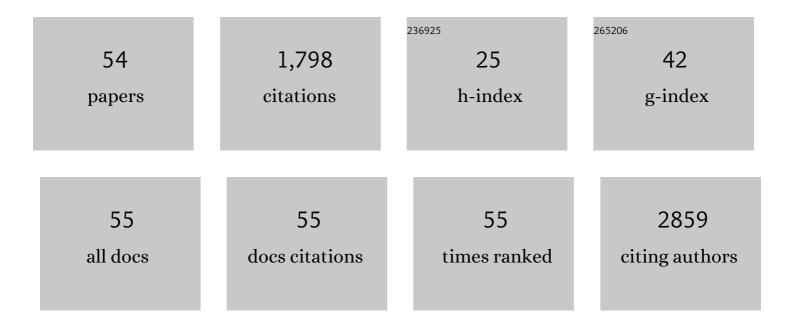
MarÃ-a Ãlvarez de Sotomayor Paz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1660723/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	¿Reducen las estatinas el riesgo de glaucoma? revisión de las evidencias. Ars Pharmaceutica, 2021, 62, 419-437.	0.3	1
2	Pomace Olive Oil Concentrated in Triterpenic Acids Restores Vascular Function, Glucose Tolerance and Obesity Progression in Mice. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 323.	4.1	22
3	Identification of the Medication Regimen Complexity Index as an Associated Factor of Nonadherence to Antiretroviral Treatment in HIV Positive Patients. Annals of Pharmacotherapy, 2018, 52, 862-867.	1.9	16
4	The challenge of aging and pharmacoterapeutic complexity in the HIV + patient. Farmacia Hospitalaria, 2018, 42, 120-127.	0.6	10
5	Rice bran enzymatic extract reduces atherosclerotic plaque development and steatosis in high-fat fed ApoEâ°'/â^' mice. Nutrition, 2017, 37, 22-29.	2.4	13
6	Contribution of ferulic acid, γ-oryzanol and tocotrienols to the cardiometabolic protective effects of rice bran. Journal of Functional Foods, 2017, 32, 58-71.	3.4	44
7	Bioavailability of the ferulic acid-derived phenolic compounds of a rice bran enzymatic extract and their activity against superoxide production. Food and Function, 2017, 8, 2165-2174.	4.6	22
8	Rice bran enzymatic extract, a source of ferulic acid, protects endothelial function and inhibits NADPHox activity. Atherosclerosis, 2017, 263, e76-e77.	0.8	0
9	Ferulic acid, a bioactive component of rice bran, improves oxidative stress and mitochondrial biogenesis and dynamics in mice and in human mononuclear cells. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2017, 48, 51-61.	4.2	58
10	Diet supplementation with rice bran enzymatic extract restores endothelial impairment and wall remodelling of ApoEâ^'/â^' mice microvessels. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 250, 15-22.	0.8	5
11	Ferulic acid from rice bran enzymatic extract is responsible for antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 252, e97.	0.8	Ο
12	Atherosclerosis-related inflammation and oxidative stress are improved by rice bran enzymatic extract. Journal of Functional Foods, 2016, 26, 610-621.	3.4	8
13	Development of a taxonomy for pharmaceutical interventions in HIV+ patients based on the CMO model. Farmacia Hospitalaria, 2016, 40, 544-568.	0.6	7
14	Rice bran enzymatic extract prevents atherosclerotic plaque development through its hipolipidemic and antiinflamatory effects. Atherosclerosis, 2015, 241, e86.	0.8	0
15	Phenolic content of extra virgin olive oil is essential to restore endothelial dysfunction but not to prevent vascular inflammation in atherosclerotic lesions of Apo E deficient mice. Journal of Functional Foods, 2015, 15, 126-136.	3.4	9
16	Structural, mechanical and myogenic properties of small mesenteric arteries from ApoE KO mice: Characterization and effects of virgin olive oil diets. Atherosclerosis, 2015, 238, 55-63.	0.8	13
17	Virgin olive oil restores structural, myogenic and functional alterations of small mesenteric arteries from apoe ko mice. Atherosclerosis, 2014, 235, e112-e113.	0.8	0
18	Rice bran enzymatic extract restores endothelial function and vascular contractility in obese rats by reducing vascular inflammation and oxidative stress. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2013, 24, 1453-1461.	4.2	53

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Water-soluble rice bran enzymatic extract attenuates dyslipidemia, hypertension and insulin resistance in obese Zucker rats. European Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 52, 789-797.	3.9	51
20	Grape pomace enzymatic extract restores vascular dysfunction evoked by endothelin-1 and DETCA via NADPH oxidase downregulation and SOD activation. Journal of Functional Foods, 2013, 5, 1673-1683.	3.4	9
21	Endothelium-dependent vasodilator and antioxidant properties of a novel enzymatic extract of grape pomace from wine industrial waste. Food Chemistry, 2012, 135, 1044-1051.	8.2	40
22	Propionyl-L-carnitine Corrects Metabolic and Cardiovascular Alterations in Diet-Induced Obese Mice and Improves Liver Respiratory Chain Activity. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e34268.	2.5	34
23	Critical update for the clinical use of L-carnitine analogs in cardiometabolic disorders. Vascular Health and Risk Management, 2011, 7, 169.	2.3	28
24	Pharmacological effects and clinical applications of propionyl-L-carnitine. Nutrition Reviews, 2011, 69, 279-290.	5.8	62
25	Vascular contribution of adrenomedullin to microcirculatory improvement in experimental colitis. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2011, 670, 601-607.	3.5	17
26	Chronic Treatment With the Cannabinoid 1 Antagonist Rimonabant Altered Vasoactive Cyclo-oxygenase-Derived Products on Arteries From Obese Zucker Rats. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2010, 56, 560-569.	1.9	3
27	Endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation induced by L-carnitine in isolated aorta from normotensive and hypertensive rats. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, 2010, 54, 1423-1427.	2.4	18
28	Endothelial dysfunction and aging: An update. Ageing Research Reviews, 2010, 9, 142-152.	10.9	252
29	Oral supplementation of propionyl- <scp>l</scp> -carnitine reduces body weight and hyperinsulinaemia in obese Zucker rats. British Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 102, 1145-1153.	2.3	23
30	Timeâ€dependent protective efficacy of Trolox (vitamin E analog) against microcystinâ€induced toxicity in tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>). Environmental Toxicology, 2009, 24, 563-579.	4.0	36
31	Effects of Chronic Treatment With the CB1 Antagonist, Rimonabant on the Blood Pressure, and Vascular Reactivity of Obese Zucker Rats. Obesity, 2009, 17, 1340-1347.	3.0	19
32	Effects of pomace olive oil-enriched diets on endothelial function of small mesenteric arteries from spontaneously hypertensive rats. British Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 102, 1435-1444.	2.3	32
33	Cedrelopsis grevei improves endothelial vasodilatation in aged rats through an increase of NO participation. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2008, 117, 76-83.	4.1	12
34	Effects of HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibition by Simvastatin on Vascular Dysfunction Induced by Lipopolysaccharide in Rats. Pharmacology, 2008, 82, 89-96.	2.2	23
35	Effect of <i>L</i> -Carnitine and Propionyl- <i>L</i> -Carnitine on Endothelial Function of Small Mesenteric Arteries from SHR. Journal of Vascular Research, 2007, 44, 354-364.	1.4	30
36	Pomace Olive Oil Improves Endothelial Function in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by Increasing Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase Expression. American Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 20, 728-734.	2.0	63

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Fenofibrate improves age-related endothelial dysfunction in rat resistance arteries. Atherosclerosis, 2007, 193, 112-120.	0.8	24
38	l-carnitine and its propionate: Improvement of endothelial function in SHR through superoxide dismutase-dependent mechanisms. Free Radical Research, 2007, 41, 884-891.	3.3	28
39	Improvement of ageâ€related endothelial dysfunction by simvastatin: effect on NO and COX pathways. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2005, 146, 1130-1138.	5.4	55
40	Regulation of Vascular Tone from Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by the HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitor, Simvastatin. Pharmacology, 2005, 74, 209-215.	2.2	15
41	L-carnitine and propionyl-L-carnitine improve endothelial dysfunction in spontaneously hypertensive rats: Different participation of NO and COX-products. Life Sciences, 2005, 77, 2082-2097.	4.3	52
42	Argan (Argania spinosa) oil lowers blood pressure and improves endothelial dysfunction in spontaneously hypertensive rats. British Journal of Nutrition, 2004, 92, 921-929.	2.3	58
43	Preservation of vascular contraction during ageing: dual effect on calcium handling and sensitization. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2003, 138, 745-750.	5.4	26
44	Hypolipidemic and hypocholesterolemic effect of argan oil (Argania spinosa L.) in Meriones shawi rats. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2003, 89, 15-18.	4.1	85
45	Effects of Simvastatin on Endothelial Function After Chronic Inhibition of Nitric Oxide Synthase by l-NAME. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2003, 42, 204-210.	1.9	26
46	Simvastatin improves endothelial function in spontaneously hypertensive rats through a superoxide dismutase mediated antioxidant effect. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 429-437.	0.5	63
47	Simvastatin and Ca2+ Signaling in Endothelial Cells: Involvement of Rho Protein. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2001, 280, 486-490.	2.1	19
48	A pharmacological study of Cecropia obtusifolia Bertol aqueous extract. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2001, 76, 279-284.	4.1	73
49	Effect of simvastatin on vascular smooth muscle responsiveness: involvement of Ca2+ homeostasis. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2001, 415, 217-224.	3.5	27
50	Vascular bed heterogeneity in ageâ€related endothelial dysfunction with respect to NO and eicosanoids. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2000, 131, 303-311.	5.4	117
51	Characterization of endothelial factors involved in the vasodilatory effect of simvastatin in aorta and small mesenteric artery of the rat. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2000, 131, 1179-1187.	5.4	54
52	Endothelium Modulates Contractile Response to Simvastatin in Rat Aorta. Zeitschrift Fur Naturforschung - Section C Journal of Biosciences, 2000, 55, 121-124.	1.4	5
53	Effects of chronic treatment with simvastatin on endothelial dysfunction in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Journal of Hypertension, 1999, 17, 769-776.	0.5	34
54	Uterine Relaxant Effect of Zolpidem: A Comparison with Other Smooth Muscle Relaxants. Zeitschrift Fur Naturforschung - Section C Journal of Biosciences, 1997, 52, 687-693.	1.4	1