

Peter T Baltrus

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48
papers

1,436
citations

471509

17
h-index

330143

37
g-index

49
all docs

49
docs citations

49
times ranked

2163
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prevalence, Treatment, and Control of Depressive Symptoms in the United States: Results from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2005-2008. <i>Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine</i> , 2011, 24, 33-38.	1.5	215
2	Practical Barriers to Timely Primary Care Access. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2008, 168, 1705.	3.8	202
3	Cardiovascular Risk Factors among Asian Americans: Results from a National Health Survey. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 19, 718-723.	1.9	168
4	Race/Ethnicity, Life-Course Socioeconomic Position, and Body Weight Trajectories Over 34 years: The Alameda County Study. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2005, 95, 1595-1601.	2.7	156
5	Black-White Mortality From HIV in the United States Before and After Introduction of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy in 1996. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2007, 97, 1884-1892.	2.7	79
6	Presence of a Community Health Center and Uninsured Emergency Department Visit Rates in Rural Counties. <i>Journal of Rural Health</i> , 2009, 25, 8-16.	2.9	76
7	Black White Disparities in Receiving a Physician Recommendation for Colorectal Cancer Screening and Reasons for not Undergoing Screening. <i>Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved</i> , 2013, 24, 1115-1124.	0.8	42
8	Racial/ethnic disparities, social support, and depression: examining a social determinant of mental health. <i>Ethnicity and Disease</i> , 2012, 22, 15-20.	2.3	35
9	Socioeconomic Position in Childhood and Adulthood and Weight Gain over 34 Years: The Alameda County Study. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 17, 608-614.	1.9	30
10	Geographic and racial variation in asthma prevalence and emergency department use among Medicaid-enrolled children in 14 southern states. <i>Journal of Asthma</i> , 2014, 51, 913-921.	1.7	30
11	Neighborhood Environmental Health and Premature Death From Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> , 2018, 15, E17.	3.4	30
12	Individual and county level predictors of asthma related emergency department visits among children on Medicaid: A multilevel approach. <i>Journal of Asthma</i> , 2017, 54, 53-61.	1.7	29
13	Paths to health equity: Local area variation in progress toward eliminating breast cancer mortality disparities, 1990-2009. <i>Cancer</i> , 2015, 121, 2765-2774.	4.1	27
14	The shape of health to come: prospective study of the determinants of 30-year health trajectories in the Alameda County Study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2007, 36, 542-548.	1.9	23
15	Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Treatment and Treatment Type for Depression in a National Sample of Medicaid Recipients. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 2020, 71, 663-669.	2.0	22
16	Black-White Disparities in Elderly Breast Cancer Mortality Before and After Implementation of Medicare Benefits for Screening Mammography. <i>Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved</i> , 2008, 19, 103-134.	0.8	19
17	Individual Characteristics of Resilience are Associated With Lower Than Expected Neighborhood Rates of Cardiovascular Disease in Blacks: Results From the Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular (MECA) Center for Health Equity Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e011633.	3.7	19
18	Neighborhood characteristics and ideal cardiovascular health among Black adults: results from the Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular (MECA) Center for Health Equity. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 65, 120.e1-120.e10.	1.9	19

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19	Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Mental Health Service Utilization among Youth Participating in Negative Externalizing Behaviors. <i>Ethnicity and Disease</i> , 2015, 25, 123-9.	2.3	18
20	Paths to Success: Optimal and Equitable Health Outcomes for All. <i>Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved</i> , 2012, 23, 7-19.	0.8	17
21	Identification of Resilient and At-Risk Neighborhoods for Cardiovascular Disease Among Black Residents: the Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular (MECA) Center for Health Equity Study. <i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> , 2019, 16, E57.	3.4	17
22	Cardiovascular Risk and Resilience Among Black Adults: Rationale and Design of the MECA Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020, 9, e015247.	3.7	17
23	Population-Level Disparities in COVID-19: Measuring the Independent Association of the Proportion of Black Population on COVID-19 Cases and Deaths in US Counties. <i>Journal of Public Health Management and Practice</i> , 2021, 27, 268-277.	1.4	15
24	Individual Psychosocial Resilience, Neighborhood Context, and Cardiovascular Health in Black Adults. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2020, 13, e006638.	2.2	14
25	Sex differences in the association of psychosocial resources with prevalent type 2 diabetes among African Americans: The Jackson Heart Study. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2019, 33, 113-117.	2.3	13
26	Variation in Reporting of the Race and Ethnicity of COVID-19 Cases and Deaths Across US States: April 12, 2020, and November 9, 2020. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021, 111, 1141-1148.	2.7	13
27	Identifying County-Level All-Cause Mortality Rate Trajectories and Their Spatial Distribution Across the United States. <i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> , 2019, 16, E55.	3.4	11
28	Association Between Early Trauma and Ideal Cardiovascular Health Among Black Americans. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2021, 14, e007904.	2.2	11
29	Using Appendiceal Perforation Rates to Measure Impact of a Disaster on Healthcare System Effectiveness. <i>Southern Medical Journal</i> , 2013, 106, 82-88.	0.7	10
30	Percentage of Black Population and Primary Care Shortage Areas Associated with Higher COVID-19 Case and Death Rates in Georgia Counties. <i>Southern Medical Journal</i> , 2021, 114, 57-62.	0.7	10
31	Presence of Medical Schools May Contribute to Reducing Breast Cancer Mortality and Disparities. <i>Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved</i> , 2010, 21, 961-976.	0.8	9
32	Characterizing Depression and Comorbid Medical Conditions in African American Women in a Primary Care Setting. <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> , 2013, 105, 183-191.	0.8	8
33	Socioeconomic position, stress, and cortisol in relation to waist circumference in African American and white women. <i>Ethnicity and Disease</i> , 2010, 20, 376-82.	2.3	7
34	Increasing Knowledge of Cardiovascular Risk Factors Among African Americans by Use of Community Health Workers: The ABCD Community Intervention Pilot Project. <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> , 2012, 104, 179-185.	0.8	6
35	Primary Care Comprehensiveness and Care Coordination in Robust Specialist Networks Results in Lower Emergency Department Utilization: A Network Analysis of Medicaid Physician Networks. <i>Journal of Primary Care and Community Health</i> , 2020, 11, 215013272092443.	2.1	5
36	Racial and ethnic disparities in H1N1 vaccine uptake in Medicaid: Lessons learned for a COVID-19 vaccine rollout. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2021, 24, 101588.	1.8	5

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37	Identifying neighbourhood and individual resilience profiles for cardiovascular health: a cross-sectional study of blacks living in the Atlanta metropolitan area. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e041435.	1.9	3
38	Association of physical activity with arterial stiffness among Black adults. <i>Vascular Medicine</i> , 2022, 27, 13-20.	1.5	3
39	Applying a Community-Based Participatory Research Approach to Address Determinants of Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes Mellitus in an Urban Setting. , 2017, , 131-154.		2
40	Quality of Care Indicators in Patients with Sickle Cell Disease (SCD): Influenza Vaccination and Routine Eye Examination Are Associated with Outpatient Utilization but Not Acute Hospital Care, Whereas Comorbidity Indexes Are Strongly Associated with Both. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 3574-3574.	1.4	1
41	Food Access and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Metropolitan Atlanta Census Tracts With Residents at Low Risk and High Risk of Cardiovascular Disease: The Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular Center for Health Equity Study. <i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> , 2021, 18, E42.	3.4	0
42	Abstract P426: Association Between Neighborhood Characteristics, Personal Resilience, and Arterial Stiffness Among Blacks: Results From the Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular (MECA) Center for Health Equity. <i>Circulation</i> , 2019, 139, .	1.6	0
43	Abstract 015: Better Neighborhood Characteristics Are Associated with Ideal Cardiovascular Health Among Blacks: Results From the Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular (MECA) Center for Health Equity. <i>Circulation</i> , 2019, 139, .	1.6	0
44	Abstract MP04: Association Between Early Trauma and Ideal Cardiovascular Health Among Black Americans: Results From the Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular (MECA) Center for Health Equity. <i>Circulation</i> , 2020, 141, .	1.6	0
45	Abstract P469: Association Between Quality and Patterns of Sleep and Ideal Cardiovascular Health in Black Americans: Results From the Morehouse-Emory Cardiovascular (MECA) Center for Health Equity. <i>Circulation</i> , 2020, 141, .	1.6	0
46	Measuring State-Level Racial Inequity in Severe Maternal Morbidity in the Medicaid Population. <i>Maternal and Child Health Journal</i> , 2021, , 1.	1.5	0
47	2. Space Time Trends of Community Onset <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Infections in Children Living in Southeastern United States: 2002-2016. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 8, S1-S2.	0.9	0
48	Screening for uterine cancer.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, e18578-e18578.	1.6	0