Kelly M Chin

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

58 papers	4,865 citations	201575 27 h-index	155592 55 g-index
62 all docs	62 docs citations	62 times ranked	4898 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Selexipag for the Treatment of Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. New England Journal of Medicine, 2015, 373, 2522-2533.	13.9	790
2	Right Heart Adaptation to Pulmonary ArterialÂHypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2013, 62, D22-D33.	1.2	770
3	Telomere Shortening in Familial and Sporadic Pulmonary Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 178, 729-737.	2.5	481
4	The right ventricle in pulmonary hypertension. Coronary Artery Disease, 2005, 16, 13-18.	0.3	373
5	Pathophysiology of the right ventricle andÂof the pulmonary circulation in pulmonary hypertension: an update. European Respiratory Journal, 2019, 53, 1801900.	3.1	315
6	Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2008, 51, 1527-1538.	1.2	269
7	Left atrial structure and function and clinical outcomes in the general population. European Heart Journal, 2013, 34, 278-285.	1.0	188
8	Is Methamphetamine Use Associated With Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension?. Chest, 2006, 130, 1657-1663.	0.4	173
9	Ambrisentan and Tadalafil Up-front Combination Therapy in Scleroderma-associated Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 192, 1102-1110.	2.5	138
10	Selexipag for the treatment of connective tissue disease-associated pulmonary arterial hypertension. European Respiratory Journal, 2017, 50, 1602493.	3.1	97
11	Efficacy and Safety of Exercise Training in Chronic Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation: Heart Failure, 2015, 8, 1032-1043.	1.6	95
12	Three- Versus Two-Drug Therapy for Patients With Newly Diagnosed Pulmonary ArterialÂHypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2021, 78, 1393-1403.	1.2	90
13	Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension-Related Morbidity Is Prognostic for Mortality. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018, 71, 752-763.	1.2	82
14	Targeting the Prostacyclin Pathway with Selexipag in Patients with Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Receiving Double Combination Therapy: Insights from the Randomized Controlled GRIPHON Study. American Journal of Cardiovascular Drugs, 2018, 18, 37-47.	1.0	69
15	Association of N-Terminal Pro Brain Natriuretic Peptide and Long-Term Outcome in Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Circulation, 2019, 139, 2440-2450.	1.6	67
16	Changes in Right Ventricular Structure and Function Assessed Using Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Bosentan-Treated Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. American Journal of Cardiology, 2008, 101, 1669-1672.	0.7	61
17	International Classification of Diseases Coding Changes Lead to Profound Declines in Reported Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Mortality and Hospitalizations. Chest, 2011, 139, 497-504.	0.4	61
18	Hemodynamics and Epoprostenol Use Are Associated With Thrombocytopenia in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Chest, 2009, 135, 130-136.	0.4	49

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19	Prostacyclin administration errors in pulmonary arterial hypertension patients admitted to hospitals in the United States: a national survey. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2010, 29, 841-846.	0.3	47
20	Psychometric Validation of the Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension-Symptoms and Impact (PAH-SYMPACT) Questionnaire. Chest, 2018, 154, 848-861.	0.4	41
21	Selexipag treatment for pulmonary arterial hypertension associated with congenital heart disease after defect correction: insights from the randomised controlled GRIPHON study. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2019, 21, 352-359.	2.9	40
22	Long-Term Outcomes With Ambrisentan Monotherapy inÂPulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Journal of Cardiac Failure, 2010, 16, 121-127.	0.7	39
23	Risk assessment in pulmonary arterial hypertension: Insights from the GRIPHON study. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2020, 39, 300-309.	0.3	39
24	â€œTreat-to-closeâ€• Non-repairable ASD-PAH in the adult. International Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 291, 127-133.	0.8	35
25	Differentiating Precapillary From Postcapillary Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation, 2019, 140, 712-714.	1.6	32
26	The impact of ambrisentan and tadalafil upfront combination therapy on cardiac function in scleroderma associated pulmonary arterial hypertension patients: cardiac magnetic resonance feature tracking study. Pulmonary Circulation, 2018, 8, 1-11.	0.8	30
27	Association of Cardiac Troponin I With Disease Severity and Outcomes in Patients With Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 111, 1812-1817.	0.7	29
28	Improvement in Right Ventricular Strain with Ambrisentan and Tadalafil Upfront Therapy in Scleroderma-associated Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 388-391.	2.5	29
29	Two formulations of epoprostenol sodium in the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension: EPITOME-1 (epoprostenol for injection in pulmonary arterial hypertension), a phase IV, open-label, randomized study. American Heart Journal, 2014, 167, 218-225.e1.	1.2	27
30	Characterizing the Right Ventricle: Advancing Our Knowledge. American Journal of Cardiology, 2012, 110, S3-S8.	0.7	26
31	Safety and tolerability of transition from inhaled treprostinil to oral selexipag in pulmonary arterial hypertension: Results from the TRANSIT-1 study. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2019, 38, 43-50.	0.3	25
32	TORREY, a Phase 2 study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of inhaled seralutinib for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension. Pulmonary Circulation, 2021, 11, 1-7.	0.8	24
33	The impact of comorbidities on selexipag treatment effect in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension: insights from the <scp>GRIPHON</scp> study. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2022, 24, 205-214.	2.9	22
34	Longâ€Term Therapy with Oral Treprostinil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Failed to Lead to Improvement in Important Physiologic Measures: Results from a Single Center. Pulmonary Circulation, 2015, 5, 513-520.	0.8	21
35	Relationship Between Time From Diagnosis and Morbidity/Mortality in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Chest, 2021, 160, 277-286.	0.4	21
36	Safety Recommendations for Administering Intravenous Prostacyclins in the Hospital. Critical Care Nurse, 2013, 33, 32-39.	0.5	19

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37	Right atrial emptying fraction non-invasively predicts mortality in pulmonary hypertension. International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging, 2016, 32, 1121-1130.	0.7	18
38	Mortality in Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Treated With Continuous Prostanoids. Chest, 2018, 154, 532-540.	0.4	17
39	Selexipag in the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension: design, development, and therapy. Drug Design, Development and Therapy, 2016, Volume 10, 3747-3754.	2.0	15
40	Temporary treatment interruptions with oral selexipag in pulmonary arterial hypertension: Insights from the Prostacyclin (PGI 2) Receptor Agonist in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (GRIPHON) study. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2018, 37, 401-408.	0.3	15
41	Long-Term Survival, Safety and Tolerability with Selexipag in Patients with Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension: Results from GRIPHON and its Open-Label Extension. Advances in Therapy, 2022, 39, 796-810.	1.3	12
42	Central Venous Blood Oxygen Saturation Monitoring in Patients With Chronic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Treated With Continuous IV Epoprostenol. Chest, 2007, 132, 786-792.	0.4	10
43	Patient and disease characteristics of the first 500 patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension treated with selexipag in real-world settings from SPHERE. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2021, 40, 279-288.	0.3	10
44	Bosentan. Expert Review of Cardiovascular Therapy, 2004, 2, 175-182.	0.6	9
45	Hemodynamic effects of fluoxetine in pulmonary arterial hypertension: an open label pilot study. Pulmonary Circulation, 2020, 10, 1-4.	0.8	7
46	Does treatment response to ambrisentan vary by pulmonary arterial hypertension severity? Implications for clinicians and for the design of future clinical trials. International Journal of Clinical Practice, 2014, 68, 568-577.	0.8	6
47	Pulmonary Arterial Hypertensionâ€”Symptoms and Impact Questionnaire: feasibility of utilizing oneâ€day versus sevenâ€day symptom reporting. Pulmonary Circulation, 2020, 10, 1-9.	0.8	5
48	Prognostic Value of Echocardiographic Variables Prior to and Following Initiation of Parenteral Prostacyclin Therapy. Chest, 2022, 162, 669-683.	0.4	5
49	Exercise Echocardiography in ConnectiveÂTissue Diseaseâ^—. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 66, 385-387.	1.2	3
50	Discordance between Imaging Modalities in the Evaluation of Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension: A Combined Experience from Two Academic Medical Centers. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2019, 16, 277-280.	1.5	3
51	Temporarily switching from oral to intravenous selexipag in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension: safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetic results from an open-label, phase III study. Respiratory Research, 2021, 22, 34.	1.4	3
52	The United States Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension Registry: Protocol for a Prospective, Longitudinal Study. JMIR Research Protocols, 2021, 10, e25397.	0.5	3
53	Parenteral prostanoids for severe Group 3 pulmonary hypertension with right ventricular dysfunction. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2021, 13, 1466-1475.	0.6	2
54	Bloodstream Infection Rates in Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Treated With Epoprostenol for Injection: A PROSPECT Registry Analysis. Chest, 2012, 142, 807A.	0.4	1

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55	Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension. , 2006, , 188-209.		0
56	Lessons from the COMPASSâ€3 Study. Pulmonary Circulation, 2018, 8, 1-3.	0.8	0
57	Idiopathic and heritable pulmonary hypertension. , 2011, , 207-211.		0
58	Anorexigen-Associated Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension and the Serotonin Hypothesis: A Story Worth Telling. Advances in Pulmonary Hypertension, 2018, 17, 63-68.	0.1	0