, 8, e000935.	2.8	36
67	Increased GABA concentrations in type 2 diabetes mellitus are related to lower cognitive functioning. Medicine (United States), 2016, 95, e4803.	1.0	35
68	Both Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Lower Heart Rate Variability: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43, 1126-1133.	8.6	35
69	Burden of disease of type 2 diabetes mellitus: cost of illness and quality of life estimated using the Maastricht Study. Diabetic Medicine, 2020, 37, 1759-1765.	2.3	35
70	Social Network Characteristics Are Associated With Type 2 Diabetes Complications: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 1654-1662.	8.6	34
71	On the Interplay of Microvasculature, Parenchyma, and Memory in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 876-882.	8.6	32
72	Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE) Accumulation in the Skin is Associated with Depression: The Maastricht Study. Depression and Anxiety, 2017, 34, 59-67.	4.1	32

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Sedentary behaviour and physical activity are associated with biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and low-grade inflammationâ€"relevance for (pre)diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2022, 65, 777-789.	6.3	32
74	The Diabetes Pearl: Diabetes biobanking in The Netherlands. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 949.	2.9	30
75	The bidirectional longitudinal association between depressive symptoms and HbA_{1c}: A systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Diabetic Medicine, 2022, 39, e14671.	2.3	30
76	Eradication of Helicobacter pylori Infection Favourably Affects Altered Gastric Mucosal MMP-9 Levels. Helicobacter, 2007, 12, 498-504.	3.5	29
77	Greater Blood Pressure Variability Is Associated With Lower Cognitive Performance. Hypertension, 2019, 73, 803-811.	2.7	29
78	White Matter Connectivity Abnormalities in Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43, 201-208.	8.6	29
79	Associations of Arterial Stiffness With Cognitive Performance, and the Role of Microvascular Dysfunction. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 1607-1614.	2.7	29
80	Psychiatric disorders as risk factors for type 2 diabetes: An umbrella review of systematic reviews with and without meta-analyses. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 176, 108855.	2.8	29
81	Association Between Arterial Stiffness and Skin Microvascular Function: The SUVIMAX2 Study and The Maastricht Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 868-876.	2.0	27
82	Replacement Effects of Sedentary Time on Metabolic Outcomes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1351-1358.	0.4	27
83	Associations of Dietary Patterns with Incident Depression: The Maastricht Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 1034.	4.1	26
84	Sedentary Behavior Is Only Marginally Associated with Physical Function in Adults Aged 40â€"75 Yearsâ€"the Maastricht Study. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 242.	2.8	25
85	Machine learning-based glucose prediction with use of continuous glucose and physical activity monitoring data: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253125.	2.5	25
86	Arterial stiffness is associated with depression in middle-aged men â€" the Maastricht Study. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2018, 43, 111-119.	2.4	25
87	Age, waist circumference, and blood pressure are associated with skin microvascular flow motion. Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 32, 2439-2449.	0.5	24
88	Cerebral Pathology and Cognition in Diabetes: The Merits of Multiparametric Neuroimaging. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 188.	2.8	23
89	High Diabetes Distress Among Ethnic Minorities Is Not Explained by Metabolic, Cardiovascular, or Lifestyle Factors: Findings From the Dutch Diabetes Pearl Cohort. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 1854-1861.	8.6	23
90	Microvascular Phenotyping in the Maastricht Study: Design and Main Findings, 2010â€"2018. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 189, 873-884.	3.4	23

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Interplay of White Matter Hyperintensities, Cerebral Networks, and Cognitive Function in an Adult Population: Diffusion-Tensor Imaging in the Maastricht Study. Radiology, 2021, 298, 384-392.	7.3	23
92	Sex differences in the association of prediabetes and type 2 diabetes with microvascular complications and function: The Maastricht Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2021, 20, 102.	6.8	23
93	Semi-automatic assessment of skin capillary density: Proof of principle and validation. Microvascular Research, 2013, 90, 192-198.	2.5	22
94	Uric acid and blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 1968-1975.	0.5	22
95	Prevalence of optical coherence tomography detected vitreomacular interface disorders: The Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2018, 96, 729-736.	1.1	22
96	Cns Effects of Sumatriptan and Rizatriptan in Healthy Female Volunteers. Cephalalgia, 2002, 22, 271-281.	3.9	21
97	The effect of calcium dobesilate on vascular endothelial function, blood pressure, and markers of oxidation in obese male smokers: a placebo-controlled randomised clinical trial. Atherosclerosis, 2003, 170, 59-72.	0.8	21
98	Greater daily glucose variability and lower time in range assessed with continuous glucose monitoring are associated with greater aortic stiffness: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 1880-1892.	6.3	21
99	Blood pressure variability in individuals with and without (pre)diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 259-267.	0.5	20
100	Adulthood Socioeconomic Position and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitusâ€"A Comparison of Education, Occupation, Income, and Material Deprivation: The Maastricht Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1435.	2.6	20
101	Aggressive antihypertensive strategies based on hydrochlorothiazide, candesartan or lisinopril decrease left ventricular mass and improve arterial compliance in patients with type II diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2006, 20, 599-611.	2.2	19
102	Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate and Albuminuria Are Associated with Biomarkers of Cardiac Injury in a Population-Based Cohort Study: The Maastricht Study. Clinical Chemistry, 2017, 63, 887-897.	3.2	19
103	Troponin I and T in relation to cardiac injury detected with electrocardiography in a population-based cohort - The Maastricht Study. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 6610.	3.3	19
104	Association of the Amount and Pattern of Physical Activity With Arterial Stiffness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e017502.	3.7	19
105	Both Low and High 24-Hour Diastolic Blood Pressure Are Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance in Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 1473-1480.	8.6	18
106	Physical Activity Is Associated With Glucose Tolerance Independent of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 3324-3332.	3.6	18
107	The association of early life socioeconomic conditions with prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: results from the Maastricht study. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2017, 16, 61.	3.5	18
108	Improved quantification of muscle insulin sensitivity using oral glucose tolerance test data: the MISI Calculator. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 9388.	3.3	18

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	The association of hyperglycaemia and insulin resistance with incident depressive symptoms over 4Âyears of follow-up: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 2315-2328.	6.3	18
110	Type 2 diabetes and HbA1c are independently associated with wider retinal arterioles: the Maastricht study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1408-1417.	6.3	18
111	Cardiometabolic risk factors as determinants of peripheral nerve function: the Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1648-1658.	6.3	18
112	Associations of (pre)diabetes with right ventricular and atrial structure and function: the Maastricht Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2020, 19, 88.	6.8	18
113	Association of Markers of Microvascular Dysfunction With Prevalent and Incident Depressive Symptoms. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 342-349.	2.7	18
114	Social networks and type 2 diabetes: a narrative review. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 1905-1916.	6.3	18
115	Understanding depression in type 2 diabetes: a biological approach in observational studies. F1000Research, 2018, 7, 1283.	1.6	18
116	Insulin resistance and cognitive performance in type 2 diabetes â€" The Maastricht study. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2017, 31, 824-830.	2.3	17
117	Adverse differences in cardiometabolic risk factor levels between individuals with pre-diabetes and normal glucose metabolism are more pronounced in women than in men: the Maastricht Study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2019, 7, e000787.	2.8	17
118	The oral glucose tolerance test-derived incremental glucose peak is associated with greater arterial stiffness and maladaptive arterial remodeling: The Maastricht Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2019, 18, 152.	6.8	17
119	Sex differences in cardiometabolic risk factors, pharmacological treatment and risk factor control in type 2 diabetes: findings from the Dutch Diabetes Pearl cohort. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2020, 8, e001365.	2.8	17
120	Associations of the Lifestyle for Brain Health Index With Structural Brain Changes and Cognition. Neurology, 2021, 97, e1300-e1312.	1.1	17
121	Cardiovascular risk factors as determinants of retinal and skin microvascular function: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187324.	2.5	17
122	Association between serum uric acid, aortic, carotid and femoral stiffness among adults aged 40â€"75 years without and with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 33, 1642-1650.	0.5	16
123	Association of Type 2 Diabetes, According to the Number of Risk Factors Within Target Range, With Structural Brain Abnormalities, Cognitive Performance, and Risk of Dementia. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 2493-2502.	8.6	16
124	Associations of Dietary Glucose, Fructose, and Sucrose with Î²-Cell Function, Insulin Sensitivity, and Type 2 Diabetes in the Maastricht Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 380.	4.1	15
125	Characteristics associated with polypharmacy in people with type 2 diabetes: the Dutch Diabetes Pearl cohort. Diabetic Medicine, 2021, 38, e14406.	2.3	15
126	Ethnic aspects of emotional distress in patients with diabetes â€" the Amsterdam Health Monitor Study. Diabetic Medicine, 2013, 30, e25-31.	2.3	14

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	The association between insulin use and volumetric bone mineral density, bone micro-architecture and bone strength of the distal radius in patients with type 2 diabetes â€“ The Maastricht study. Bone, 2017, 101, 156-161.	2.9	14
128	Differences in biopsychosocial profiles of diabetes patients by level of glycaemic control and health-related quality of life: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182053.	2.5	14
129	Reduced corneal nerve fibre length in prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2020, 98, 485-491.	1.1	14
130	Fasting and post-oral-glucose-load levels of methylglyoxal are associated with microvascular, but not macrovascular, disease in individuals with and without (pre)diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes and Metabolism, 2021, 47, 101148.	2.9	14
131	Genetic Overlap Between Alzheimerâ€™s Disease and Depression Mapped Onto the Brain. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 653130.	2.8	14
132	Low-grade inflammation and endothelial dysfunction predict four-year risk and course of depressive symptoms: The Maastricht study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 97, 61-67.	4.1	14
133	Cross-Sectional Associations Between Cardiac Biomarkers, Cognitive Performance, and Structural Brain Changes Are Modified by Age. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2018, 38, 1948-1958.	2.4	13
134	Associations between plasma kynurenines and cognitive function in individuals with normal glucose metabolism, prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: the Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 2445-2457.	6.3	13
135	Albuminuria is associated with a higher prevalence of depression in a population-based cohort study: the Maastricht Study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2018, 33, gfw377.	0.7	12
136	Hyperglycemia Is the Main Mediator of Prediabetes- and Type 2 Diabetesâ€“Associated Impairment of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2017, 40, e103-e105.	8.6	12
137	Loss of Temporal Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fibers in Prediabetes or Type 2 Diabetes Without Diabetic Retinopathy: The Maastricht Study. , 2017, 58, 1017.		12
138	Reliability of HR-pQCTÂDerived Cortical Bone Structural Parameters When Using Uncorrected Instead of Corrected Automatically Generated Endocortical Contours in a Cross-Sectional Study: The Maastricht Study. Calcified Tissue International, 2018, 103, 252-265.	3.1	12
139	Association of artificially sweetened and sugar-sweetened soft drinks with Î²-cell function, insulin sensitivity, and type 2 diabetes: the Maastricht Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 59, 1717-1727.	3.9	12
140	Association between social network characteristics and prevalent and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 293, 338-346.	4.1	12
141	The association between glucose metabolism status, diabetes severity and a history of fractures and recent falls in participants of 50 years and olderâ€”the Maastricht Study. Osteoporosis International, 2016, 27, 3207-3216.	3.1	11
142	Blood pressure variability and microvascular dysfunction: the Maastricht Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2020, 38, 1541-1550.	0.5	11
143	Fructose Intake From Fruit Juice and Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Is Associated With Higher Intrahepatic Lipid Content: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2022, 45, 1116-1123.	8.6	11
144	The association between cardio-respiratory fitness and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 279, 484-490.	4.1	10

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	The association of markers of cerebral small vessel disease and brain atrophy with incidence and course of depressive symptoms - the maastricht study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 292, 439-447.	4.1	10
146	Extracerebral microvascular dysfunction is related to brain MRI markers of cerebral small vessel disease: The Maastricht Study. GeroScience, 2022, 44, 147-157.	4.6	10
147	Lower verbal intelligence is associated with diabetic complications and slower walking speed in people with Type 2 diabetes: the Maastricht Study. Diabetic Medicine, 2016, 33, 1632-1639.	2.3	9
148	Association of type 2 diabetes mellitus with self-reported knee pain and clinical knee osteoarthritis: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes and Metabolism, 2018, 44, 296-299.	2.9	9
149	Sleep Apnea is Associated With Accelerated Vascular Aging: Results From 2 European Communityâ€Based Cohort Studies. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e021318.	3.7	9
150	Uric acid and skin microvascular function. Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 33, 1651-1657.	0.5	8
151	Social networks in relation to self-reported symptomatic infections in individuals aged 40â€“75 - the Maastricht study â€“. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2018, 18, 300.	2.9	8
152	Metformin use in type 2 diabetic patients is not associated with lower arterial stiffness. Journal of Hypertension, 2019, 37, 365-371.	0.5	8
153	Habitual intake of dietary advanced glycation end products is not associated with generalized microvascular functionâ€”the Maastricht Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 115, 444-455.	4.7	8
154	Carotid circumferential wall stress is not associated with cognitive performance among individuals in late middle age: The Maastricht Study. Atherosclerosis, 2018, 276, 15-22.	0.8	7
155	Higher levels of daily physical activity are associated with better skin microvascular function in type 2 diabetesâ€”The Maastricht Study. Microcirculation, 2020, 27, e12611.	1.8	7
156	The relation of depression with structural brain abnormalities and cognitive functioning: the Maastricht study. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 3521-3530.	4.5	7
157	Habitual Intake of Dietary Advanced Glycation End Products Is Not Associated with Arterial Stiffness of the Aorta and Carotid Artery in Adults: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 151, 1886-1893.	2.9	7
158	Cardiometabolic determinants of early and advanced brain alterations: Insights from conventional and novel MRI techniques. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 115, 308-320.	6.1	7
159	Association of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness, an Index of Neurodegeneration, With Depressive Symptoms Over Time. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2134753.	5.9	7
160	The systolicâ€“diastolic difference in carotid stiffness is increased in type 2 diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 1052-1060.	0.5	6
161	The Association Between Î²-Blocker Use and Cardiorespiratory Fitness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2019, 24, 37-45.	2.0	6
162	Neighbourhood property value and type 2 diabetes mellitus in the Maastricht study: A multilevel study. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234324.	2.5	6

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Association of physical activity and sedentary time with structural brain networksâ€"The Maastricht Study. GeroScience, 2021, 43, 239-252.	4.6	6
164	Accelerometer-derived sedentary time and physical activity and the incidence of depressive symptoms â€“ The Maastricht Study. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 2786-2793.	4.5	5
165	The cardiometabolic depression subtype and its association with clinical characteristics: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2022, 313, 110-117.	4.1	5
166	Individual and partner's level of occupation and the association with HbA_{1c} levels in people with Type 2 diabetes mellitus: the Dutch Diabetes Pearl cohort. Diabetic Medicine, 2017, 34, 1623-1628.	2.3	4
167	Psychiatric disorders as risk factors for the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus: an umbrella review protocol. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e024981.	1.9	4
168	Carotid stiffness is associated with retinal microvascular dysfunctionâ€"The Maastricht study. Microcirculation, 2021, 28, e12702.	1.8	4
169	Development of prediction models for upper and lower respiratory and gastrointestinal tract infections using social network parameters in middle-aged and older persons -The Maastricht Study-. Epidemiology and Infection, 2018, 146, 533-543.	2.1	3
170	Intrahepatic lipid content is independently associated with soluble E-selectin levels: The Maastricht study. Digestive and Liver Disease, 2022, 54, 1038-1043.	0.9	3
171	Prevalent Morphometrically Assessed Vertebral Fractures in Individuals With Type 2 Diabetes, Prediabetes and Normal Glucose Metabolism: The Maastricht Study. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2022, 13, 832977.	3.5	3
172	Spousal concordance in pathophysiological markers and risk factors for type 2 diabetes: a cross-sectional analysis of The Maastricht Study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2021, 9, e001879.	2.8	2
173	Exercise SBP response and incident depressive symptoms: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2021, 39, 494-502.	0.5	2
174	Health burden in type 2 diabetes and prediabetes in The Maastricht Study. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 7337.	3.3	2
175	Vascular risk factors for optical coherence tomographyâ€detected macular cysts: The Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2021, 99, e860-e868.	1.1	1
176	Drug utilization in the Maastricht Study. Medicine (United States), 2020, 99, e18524.	1.0	1
177	PS9 - 8. Skin autofluorescence and plasma pentosidine are associated with higher pulse wave velocity in individuals with different glucose metabolism status: preliminary results from the Maastricht Study. Nederlands Tijdschrift Voor Diabetologie, 2013, 11, 171-171.	0.0	0
178	Response to comment on: Semi-automatic assessment of skin capillary density: Proof of principle and validation. Microvascular Research, 2014, 94, 7-8.	2.5	0
179	SP289(MICRO)ALBUMINURIA, BUT NOT ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE, IS ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION - THE MAASTRICHT STUDY. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2016, 31, i185-i185.	0.7	0
180	SP308ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE, (MICRO)ALBUMINURIA AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE - THE MAASTRICHT STUDY. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2016, 31, i192-i192.	0.7	0

#	Article	IF	Citations
181	Are structural brain changes driven by aortic atherosclerosis?. Atherosclerosis, 2017, 265, 248-249.	0.8	0
182	The association of depression with structural brain markers and cognitive impairment: The Maastricht study. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, e038597.	0.8	0
183	Social network characteristics are associated with depressive symptoms: The Maastricht Study. European Journal of Public Health, 2020, 30, .	0.3	0
184	White matter network structure as a substrate of cognitive brain reserve in cerebral smallâ€vessel disease: The Maastricht Study. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2021, 17, .	0.8	0
185	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0
186	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0
187	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0
188	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0