

Loredana Bucciarelli

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

16
papers

1,808
citations

623188

14
h-index

996533

15
g-index

16
all docs

16
docs citations

16
times ranked

2446
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Obesity and COVID-19: the ominous duet affecting the renin-angiotensin system. <i>Minerva Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 46, 193-201.	0.6	13
2	Use of Liraglutide in the Real World and Impact at 36 Months on Metabolic Control, Weight, Lipid Profile, Blood Pressure, Heart Rate, and Renal Function. <i>Clinical Therapeutics</i> , 2017, 39, 159-169.	1.1	19
3	Vitamin C Further Improves the Protective Effect of Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 on Acute Hypoglycemia-Induced Oxidative Stress, Inflammation, and Endothelial Dysfunction in Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> 2013;36:4104-4108. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2014, 37, 2063.1-2063.	4.3	0
4	Peripheral venous congestion causes inflammation, neurohormonal, and endothelial cell activation. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2014, 35, 448-454.	1.0	116
5	The protective effect of the Mediterranean diet on endothelial resistance to GLP-1 in type 2 diabetes: a preliminary report. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2014, 13, 140.	2.7	58
6	Simultaneous GLP-1 and Insulin Administration Acutely Enhances Their Vasodilatory, Antiinflammatory, and Antioxidant Action in Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2014, 37, 1938-1943.	4.3	64
7	Vitamin C further improves the protective effect of GLP-1 on the ischemia-reperfusion-like effect induced by hyperglycemia post-hypoglycemia in type 1 diabetes. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2013, 12, 97.	2.7	17
8	Vitamin C Further Improves the Protective Effect of Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 on Acute Hypoglycemia-Induced Oxidative Stress, Inflammation, and Endothelial Dysfunction in Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2013, 36, 4104-4108.	4.3	61
9	Soluble Forms of RAGE in Human Diseases: Clinical and Therapeutical Implications. <i>Current Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2009, 16, 940-952.	1.2	162
10	Soluble RAGE in type 2 diabetes: Association with oxidative stress. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2007, 43, 511-518.	1.3	125
11	Decreased plasma soluble RAGE in patients with hypercholesterolemia: Effects of statins. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2007, 43, 1255-1262.	1.3	110
12	RAGE modulates vascular inflammation and atherosclerosis in a murine model of type 2 diabetes. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2006, 185, 70-77.	0.4	215
13	Aldose Reductase and AGE-RAGE Pathways: Key Players in Myocardial Ischemic Injury. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2005, 1043, 702-709.	1.8	61
14	Oral Infection With a Periodontal Pathogen Accelerates Early Atherosclerosis in Apolipoprotein E-Null Mice. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2003, 23, 1405-1411.	1.1	341
15	Receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE) and vascular inflammation: Insights into the pathogenesis of macrovascular complications in diabetes. <i>Current Atherosclerosis Reports</i> , 2002, 4, 228-237.	2.0	167
16	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products Mediates Inflammation and Enhanced Expression of Tissue Factor in Vasculature of Diabetic Apolipoprotein E-Null Mice. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2001, 21, 905-910.	1.1	279