List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Association of estimated glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in general population cohorts: a collaborative meta-analysis. Lancet, The, 2010, 375, 2073-2081.	6.3	3,277
2	Associations of kidney disease measures with mortality and end-stage renal disease in individuals with and without diabetes: a meta-analysis. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 1662-1673.	6.3	984
3	Prognostic significance of the nocturnal decline in blood pressure in individuals with and without high 24-h blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 2183-2189.	0.3	917
4	Comparison of Risk Prediction Using the CKD-EPI Equation and the MDRD Study Equation for Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 307, 1941-51.	3.8	810
5	Prognostic accuracy of day versus night ambulatory blood pressure: a cohort study. Lancet, The, 2007, 370, 1219-1229.	6.3	766
6	Decline in Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate and Subsequent Risk of End-Stage Renal Disease and Mortality. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2014, 311, 2518.	3.8	760
7	Home blood pressure measurement has a stronger predictive power for mortality than does screening blood pressure measurement. Journal of Hypertension, 1998, 16, 971-975.	0.3	648
8	Estimated glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria for prediction of cardiovascular outcomes: a collaborative meta-analysis of individual participant data. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 514-525.	5.5	604
9	Prognostic Significance of Blood Pressure and Heart Rate Variabilities. Hypertension, 2000, 36, 901-906.	1.3	552
10	Prognosis of "Masked―Hypertension and "White-Coat―Hypertension Detected by 24-h Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2005, 46, 508-515.	1.2	529
11	Age and Association of Kidney Measures With Mortality and End-stage Renal Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 308, 2349.	3.8	493
12	Prognostic Value of Reading-to-Reading Blood Pressure Variability Over 24 Hours in 8938 Subjects From 11 Populations. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 1049-1057.	1.3	394
13	Prognostic Significance for Stroke of a Morning Pressor Surge and a Nocturnal Blood Pressure Decline. Hypertension, 2006, 47, 149-154.	1.3	386
14	Associations of kidney disease measures with mortality and end-stage renal disease in individuals with and without hypertension: a meta-analysis. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 1649-1661.	6.3	378
15	Ambulatory Blood Pressure and 10-Year Risk of Cardiovascular and Noncardiovascular Mortality. Hypertension, 2005, 45, 240-245.	1.3	377
16	Day-by-Day Variability of Blood Pressure and Heart Rate at Home as a Novel Predictor of Prognosis. Hypertension, 2008, 52, 1045-1050.	1.3	373
17	Rare variant discovery by deep whole-genome sequencing of 1,070 Japanese individuals. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 8018.	5.8	352
18	Prognostic superiority of daytime ambulatory over conventional blood pressure in four populations: a meta-analysis of 7030 individuals. Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 25, 1554-1564.	0.3	328

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19	Prognostic value of isolated nocturnal hypertension on ambulatory measurement in 8711 individuals from 10 populations. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 2036-2045.	0.3	318
20	Associations of estimated glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria with mortality and renal failure by sex: a meta-analysis. BMJ, The, 2013, 346, f324-f324.	3.0	317
21	Diagnostic Thresholds for Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring Based on 10-Year Cardiovascular Risk. Circulation, 2007, 115, 2145-2152.	1.6	277
22	Prognostic Value of the Morning Blood Pressure Surge in 5645 Subjects From 8 Populations. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 1040-1048.	1.3	258
23	How many times should blood pressure be measured at home for better prediction of stroke risk? Ten-year follow-up results from the Ohasama study. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 1099-1104.	0.3	241
24	The Tohoku Medical Megabank Project: Design and Mission. Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 26, 493-511.	1.1	236
25	Prediction of stroke by ambulatory blood pressure monitoring versus screening blood pressure measurements in a general population. Journal of Hypertension, 2000, 18, 847-854.	0.3	209
26	Kidney dysfunction as a risk factor for first symptomatic stroke events in a general Japanese population–the Ohasama study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2007, 22, 1910-1915.	0.4	188
27	Significance of White-Coat Hypertension in Older Persons With Isolated Systolic Hypertension. Hypertension, 2012, 59, 564-571.	1.3	177
28	Cardiovascular outcomes in the first trial of antihypertensive therapy guided by self-measured home blood pressure. Hypertension Research, 2012, 35, 1102-1110.	1.5	157
29	Prediction of Stroke by Home "Morning―Versus "Evening―Blood Pressure Values. Hypertension, 2006, 48, 737-743.	1.3	143
30	White-Coat Hypertension as a Risk Factor for the Development of Home Hypertension. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2005, 165, 1541.	4.3	132
31	The International Database of Ambulatory blood pressure in relation to Cardiovascular Outcome (IDACO): protocol and research perspectives. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2007, 12, 255-262.	0.4	130
32	The Cardiovascular Risk of White-CoatÂHypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2016, 68, 2033-2043.	1.2	129
33	Ambulatory Arterial Stiffness Index and 24-Hour Ambulatory Pulse Pressure as Predictors of Mortality in Ohasama, Japan. Stroke, 2007, 38, 1161-1166.	1.0	128
34	Prognosis of Isolated Systolic and Isolated Diastolic Hypertension as Assessed by Self-Measurement of Blood Pressure at Home. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2000, 160, 3301.	4.3	125
35	Prediction of Stroke by Self-Measurement of Blood Pressure at Home Versus Casual Screening Blood Pressure Measurement in Relation to the Joint National Committee 7 Classification. Stroke, 2004, 35, 2356-2361.	1.0	120
36	Home Blood Pressure Variability as Cardiovascular Risk Factor in the Population of Ohasama. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 61-69.	1.3	120

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37	Control of Blood Pressure as Measured at Home and Office, and Comparison with Physicians' Assessment of Control among Treated Hypertensive Patients in Japan: First Report of the Japan Home versus Office Blood Pressure Measurement Evaluation (J-HOME) Study. Hypertension Research, 2004, 27, 755-763.	1.5	112
38	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring in 9357 Subjects From 11 Populations Highlights Missed Opportunities for Cardiovascular Prevention in Women. Hypertension, 2011, 57, 397-405.	1.3	111
39	Cohort Profile: Tohoku Medical Megabank Project Birth and Three-Generation Cohort Study (TMM) Tj ETQq1 1 2020, 49, 18-19m.	0.784314 0.9	rgBT /Overlo <mark>c</mark> i 107
40	Outcome-Driven Thresholds for Home Blood Pressure Measurement. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 27-34.	1.3	100
41	Isolated uncontrolled hypertension at home and in the office among treated hypertensive patients from the J-HOME study. Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 23, 1653-1660.	0.3	99
42	Characteristics of blood pressure measured at home in the morning and in the evening. Journal of Hypertension, 1999, 17, 889-898.	0.3	96
43	Prognostic value of home heart rate for cardiovascular mortality in the general population: the Ohasama study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, 1005-1010.	1.0	94
44	Device for the self-measurement of blood pressure that can monitor blood pressure during sleep. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2001, 6, 203-205.	0.4	93
45	Usefulness of home blood pressure measurements in assessing the effect of treatment in a single-blind placebo-controlled open trial. Journal of Hypertension, 2001, 19, 179-185.	0.3	88
46	Elevated plasma levels of immunoreactive urotensin II and its increased urinary excretion in patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus: association with progress of diabetic nephropathy. Peptides, 2004, 25, 1809-1814.	1.2	88
47	Detection of carotid atherosclerosis in individuals with masked hypertension and white-coat hypertension by self-measured blood pressure at home: The Ohasama Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 25, 321-327.	0.3	87
48	Prognostic Value of Ambulatory Heart Rate Revisited in 6928 Subjects From 6 Populations. Hypertension, 2008, 52, 229-235.	1.3	87
49	Prognostic value of home heart rate for cardiovascular mortality in the general populationThe Ohasama study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, 1005-1010.	1.0	84
50	Ambulatory Hypertension Subtypes and 24-Hour Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure as Distinct Outcome Predictors in 8341 Untreated People Recruited From 12 Populations. Circulation, 2014, 130, 466-474.	1.6	84
51	Study Profile of the Tohoku Medical Megabank Community-Based Cohort Study. Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 31, 65-76.	1.1	81
52	Blood pressure variability in relation to outcome in the International Database of Ambulatory blood pressure in relation to Cardiovascular Outcome. Hypertension Research, 2010, 33, 757-766.	1.5	80
53	Association of (Pro)renin Receptor Gene Polymorphism With Blood Pressure in Japanese Men: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 294-299.	1.0	79
54	Age-Specific Differences Between Conventional and Ambulatory Daytime Blood Pressure Values. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1073-1079.	1.3	78

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55	Accuracy and reliability of wrist-cuff devices for self-measurement of blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 629-638.	0.3	76
56	Long-Term Stroke Risk Due to Partial White-Coat or Masked Hypertension Based on Home and Ambulatory Blood Pressure Measurements. Hypertension, 2016, 67, 48-55.	1.3	75
57	Blood Pressure Control Assessed by Home, Ambulatory and Conventional Blood Pressure Measurements in the Japanese General Population: the Ohasama Study. Hypertension Research, 2002, 25, 57-63.	1.5	74
58	Prognostic significance of night-time, early morning, and daytime blood pressures on the risk of cerebrovascular and cardiovascular mortality: the Ohasama Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 24, 1841-1848.	0.3	73
59	Patient characteristics and factors associated with inter-arm difference of blood pressure measurements in a general population in Ohasama, Japan. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 2277-2283.	0.3	72
60	Risk Stratification by Self-Measured Home Blood Pressure across Categories of Conventional Blood Pressure: A Participant-Level Meta-Analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2014, 11, e1001591.	3.9	72
61	Characteristics of resistant hypertension determined by self-measured blood pressure at home and office blood pressure measurements: the J-HOME study. Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 24, 1737-1743.	0.3	71
62	Ambulatory blood pressure, blood pressure variability and the prevalence of carotid artery alteration: the Ohasama study. Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 25, 1704-1710.	0.3	71
63	Predictive value of ambulatory heart rate in the Japanese general population: the Ohasama study. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 1571-1576.	0.3	71
64	Ambulatory Versus Home Versus Clinic Blood Pressure. Hypertension, 2012, 59, 22-28.	1.3	71
65	Relative risks of chronic kidney disease for mortality and end-stage renal disease across races are similar. Kidney International, 2014, 86, 819-827.	2.6	70
66	Day-to-Day Variability in Home Blood Pressure Is Associated With Cognitive Decline. Hypertension, 2014, 63, 1333-1338.	1.3	70
67	Cohort Profile: The Chronic Kidney Disease Prognosis Consortium. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 1660-1668.	0.9	69
68	Association between tooth loss and cognitive impairment in community-dwelling older Japanese adults: a 4-year prospective cohort study from the Ohasama study. BMC Oral Health, 2018, 18, 142.	0.8	66
69	Cost-effectiveness of the introduction of home blood pressure measurement in patients with office hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 685-690.	0.3	63
70	INSUFFICIENT DURATION OF ACTION OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS MEDIATES HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE MORNINGIN HYPERTENSIVE POPULATION:THE OHASAMA STUDY. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2002, 24, 261-275.	0.5	62
71	Cene expression of (pro)renin receptor is upregulated in hearts and kidneys of rats with congestive heart failure. Peptides, 2009, 30, 2316-2322.	1.2	62
72	Body Mass Index and Risk of Stroke and Myocardial Infarction in a Relatively Lean Population. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2010, 3, 498-505.	0.9	62

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73	Acute and Subacute Effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake on Home Blood Pressure Values. Hypertension, 2011, 58, e193-4.	1.3	57
74	Prevalence of masked uncontrolled and treated white-coat hypertension defined according to the average of morning and evening home blood pressure value: from the Japan Home versus Office Measurement Evaluation Study. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2005, 10, 311-316.	0.4	56
75	Seasonal trends of blood pressure during pregnancy in Japan: the Babies and their Parents' Longitudinal Observation in Suzuki Memorial Hospital in Intrauterine Period study. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 2406-2413.	0.3	56
76	Prediction of ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke by self-measured blood pressure at home: the Ohasama study. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2004, 9, 315-320.	0.4	55
77	Factors Associated With Day-By-Day Variability of Self-Measured Blood Pressure at Home: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 980-986.	1.0	55
78	Fruit and Vegetable Consumption and the Risk of Hypertension Determined by Self Measurement of Blood Pressure at Home: The Ohasama Study. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 1435-1443.	1.5	54
79	Angiotensin-converting enzyme I/D polymorphism and hypertension: The Ohasama study. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 1121-1126.	0.3	53
80	Use of 2003 European Society of Hypertension–European Society of Cardiology guidelines for predicting stroke using self-measured blood pressure at home: the Ohasama study. European Heart Journal, 2005, 26, 2026-2031.	1.0	53
81	Association of Arterial Stiffness with Silent Cerebrovascular Lesions: The Ohasama Study. Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2011, 31, 329-337.	0.8	52
82	Pre-hypertension as a significant predictor of chronic kidney disease in a general population: the Ohasama Study. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2012, 27, 3218-3223.	0.4	50
83	Reproducibility of Nocturnal Blood Pressure Assessed by Self-Measurement of Blood Pressure at Home. Hypertension Research, 2007, 30, 707-712.	1.5	49
84	Plasma Fibrinogen, Ambulatory Blood Pressure, and Silent Cerebrovascular Lesions. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2007, 27, 963-968.	1.1	49
85	How Many Measurements Are Needed to Estimate Blood Pressure Variability Without Loss of Prognostic Information?. American Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 27, 46-55.	1.0	49
86	The economic impact of the introduction of home blood pressure measurement for the diagnosis and treatment of hypertension. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2006, 11, 257-267.	0.4	48
87	Predicting Stroke Using 4 Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring-Derived Blood Pressure Indices. Hypertension, 2006, 48, 877-882.	1.3	48
88	Thirty years of research on diagnostic and therapeutic thresholds for the self-measured blood pressure at home. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2008, 13, 352-365.	0.4	48
89	Aldosterone synthase gene (CYP11B2) C-334T polymorphism, ambulatory blood pressure and nocturnal decline in blood pressure in the general Japanese population: the Ohasama Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2001, 19, 2179-2184.	0.3	47
90	Electrocardiographic Left Ventricular Hypertrophy and Arterial Stiffness: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 19, 1199-1205.	1.0	46

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91	Stroke Risk in Treated Hypertension Based on Home Blood Pressure: the Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 508-514.	1.0	46
92	Association of environmental tobacco smoke exposure with elevated home blood pressure in Japanese women: the Ohasama study. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 1814-1820.	0.3	45
93	Predictive power of home blood pressure and clinic blood pressure in hypertensive patients with impaired glucose metabolism and diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 31, 1593-1602.	0.3	45
94	A/C1166 Gene Polymorphism of the Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor (AT1) and Ambulatory Blood Pressure: The Ohasama Study Hypertension Research, 2003, 26, 141-145.	1.5	45
95	Efficacy and Duration of Action of the Four Selective Angiotensin II Subtype 1 Receptor Blockers, Losartan, Candesartan, Valsartan and Telmisartan, in Patients with Essential Hypertension Determined by Home Blood Pressure Measurements. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2005, 27, 477-489.	0.5	44
96	High fruit intake is associated with a lower risk of future hypertension determined by home blood pressure measurement: the OHASAMA study. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2011, 25, 164-171.	1.0	44
97	Association Between Amplitude of Seasonal Variation in Selfâ€Measured Home Blood Pressure and Cardiovascular Outcomes: HOMEDâ€BP (Hypertension Objective Treatment Based on Measurement By) Tj ETQq	1 <b>1.0.</b> 7843	31 <b>4</b> 4rgBT /Ov
98	Serum Magnesium, Ambulatory Blood Pressure, and Carotid Artery Alteration: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 1292-1298.	1.0	43
99	Seasonal variation in self-measured home blood pressure among patients on antihypertensive medications: HOMED-BP study. Hypertension Research, 2017, 40, 284-290.	1.5	43
100	Therapeutic effects of evening administration of guanabenz and clonidine on morning hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2003, 21, 805-811.	0.3	42
101	Association of Microalbuminuria With Brachial-Ankle Pulse Wave Velocity: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 413-418.	1.0	42
102	Predictive Value for Mortality of the Double Product at Rest Obtained by Home Blood Pressure Measurement: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 568-575.	1.0	42
103	Factors affecting the difference between screening and home blood pressure measurements: The Ohasama Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2001, 19, 13-19.	0.3	41
104	CYP11B2 Polymorphisms and Home Blood Pressure in a Population-Based Cohort in Japanese: the Ohasama Study. Hypertension Research, 2004, 27, 1-6.	1.5	41
105	Past Decline Versus Current eGFR and Subsequent Mortality Risk. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 2456-2466.	3.0	40
106	Masked Hypertension Determined by Self-Measured Blood Pressure at Home and Chronic Kidney Disease in the Japanese General Population: The Ohasama Study. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 2129-2135.	1.5	39
107	Practice and awareness of physicians regarding home blood pressure measurement in Japan. Hypertension Research, 2010, 33, 428-434.	1.5	39
108	Association of (pro)renin receptor gene polymorphisms with lacunar infarction and left ventricular hypertrophy in Japanese women: the Ohasama study. Hypertension Research, 2011, 34, 530-535.	1.5	39

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109	Blood Pressure Load Does Not Add to Ambulatory Blood Pressure Level for Cardiovascular Risk Stratification. Hypertension, 2014, 63, 925-933.	1.3	39
110	Increased expression of (pro)renin receptor in the remnant kidneys of 5/6 nephrectomized rats. Regulatory Peptides, 2010, 159, 93-99.	1.9	38
111	Determinants of the Ambulatory Arterial Stiffness Index in 7604 Subjects From 6 Populations. Hypertension, 2008, 52, 1038-1044.	1.3	37
112	Accumulation of common polymorphisms is associated with development of hypertension: a 12-year follow-up from the Ohasama study. Hypertension Research, 2010, 33, 129-134.	1.5	37
113	Usefulness of assessing masked and white-coat hypertension by ambulatory blood pressure monitoring for determining prevalent risk of chronic kidney disease: the Ohasama study. Hypertension Research, 2010, 33, 1192-1198.	1.5	37
114	Night-time blood pressure is associated with the development of chronic kidney disease in a general population. Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 31, 2410-2417.	0.3	37
115	Double Product Reflects the Predictive Power of Systolic Pressure in the General Population: Evidence from 9,937 Participants. American Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 26, 665-672.	1.0	37
116	Association of Kidney Dysfunction with Silent Lacunar Infarcts and White Matter Hyperintensity in the General Population: The Ohasama Study. Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2010, 30, 43-50.	0.8	36
117	Genome-wide response to antihypertensive medication using home blood pressure measurements: a pilot study nested within the HOMED-BP study. Pharmacogenomics, 2013, 14, 1709-1721.	0.6	36
118	Defining Thresholds for Home Blood Pressure Monitoring in Octogenarians. Hypertension, 2015, 66, 865-873.	1.3	36
119	Practical Aspect of Monitoring Hypertension Based on Self-measured Blood Pressure at Home. Internal Medicine, 2004, 43, 771-778.	0.3	35
120	Diagnostic Thresholds for Ambulatory Blood Pressure Moving Lower: A Review Based on a Meta-Analysis—Clinical Implications. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2008, 10, 377-381.	1.0	34
121	The association between masked hypertension and waist circumference as an obesity-related anthropometric index for metabolic syndrome: the Ohasama study. Hypertension Research, 2009, 32, 438-443.	1.5	34
122	Increased expression of urotensin II, urotensin II-related peptide and urotensin II receptor mRNAs in the cardiovascular organs of hypertensive rats: Comparison with endothelin-1. Peptides, 2009, 30, 1124-1129.	1.2	34
123	The International Database of HOme blood pressure in relation to Cardiovascular Outcome (IDHOCO): moving from baseline characteristics to research perspectives. Hypertension Research, 2012, 35, 1072-1079.	1.5	34
124	Increased expression of adrenomedullin 2/intermedin in rat hearts with congestive heart failure. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2008, 10, 840-849.	2.9	33
125	Associations Between Day-by-Day Variability in Blood Pressure Measured at Home and Antihypertensive Drugs: The J-HOME-Morning Study. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2012, 34, 297-304.	0.5	33
126	Home Blood Pressure Level, Blood Pressure Variability, Smoking, and Stroke Risk in Japanese Men: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 883-891.	1.0	33

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127	Breastfeeding leads to lower blood pressure in 7-year-old Japanese children: Tohoku Study of Child Development. Hypertension Research, 2013, 36, 117-122.	1.5	33
128	Animal Protein Intake Is Associated with Higher‣evel Functional Capacity in Elderly Adults: The Ohasama Study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2014, 62, 426-434.	1.3	33
129	Relationships among Blood Pressures Obtained Using Different Measurement Methods in the General Population of Ohasama, Japan Hypertension Research, 1999, 22, 261-272.	1.5	33
130	Health Behaviors as Predictors for Declines in Higher-Level Functional Capacity in Older Adults: The Ohasama Study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2011, 59, 1993-2000.	1.3	32
131	Stroke Risk of Blood Pressure Indices Determined by Home Blood Pressure Measurement. Stroke, 2009, 40, 2859-2861.	1.0	31
132	Plasma renin activity and the aldosterone-to-renin ratio are associated with the development of chronic kidney disease. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, 1632-1638.	0.3	31
133	Opposing Age-Related Trends in Absolute and Relative Risk of Adverse Health Outcomes Associated With Out-of-Office Blood Pressure. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 1333-1342.	1.3	31
134	Clustering by phenotype and genome-wide association study in autism. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 290.	2.4	29
135	Genotypes of the ÂENaC gene have little influence on blood pressure level in the Japanese population. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, 189-192.	1.0	28
136	Are blood pressure and diabetes additive or synergistic risk factors? Outcome in 8494 subjects randomly recruited from 10 populations. Hypertension Research, 2011, 34, 714-721.	1.5	28
137	Practice and awareness of physicians regarding casual-clinic blood pressure measurement in Japan. Hypertension Research, 2010, 33, 960-964.	1.5	27
138	Diagnostic thresholds for ambulatory blood pressure monitoring based on 10-year cardiovascular risk. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2007, 12, 393-395.	0.4	26
139	Aldosterone-to-Renin Ratio as a Predictor of Stroke Under Conditions of High Sodium Intake: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 777-783.	1.0	26
140	Daily Serial Hemodynamic Data During Pregnancy and Seasonal Variation: The BOSHI Study. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2012, 34, 290-296.	0.5	25
141	Eczema and Asthma Symptoms among Schoolchildren in Coastal and Inland Areas after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake: The ToMMo Child Health Study. Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2015, 237, 297-305.	0.5	25
142	Current Usage of Diuretics among Hypertensive Patients in Japan: The Japan Home versus Office Blood Pressure Measurement Evaluation (J-HOME) Study. Hypertension Research, 2006, 29, 857-863.	1.5	24
143	Salt-inducible kinase 1 influences Na+,K+-ATPase activity in vascular smooth muscle cells and associates with variations in blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 29, 2395-2403.	0.3	24
144	Risk Factors for Stroke among Young-Old and Old-Old Community-Dwelling Adults in Japan: The Ohasama Study. Journal of Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis, 2017, 24, 290-300.	0.9	24

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145	Association of Fatal and Nonfatal Cardiovascular Outcomes With 24-Hour Mean Arterial Pressure. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 39-48.	1.3	24
146	The second progress report on the Hypertension Objective treatment based on Measurement by Electrical Devices of Blood Pressure (HOMED-BP) study. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2004, 9, 243-247.	0.4	23
147	A Proposal for the Cutoff Point of Waist Circumference for the Diagnosis of Metabolic Syndrome in the Japanese Population. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 1986-1987.	4.3	23
148	Stroke Risk in Systolic and Combined Systolic and Diastolic Hypertension Determined Using Ambulatory Blood PressureThe Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 20, 1125-1131.	1.0	23
149	Optimal Cutoff Point of Waist Circumference and Use of Home Blood Pressure as a Definition of Metabolic Syndrome: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 514-520.	1.0	23
150	Short-term blood pressure variability in relation to outcome in the International Database of Ambulatory blood pressure in relation to Cardiovascular Outcome (IDACO). Acta Cardiologica, 2011, 66, 701-706.	0.3	23
151	Outcome-Driven Thresholds for Ambulatory Blood Pressure Based on the New American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Classification of Hypertension. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 776-783.	1.3	23
152	Risk Factors and Predictors of Coronary Arterial Lesions in Japanese Hypertensive Patients Hypertension Research, 2001, 24, 3-11.	1.5	23
153	Increased gene expression of urotensin II-related peptide in the hearts of rats with congestive heart failure. Peptides, 2008, 29, 801-808.	1.2	22
154	Influence of Alcohol Intake on Circadian Blood Pressure Variation in Japanese Men: The Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 1171-1176.	1.0	22
155	The current status of home and office blood pressure control among hypertensive patients with diabetes mellitus: The Japan Home Versus Office Blood Pressure Measurement Evaluation (J-HOME) study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2006, 73, 276-283.	1.1	21
156	Diurnal blood pressure changes. Hypertension Research, 2018, 41, 669-678.	1.5	21
157	Reproducibility of the ambulatory arterial stiffness index in hypertensive patients. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 1993-2000.	0.3	20
158	Detection of silent cerebrovascular lesions in individuals with â€masked' and â€white-coat' hypertension by home blood pressure measurement: the Ohasama study. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 1049-1055.	0.3	20
159	Aldosterone-to-renin ratio and nocturnal blood pressure decline in a general population. Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 29, 1940-1947.	0.3	20
160	Factors Affecting Home-Measured Resting Heart Rate in the General PopulationThe Ohasama Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 18, 1218-1225.	1.0	19
161	Introversion associated with large differences between screening blood pressure and home blood pressure measurement: the Ohasama study. Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 24, 2183-2189.	0.3	19
162	Proposal of a Risk-Stratification System for the Japanese Population Based on Blood Pressure Levels: The Ohasama Study. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 1315-1322.	1.5	19

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163	Is blood pressure during the night more predictive of cardiovascular outcome than during the day?. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2008, 13, 145-147.	0.4	19
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