Miranda Schram

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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188 papers 8,592 citations

50170 46 h-index 84 g-index

207 all docs

207 docs citations

207 times ranked 12887 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Accelerometer-derived sedentary time and physical activity and the incidence of depressive symptoms – The Maastricht Study. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 2786-2793.	2.7	5
2	The relation of depression with structural brain abnormalities and cognitive functioning: the Maastricht study. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 3521-3530.	2.7	7
3	The bidirectional longitudinal association between depressive symptoms and HbA _{1c} : A systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Diabetic Medicine, 2022, 39, e14671.	1.2	30
4	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.	2,2	8
5	Extracerebral microvascular dysfunction is related to brain MRI markers of cerebral small vessel disease: The Maastricht Study. GeroScience, 2022, 44, 147-157.	2.1	10
6	Intrahepatic lipid content is independently associated with soluble E-selectin levels: The Maastricht study. Digestive and Liver Disease, 2022, 54, 1038-1043.	0.4	3
7	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.	2.9	32
8	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.	1.5	3
9	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.	4.3	11
10	Health burden in type 2 diabetes and prediabetes in The Maastricht Study. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 7337.	1.6	2
11	The cardiometabolic depression subtype and its association with clinical characteristics: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2022, 313, 110-117.	2.0	5
12	Vascular risk factors for optical coherence tomographyâ€detected macular cysts: The Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2021, 99, e860-e868.	0.6	1
13	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.	1.4	14
14	Association of physical activity and sedentary time with structural brain networksâ€"The Maastricht Study. GeroScience, 2021, 43, 239-252.	2.1	6
15	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.	3.6	23
16	The association between cardio-respiratory fitness and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 279, 484-490.	2.0	10
17	Characteristics associated with polypharmacy in people with type 2 diabetes: the Dutch Diabetes Pearl cohort. Diabetic Medicine, 2021, 38, e14406.	1.2	15
18	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.	1.2	2

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19	Associations of Dietary Patterns with Incident Depression: The Maastricht Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 1034.	1.7	26
20	Sex differences in the association of prediabetes and type 2 diabetes with microvascular complications and function: The Maastricht Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2021, 20, 102.	2.7	23
21	Carotid stiffness is associated with retinal microvascular dysfunctionâ€"The Maastricht study. Microcirculation, 2021, 28, e12702.	1.0	4
22	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.	1.3	7
23	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.	2.9	21
24	Machine learning-based glucose prediction with use of continuous glucose and physical activity monitoring data: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253125.	1.1	25
25	Social networks and type 2 diabetes: a narrative review. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 1905-1916.	2.9	18
26	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.	1.1	29
27	Genetic Overlap Between Alzheimer's Disease and Depression Mapped Onto the Brain. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 653130.	1.4	14
28	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.	1.6	9
29	Quality control strategies for brain MRI segmentation and parcellation: Practical approaches and recommendations - insights from the Maastricht study. NeuroImage, 2021, 237, 118174.	2.1	37
30	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.	2.9	13
31	Associations of the Lifestyle for Brain Health Index With Structural Brain Changes and Cognition. Neurology, 2021, 97, e1300-e1312.	1.5	17
32	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.	4.3	16
33	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.	2.0	10
34	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.	2.0	14
35	Association between social network characteristics and prevalent and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 293, 338-346.	2.0	12
36	Exercise SBP response and incident depressive symptoms: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2021, 39, 494-502.	0.3	2

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37	Association of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness, an Index of Neurodegeneration, With Depressive Symptoms Over Time. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2134753.	2.8	7
38	White matter network structure as a substrate of cognitive brain reserve in cerebral small $\hat{\epsilon_v}$ essel disease: The Maastricht Study. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2021, 17, .	0.4	0
39	White Matter Connectivity Abnormalities in Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43, 201-208.	4.3	29
40	Association of artificially sweetened and sugar-sweetened soft drinks with \hat{l}^2 -cell function, insulin sensitivity, and type 2 diabetes: the Maastricht Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 59, 1717-1727.	1.8	12
41	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.	0.7	129
42	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.	1.2	39
43	Microvascular Dysfunction Is Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 237-245.	1.3	47
44	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.	1.2	17
45	Association of the Amount and Pattern of Physical Activity With Arterial Stiffness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e017502.	1.6	19
46	Higher levels of daily physical activity are associated with better skin microvascular function in type 2 diabetesâ€"The Maastricht Study. Microcirculation, 2020, 27, e12611.	1.0	7
47	The association of hyperglycaemia and insulin resistance with incident depressive symptoms over 4Âyears of follow-up: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 2315-2328.	2.9	18
48	Blood pressure variability and microvascular dysfunction: the Maastricht Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2020, 38, 1541-1550.	0.3	11
49	The association of depression with structural brain markers and cognitive impairment: The Maastricht study. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, e038597.	0.4	0
50	Type 2 diabetes and HbA1c are independently associated with wider retinal arterioles: the Maastricht study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1408-1417.	2.9	18
51	Cardiometabolic risk factors as determinants of peripheral nerve function: the Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1648-1658.	2.9	18
52	Associations of (pre)diabetes with right ventricular and atrial structure and function: the Maastricht Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2020, 19, 88.	2.7	18
53	Neighbourhood property value and type 2 diabetes mellitus in the Maastricht study: A multilevel study. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234324.	1.1	6
54	Both Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Lower Heart Rate Variability: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43, 1126-1133.	4.3	35

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55	Drug utilization in the Maastricht Study. Medicine (United States), 2020, 99, e18524.	0.4	1
56	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.	1.2	35
57	Association of Markers of Microvascular Dysfunction With Prevalent and Incident Depressive Symptoms. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 342-349.	1.3	18
58	Reduced corneal nerve fibre length in prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2020, 98, 485-491.	0.6	14
59	Microvascular Phenotyping in the Maastricht Study: Design and Main Findings, 2010–2018. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 189, 873-884.	1.6	23
60	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.	1.2	36
61	Associations of Arterial Stiffness With Cognitive Performance, and the Role of Microvascular Dysfunction. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 1607-1614.	1.3	29
62	Cardiometabolic determinants of early and advanced brain alterations: Insights from conventional and novel MRI techniques. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 115, 308-320.	2.9	7
63	Social network characteristics are associated with depressive symptoms: The Maastricht Study. European Journal of Public Health, 2020, 30, .	0.1	0
64	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0
65	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0
66	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0
67	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0234324.		0
68	The Association Between \hat{l}^2 -Blocker Use and Cardiorespiratory Fitness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2019, 24, 37-45.	1.0	6
69	Improved quantification of muscle insulin sensitivity using oral glucose tolerance test data: the MISI Calculator. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 9388.	1.6	18
70	Psychiatric disorders as risk factors for the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus: an umbrella review protocol. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e024981.	0.8	4
71	Adulthood Socioeconomic Position and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus—A Comparison of Education, Occupation, Income, and Material Deprivation: The Maastricht Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1435.	1.2	20
72	Large-scale plasma metabolome analysis reveals alterations in HDL metabolism in migraine. Neurology, 2019, 92, e1899-e1911.	1.5	42

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73	Greater Blood Pressure Variability Is Associated With Lower Cognitive Performance. Hypertension, 2019, 73, 803-811.	1.3	29
74	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.	1.2	17
75	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.	2.7	17
76	Metformin use in type 2 diabetic patients is not associated with lower arterial stiffness. Journal of Hypertension, 2019, 37, 365-371.	0.3	8
77	Albuminuria is associated with a higher prevalence of depression in a population-based cohort study: the Maastricht Study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2018, 33, gfw377.	0.4	12
78	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.	1.4	9
79	Microvascular endothelial dysfunction is associated with albuminuria. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 1178-1187.	0.3	44
80	Prevalence of optical coherence tomography detected vitreomacular interface disorders: The Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2018, 96, 729-736.	0.6	22
81	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.	1.5	12
82	Macular thinning in prediabetes or type 2 diabetes without diabetic retinopathy: the Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2018, 96, 174-182.	0.6	43
83	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.	1.0	3
84	Blood pressure variability in individuals with and without (pre)diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 259-267.	0.3	20
85	Prediabetes Is Associated With Structural Brain Abnormalities: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 2535-2543.	4.3	68
86	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 tomography—The Maastricht Study. Osteoporosis International, 2018, 29, 2725-2738.	1.3	37
87	Which is more important for cardiometabolic health: sedentary time, higher intensity physical activity or cardiorespiratory fitness? The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 2561-2569.	2.9	43
88	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.	1.1	13
89	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.	1.1	39
90	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.	4.3	23

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91	Social networks in relation to self-reported symptomatic infections in individuals aged 40–75 - the Maastricht study –. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2018, 18, 300.	1.3	8
92	Carotid circumferential wall stress is not associated with cognitive performance among individuals in late middle age: The Maastricht Study. Atherosclerosis, 2018, 276, 15-22.	0.4	7
93	Social Network Characteristics Are Associated With Type 2 Diabetes Complications: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 1654-1662.	4.3	34
94	Understanding depression in type 2 diabetes: a biological approach in observational studies. F1000Research, 2018, 7, 1283.	0.8	18
95	Arterial stiffness is associated with depression in middle-aged men â€" the Maastricht Study. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2018, 43, 111-119.	1.4	25
96	Estimated GFR, Albuminuria, and Cognitive Performance: TheÂMaastricht Study. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2017, 69, 179-191.	2.1	57
97	Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE) Accumulation in the Skin is Associated with Depression: The Maastricht Study. Depression and Anxiety, 2017, 34, 59-67.	2.0	32
98	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.	1.5	19
99	Insulin resistance and cognitive performance in type 2 diabetes â€" The Maastricht study. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2017, 31, 824-830.	1.2	17
100	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.	1.5	18
101	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Fitnessâ€"The Maastricht Study. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1583-1591.	0.2	44
102	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 $\hat{a} \in \text{``The Maastricht study}$. Bone, 2017, 101, 156-161.	1.4	14
103	Replacement Effects of Sedentary Time on Metabolic Outcomes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1351-1358.	0.2	27
104	Hyperglycemia Is the Main Mediator of Prediabetes- and Type 2 Diabetes–Associated Impairment of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2017, 40, e103-e105.	4.3	12
105	Uric acid and blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 1968-1975.	0.3	22
106	Association of Microvascular Dysfunction With Late-Life Depression. JAMA Psychiatry, 2017, 74, 729.	6.0	192
107	The systolic–diastolic difference in carotid stiffness is increased in type 2 diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 1052-1060.	0.3	6
108	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.	4.3	53

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109	Are structural brain changes driven by aortic atherosclerosis?. Atherosclerosis, 2017, 265, 248-249.	0.4	O
110	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.	1.2	4
111	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.	1.6	19
112	Loss of Temporal Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fibers in Prediabetes or Type 2 Diabetes Without Diabetic Retinopathy: The Maastricht Study., 2017, 58, 1017.		12
113	Sedentary Behavior Is Only Marginally Associated with Physical Function in Adults Aged 40–75 Years—the Maastricht Study. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 242.	1.3	25
114	Associations of Dietary Glucose, Fructose, and Sucrose with \hat{l}^2 -Cell Function, Insulin Sensitivity, and Type 2 Diabetes in the Maastricht Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 380.	1.7	15
115	Cerebral Pathology and Cognition in Diabetes: The Merits of Multiparametric Neuroimaging. Frontiers in Neuroscience, $2017,11,188.$	1.4	23
116	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.	1.1	14
117	Socially isolated individuals are more prone to have newly diagnosed and prevalent type 2 diabetes mellitus - the Maastricht study –. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 955.	1.2	50
118	Cardiovascular risk factors as determinants of retinal and skin microvascular function: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187324.	1.1	17
119	SP289 (MICRO) ALBUMINURIA, BUT NOT ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE, IS ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION - THE MAASTRICHT STUDY. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2016, 31, i185-i185.	0.4	0
120	SP308ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE, (MICRO)ALBUMINURIA AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE - THE MAASTRICHT STUDY. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2016, 31, i192-i192.	0.4	0
121	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.	1.2	9
122	Cerebral blood flow, blood supply, and cognition in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 10.	1.6	178
123	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.	1.2	51
124	Increased GABA concentrations in type 2 diabetes mellitus are related to lower cognitive functioning. Medicine (United States), 2016, 95, e4803.	0.4	35
125	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.	0.3	57
126	Capillary Rarefaction Associates with Albuminuria: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 3748-3757.	3.0	51

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127	Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Generalized Microvascular Dysfunction. Circulation, 2016, 134, 1339-1352.	1.6	183
128	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.	0.4	42
129	Skin Autofluorescence and Pentosidine Are Associated With Aortic Stiffening. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 956-963.	1.3	46
130	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.	1.3	36
131	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.	1.3	11
132	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.	1.1	50
133	Altered Hippocampal White Matter Connectivity in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Memory Decrements. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2016, 28, 12366.	1.2	38
134	Physical Activity Is Associated With Glucose Tolerance Independent of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 3324-3332.	1.8	18
135	Direct comparison of clinical decision limits for cardiac troponin T and I. Heart, 2016, 102, 610-616.	1.2	65
136	Identifying waking time in 24-h accelerometry data in adults using an automated algorithm. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2016, 34, 1867-1873.	1.0	68
137	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.	2.9	196
138	Associations of low grade inflammation and endothelial dysfunction with depression – The Maastricht Study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 56, 390-396.	2.0	103
139	Association of Type D personality with increased vulnerability to depression: Is there a role for inflammation or endothelial dysfunction? $\hat{a} \in \text{``}$ The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 189, 118-125.	2.0	49
140	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Metabolically Healthy versus Unhealthy Obese and Non-Obese Individuals – The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0154358.	1.1	48
141	Association between serum uric acid, aortic, carotid and femoral stiffness among adults aged 40–75 years without and with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 33, 1642-1650.	0.3	16
142	Uric acid and skin microvascular function. Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 33, 1651-1657.	0.3	8
143	On the Interplay of Microvasculature, Parenchyma, and Memory in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 876-882.	4.3	32
144	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.	4.0	106

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145	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.	2.9	187
146	Association Between Arterial Stiffness and Skin Microvascular Function: The SUVIMAX2 Study and The Maastricht Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 868-876.	1.0	27
147	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.	4.3	18
148	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.	5.5	84
149	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.	1.8	60
150	Endothelial dysfunction is associated with a greater depressive symptom score in a general elderly population: the Hoorn Study. Psychological Medicine, 2014, 44, 1403-1416.	2.7	59
151	Endothelial Dysfunction Plays a Key Role in Increasing Cardiovascular Risk in Type 2 Diabetes. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1299-1305.	1.3	85
152	Microvascular dysfunction as a link between obesity, insulin resistance and hypertension. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2014, 103, 382-387.	1.1	90
153	Response to comment on: Semi-automatic assessment of skin capillary density: Proof of principle and validation. Microvascular Research, 2014, 94, 7-8.	1.1	0
154	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.	2.5	292
155	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.	1.2	236
156	Age, waist circumference, and blood pressure are associated with skin microvascular flow motion. Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 32, 2439-2449.	0.3	24
157	Microvascular dysfunction: An emerging pathway in the pathogenesis of obesity-related insulin resistance. Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders, 2013, 14, 29-38.	2.6	62
158	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.	2.9	44
159	Semi-automatic assessment of skin capillary density: Proof of principle and validation. Microvascular Research, 2013, 90, 192-198.	1.1	22
160	Ethnic aspects of emotional distress in patients with diabetes – the Amsterdam Health Monitor Study. Diabetic Medicine, 2013, 30, e25-31.	1,2	14
161	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
162	Plasma levels of advanced glycation endproducts are associated with type 1 diabetes and coronary artery calcification. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2013, 12, 149.	2.7	45

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163	Depression and Risk of Mortality in People with Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57058.	1.1	324
164	Microvascular Dysfunction Is Associated With a Higher Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2012, 32, 3082-3094.	1.1	93
165	The Diabetes Pearl: Diabetes biobanking in The Netherlands. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 949.	1.2	30
166	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.	1.3	103
167	Diabetes prevalence and risk factors among ethnic minorities. European Journal of Public Health, 2009, 19, 511-515.	0.1	131
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