## Ana Navas-Acien

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2310419/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01

57	110
	110
h-index	g-index
234	13940
times ranked	citing authors
	234

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Lead Exposure and Cardiovascular Disease—A Systematic Review. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2007, 115, 472-482.	2.8	775
2	Social Determinants of Health and Diabetes: A Scientific Review. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 258-279.	4.3	632
3	Environmental factors in cardiovascular disease. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2015, 12, 627-642.	6.1	409
4	Arsenic Exposure and Prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes in US Adults. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2008, 300, 814.	3.8	408
5	Association between air pollution and coronary artery calcification within six metropolitan areas in the USA (the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis and Air Pollution): a longitudinal cohort study. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 696-704.	6.3	404
6	Selenium and coronary heart disease: a meta-analysis. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 84, 762-773.	2.2	356
7	Arsenic Exposure and Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review of the Epidemiologic Evidence. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 162, 1037-1049.	1.6	343
8	Blood Cadmium and Lead and Chronic Kidney Disease in US Adults: A Joint Analysis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 1156-1164.	1.6	313
9	Evaluation of the Association between Arsenic and Diabetes: A National Toxicology Program Workshop Review. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 1658-1670.	2.8	299
10	Serum Selenium Levels and All-Cause, Cancer, and Cardiovascular Mortality Among US Adults. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2008, 168, 404.	4.3	296
11	Arsenic Exposure and Cardiovascular Disease:An Updated Systematic Review. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2012, 14, 542-555.	2.0	279
12	Cadmium Exposure and Incident Cardiovascular Disease. Epidemiology, 2013, 24, 421-429.	1.2	277
13	Cadmium Exposure and Hypertension in the 1999–2004 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2008, 116, 51-56.	2.8	256
14	The Association of Arsenic Metabolism with Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, and Diabetes: A Systematic Review of the Epidemiological Evidence. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 087001.	2.8	245
15	Metal Concentrations in e-Cigarette Liquid and Aerosol Samples: The Contribution of Metallic Coils. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2018, 126, 027010.	2.8	234
16	Environmental Chemicals and Type 2 Diabetes: An Updated Systematic Review of the Epidemiologic Evidence. Current Diabetes Reports, 2013, 13, 831-849.	1.7	231
17	Arsenic Exposure and Hypertension: A Systematic Review. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 494-500.	2.8	227
18	Cadmium Exposure and All-Cause and Cardiovascular Mortality in the U.S. General Population. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 1017-1022.	2.8	217

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19	Global methylmercury exposure from seafood consumption and risk of developmental neurotoxicity: a systematic review. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2014, 92, 254-269F.	1.5	217
20	Association Between Exposure to Low to Moderate Arsenic Levels and Incident Cardiovascular Disease. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2013, 159, 649-59.	2.0	209
21	Cadmium Exposure and Clinical Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2013, 15, 356.	2.0	203
22	E-cigarettes as a source of toxic and potentially carcinogenic metals. Environmental Research, 2017, 152, 221-225.	3.7	202
23	Seafood intake and urine concentrations of total arsenic, dimethylarsinate and arsenobetaine in the US population. Environmental Research, 2011, 111, 110-118.	3.7	200
24	Roxarsone, Inorganic Arsenic, and Other Arsenic Species in Chicken: A U.SBased Market Basket Sample. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2013, 121, 818-824.	2.8	195
25	Metals in Urine and Peripheral Arterial Disease. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, 164-169.	2.8	190
26	Arsenic Exposure and Cancer Mortality in a US-Based Prospective Cohort: The Strong Heart Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2013, 22, 1944-1953.	1.1	172
27	Environmental chemicals and DNA methylation in adults: a systematic review of the epidemiologic evidence. Clinical Epigenetics, 2015, 7, 55.	1.8	166
28	Heavy Metals, Cardiovascular Disease, andÂthe Unexpected Benefits of Chelation Therapy. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2016, 67, 2411-2418.	1.2	145
29	Urine Arsenic Concentrations and Species Excretion Patterns in American Indian Communities Over a 10-year Period: The Strong Heart Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2009, 117, 1428-1433.	2.8	132
30	Arsenic Exposure, Arsenic Metabolism, and Incident Diabetes in the Strong Heart Study. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 620-627.	4.3	126
31	Arsenic in public water supplies and cardiovascular mortality in Spain. Environmental Research, 2010, 110, 448-454.	3.7	121
32	Arsenic species and selected metals in human urine: validation of HPLC/ICPMS and ICPMS procedures for a long-term population-based epidemiological study. Analytical Methods, 2012, 4, 406.	1.3	121
33	A dose-response meta-analysis of chronic arsenic exposure and incident cardiovascular disease. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 1924-1939.	0.9	116
34	Environmental monitoring of secondhand smoke exposure. Tobacco Control, 2013, 22, 147-155.	1.8	115
35	Arsenic and Chronic Kidney Disease: A Systematic Review. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2014, 1, 192-207.	3.2	114
36	Environmental Metals and Cardiovascular Disease in Adults: A Systematic Review Beyond Lead and Cadmium. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2016, 3, 416-433.	3.2	105

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37	Association of Global DNA Methylation and Global DNA Hydroxymethylation with Metals and Other Exposures in Human Blood DNA Samples. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2014, 122, 946-954.	2.8	102
38	Cardiovascular Health in American Indians and Alaska Natives: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2020, 141, e948-e959.	1.6	102
39	Secondhand Tobacco Smoke in Public Places in Latin America, 2002-2003. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2004, 291, 2741.	3.8	100
40	Arsenic Exposure, Diabetes Prevalence, and Diabetes Control in the Strong Heart Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 865-874.	1.6	100
41	Association of Low-Moderate Arsenic Exposure and Arsenic Metabolism with Incident Diabetes and Insulin Resistance in the Strong Heart Family Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 127004.	2.8	92
42	Cadmium and Peripheral Arterial Disease: Gender Differences in the 1999–2004 US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 172, 671-681.	1.6	85
43	The Association of Urine Arsenic with Prevalent and Incident Chronic Kidney Disease. Epidemiology, 2015, 26, 601-612.	1.2	78
44	Bone Lead Levels and Blood Pressure Endpoints. Epidemiology, 2008, 19, 496-504.	1.2	76
45	The association of urine metals and metal mixtures with cardiovascular incidence in an adult population from Spain: the Hortega Follow-Up Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 1839-1849.	0.9	75
46	The association of e-cigarette use with exposure to nickel and chromium: A preliminary study of non-invasive biomarkers. Environmental Research, 2017, 159, 313-320.	3.7	70
47	Metal concentrations in electronic cigarette aerosol: Effect of open-system and closed-system devices and power settings. Environmental Research, 2019, 174, 125-134.	3.7	70
48	The Association of Arsenic Exposure and Arsenic Metabolism With the Metabolic Syndrome and Its Individual Components: Prospective Evidence From the Strong Heart Family Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 1598-1612.	1.6	68
49	Urinary metals and metal mixtures and oxidative stress biomarkers in an adult population from Spain: The Hortega Study. Environment International, 2019, 123, 171-180.	4.8	68
50	Determinants and Consequences of Arsenic Metabolism Efficiency among 4,794 Individuals: Demographics, Lifestyle, Genetics, and Toxicity. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2016, 25, 381-390.	1.1	67
51	Metal/Metalloid Levels in Electronic Cigarette Liquids, Aerosols, and Human Biosamples: A Systematic Review. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2020, 128, 36001.	2.8	65
52	Urine osmolality in the US population: Implications for environmental biomonitoring. Environmental Research, 2015, 136, 482-490.	3.7	63
53	Urine Arsenic and Prevalent Albuminuria: Evidence From a Population-Based Study. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2013, 61, 385-394.	2.1	62
54	The effect of the Environmental Protection Agency maximum contaminant level on arsenic exposure in the USA from 2003 to 2014: an analysis of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Lancet Public Health, The, 2017, 2, e513-e521.	4.7	62

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55	Toenails as biomarker of exposure to essential trace metals: A review Environmental Research, 2019, 179, 108787.	3.7	62
56	Cadmium Exposure and Incident Peripheral Arterial Disease. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2013, 6, 626-633.	0.9	61
57	The Association of Arsenic Exposure and Metabolism With Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes in Youth: The SEARCH Case-Control Study. Diabetes Care, 2017, 40, 46-53.	4.3	61
58	Estimation of Inorganic Arsenic Exposure in Populations With Frequent Seafood Intake: Evidence From MESA and NHANES. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 184, 590-602.	1.6	60
59	Rejoinder: Arsenic Exposure and Prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes. Epidemiology, 2009, 20, 816-820.	1.2	59
60	The consumption of canned food and beverages and urinary Bisphenol A concentrations in NHANES 2003–2008. Environmental Research, 2016, 150, 375-382.	3.7	59
61	Prenatal Exposure to Mercury: Associations with Global DNA Methylation and Hydroxymethylation in Cord Blood and in Childhood. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 087022.	2.8	57
62	Cadmium, Smoking, and Human Blood DNA Methylation Profiles in Adults from the Strong Heart Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2020, 128, 67005.	2.8	57
63	A Meta-analysis of Arsenic Exposure and Lung Function: Is There Evidence of Restrictive or Obstructive Lung Disease?. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2018, 5, 244-254.	3.2	56
64	Association of lead and cadmium exposure with frailty in US older adults. Environmental Research, 2015, 137, 424-431.	3.7	55
65	Arsenic exposure, diabetes-related genes and diabetes prevalence in a general population from Spain. Environmental Pollution, 2018, 235, 948-955.	3.7	52
66	Arsenic exposure, hyperuricemia, and gout in US adults. Environment International, 2015, 76, 32-40.	4.8	51
67	Lead and Cadmium as Cardiovascular Risk Factors: The Burden of Proof Has Been Met. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e018692.	1.6	51
68	Poultry Consumption and Arsenic Exposure in the U.S. Population. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 370-377.	2.8	50
69	Metal mixtures in urban and rural populations in the US: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis and the Strong Heart Study. Environmental Research, 2016, 147, 356-364.	3.7	48
70	Inequalities in Public Water Arsenic Concentrations in Counties and Community Water Systems across the United States, 2006–2011. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2020, 128, 127001.	2.8	48
71	Body composition and arsenic metabolism: a cross-sectional analysis in the Strong Heart Study. Environmental Health, 2013, 12, 107.	1.7	47
72	Assessment of indoor air quality at an electronic cigarette (Vaping) convention. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 522-529.	1.8	45

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73	Gender equality and smoking: a theory-driven approach to smoking gender differences in Spain. Tobacco Control, 2016, 25, 295-300.	1.8	44
74	Urine cadmium levels and albuminuria in a general population from Spain: A gene-environment interaction analysis. Environment International, 2017, 106, 27-36.	4.8	44
75	Exposure to volatile organic compounds – acrolein, 1,3-butadiene, and crotonaldehyde – is associated with vascular dysfunction. Environmental Research, 2021, 196, 110903.	3.7	44
76	Waterpipe cafes in Baltimore, Maryland: Carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and nicotine exposure. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 405-410.	1.8	42
77	Chronic arsenic exposure and risk of carotid artery disease: The Strong Heart Study. Environmental Research, 2017, 157, 127-134.	3.7	42
78	Protecting the World From Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure: Where Do We Stand and Where Do We Go From Here?. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2013, 15, 789-804.	1.4	40
79	Tropical cyclone exposure is associated with increased hospitalization rates in older adults. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1545.	5.8	39
80	Toxic metals in toenails as biomarkers of exposure: A review. Environmental Research, 2021, 197, 111028.	3.7	39
81	Public Health Responses to Arsenic in Rice and Other Foods. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2013, 173, 1395.	2.6	38
82	Toenails as a biomarker of exposure to arsenic: A review. Environmental Research, 2021, 195, 110286.	3.7	38
83	Arsenic and Immune Response to Infection During Pregnancy and Early Life. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2017, 4, 229-243.	3.2	36
84	Arsenic metabolism and one-carbon metabolism at low-moderate arsenic exposure: Evidence from the Strong Heart Study. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2017, 105, 387-397.	1.8	36
85	Association between blood lead and blood pressure: a population-based study in Brazilian adults. Environmental Health, 2017, 16, 27.	1.7	36
86	Secondhand tobacco smoke: an occupational hazard for smoking and non-smoking bar and nightclub employees. Tobacco Control, 2013, 22, 308-314.	1.8	35
87	Impact of urine concentration adjustment method on associations between urine metals and estimated glomerular filtration rates (eGFR) in adolescents. Environmental Research, 2014, 132, 226-232.	3.7	35
88	Association of arsenic with kidney function in adolescents and young adults: Results from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2009–2012. Environmental Research, 2015, 140, 317-324.	3.7	35
89	A direct method for e-cigarette aerosol sample collection. Environmental Research, 2016, 149, 151-156.	3.7	35
90	Arsenic, cadmium, and selenium exposures and bone mineral density-related endpoints: The HORTEGA study. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2021, 162, 392-400.	1.3	35

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91	Environmental metals and cardiovascular disease. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 362, k3435.	2.4	35
92	Nitarsone, Inorganic Arsenic, and Other Arsenic Species in Turkey Meat: Exposure and Risk Assessment Based on a 2014 U.S. Market Basket Sample. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 363-369.	2.8	34
93	Association of Arsenic Exposure With Cardiac Geometry and Left Ventricular Function in Young Adults. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2019, 12, e009018.	1.3	34
94	Associations between private well water and community water supply arsenic concentrations in the conterminous United States. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 787, 147555.	3.9	34
95	Arsenic exposure and hepatitis E virus infection during pregnancy. Environmental Research, 2015, 142, 273-280.	3.7	33
96	Early-Life Arsenic Exposure, Nutritional Status, and Adult Diabetes Risk. Current Diabetes Reports, 2019, 19, 147.	1.7	33
97	Association of Cardiometabolic Genes with Arsenic Metabolism Biomarkers in American Indian Communities: The Strong Heart Family Study (SHFS). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 15-22.	2.8	32
98	Heritability and Preliminary Genome-Wide Linkage Analysis of Arsenic Metabolites in Urine. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2013, 121, 345-351.	2.8	31
99	Allergic Sensitization, Rhinitis and Tobacco Smoke Exposure in US Adults. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0131957.	1.1	31
100	Arsenic, one carbon metabolism and diabetes-related outcomes in the Strong Heart Family Study. Environment International, 2018, 121, 728-740.	4.8	30
101	Low-Level Cadmium Exposure and Atherosclerosis. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2021, 8, 42-53.	3.2	30
102	Meta-analyses identify DNA methylation associated with kidney function and damage. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 7174.	5.8	30
103	Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure Associations with DNA Methylation of the Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Repressor. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2017, 19, ntw219.	1.4	29
104	Serum homocysteine, arsenic methylation, and arsenic-induced skin lesion incidence in Bangladesh: A one-carbon metabolism candidate gene study. Environment International, 2018, 113, 133-142.	4.8	29
105	Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Subclinical Cardiovascular Disease: The Multiâ€Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, 5, .	1.6	28
106	Low-moderate arsenic exposure and respiratory in American Indian communities in the Strong Heart Study. Environmental Health, 2019, 18, 104.	1.7	28
107	Arsanilic acid contributes more to total arsenic than roxarsone in chicken meat from Chinese markets. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2020, 383, 121178.	6.5	28
108	Fine Particle Exposure and Clinical Aggravation in Neurodegenerative Diseases in New York State. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2021, 129, 27003.	2.8	28

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109	Cadmium exposure and incident peripheral arterial disease. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2013, 6, 626-33.	0.9	28
110	Association of Tropical Cyclones With County-Level Mortality in the US. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327, 946.	3.8	28
111	Rice Intake, Arsenic Exposure, and Subclinical Cardiovascular Disease Among US Adults in MESA. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e015658.	1.6	27
112	Compliance with smoke-free legislation within public buildings: a cross-sectional study in Turkey. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2016, 94, 92-102.	1.5	26
113	Urinary metals and metal mixtures in Bangladesh: Exploring environmental sources in the Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study (HEALS). Environment International, 2018, 121, 852-860.	4.8	26
114	Arsenic in groundwater in private wells in rural North Dakota and South Dakota: Water quality assessment for an intervention trial. Environmental Research, 2019, 168, 41-47.	3.7	26
115	Dietary determinants of cadmium exposure in the Strong Heart Family Study. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2017, 100, 239-246.	1.8	25
116	Cardiovascular Disease in American Indian and Alaska Native Youth: Unique Risk Factors and Areas of Scholarly Need. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6, .	1.6	25
117	Association of low-moderate urine arsenic and QT interval: Cross-sectional and longitudinal evidence from the Strong Heart Study. Environmental Pollution, 2018, 240, 894-902.	3.7	25
118	Multiple plasma metals, genetic risk and serum C-reactive protein: A metal-metal and gene-metal interaction study. Redox Biology, 2020, 29, 101404.	3.9	25
119	EDTA Chelation Therapy to Reduce Cardiovascular Events in Persons with Diabetes. Current Cardiology Reports, 2015, 17, 96.	1.3	24
120	Blood DNA Methylation and Incident Coronary Heart Disease. JAMA Cardiology, 2021, 6, 1237.	3.0	24
121	Tobacco Smoke Exposure and Eustachian Tube Disorders in US Children and Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163926.	1.1	24
122	Spatial clustering of toxic trace elements in adolescents around the Torreón, Mexico lead–zinc smelter. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2014, 24, 634-642.	1.8	23
123	Ambient air pollution epidemiology systematic review and meta-analysis: A review of reporting and methods practice. Environment International, 2016, 92-93, 647-656.	4.8	23
124	Global Tobacco Use: Old and New Products. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2018, 15, S69-S75.	1.5	23
125	Blood and urine cadmium concentrations and walking speed in middle-aged and older U.S. adults. Environmental Pollution, 2018, 232, 97-104.	3.7	23
126	Urinary metals and leukocyte telomere length in American Indian communities: The Strong Heart and the Strong Heart Family Study. Environmental Pollution, 2019, 246, 311-318.	3.7	23

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127	Locus-Specific Differential DNA Methylation and Urinary Arsenic: An Epigenome-Wide Association Study in Blood among Adults with Low-to-Moderate Arsenic Exposure. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2020, 128, 67015.	2.8	23
128	Low-level inorganic arsenic exposure and neuropsychological functioning in American Indian elders. Environmental Research, 2017, 156, 74-79.	3.7	22
129	An interventional study of rice for reducing cadmium exposure in a Chinese industrial town. Environment International, 2019, 122, 301-309.	4.8	22
130	Electronic Cigarette Use and Blood Pressure Endpoints: a Systematic Review. Current Hypertension Reports, 2021, 23, 2.	1.5	22
131	The association of arsenic exposure and arsenic metabolism with all-cause, cardiovascular and cancer mortality in the Strong Heart Study. Environment International, 2022, 159, 107029.	4.8	22
132	Urinary Concentration Correction Methods for Arsenic, Cadmium, and Mercury: a Systematic Review of Practice-Based Evidence. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2019, 6, 188-199.	3.2	21
133	Changes in arsenic exposure in Araihazar, Bangladesh from 2001 through 2015 following a blanket well testing and education campaign. Environment International, 2019, 125, 82-89.	4.8	21
134	Waterpipe tobacco smoke: Characterization of toxicants and exposure biomarkers in a cross-sectional study of waterpipe employees. Environment International, 2019, 127, 495-502.	4.8	21
135	Association between body mass index and arsenic methylation in three studies of Bangladeshi adults and adolescents. Environment International, 2021, 149, 106401.	4.8	21
136	Parkinson's disease aggravation in association with fine particle components in New York State. Environmental Research, 2021, 201, 111554.	3.7	21
137	Second-hand smoke exposure in outdoor hospitality venues: Smoking visibility and assessment of airborne markers. Environmental Research, 2018, 165, 220-227.	3.7	20
138	Cadmium level and severity of peripheral artery disease in patients with coronary artery disease. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2019, 26, 1456-1458.	0.8	20
139	Arsenic Exposure, Blood DNA Methylation, and Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation Research, 2022, 131,	2.0	20
140	Urinary tungsten and incident cardiovascular disease in the Strong Heart Study: An interaction with urinary molybdenum. Environmental Research, 2018, 166, 444-451.	3.7	19
141	Dietary determinants of inorganic arsenic exposure in the Strong Heart Family Study. Environmental Research, 2019, 177, 108616.	3.7	19
142	Arsenic Exposure and Cardiovascular Disease: Evidence Needed to Inform the Dose-Response at Low Levels. Current Epidemiology Reports, 2019, 6, 81-92.	1.1	19
143	The Strong Heart Water Study: Informing and designing a multi-level intervention to reduce arsenic exposure among private well users in Great Plains Indian Nations. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 650, 3120-3133.	3.9	19
144	Targeted metabolomics to understand the association between arsenic metabolism and diabetes-related outcomes: Preliminary evidence from the Strong Heart Family Study. Environmental Research, 2019, 168, 146-157.	3.7	19

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145	Ambient air pollution as a mediator in the pathway linking race/ethnicity to blood pressure elevation: The multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis (MESA). Environmental Research, 2020, 180, 108776.	3.7	19
146	Association of diabetes and cancer mortality in American Indians: the Strong Heart Study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2015, 26, 1551-1560.	0.8	18
147	<i>In silico</i> epigenetics of metal exposure and subclinical atherosclerosis in middle aged men: pilot results from the Aragon Workers Health Study. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170084.	1.8	18
148	Racial/Ethnic Differences in Duration of Smoking among Former Smokers in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES). Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2018, 20, ntw326.	1.4	17
149	Enhanced vasculotoxic metal excretion in post-myocardial infarction patients following a single edetate disodium-based infusion. Environmental Research, 2017, 158, 443-449.	3.7	17
150	Development of outcome-specific criteria for study evaluation in systematic reviews of epidemiology studies. Environment International, 2019, 130, 104884.	4.8	17
151	Arsenic in US correctional facility drinking water, 2006–2011. Environmental Research, 2020, 188, 109768.	3.7	17
152	Urinary arsenic and heart disease mortality in NHANES 2003–2014. Environmental Research, 2021, 200, 111387.	3.7	17
153	Toxic Metals and Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Carotid, Femoral, and Coronary Vascular Territories: The Aragon Workers Health Study. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2022, 42, 87-99.	1.1	17
154	Associations of maternal arsenic exposure with adult fasting glucose and insulin resistance in the Strong Heart Study and Strong Heart Family Study. Environment International, 2020, 137, 105531.	4.8	16
155	Spatially Weighted Coronary Artery Calcium Score and Coronary Heart Disease Events in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2021, 14, e011981.	1.3	16
156	Sociodemographic inequalities in uranium and other metals in community water systems across the USA, 2006–11: a cross-sectional study. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2022, 6, e320-e330.	5.1	16
157	Compliance to the smoke-free law in Guatemala 5-years after implementation. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 318.	1.2	15
158	The prevalence of illicit cigarette consumption and related factors in Turkey. Tobacco Control, 2018, 27, 442-447.	1.8	15
159	Regulating the local availability of tobacco retailing in Madrid, Spain: a GIS study to evaluate compliance. Tobacco Control, 2019, 28, 325-333.	1.8	15
160	DNA methylation and adiposity phenotypes: an epigenome-wide association study among adults in the Strong Heart Study. International Journal of Obesity, 2020, 44, 2313-2322.	1.6	15
161	Environmental-level exposure to metals and metal-mixtures associated with spirometry-defined lung disease in American Indian adults: Evidence from the Strong Heart Study. Environmental Research, 2022, 207, 112194.	3.7	15
162	Effects of e-liquid flavor, nicotine content, and puff duration on metal emissions from electronic cigarettes. Environmental Research, 2021, 204, 112270.	3.7	15

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163	Linkage Analysis of Urine Arsenic Species Patterns in the Strong Heart Family Study. Toxicological Sciences, 2015, 148, 89-100.	1.4	14
164	Cigarette Smoking and Prostate Cancer Mortality in Four US States, 1999–2010. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2016, 13, E51.	1.7	14
165	Early Cardiovascular Risk in E-cigarette Users: the Potential Role of Metals. Current Environmental Health Reports, 2020, 7, 353-361.	3.2	14
166	Exposure to arsenic at different life-stages and DNA methylation meta-analysis in buccal cells and leukocytes. Environmental Health, 2021, 20, 79.	1.7	14
167	An atlas of metallome and metabolome interactions and associations with incident diabetes in the Strong Heart Family Study. Environment International, 2021, 157, 106810.	4.8	14
168	Low-moderate urine arsenic and biomarkers of thrombosis and inflammation in the Strong Heart Study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182435.	1.1	14
169	Measuring Arsenic Exposure, Metabolism, and Biological Effects: The Role of Urine Proteomics. Toxicological Sciences, 2008, 106, 1-4.	1.4	13
170	Association of Geography and Ambient Air Pollution with Urine Metal Concentrations in Six US Cities: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 324.	1.2	13
171	Household pet exposure, allergic sensitization, and rhinitis in the U.S. population. International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology, 2017, 7, 645-651.	1.5	13
172	Potential Role of Metal Chelation to Prevent the Cardiovascular Complications of Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 104, 2931-2941.	1.8	13
173	E-cigarette use behaviors and device characteristics of daily exclusive e-cigarette users in Maryland: Implications for product toxicity. Tobacco Induced Diseases, 2020, 18, 1-10.	0.3	13
174	The trial to assess chelation therapy 2 (TACT2): Rationale and design. American Heart Journal, 2022, 252, 1-11.	1.2	13
175	Impact of declining exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke in public places to decreasing smoking-related cancer mortality in the US population. Environment International, 2018, 117, 260-267.	4.8	12
176	Spatial relationship between well water arsenic and uranium in Northern Plains native lands. Environmental Pollution, 2021, 287, 117655.	3.7	12
177	Metal exposure and biomarker levels among e-cigarette users in Spain. Environmental Research, 2021, 202, 111667.	3.7	12
178	Ethnic, Geographic, and Genetic Differences in Arsenic Metabolism at Low Arsenic Exposure: A Preliminary Analysis in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1179.	1.2	11
179	Arsenic, blood pressure, and hypertension in the Strong Heart Family Study. Environmental Research, 2021, 195, 110864.	3.7	11
180	Exposure to e-cigarette aerosol over two months induces accumulation of neurotoxic metals and alteration of essential metals in mouse brain. Environmental Research, 2021, 202, 111557.	3.7	11

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
181	Chelation Therapy in Patients With Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2022, 11, e024648.	1.6	11
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188	Rare, Protein-Altering Variants in <i>AS3MT</i> and Arsenic Metabolism Efficiency: A Multi-Population Association Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2021, 129, 47007.	2.8	9
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