Nicolaas C Schaper

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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205 papers 9,718 citations

44069 48 h-index 49909 87 g-index

212 all docs 212 docs citations

times ranked

212

11364 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Practical Guidelines on the prevention and management of diabetic foot disease (IWGDF 2019 update). Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3266.	4.0	442
2	Diabetic foot ulcer classification system for research purposes: a progress report on criteria for including patients in research studies. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2004, 20, S90-S95.	4.0	383
3	Practical guidelines on the management and prevention of the diabetic foot 2011. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2012, 28, 225-231.	4.0	349
4	The Maastricht Study: an extensive phenotyping study on determinants of type 2 diabetes, its complications and its comorbidities. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 29, 439-451.	5.7	292
5	Practical guidelines on the management and prevention of the diabetic foot. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2008, 24, S181-S187.	4.0	285
6	Minimal Intensity Physical Activity (Standing and Walking) of Longer Duration Improves Insulin Action and Plasma Lipids More than Shorter Periods of Moderate to Vigorous Exercise (Cycling) in Sedentary Subjects When Energy Expenditure Is Comparable. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e55542.	2.5	260
7	Health-related quality of life of diabetic foot ulcer patients and their caregivers. Diabetologia, 2005, 48, 1906-1910.	6.3	244
8	Guidelines on diagnosis, prognosis, and management of peripheral artery disease in patients with foot ulcers and diabetes (IWGDF 2019 update). Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3276.	4.0	214
9	Definitions and criteria for diabetic foot disease. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3268.	4.0	203
10	Associations of total amount and patterns of sedentary behaviour with type 2 diabetes and the metabolic syndrome: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 709-718.	6.3	196
11	A systematic review of the effectiveness of revascularization of the ulcerated foot in patients with diabetes and peripheral arterial disease. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2012, 28, 179-217.	4.0	193
12	Spinal Cord Stimulation and Pain Relief in Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy: A Prospective Two-Center Randomized Controlled Trial. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 3016-3024.	8.6	193
13	Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Generalized Microvascular Dysfunction. Circulation, 2016, 134, 1339-1352.	1.6	183
14	Breaking sitting with light activities vs structured exercise: a randomised crossover study demonstrating benefits for glycaemic control and insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 490-498.	6.3	150
15	Reporting standards of studies and papers on the prevention and management of foot ulcers in diabetes: required details and markers of good quality. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2016, 4, 781-788.	11.4	149
16	IWGDF guidance on the diagnosis, prognosis and management of peripheral artery disease in patients with foot ulcers in diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2016, 32, 37-44.	4.0	145
17	Predictors of Lower-Extremity Amputation in Patients With an Infected Diabetic Foot Ulcer. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 852-857.	8.6	143
18	Lower extremity muscle strength is reduced in people with type 2 diabetes, with and without polyneuropathy, and is associated with impaired mobility and reduced quality of life. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 95, 345-351.	2.8	139

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19	The International Consensus and practical guidelines on the management and prevention of the diabetic foot. Current Diabetes Reports, 2003, 3, 475-479.	4.2	137
20	Demonstration of a day-night rhythm in human skeletal muscle oxidative capacity. Molecular Metabolism, 2016, 5, 635-645.	6.5	136
21	Diagnosis and treatment of peripheral arterial disease in diabetic patients with a foot ulcer. A progress report of the International Working Group on the Diabetic Foot. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2012, 28, 218-224.	4.0	125
22	Total Contact Casting of the Diabetic Foot in Daily Practice: A prospective follow-up study. Diabetes Care, 2005, 28, 243-247.	8.6	123
23	Evidence-based Management of PAD & Diabetic Foot. European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, 2013, 45, 673-681.	1.5	114
24	Associations of low grade inflammation and endothelial dysfunction with depression – The Maastricht Study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 56, 390-396.	4.1	103
25	Performance of prognostic markers in the prediction of wound healing or amputation among patients with foot ulcers in diabetes: a systematic review. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2016, 32, 128-135.	4.0	99
26	The effect of diabetes and severe ischaemia on the penetration of ceftazidime into tissues of the limb. Diabetic Medicine, 2001, 18, 229-234.	2.3	76
27	Which activity monitor to use? Validity, reproducibility and user friendliness of three activity monitors. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 749.	2.9	76
28	Peripheral neuropathy, decreased muscle strength and obesity are strongly associated with walking in persons with type 2 diabetes without manifest mobility limitations. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2011, 91, 32-39.	2.8	74
29	Specific guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of peripheral arterial disease in a patient with diabetes and ulceration of the foot 2011. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2012, 28, 236-237.	4.0	74
30	Severity of Neuropathy Is Associated With Long-term Spinal Cord Stimulation Outcome in Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy: Five-Year Follow-up of a Prospective Two-Center Clinical Trial. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 32-38.	8.6	73
31	PNPLA3, TM6SF2, and MBOAT7 Genotypes and Coronary Artery Disease. Gastroenterology, 2017, 152, 912-913.	1.3	72
32	The pathogenesis of vascular complications of diabetes mellitus: one voice or many?. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 1996, 26, 535-543.	3.4	70
33	Plasma proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin type 9 is not altered in subjects with impaired glucose metabolism and type 2 diabetes mellitus, but its relationship with non-HDL cholesterol and apolipoprotein B may be modified by type 2 diabetes mellitus: The CODAM study. Atherosclerosis, 2011, 217, 263-267.	0.8	68
34	Identifying waking time in 24-h accelerometry data in adults using an automated algorithm. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2016, 34, 1867-1873.	2.0	68
35	Prediabetes Is Associated With Structural Brain Abnormalities: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 2535-2543.	8.6	68
36	Sustained Treatment Effect of Spinal Cord Stimulation in Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy: 24-Month Follow-up of a Prospective Two-Center Randomized Controlled Trial. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, e132-e134.	8.6	67

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37	Effectiveness of revascularisation of the ulcerated foot in patients with diabetes and peripheral artery disease: A systematic review. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3279.	4.0	66
38	Direct comparison of clinical decision limits for cardiac troponin T and I. Heart, 2016, 102, 610-616.	2.9	65
39	Reducing lower leg amputations in diabetes: a challenge for patients, healthcare providers and the healthcare system. Diabetologia, 2012, 55, 1869-1872.	6.3	64
40	Associations of Advanced Glycation End-Products With Cognitive Functions in Individuals With and Without Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, 951-960.	3.6	60
41	Effectiveness of bedside investigations to diagnose peripheral artery disease among people with diabetes mellitus: a systematic review. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2016, 32, 119-127.	4.0	59
42	Modulation of Glucokinase Regulatory Protein: A Double-Edged Sword?. Trends in Molecular Medicine, 2015, 21, 583-594.	6.7	57
43	Functional Brain Networks Are Altered in Type 2 Diabetes and Prediabetes: Signs for Compensation of Cognitive Decrements? The Maastricht Study. Diabetes, 2016, 65, 2404-2413.	0.6	57
44	Estimated GFR, Albuminuria, and Cognitive Performance: TheÂMaastricht Study. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2017, 69, 179-191.	1.9	57
45	Diagnosis and assessment of peripheral arterial disease in the diabetic foot. Diabetic Medicine, 2015, 32, 738-747.	2.3	56
46	The risks of sarcopenia, falls and fractures in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Maturitas, 2018, 109, 70-77.	2.4	52
47	Performance of prognostic markers in the prediction of wound healing or amputation among patients with foot ulcers in diabetes: A systematic review. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3278.	4.0	52
48	Consumption of dairy foods in relation to impaired glucose metabolism and type 2 diabetes mellitus: the Maastricht Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 115, 1453-1461.	2.3	51
49	Capillary Rarefaction Associates with Albuminuria: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 3748-3757.	6.1	51
50	Psychological and personality factors in type 2 diabetes mellitus, presenting the rationale and exploratory results from The Maastricht Study, a population-based cohort study. BMC Psychiatry, 2016, 16, 17.	2.6	50
51	Socially isolated individuals are more prone to have newly diagnosed and prevalent type 2 diabetes mellitus - the Maastricht study –. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 955.	2.9	50
52	Association of Type D personality with increased vulnerability to depression: Is there a role for inflammation or endothelial dysfunction? – The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 189, 118-125.	4.1	49
53	Standards for the development and methodology of the 2019 International Working Group on the Diabetic Foot guidelines. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3267.	4.0	49
54	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Metabolically Healthy versus Unhealthy Obese and Non-Obese Individuals – The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0154358.	2.5	48

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55	A randomized trial of the efficacy and safety of sequential intravenous/oral moxifloxacin monotherapy versus intravenous piperacillin/tazobactam followed by oral amoxicillin/clavulanate for complicated skin and skin structure infections. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2011, 66, 2632-2642.	3.0	47
56	Benefits of Substituting Sitting with Standing and Walking in Free-Living Conditions for Cardiometabolic Risk Markers, Cognition and Mood in Overweight Adults. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 353.	2.8	47
57	Microvascular Dysfunction Is Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 237-245.	2.7	47
58	Peripheral vascular disease and Type 2 diabetes mellitus. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2000, 16, S11-S15.	4.0	46
59	Efficacy and safety of IV/PO moxifloxacin and IV piperacillin/tazobactam followed by PO amoxicillin/clavulanic acid in the treatment of diabetic foot infections: results of the RELIEF study. Infection, 2013, 41, 175-186.	4.7	46
60	Skin Autofluorescence and Pentosidine Are Associated With Aortic Stiffening. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 956-963.	2.7	46
61	Optimal Organization of Health Care in Diabetic Foot Disease: Introduction to the Eurodiale Study. International Journal of Lower Extremity Wounds, 2007, 6, 11-17.	1.1	44
62	Neurovascular control and neurogenic inflammation in diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2008, 24, S40-S44.	4.0	44
63	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Fitnessâ€"The Maastricht Study. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1583-1591.	0.4	44
64	Microvascular endothelial dysfunction is associated with albuminuria. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 1178-1187.	0.5	44
65	The effect of polyneuropathy on foot microcirculation in Type II diabetes. Diabetologia, 2002, 45, 1164-1171.	6.3	43
66	Sedentary behaviour and bone health in children, adolescents and young adults: a systematic review. Osteoporosis International, 2017, 28, 2507-2519.	3.1	43
67	Macular thinning in prediabetes or type 2 diabetes without diabetic retinopathy: the Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2018, 96, 174-182.	1.1	43
68	Which is more important for cardiometabolic health: sedentary time, higher intensity physical activity or cardiorespiratory fitness? The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 2561-2569.	6.3	43
69	Carotid stiffness is associated with impairment of cognitive performance in individuals with and without type 2 diabetes. The Maastricht Study. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 253, 186-193.	0.8	42
70	Implementation of Motivational Interviewing in a diabetes care management initiative in the Netherlands. Patient Education and Counseling, 2011, 84, 10-15.	2.2	40
71	Lessons from Eurodiale. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2012, 28, 21-26.	4.0	39
72	Amount and pattern of physical activity and sedentary behavior are associated with kidney function and kidney damage: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195306.	2.5	39

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73	Reducing sitting time versus adding exercise: differential effects on biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and metabolic risk. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 8657.	3.3	38
74	Relationship Between Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease Susceptibility Genes and Coronary Artery Disease. Hepatology Communications, 2019, 3, 587-596.	4.3	38
75	Skin blood cell flux in insulin-dependent diabetic subjects in relation to retinopathy or incipient nephropathy. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 1992, 22, 67-72.	3.4	37
76	The association between diabetes status, HbA1c, diabetes duration, microvascular disease, and bone quality of the distal radius and tibia as measured with high-resolution peripheral quantitative computed tomography—The Maastricht Study. Osteoporosis International, 2018, 29, 2725-2738.	3.1	37
77	Effects of fructose restriction on liver steatosis (FRUITLESS); a double-blind randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 391-400.	4.7	37
78	The Patient Health Questionnaireâ€9 as a Screening Tool for Depression in Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2016, 64, e201-e206.	2.6	36
79	Microangiopathy: Is it relevant to wound healing in diabetic foot disease?. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3244.	4.0	36
80	Metabolic profiling of tissue-specific insulin resistance in human obesity: results from the Diogenes study and the Maastricht Study. International Journal of Obesity, 2020, 44, 1376-1386.	3.4	36
81	Both Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Lower Heart Rate Variability: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43, 1126-1133.	8.6	35
82	Burden of disease of type 2 diabetes mellitus: cost of illness and quality of life estimated using the Maastricht Study. Diabetic Medicine, 2020, 37, 1759-1765.	2.3	35
83	Moderate Activity and Fitness, Not Sedentary Time, Are Independently Associated with Cardio-Metabolic Risk in U.S. Adults Aged 18–49. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2015, 12, 2330-2343.	2.6	34
84	The implementation and sustainability of a combined lifestyle intervention in primary care: mixed method process evaluation. BMC Family Practice, 2015, 16, 37.	2.9	34
85	Social Network Characteristics Are Associated With Type 2 Diabetes Complications: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 1654-1662.	8.6	34
86	A risk score including body mass index, glycated haemoglobin and triglycerides predicts future glycaemic control in people with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2018, 20, 681-688.	4.4	33
87	Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE) Accumulation in the Skin is Associated with Depression: The Maastricht Study. Depression and Anxiety, 2017, 34, 59-67.	4.1	32
88	Sedentary behaviour and physical activity are associated with biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and low-grade inflammationâ€"relevance for (pre)diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2022, 65, 777-789.	6.3	32
89	A Review of the Eurodiale Studies: What Lessons for Diabetic Foot Care?. Current Diabetes Reports, 2011, 11, 302-309.	4.2	31
90	Diabetes: impaired damage control. Diabetologia, 2012, 55, 18-20.	6.3	31

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91	<i>Bcl</i> I Glucocorticoid Receptor Polymorphism Is Associated With Greater Body Fatness: The Hoorn and CODAM Studies. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 98, E595-E599.	3.6	31
92	Incidence of cardiovascular disease in familial combined hyperlipidemia: A 15-year follow-up study. Atherosclerosis, 2019, 280, 1-6.	0.8	31
93	The Diabetes Pearl: Diabetes biobanking in The Netherlands. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 949.	2.9	30
94	Patients With Aldolase B Deficiency Are Characterized by Increased Intrahepatic Triglyceride Content. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 104, 5056-5064.	3.6	30
95	White Matter Connectivity Abnormalities in Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43, 201-208.	8.6	29
96	Obesity is associated with impaired endothelial function in the postprandial state. Microvascular Research, 2011, 82, 423-429.	2.5	28
97	Association Between Arterial Stiffness and Skin Microvascular Function: The SUVIMAX2 Study and The Maastricht Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 868-876.	2.0	27
98	The 2015 <scp>IWGDF</scp> guidance on the prevention and management of foot problems in diabetes. International Wound Journal, 2016, 13, 1072-1072.	2.9	27
99	Replacement Effects of Sedentary Time on Metabolic Outcomes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1351-1358.	0.4	27
100	Effectiveness of bedside investigations to diagnose peripheral artery disease among people with diabetes mellitus: A systematic review. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3277.	4.0	27
101	Meal-Related Increases in Microvascular Vasomotion Are Impaired in Obese Individuals. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, S342-S348.	8.6	26
102	Associations of Dietary Patterns with Incident Depression: The Maastricht Study. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 1034.	4.1	26
103	Sedentary Behavior Is Only Marginally Associated with Physical Function in Adults Aged 40–75 Years—the Maastricht Study. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 242.	2.8	25
104	Machine learning-based glucose prediction with use of continuous glucose and physical activity monitoring data: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253125.	2.5	25
105	Arterial stiffness is associated with depression in middle-aged men â€" the Maastricht Study. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2018, 43, 111-119.	2.4	25
106	Angiotensin II Enhances Insulin-Stimulated Whole-Body Glucose Disposal but Impairs Insulin-Induced Capillary Recruitment in Healthy Volunteers. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2010, 95, 3901-3908.	3.6	23
107	Exploring beliefs on diabetes treatment adherence among Dutch type 2 diabetes patients and healthcare providers. Patient Education and Counseling, 2018, 101, 92-98.	2.2	23
108	Interplay of White Matter Hyperintensities, Cerebral Networks, and Cognitive Function in an Adult Population: Diffusion-Tensor Imaging in the Maastricht Study. Radiology, 2021, 298, 384-392.	7.3	23

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109	Association Between Employment Status and Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior—The Maastricht Study. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2018, 60, 309-315.	1.7	22
110	A Common Gene Variant in Glucokinase Regulatory Protein Interacts With Glucose Metabolism on Diabetic Dyslipidemia: the Combined CODAM and Hoorn Studies. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 1811-1817.	8.6	21
111	Association of common gene variants in glucokinase regulatory protein with cardiorenal disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206174.	2.5	21
112	Diabetic foot disease: "The Times They are A Changin' ― Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2020, 36, e3249.	4.0	21
113	Greater daily glucose variability and lower time in range assessed with continuous glucose monitoring are associated with greater aortic stiffness: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 1880-1892.	6.3	21
114	Diabetic complications do not hamper improvement of health-related quality of life over the course of treatment of diabetic foot ulcers – the Eurodiale study. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2017, 31, 1145-1151.	2.3	20
115	A Trial-Based Economic Evaluation Comparing Spinal Cord Stimulation With Best Medical Treatment in Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy. Journal of Pain, 2017, 18, 405-414.	1.4	20
116	Blood pressure variability in individuals with and without (pre)diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 259-267.	0.5	20
117	Adulthood Socioeconomic Position and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus—A Comparison of Education, Occupation, Income, and Material Deprivation: The Maastricht Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1435.	2.6	20
118	Preferences of people with Type 2 diabetes for diabetes care: a discrete choice experiment. Diabetic Medicine, 2020, 37, 1807-1815.	2.3	20
119	Novel drugs in familial combined hyperlipidemia: lessons from type 2 diabetes mellitus. Current Opinion in Lipidology, 2010, 21, 530-538.	2.7	19
120	Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate and Albuminuria Are Associated with Biomarkers of Cardiac Injury in a Population-Based Cohort Study: The Maastricht Study. Clinical Chemistry, 2017, 63, 887-897.	3.2	19
121	Troponin I and T in relation to cardiac injury detected with electrocardiography in a population-based cohort - The Maastricht Study. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 6610.	3.3	19
122	Association of the Amount and Pattern of Physical Activity With Arterial Stiffness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e017502.	3.7	19
123	Increased arterial stiffness in familial combined hyperlipidemia. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 1009-1016.	0.5	18
124	Both Low and High 24-Hour Diastolic Blood Pressure Are Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance in Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 1473-1480.	8.6	18
125	Profiling Patients' Healthcare Needs to Support Integrated, Person-Centered Models for Long-Term Disease Management (Profile): Research Design. International Journal of Integrated Care, 2016, 16, 1.	0.2	18
126	Physical Activity Is Associated With Glucose Tolerance Independent of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 3324-3332.	3.6	18

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127	The association of hyperglycaemia and insulin resistance with incident depressive symptoms over 4Âyears of follow-up: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 2315-2328.	6.3	18
128	Type 2 diabetes and HbA1c are independently associated with wider retinal arterioles: the Maastricht study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1408-1417.	6.3	18
129	Cardiometabolic risk factors as determinants of peripheral nerve function: the Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1648-1658.	6.3	18
130	Association of Markers of Microvascular Dysfunction With Prevalent and Incident Depressive Symptoms. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 342-349.	2.7	18
131	Insulin resistance and cognitive performance in type 2 diabetes â€" The Maastricht study. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2017, 31, 824-830.	2.3	17
132	The oral glucose tolerance test-derived incremental glucose peak is associated with greater arterial stiffness and maladaptive arterial remodeling: The Maastricht Study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2019, 18, 152.	6.8	17
133	Glucose Variability Assessed with Continuous Glucose Monitoring: Reliability, Reference Values, and Correlations with Established Glycemic Indices—The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics, 2020, 22, 395-403.	4.4	17
134	The endothelial function biomarker soluble Eâ€selectin is associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. Liver International, 2020, 40, 1079-1088.	3.9	17
135	A Web-Based Computer-Tailored Program to Improve Treatment Adherence in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2021, 23, e18524.	4.3	17
136	Cardiovascular risk factors as determinants of retinal and skin microvascular function: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187324.	2.5	17
137	Plasma proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin typeÂ9 is a heritable trait of familial combined hyperlipidaemia. Clinical Science, 2011, 121, 397-403.	4.3	15
138	Diabetic foot disease: moving from roadmap to journey. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 674-675.	11.4	15
139	Bcll glucocorticoid receptor polymorphism in relation to cardiovascular variables: the Hoorn and CODAM studies. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2015, 173, 455-464.	3.7	15
140	Associations of Dietary Glucose, Fructose, and Sucrose with \hat{I}^2 -Cell Function, Insulin Sensitivity, and Type 2 Diabetes in the Maastricht Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 380.	4.1	15
141	Acute angiotensin II receptor blockade improves insulin-induced microvascular function in hypertensive individuals. Microvascular Research, 2011, 82, 77-83.	2.5	14
142	The association between insulin use and volumetric bone mineral density, bone micro-architecture and bone strength of the distal radius in patients with type 2 diabetes $\hat{a} \in \text{``The Maastricht study. Bone, 2017, 101, 156-161.}$	2.9	14
143	Differences in biopsychosocial profiles of diabetes patients by level of glycaemic control and health-related quality of life: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182053.	2.5	14
144	Reduced corneal nerve fibre length in prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2020, 98, 485-491.	1.1	14

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145	Fasting and post-oral-glucose-load levels of methylglyoxal are associated with microvascular, but not macrovascular, disease in individuals with and without (pre)diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes and Metabolism, 2021, 47, 101148.	2.9	14
146	Low-grade inflammation and endothelial dysfunction predict four-year risk and course of depressive symptoms: The Maastricht study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 97, 61-67.	4.1	14
147	Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of 'BeweegKuur', a combined lifestyle intervention in the Netherlands: Rationale, design and methods of a randomized controlled trial. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 815.	2.9	13
148	Patients' with type 2 diabetes willingness to pay for insulin therapy and clinical outcomes. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2016, 4, e000192.	2.8	13
149	A web-based program to improve treatment adherence in patients with type 2 diabetes: Development and study protocol. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2018, 74, 38-45.	1.8	13
150	Psychological predictors of adherence to oral hypoglycaemic agents: an application of the ProMAS questionnaire. Psychology and Health, 2020, 35, 387-404.	2.2	13
151	Albuminuria is associated with a higher prevalence of depression in a population-based cohort study: the Maastricht Study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2018, 33, gfw377.	0.7	12
152	Hyperglycemia Is the Main Mediator of Prediabetes- and Type 2 Diabetes–Associated Impairment of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2017, 40, e103-e105.	8.6	12
153	Reliability of HR-pQCTÂDerived Cortical Bone Structural Parameters When Using Uncorrected Instead of Corrected Automatically Generated Endocortical Contours in a Cross-Sectional Study: The Maastricht Study. Calcified Tissue International, 2018, 103, 252-265.	3.1	12
154	Contribution of Liver Fat to Weight Loss–Induced Changes in Serum Hepatokines: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 104, 2719-2727.	3.6	12
155	Association of artificially sweetened and sugar-sweetened soft drinks with \hat{l}^2 -cell function, insulin sensitivity, and type 2 diabetes: the Maastricht Study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 59, 1717-1727.	3.9	12
156	Incidence of type 2 diabetes in familial combined hyperlipidemia. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2020, 8, e001107.	2.8	12
157	Association between social network characteristics and prevalent and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 293, 338-346.	4.1	12
158	The association between glucose metabolism status, diabetes severity and a history of fractures and recent falls in participants of 50 years and olderâ€"the Maastricht Study. Osteoporosis International, 2016, 27, 3207-3216.	3.1	11
159	Fructose Intake From Fruit Juice and Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Is Associated With Higher Intrahepatic Lipid Content: The Maastricht Study. Diabetes Care, 2022, 45, 1116-1123.	8.6	11
160	The association between cardio-respiratory fitness and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 279, 484-490.	4.1	10
161	The association of markers of cerebral small vessel disease and brain atrophy with incidence and course of depressive symptoms - the maastricht study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 292, 439-447.	4.1	10
162	Incidence, hospitalization and mortality and their changes over time in people with a first ever diabetic foot ulcer. Diabetic Medicine, 2022, 39, e14725.	2.3	10

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Circulating PCSK9 is a strong determinant of plasma triacylglycerols and total cholesterol in homozygous carriers of apolipoprotein $\hat{l}\mu 2$. Clinical Science, 2014, 126, 679-684.	4.3	9
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