Gunnar Einvik

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3465930/publications.pdf

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37	1,348	18	34
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
39	39	39	2177 citing authors
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dyspnoea, lung function and CT findings 3â€months after hospital admission for COVID-19. European Respiratory Journal, 2021, 57, 2003448.	3.1	243
2	Persistent symptoms 1.5–6 months after COVID-19 in non-hospitalised subjects: a population-based cohort study. Thorax, 2021, 76, 405-407.	2.7	220
3	Cardiopulmonary exercise capacity and limitations 3â€months after COVID-19 hospitalisation. European Respiratory Journal, 2021, 58, 2100996.	3.1	126
4	Prevalence and Determinants of Fatigue after COVID-19 in Non-Hospitalized Subjects: A Population-Based Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 2030.	1.2	96
5	A randomized clinical trial on <i>n</i> -3 polyunsaturated fatty acids supplementation and all-cause mortality in elderly men at high cardiovascular risk. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2010, 17, 588-592.	3.1	79
6	Prevalence and Risk Factors for Post-Traumatic Stress in Hospitalized and Non-Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 2079.	1.2	52
7	Obstructive Sleep Apnea Is Associated With Increased High-Sensitivity Cardiac Troponin T Levels. Chest, 2012, 142, 639-646.	0.4	47
8	Prognostic Value of High-sensitivity Cardiac Troponin T inÂAcute Ischemic Stroke. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2014, 23, 241-248.	0.7	47
9	Severity of Obstructive Sleep Apnea is Associated with Cardiac Troponin I Concentrations in a Community-based Sample: Data from the Akershus Sleep Apnea Project. Sleep, 2014, 37, 1111-1116.	0.6	43
10	Cardiac Dysfunction and Arrhythmias 3ÂMonths After Hospitalization for COVIDâ€19. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2022, 11, e023473.	1.6	41
11	Prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and concentration of C-reactive protein in Type D personality persons without cardiovascular disease. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2011, 18, 504-509.	3.1	34
12	Circulating cytokine concentrations are not associated with major depressive disorder in a community-based cohort. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2012, 34, 262-267.	1.2	27
13	Sex-Dependent Impact of OSA on Digital Vascular Function. Chest, 2013, 144, 915-922.	0.4	26
14	Persistent pulmonary pathology after COVID-19 is associated with high viral load, weak antibody response, and high levels of matrix metalloproteinase-9. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 23205.	1.6	26
15	Cardiac pathology 6 months after hospitalization for COVID-19 and association with the acute disease severity. American Heart Journal, 2021, 242, 61-70.	1.2	24
16	The prognostic value of measurement of high-sensitive cardiac troponin T for mortality in a cohort of stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2016, 16, 164.	0.8	22
17	The influence of long-term awareness of hyperlipidemia and of 3 years of dietary counseling on depression, anxiety, and quality of life. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 2010, 68, 567-572.	1.2	21
18	Major Depressive Disorder, Anxiety Disorders, and Cardiac Biomarkers in Subjects at High Risk of Obstructive Sleep Apnea. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2011, 73, 378-384.	1.3	21

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Montreal Cognitive Assessment in a 63- to 65-year-old Norwegian Cohort from the General Population: Data from the Akershus Cardiac Examination 1950 Study. Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders Extra, 2018, 7, 318-327.	0.6	17
20	Quality of life after COVID-19 without hospitalisation: Good overall, but reduced in some dimensions. Journal of Infection, 2021, 82, 186-230.	1.7	17
21	Type D personality is associated with increased prevalence of ventricular arrhythmias in community-residing persons without coronary heart disease. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2014, 21, 592-600.	0.8	16
22	Inflammatory Markers, Pulmonary Function, and Clinical Symptoms in Acute COVID-19 Among Non-Hospitalized Adolescents and Young Adults. Frontiers in Immunology, 2022, 13, 837288.	2.2	15
23	Physical distress is associated with cardiovascular events in a high risk population of elderly men. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2009, 9, 14.	0.7	14
24	Novel cardiovascular risk markers in depression: No association between depressive symptoms and osteoprotegerin or adiponectin in persons at high risk for sleep apnea. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2013, 145, 400-404.	2.0	13
25	Incidence of thrombotic complications in hospitalised and nonâ€hospitalised patients after COVIDâ€19 diagnosis. British Journal of Haematology, 2021, 194, 542-546.	1.2	10
26	Biomarkers of cardiovascular injury and stress are associated with increased frequency of ventricular ectopy: a population-based study. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2016, 16, 233.	0.7	7
27	Novel oxygen desaturation parameters are associated with cardiac troponin I: Data from the Akershus Sleep Apnea Project. Journal of Sleep Research, 2022, 31, e13581.	1.7	7
28	Relation of Erectile Dysfunction to Subclinical Myocardial Injury. American Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 118, 1821-1825.	0.7	6
29	The association between circulating adiponectin levels, lung function and adiposity in subjects from the general population; data from the Akershus Sleep Apnea Project. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2018, 18, 54.	0.8	6
30	Premature Ventricular Complex is More Prevalent During Acute Exacerbated than Stable States of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, and Is Related to Cardiac Troponin T. COPD: Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, 2017, 14, 318-323.	0.7	5
31	Annual decline in forced expiratory volume and airway inflammatory cells and mediators in a general population-based sample. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2019, 19, 90.	0.8	5
32	Diagnostic and prognostic properties of procalcitonin in patients with acute dyspnea: Data from the ACE 2 Study. Clinical Biochemistry, 2018, 59, 62-68.	0.8	4
33	Systemic inflammation induced by exacerbation of COPD or pneumonia in patients with COPD induces cardiac troponin elevation. BMJ Open Respiratory Research, 2021, 8, e000997.	1.2	4
34	Psychological distress and mortality in patients with acute dyspnea: data from the Akershus Cardiac Examination (ACE) 2 Study. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2015, 37, 548-553.	1.2	3
35	Annual decline in forced expiratory volume is steeper in aluminum potroom workers than in workers without exposure to potroom fumes. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2016, 59, 322-329.	1.0	3
36	Evaluation of the Norwegian version of the Dyspnoea-12 questionnaire in patients with COPD. BMJ Open Respiratory Research, 2022, 9, e001262.	1.2	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Treatable Traits in Misdiagnosed Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Data from the Akershus Cardiac Examination 1950 Study. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (Miami, Fla), 2022, , .	0.5	0