# Frits W Prinzen

## List of Publications by Citations



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|---|---|---|---|
| 182 papers | 7,053 citations | 46 h-index | 79 g-index |
| 203 ext. papers | 8,439 ext. citations | 4.7 avg, IF | 5.77 L-index |

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 182 | Mapping of regional myocardial strain and work during ventricular pacing: experimental study using magnetic resonance imaging tagging. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **1999**, 33, 1735-42 | 15.1 | 520 |
| 181 | Asynchronous electrical activation induces asymmetrical hypertrophy of the left ventricular wall. *Circulation*, **1998**, 98, 588-95 | 16.7 | 292 |
| 180 | Left bundle branch block induces ventricular remodelling and functional septal hypoperfusion. *European Heart Journal*, **2005**, 26, 91-8 | 9.5 | 249 |
| 179 | Relation between the pacing induced sequence of activation and left ventricular pump function in animals. *PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2002**, 25, 484-98 | 1.6 | 226 |
| 178 | Left bundle-branch block induced by transcatheter aortic valve implantation increases risk of death. *Circulation*, **2012**, 126, 720-8 | 16.7 | 206 |
| 177 | 2012 EHRA/HRS expert consensus statement on cardiac resynchronization therapy in heart failure: implant and follow-up recommendations and management. *Europace*, **2012**, 14, 1236-86 | 3.9 | 195 |
| 176 | Asymmetric thickness of the left ventricular wall resulting from asynchronous electric activation: a study in dogs with ventricular pacing and in patients with left bundle branch block. *American Heart Journal*, **1995**, 130, 1045-53 | 4.9 | 189 |
| 175 | 2012 EHRA/HRS expert consensus statement on cardiac resynchronization therapy in heart failure: implant and follow-up recommendations and management. *Heart Rhythm*, **2012**, 9, 1524-76 | 6.7 | 170 |
| 174 | A new paradigm for physiologic ventricular pacing. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2006**, 47, 282-8 | 15.1 | 170 |
| 173 | Non-responders to cardiac resynchronization therapy: the magnitude of the problem and the issues. *Circulation Journal*, **2011**, 75, 521-7 | 2.9 | 169 |
| 172 | Adaptation to mechanical load determines shape and properties of heart and circulation: the CircAdapt model. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2005**, 288, H1943-54 | 5.2 | 136 |
| 171 | Intra-ventricular resynchronization for optimal left ventricular function during pacing in experimental left bundle branch block. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2003**, 42, 558-67 | 15.1 | 118 |
| 170 | Mapping propagation of mechanical activation in the paced heart with MRI tagging. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **1999**, 276, H881-91 | 5.2 | 116 |
| 169 | Effects of single- and biventricular pacing on temporal and spatial dynamics of ventricular contraction. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2002**, 282, H372-9 | 5.2 | 113 |
| 168 | Refining success of cardiac resynchronization therapy using a simple score predicting the amount of reverse ventricular remodelling: results from the Markers and Response to CRT (MARC) study. *Europace*, **2018**, 20, e1-e10 | 3.9 | 108 |
| 167 | Septal rebound stretch reflects the functional substrate to cardiac resynchronization therapy and predicts volumetric and neurohormonal response. *European Journal of Heart Failure*, **2009**, 11, 863-71 | 12.3 | 106 |
| 166 | Cardiac resynchronization therapy cures dyssynchronopathy in canine left bundle-branch block hearts. *European Heart Journal*, **2007**, 28, 2148-55 | 9.5 | 104 |

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| 165 | Left ventricular endocardial pacing improves resynchronization therapy in canine left bundle-branch hearts. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2009**, 2, 580-7 | 6.4 | 95 |
| 164 | Septal deformation patterns delineate mechanical dyssynchrony and regional differences in contractility: analysis of patient data using a computer model. *Circulation: Heart Failure*, **2012**, 5, 87-96 | 7.6 | 92 |
| 163 | Differentiating Electromechanical From Non-Electrical Substrates of Mechanical Discoordination to Identify Responders to Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. *Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2015**, 8, e003744 | 3.9 | 86 |
| 162 | Occurrence, fate and consequences of ventricular conduction abnormalities after transcatheter aortic valve implantation. *EuroIntervention*, **2014**, 9, 1142-50 | 3.1 | 86 |
| 161 | Mechanical discoordination rather than dyssynchrony predicts reverse remodeling upon cardiac resynchronization. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2008**, 295, H640-6 | 5.2 | 82 |
| 160 | Left ventricular septal and left ventricular apical pacing chronically maintain cardiac contractile coordination, pump function and efficiency. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2009**, 2, 571-9 | 6.4 | 78 |
| 159 | Multipoint pacing by a left ventricular quadripolar lead improves the acute hemodynamic response to CRT compared with conventional biventricular pacing at any site. *Heart Rhythm*, **2015**, 12, 975-81 | 6.7 | 77 |
| 158 | Cardiac resynchronization therapy: state-of-the-art of current applications, guidelines, ongoing trials, and areas of controversy. *Circulation*, **2013**, 128, 2407-18 | 16.7 | 77 |
| 157 | Comparative electromechanical and hemodynamic effects of left ventricular and biventricular pacing in dyssynchronous heart failure: electrical resynchronization versus left-right ventricular interaction. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2013**, 62, 2395-2403 | 15.1 | 76 |
| 156 | Endocardial left ventricular pacing improves cardiac resynchronization therapy in chronic asynchronous infarction and heart failure models. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2012**, 5, 191-200 | 6.4 | 75 |
| 155 | Quantification of interventricular asynchrony during LBBB and ventricular pacing. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2002**, 283, H1370-8 | 5.2 | 72 |
| 154 | Determination of the longest intrapatient left ventricular electrical delay may predict acute hemodynamic improvement in patients after cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2014**, 7, 377-83 | 6.4 | 68 |
| 153 | Beneficial effects of biventricular pacing in chronically right ventricular paced patients with mild cardiomyopathy. *Europace*, **2010**, 12, 223-9 | 3.9 | 65 |
| 152 | Baseline left ventricular dP/dtmax rather than the acute improvement in dP/dtmax predicts clinical outcome in patients with cardiac resynchronization therapy. *European Journal of Heart Failure*, **2011**, 13, 1126-32 | 12.3 | 64 |
| 151 | Ventricular remodeling during long-term right ventricular pacing following His bundle ablation. *American Journal of Cardiology*, **2006**, 97, 1223-7 | 3 | 63 |
| 150 | Imaging asynchronous mechanical activation of the paced heart with tagged MRI. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **1998**, 39, 507-13 | 4.4 | 62 |
| 149 | Practical and conceptual limitations of tissue Doppler imaging to predict reverse remodelling in cardiac resynchronisation therapy. *European Journal of Heart Failure*, **2008**, 10, 281-90 | 12.3 | 61 |
| 148 | Myocardial infarction does not preclude electrical and hemodynamic benefits of cardiac resynchronization therapy in dyssynchronous canine hearts. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2010**, 3, 361-8 | 6.4 | 59 |

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| 147 | Feasibility and Acute Hemodynamic Effect of Left Ventricular Septal Pacing by Transvenous Approach Through the Interventricular Septum. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2016**, 9, e003344 | 6.4 | 58 |
| 146 | In Vivo Validation of Electrocardiographic Imaging. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2017**, 3, 232-242 | 4.6 | 57 |
| 145 | Timing of depolarization and contraction in the paced canine left ventricle: model and experiment. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2003**, 14, S188-95 | 2.7 | 56 |
| 144 | Optimization of left ventricular pacing site plus multipoint pacing improves remodeling and clinical response to cardiac resynchronization therapy at 1 year. *Heart Rhythm*, **2016**, 13, 1644-51 | 6.7 | 56 |
| 143 | Mechanistic evaluation of echocardiographic dyssynchrony indices: patient data combined with multiscale computer simulations. *Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2012**, 5, 491-9 | 3.9 | 53 |
| 142 | Strategies to improve cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, **2014**, 11, 481-93 | 14.8 | 51 |
| 141 | Calculation of effective VV interval facilitates optimization of AV delay and VV interval in cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Heart Rhythm*, **2007**, 4, 75-82 | 6.7 | 51 |
| 140 | Vectorcardiographic QRS area as a novel predictor of response to cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2015**, 48, 45-52 | 1.4 | 49 |
| 139 | Ventricular pump function and pacing: physiological and clinical integration. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2008**, 1, 127-39 | 6.4 | 49 |
| 138 | Relation between regional electrical activation time and subepicardial fiber strain in the canine left ventricle. *Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology*, **1993**, 423, 78-87 | 4.6 | 47 |
| 137 | Patient-specific modelling of cardiac electrophysiology in heart-failure patients. *Europace*, **2014**, 16 Suppl 4, iv56-iv61 | 3.9 | 43 |
| 136 | Transseptal conduction as an important determinant for cardiac resynchronization therapy, as revealed by extensive electrical mapping in the dyssynchronous canine heart. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2013**, 6, 682-9 | 6.4 | 43 |
| 135 | Short-Term Hemodynamic and Electrophysiological Effects of Cardiac Resynchronization by Left Ventricular Septal Pacing. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2020**, 75, 347-359 | 15.1 | 42 |
| 134 | Left ventricular lead placement in the latest activated region guided by coronary venous electroanatomic mapping. *Europace*, **2015**, 17, 84-93 | 3.9 | 41 |
| 133 | Fast Simulation of Mechanical Heterogeneity in the Electrically Asynchronous Heart Using the MultiPatch Module. *PLoS Computational Biology*, **2015**, 11, e1004284 | 5 | 41 |
| 132 | Mechano-energetics of the asynchronous and resynchronized heart. *Heart Failure Reviews*, **2011**, 16, 215-24 | 5 | 41 |
| 131 | Trends in the occurrence of new conduction abnormalities after transcatheter aortic valve implantation. *Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions*, **2015**, 85, E144-52 | 2.7 | 40 |
| 130 | Acute electrical and hemodynamic effects of multisite left ventricular pacing for cardiac resynchronization therapy in the dyssynchronous canine heart. *Heart Rhythm*, **2014**, 11, 119-25 | 6.7 | 40 |

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| 129 | Septal rebound stretch is a strong predictor of outcome after cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Journal of Cardiac Failure*, **2012**, 18, 404-12 | 3.3 | 39 |
| 128 | Comparison of a non-invasive arterial pulse contour technique and echo Doppler aorta velocity-time integral on stroke volume changes in optimization of cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Europace*, **2011**, 13, 87-95 | 3.9 | 39 |
| 127 | Tailoring cardiac resynchronization therapy using interventricular asynchrony. Validation of a simple model. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2006**, 290, H968-77 | 5.2 | 39 |
| 126 | Mechanoelectrical coupling enhances initiation and affects perpetuation of atrial fibrillation during acute atrial dilation. *Heart Rhythm*, **2011**, 8, 429-36 | 6.7 | 38 |
| 125 | QRS Area Is a Strong Determinant of Outcome in Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2018**, 11, e006497 | 6.4 | 37 |
| 124 | Right ventricular free wall pacing improves cardiac pump function in severe pulmonary arterial hypertension: a computer simulation analysis. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2009**, 297, H2196-205 | 5.2 | 35 |
| 123 | Right Ventricular Imaging and Computer Simulation for Electromechanical Substrate Characterization in Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2016**, 68, 2185-2197 | 15.1 | 33 |
| 122 | Does cardiac resynchronization therapy benefit patients with right bundle branch block: cardiac resynchronization therapy has a role in patients with right bundle branch block. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2014**, 7, 532-42 | 6.4 | 33 |
| 121 | Mechanistic insights into the benefits of multisite pacing in cardiac resynchronization therapy: The importance of electrical substrate and rate of left ventricular activation. *Heart Rhythm*, **2015**, 12, 2449-57 | 6.7 | 32 |
| 120 | T-wave area predicts response to cardiac resynchronization therapy in patients with left bundle branch block. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2015**, 26, 176-83 | 2.7 | 31 |
| 119 | Different regions of latest electrical activation during left bundle-branch block and right ventricular pacing in cardiac resynchronization therapy patients determined by coronary venous electro-anatomic mapping. *European Journal of Heart Failure*, **2014**, 16, 1214-22 | 12.3 | 31 |
| 118 | Vectorcardiographic QRS area identifies delayed left ventricular lateral wall activation determined by electroanatomic mapping in candidates for cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Heart Rhythm*, **2016**, 13, 217-25 | 6.7 | 30 |
| 117 | Cardiac resynchronisation therapy optimisation strategies: systematic classification, detailed analysis, minimum standards and a roadmap for development and testing. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2013**, 170, 118-31 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 116 | Electrical and mechanical ventricular activation during left bundle branch block and resynchronization. *Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research*, **2012**, 5, 117-26 | 3.3 | 30 |
| 115 | Stretch-induced hypertrophy of isolated adult rabbit cardiomyocytes. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2010**, 299, H780-7 | 5.2 | 30 |
| 114 | The definition of left bundle branch block influences the response to cardiac resynchronization therapy. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2018**, 269, 165-169 | 3.2 | 29 |
| 113 | Pulmonary Right Ventricular Resynchronization in Congenital Heart Disease: Acute Improvement in Right Ventricular Mechanics and Contraction Efficiency. *Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2017**, 10, | 3.9 | 29 |
| 112 | The effect of reduced intercellular coupling on electrocardiographic signs of left ventricular hypertrophy. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2011**, 44, 571-6 | 1.4 | 29 |

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| 111 | Interplay of electrical wavefronts as determinant of the response to cardiac resynchronization therapy in dyssynchronous canine hearts. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2013**, 6, 924-31 | 6.4 | 28 |
| 110 | Surveillance of COVID-19 in the General Population Using an Online Questionnaire: Report From 18,161 Respondents in China. *JMIR Public Health and Surveillance*, **2020**, 6, e18576 | 11.4 | 28 |
| 109 | Influence of left ventricular lead position relative to scar location on response to cardiac resynchronization therapy: a model study. *Europace*, **2014**, 16 Suppl 4, iv62-iv68 | 3.9 | 27 |
| 108 | The value of the 12-lead ECG for evaluation and optimization of cardiac resynchronization therapy in daily clinical practice. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2014**, 47, 202-11 | 1.4 | 27 |
| 107 | An in-silico analysis of the effect of heart position and orientation on the ECG morphology and vectorcardiogram parameters in patients with heart failure and intraventricular conduction defects. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2015**, 48, 617-25 | 1.4 | 26 |
| 106 | Discrepancies between myocardial blood flow and fiber shortening in the ischemic border zone as assessed with video mapping of epicardial deformation. *Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology*, **1989**, 415, 220-9 | 4.6 | 26 |
| 105 | Similarities and differences between electrocardiogram signs of left bundle-branch block and left-ventricular uncoupling. *Europace*, **2012**, 14 Suppl 5, v33-v39 | 3.9 | 25 |
| 104 | Is echocardiographic assessment of dyssynchrony useful to select candidates for cardiac resynchronization therapy? Echocardiography is not useful before cardiac resynchronization therapy if QRS duration is available. *Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2008**, 1, 70-7; discussion 78 | 3.9 | 25 |
| 103 | Cardiac resynchronization therapy: refocus on the electrical substrate. *Circulation Journal*, **2011**, 75, 1297-304 | 2.9 | 22 |
| 102 | The "missing" link between acute hemodynamic effect and clinical response. *Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research*, **2012**, 5, 188-95 | 3.3 | 21 |
| 101 | Modeling cardiac electromechanics and mechanoelectrical coupling in dyssynchronous and failing hearts: insight from adaptive computer models. *Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research*, **2012**, 5, 159-69 | 3.3 | 21 |
| 100 | Repolarization changes in patients with heart failure receiving cardiac resynchronization therapy-signs of cardiac memory. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2011**, 44, 590-8 | 1.4 | 21 |
| 99 | In vivo electromechanical assessment of heart failure patients with prolonged QRS duration. *Heart Rhythm*, **2015**, 12, 1259-67 | 6.7 | 20 |
| 98 | Evaluation of a Rapid Anisotropic Model for ECG Simulation. *Frontiers in Physiology*, **2017**, 8, 265 | 4.6 | 20 |
| 97 | Relative Impact of Right Ventricular Electromechanical Dyssynchrony Versus Pulmonary Regurgitation on Right Ventricular Dysfunction and Exercise Intolerance in Patients After Repair of Tetralogy of Fallot. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, **2019**, 8, e010903 | 6 | 20 |
| 96 | Pathobiology of cardiac dyssynchrony and resynchronization therapy. *Europace*, **2018**, 20, 1898-1909 | 3.9 | 18 |
| 95 | Electrical Substrates Driving Response to Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy: A Combined Clinical-Computational Evaluation. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2018**, 11, e005647 | 6.4 | 17 |
| 94 | Vectorcardiography as a tool for easy optimization of cardiac resynchronization therapy in canine left bundle branch block hearts. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2012**, 5, 544-52 | 6.4 | 17 |

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| 93 | Vectorcardiography for optimization of stimulation intervals in cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research*, **2015**, 8, 128-37 | 3.3 | 16 |
| 92 | Septal flash and septal rebound stretch have different underlying mechanisms. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2016**, 310, H394-403 | 5.2 | 16 |
| 91 | Why QRS Duration Should Be Replaced by Better Measures of Electrical Activation to Improve Patient Selection for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. *Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research*, **2016**, 9, 257-65 | 3.3 | 16 |
| 90 | Stretch-induced upregulation of connective tissue growth factor in rabbit cardiomyocytes. *Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research*, **2013**, 6, 861-9 | 3.3 | 15 |
| 89 | Mechano-electrical coupling as framework for understanding functional remodeling during LBBB and CRT. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2014**, 306, H1644-59 | 5.2 | 15 |
| 88 | A Possible Role for Pacing the Left Ventricular Septum in Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2016**, 2, 413-422 | 4.6 | 15 |
| 87 | The synthesized vectorcardiogram resembles the measured vectorcardiogram in patients with dyssynchronous heart failure. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2015**, 48, 586-92 | 1.4 | 14 |
| 86 | Pressure-Volume Loop Analysis of Multipoint Pacing With a Quadripolar Left Ventricular Lead in Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2018**, 4, 881-889 | 4.6 | 14 |
| 85 | Clinical pacing post-conditioning during revascularization after AMI. *JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2014**, 7, 620-6 | 8.4 | 14 |
| 84 | Determinants of biventricular cardiac function: a mathematical model study on geometry and myofiber orientation. *Biomechanics and Modeling in Mechanobiology*, **2017**, 16, 721-729 | 3.8 | 14 |
| 83 | Reconstruction of three-dimensional biventricular activation based on the 12-lead electrocardiogram via patient-specific modelling. *Europace*, **2021**, 23, 640-647 | 3.9 | 14 |
| 82 | Atrioventricular dromotropathy: evidence for a distinctive entity in heart failure with prolonged PR interval?. *Europace*, **2018**, 20, 1067-1077 | 3.9 | 13 |
| 81 | Response to cardiac resynchronization therapy is determined by intrinsic electrical substrate rather than by its modification. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2018**, 270, 143-148 | 3.2 | 13 |
| 80 | Echocardiographic Prediction of Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Response Requires Analysis of Both Mechanical Dyssynchrony and Right Ventricular Function: A Combined Analysis of Patient Data and Computer Simulations. *Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography*, **2017**, 30, 1012-1020.e2 | 5.8 | 13 |
| 79 | Mapping the sequence of contraction of the canine left ventricle. *Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology*, **1991**, 419, 529-33 | 4.6 | 13 |
| 78 | Local microRNA-133a downregulation is associated with hypertrophy in the dyssynchronous heart. *ESC Heart Failure*, **2017**, 4, 241-251 | 3.7 | 12 |
| 77 | Sequential His bundle and left ventricular pacing for cardiac resynchronization. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2020**, 31, 2448-2454 | 2.7 | 12 |
| 76 | Relationship between vectorcardiographic QRS, myocardial scar quantification, and response to cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2018**, 51, 457-463 | 1.4 | 11 |

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| 75 | Combining computer modelling and cardiac imaging to understand right ventricular pump function. *Cardiovascular Research*, **2017**, 113, 1486-1498 | 9.9 | 11 |
| 74 | Enhancing Response in the Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Patient: The□BB□Perspective-Bench, Bits, and Bedside. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2017**, 3, 1203-1219 | 4.6 | 11 |
| 73 | Left bundle branch pacing compared to left ventricular septal myocardial pacing increases interventricular dyssynchrony but accelerates left ventricular lateral wall depolarization. *Heart Rhythm*, **2021**, 18, 1281-1289 | 6.7 | 11 |
| 72 | Toward Sex-Specific Guidelines for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy?. *Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research*, **2016**, 9, 12-22 | 3.3 | 10 |
| 71 | T-wave area as biomarker of clinical response to cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Europace*, **2016**, 18, 1077-85 | 3.9 | 9 |
| 70 | The Left and Right Ventricles Respond Differently to Variation of Pacing Delays in Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy: A Combined Experimental- Computational Approach. *Frontiers in Physiology*, **2019**, 10, 17 | 4.6 | 9 |
| 69 | Can We Use the Intrinsic Left Ventricular Delay (QLV) to Optimize the Pacing Configuration for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy With a Quadripolar Left Ventricular Lead?. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, **2018**, 11, e005912 | 6.4 | 9 |
| 68 | Opportunities and challenges of current electrophysiology research: a plea to establish ‘translational electrophysiology’curricula. *Europace*, **2015**, 17, 825-33 | 3.9 | 9 |
| 67 | Strategies to Improve Selection of□Patients Without Typical Left□Bundle□Branch Block for Cardiac□Resynchronization Therapy. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2020**, 6, 129-142 | 4.6 | 8 |
| 66 | Novel ultra-high-frequency electrocardiogram tool for the description of the ventricular depolarization pattern before and during cardiac resynchronization. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2020**, 31, 300-307 | 2.7 | 8 |
| 65 | Left univentricular pacing for cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Europace*, **2017**, 19, 912-919 | 3.9 | 8 |
| 64 | Comparing Ventricular Synchrony in Left Bundle Branch and Left Ventricular Septal Pacing in Pacemaker Patients. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, **2021**, 10, | 5.1 | 8 |
| 63 | Comparison of septal strain patterns in dyssynchronous heart failure between speckle tracking echocardiography vendor systems. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2015**, 48, 609-16 | 1.4 | 7 |
| 62 | Association between heart failure aetiology and magnitude of echocardiographic remodelling and outcome of cardiac resynchronization therapy. *ESC Heart Failure*, **2020**, 7, 645-653 | 3.7 | 7 |
| 61 | Improved acute haemodynamic response to cardiac resynchronization therapy using multipoint pacing cannot solely be explained by better resynchronization. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2018**, 51, S61-S66 | 1.4 | 7 |
| 60 | Regional Left Ventricular Electrical Activation and Peak Contraction Are Closely Related in Candidates for Cardiac□Resynchronization Therapy. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2017**, 3, 854-862 | 4.6 | 7 |
| 59 | Validation of myocardial perfusion quantification by dynamic CT in an ex-vivo porcine heart model. *International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2017**, 33, 1821-1830 | 2.5 | 7 |
| 58 | Hyperoxia and local organ blood flow in the developing chick embryo. *Journal of Physiology*, **1999**, 515 ( Pt 1), 243-8 | 3.9 | 7 |

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| 57 | Evaluating Electrocardiography-Based Identification of Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Responders Beyond Current Left Bundle Branch Block Definitions. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2020**, 6, 193-203 | 4.6 | 7 |
| 56 | Dynamic atrioventricular delay programming improves ventricular electrical synchronization as evaluated by 3D vectorcardiography. *Journal of Electrocardiology*, **2020**, 58, 1-6 | 1.4 | 7 |
| 55 | Integration of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, electrocardiographic imaging, and coronary venous computed tomography angiography for guidance of left ventricular lead positioning. *Europace*, **2019**, 21, 626-635 | 3.9 | 7 |
| 54 | Mechano-electrical feedback explains T-wave morphology and optimizes cardiac pump function: insight from a multi-scale model. *Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology*, **2012**, 110, 359-71 | 4.7 | 6 |
| 53 | Development of strategies for guiding cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Heart Failure Clinics*, **2008** , 4, 333-45 | 3.3 | 6 |
| 52 | Evaluation of the use of unipolar voltage amplitudes for detection of myocardial scar assessed by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in heart failure patients. *PLoS ONE*, **2017**, 12, e0180637 | 3.7 | 6 |
| 51 | Evaluating multisite pacing strategies in cardiac resynchronization therapy in the preclinical setting. *Heart Rhythm O2*, **2020**, 1, 111-119 | 1.5 | 6 |
| 50 | Novel bradycardia pacing strategies. *Heart*, **2020**, 106, 1883-1889 | 5.1 | 6 |
| 49 | Electrical remodelling in patients with iatrogenic left bundle branch block. *Europace*, **2016**, 18, iv44-iv52 | 3.9 | 6 |
| 48 | The value of septal rebound stretch analysis for the prediction of volumetric response to cardiac resynchronization therapy. *European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2021**, 22, 37-45 | 4.1 | 6 |
| 47 | Prediction of optimal cardiac resynchronization by vectors extracted from electrograms in dyssynchronous canine hearts. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2017**, 28, 944-951 | 2.7 | 5 |
| 46 | Electrophysiological and haemodynamic effects of vernakalant and flecainide in dyssynchronous canine hearts. *Europace*, **2014**, 16, 1249-56 | 3.9 | 5 |
| 45 | Electrical management of heart failure: from pathophysiology to treatment.. *European Heart Journal*, **2022**, | 9.5 | 5 |
| 44 | Ventricular activation pattern assessment during right ventricular pacing: Ultra-high-frequency ECG study. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2021**, 32, 1385-1394 | 2.7 | 5 |
| 43 | Reduction in the QRS area after cardiac resynchronization therapy is associated with survival and echocardiographic response. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2021**, 32, 813-822 | 2.7 | 5 |
| 42 | A computationally efficient physiologically comprehensive 3D-0D closed-loop model of the heart and circulation. *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, **2021**, 386, 114092 | 5.7 | 5 |
| 41 | The relation between local repolarization and T-wave morphology in heart failure patients. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2017**, 241, 270-276 | 3.2 | 4 |
| 40 | Echocardiographic Assessment of Left Bundle Branch-Related Strain Dyssynchrony: A Comparison With Tagged MRI. *Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology*, **2019**, 45, 2063-2074 | 3.5 | 4 |

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| 39 | The influence of scar on the spatio-temporal relationship between electrical and mechanical activation in heart failure patients. *Europace*, **2020**, 22, 777-786 | 3.9 | 4 |
| 38 | Preoperative Sildenafil administration in children undergoing cardiac surgery: a randomized controlled preconditioning study. *European Journal of Cardio-thoracic Surgery*, **2016**, 49, 1403-10 | 3 | 4 |
| 37 | Atrioventricular optimization in cardiac resynchronization therapy with quadripolar leads: should we optimize every pacing configuration including multi-point pacing?. *Europace*, **2019**, 21, e11-e19 | 3.9 | 4 |
| 36 | Impact of paced left ventricular dyssynchrony on left ventricular reverse remodeling after cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, **2020**, 31, 494-502 | 2.7 | 4 |
| 35 | Hemodynamic Optimization in Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy: Should We Aim for dP/dt or Stroke Work?. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2019**, 5, 1013-1025 | 4.6 | 3 |
| 34 | Differentiating the effects of β-adrenergic stimulation and stretch on calcium and force dynamics using a novel electromechanical cardiomyocyte model. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2020**, 319, H519-H530 | 5.2 | 3 |
| 33 | Acute recoordination rather than functional hemodynamic improvement determines reverse remodelling by cardiac resynchronisation therapy. *International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging*, **2021**, 37, 1903-1911 | 2.5 | 3 |
| 32 | Tailoring device settings in cardiac resynchronization therapy using electrograms from pacing electrodes. *Europace*, **2018**, 20, 1146-1153 | 3.9 | 2 |
| 31 | Pathophysiology of dyssynchrony: of squirrels and broken bones. *Netherlands Heart Journal*, **2016**, 24, 4-10 | 2.2 | 2 |
| 30 | Exploring the Electrophysiologic and Hemodynamic Effects of Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy: From Bench to Bedside and Vice Versa. *Heart Failure Clinics*, **2017**, 13, 43-52 | 3.3 | 2 |
| 29 | Left Ventricular Myocardial Septal Pacing in Close Proximity to LBB Does Not Prolong the Duration of the Left Ventricular Lateral Wall Depolarization Compared to LBB Pacing.. *Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine*, **2021**, 8, 787414 | 5.4 | 2 |
| 28 | Investigating myocardial work as a CRT response predictor is not a waste of work. *European Heart Journal*, **2020**, 41, 3824-3826 | 9.5 | 2 |
| 27 | Exploring the cause of conduction delays in patients with repaired Tetralogy of Fallot. *Europace*, **2021**, 23, i105-i112 | 3.9 | 2 |
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