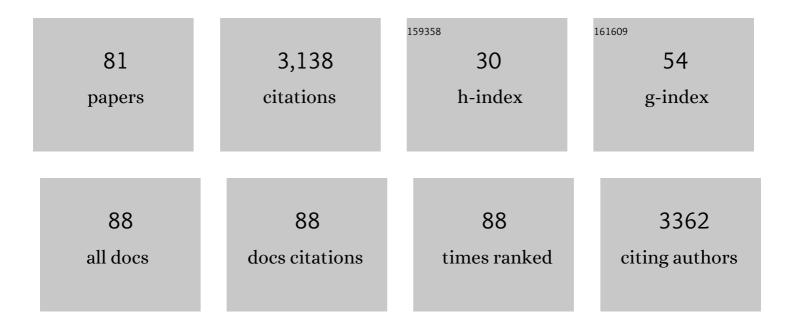
Maria Urbana Pinto Brandao Rondon

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The effects of exercise training on sympathetic neural activation in advanced heart failure. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2003, 42, 854-860.	1.2	302
2	Increased muscle sympathetic nerve activity predicts mortality in heart failure patients. International Journal of Cardiology, 2009, 135, 302-307.	0.8	245
3	Exercise Training Restores Baroreflex Sensitivity in Never-Treated Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 2007, 49, 1298-1306.	1.3	210
4	Postexercise blood pressure reduction in elderly hypertensive patients. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2002, 39, 676-682.	1.2	161
5	Effects of Exercise Training in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure and Sleep Apnea. Sleep, 2009, 32, 637-647.	0.6	125
6	Weight loss improves neurovascular and muscle metaboreflex control in obesity. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2003, 285, H974-H982.	1.5	113
7	Exercise training reduces sympathetic nerve activity in heart failure patients treated with carvedilol. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2007, 9, 630-636.	2.9	103
8	Effects of Long-Term Exercise Training on Autonomic Control in Myocardial Infarction Patients. Hypertension, 2011, 58, 1049-1056.	1.3	87
9	Inspiratory Muscle Training Reduces Sympathetic Nervous Activity and Improves Inspiratory Muscle Weakness and Quality of Life in Patients With Chronic Heart Failure. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2012, 32, 255-261.	1.2	68
10	Molecular basis for the improvement in muscle metaboreflex and mechanoreflex control in exercise-trained humans with chronic heart failure. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2014, 307, H1655-H1666.	1.5	68
11	Consequences of Comorbid Sleep Apnea in the Metabolic Syndrome— Implications for Cardiovascular Risk. Sleep, 2010, 33, 1193-1199.	0.6	64
12	Effects of home-based exercise training on neurovascular control in patients with heart failure. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2006, 8, 851-855.	2.9	63
13	Abnormal Muscle Metaboreflex Control of Sympathetic Activity in Never-Treated Hypertensive Subjects. American Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 19, 951-957.	1.0	61
14	Abnormal Neurovascular Control during Sympathoexcitation in Obesity. Obesity, 2003, 11, 1411-1419.	4.0	58
15	Exercise training improves aortic depressor nerve sensitivity in rats with ischemia-induced heart failure. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2006, 291, H2801-H2806.	1.5	57
16	Impact of 6 months of therapy with carvedilol on muscle sympathetic nerve activity in heart failure patients. Journal of Cardiac Failure, 2004, 10, 496-502.	0.7	51
17	Obstructive Sleep Apnea is Associated with Increased Chemoreflex Sensitivity in Patients with Metabolic Syndrome. Sleep, 2013, 36, 41-49.	0.6	51
18	Point:Counterpoint: Increased mechanoreceptor/metaboreceptor stimulation explains the exaggerated exercise pressor reflex seen in heart failure. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 102, 492-494.	1.2	49

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19	Muscle sympathetic nervous activity in depressed patients before and after treatment with sertraline. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 2429-2436.	0.3	49
20	Impact of gender on benefits of exercise training on sympathetic nerve activity and muscle blood flow in heart failure. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2010, 12, 58-65.	2.9	48
21	Gly16 + Glu27 β2-adrenoceptor polymorphisms cause increased forearm blood flow responses to mental stress and handgrip in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 98, 787-794.	1.2	46
22	Exercise training improves neurovascular control and functional capacity in heart failure patients regardless of age. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2012, 19, 822-829.	0.8	46
23	Acute water ingestion increases arterial blood pressure in hypertensive and normotensive subjects. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2007, 21, 564-570.	1.0	45
24	Muscle sympathetic nerve activity and hemodynamic alterations in middle-aged obese women. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2001, 34, 475-478.	0.7	42
25	Acute and chronic effects of exercise on inflammatory markers and B-type natriuretic peptide in patients with coronary artery disease. Clinical Research in Cardiology, 2011, 100, 77-84.	1.5	41
26	Burnt Sugarcane Harvesting – Cardiovascular Effects on a Group of Healthy Workers, Brazil. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46142.	1.1	41
27	Sympathetic activation restrains endothelium-mediated muscle vasodilatation in heart failure patients. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 289, H593-H599.	1.5	37
28	Sympathetic nerve activity restrains reflex vasodilatation in heart failure. Clinical Autonomic Research, 2007, 17, 364-369.	1.4	35
29	Diet and exercise improve chemoreflex sensitivity in patients with metabolic syndrome and obstructive sleep apnea. Obesity, 2015, 23, 1582-1590.	1.5	34
30	Muscle electrical stimulation improves neurovascular control and exercise tolerance in hospitalised advanced heart failure patients. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2016, 23, 1599-1608.	0.8	29
31	Effects of diet and exercise training on neurovascular control during mental stress in obese women. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2006, 39, 53-62.	0.7	28
32	The effects of exercise training on arterial baroreflex sensitivity in neurally mediated syncope patients. European Heart Journal, 2007, 28, 2749-2755.	1.0	28
33	Abnormal Neurovascular Control in Anabolic Androgenic Steroids Users. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 42, 865-871.	0.2	28
34	Glu298Asp eNOS gene polymorphism causes attenuation in nonexercising muscle vasodilatation. Physiological Genomics, 2009, 37, 99-107.	1.0	27
35	Day–night pattern of autonomic nervous system modulation in patients with heart failure with and without sleep apnea. International Journal of Cardiology, 2011, 148, 53-58.	0.8	26
36	Exercise training prevents the deterioration in the arterial baroreflex control of sympathetic nerve activity in chronic heart failure patients. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2015, 308, H1096-H1102.	1.5	26

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37	Blunted muscle vasodilatation during chemoreceptor stimulation in patients with heart failure. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2007, 293, H846-H852.	1.5	25
38	Left cardiac sympathetic denervation for treatment of symptomatic systolic heart failure patients: a pilot study. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2012, 14, 1366-1373.	2.9	25
39	Effects of losartan combined with exercise training in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2003, 36, 1595-1603.	0.7	23
40	Mechanisms of Blunted Muscle Vasodilation During Peripheral Chemoreceptor Stimulation in Heart Failure Patients. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 669-676.	1.3	23
41	Time delay of baroreflex control and oscillatory pattern of sympathetic activity in patients with metabolic syndrome and obstructive sleep apnea. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2013, 304, H1038-H1044.	1.5	23
42	Contribution of Autonomic Reflexes to the Hyperadrenergic State in Heart Failure. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 162.	1.4	23
43	Effects of Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy on Muscle Sympathetic Nerve Activity. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2014, 37, 11-18.	0.5	22
44	Exercise training improves neurovascular control and calcium cycling gene expression in patients with heart failure with cardiac resynchronization therapy. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2016, 311, H1180-H1188.	1.5	22
45	Effects of exercise training on neurovascular responses during handgrip exercise in heart failure patients. International Journal of Cardiology, 2011, 146, 122-125.	0.8	20
46	Influence of angiotensinogen and angiotensin-converting enzyme polymorphisms on cardiac hypertrophy and improvement on maximal aerobic capacity caused by exercise training. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2009, 16, 487-492.	3.1	19
47	Obstructive Sleep Apnea Impairs Postexercise Sympathovagal Balance in Patients with Metabolic Syndrome. Sleep, 2015, 38, 1059-1066.	0.6	17
48	The influence of aetiology on the benefits of exercise training in patients with heart failure. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2017, 24, 365-372.	0.8	17
49	Muscle sympathetic nerve activity in patients with Chagas' disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2009, 137, 252-259.	0.8	15
50	Chemotherapy acutely impairs neurovascular and hemodynamic responses in women with breast cancer. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2019, 317, H1-H12.	1.5	15
51	Exercise training improves muscle vasodilatation in individuals with T786C polymorphism of endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene. Physiological Genomics, 2010, 42A, 71-77.	1.0	14
52	Impaired Post Exercise Heart Rate Recovery in Anabolic Steroid Users. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 2013, 34, 931-935.	0.8	13
53	Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase Polymorphisms and Adaptation of Parasympathetic Modulation to Exercise Training. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 1611-1618.	0.2	12
54	Sympathetic nervous activity in patients with acute coronary syndrome: a comparative study of inflammatory biomarkers. Clinical Science, 2017, 131, 883-895.	1.8	12

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55	Cardiovascular, metabolic and hormonal responses to the progressive exercise performed to exhaustion in patients with type 2 diabetes treated with metformin or glyburide. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2008, 10, 238-245.	2.2	11
56	Reversal of periodic breathing after aerobic training in heart failure. European Respiratory Journal, 2010, 35, 1409-1411.	3.1	10
57	Symptoms of anxiety and mood disturbance alter cardiac and peripheral autonomic control in patients with metabolic syndrome. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 113, 671-679.	1.2	9
58	Diet associated with exercise improves baroreflex control of sympathetic nerve activity in metabolic syndrome and sleep apnea patients. Sleep and Breathing, 2019, 23, 143-151.	0.9	8
59	Identifying the risk of obstructive sleep apnea in metabolic syndrome patients: Diagnostic accuracy of the Berlin Questionnaire. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0217058.	1.1	8
60	The effects of metformin and glibenclamide on glucose metabolism, counter-regulatory hormones and cardiovascular responses in women with Type 2 diabetes during exercise of moderate intensity. Diabetic Medicine, 2007, 24, 592-599.	1.2	7
61	Ventilation variability inversely correlates to ejection fraction in heart failure. European Respiratory Journal, 2010, 36, 1482-1483.	3.1	7
62	The role of increased glucose on neurovascular dysfunction in patients with the metabolic syndrome. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2017, 19, 840-847.	1.0	7
63	Exaggerated Exercise Blood Pressure as a Marker of Baroreflex Dysfunction in Normotensive Metabolic Syndrome Patients. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 680195.	1.4	7
64	Influence of demographic and metabolic variables on forearm blood flow and vascular conductance in individuals without overt heart disease. Vascular Health and Risk Management, 2010, 6, 431.	1.0	5
65	Predictors of Obstructive Sleep Apnea in Consecutive Patients with Metabolic Syndrome. Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders, 2018, 16, 2-5.	0.5	5
66	Increased mechanoreceptor/metaboreceptor stimulation explains the exaggerated exercise pressor reflex seen in heart failure. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 102, 498-501.	1.2	4
67	Effect of exercise training on cardiovascular autonomic and muscular function in subclinical Chagas cardiomyopathy: a randomized controlled trial. Clinical Autonomic Research, 2021, 31, 239-251.	1.4	4
68	A high-fat meal impairs muscle vasodilatation response to mental stress in humans with Glu27 beta2-adrenoceptor polymorphism. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2010, 9, 55.	1.2	3
69	Exercise-Induced Muscle Vasodilatation and Treadmill Exercise Test Responses in Individuals without Overt Heart Disease. Cardiology, 2014, 127, 38-44.	0.6	3
70	Neurovascular Control and Cardiac Structure in Amateur Runners with Hypertension. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 26-32.	0.2	3
71	Abnormal muscle vascular responses during exercise in myocardial infarction patients. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 165, 210-212.	0.8	2
72	Alpha2A-adrenergic receptor and eNOS genetic polymorphisms are associated with exercise muscle vasodilatation in apparently healthy individuals. IJC Heart and Vasculature, 2016, 13, 14-18.	0.6	2

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73	Neurovascular control during exercise in acute coronary syndrome patients with Gln27Glu polymorphism of β2-adrenergic receptor. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0173061.	1.1	2
74	Obstructive sleep apnea and chronic stress exacerbate sympathetic activation and baroreflex dysfunction in patients with metabolic syndrome. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2011, 163, 79-80.	1.4	1
75	EFFECT OF EXERCISE TRAINING ON PLATELET AGGREGATION AND ON P2Y12 INHIBITOR RESISTANCE AFTER MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2020, 75, 1618.	1.2	1
76	Oscillatory Pattern of Sympathetic Nerve Bursts Is Associated With Baroreflex Function in Heart Failure Patients With Reduced Ejection Fraction. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 669535.	1.4	1
77	Exercise-induced muscle vasodilatation and genetic polymorphisms of alpha-adrenergic receptors, endothelial nitric oxide synthase and bradykinin receptor B2 in individuals without overt heart disease. European Heart Journal, 2013, 34, P5699-P5699.	1.0	0
78	159 Abnormal neurovascular control during exercise and mental stress in hypertensive patients. European Heart Journal, 2003, 24, 16.	1.0	0
79	Glu298Asp eNOS Gene Polymorphism Causes Attenuation in Exerciseâ€Induced Muscle Vasodilatation in Humans. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 1235.9.	0.2	0
80	Anabolicâ€Androgenic Steroids Attenuates the Reflex Muscle Vasodilatation. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 806.9.	0.2	0
81	Exercise Training Improves Heart Rate Recovery after Exercise in Hypertension. Motriz Revista De Educacao Fisica, 2019, 25, .	0.3	0