

Rod Jackson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

151
papers

5,652
citations

172386

29
h-index

85498

71
g-index

151
all docs

151
docs citations

151
times ranked

8891
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Risk thresholds for alcohol consumption: combined analysis of individual-participant data for 599 912 current drinkers in 83 prospective studies. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 391, 1513-1523.	6.3	858
2	Driver sleepiness and risk of serious injury to car occupants: population based case control study. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2002, 324, 1125-1125.	2.4	577
3	World Health Organization cardiovascular disease risk charts: revised models to estimate risk in 21 global regions. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e1332-e1345.	2.9	554
4	Treatment with drugs to lower blood pressure and blood cholesterol based on an individual's absolute cardiovascular risk. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2005, 365, 434-441.	6.3	283
5	The role of driver sleepiness in car crashes: a systematic review of epidemiological studies. <i>Accident Analysis and Prevention</i> , 2001, 33, 31-41.	3.0	223
6	Effects of Blood Pressure Reduction in Mild Hypertension. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2015, 162, 184-191.	2.0	219
7	Cardiovascular disease risk prediction equations in 400 000 primary care patients in New Zealand: a derivation and validation study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 391, 1897-1907.	6.3	173
8	The GATE frame: critical appraisal with pictures. <i>Evidence-Based Medicine</i> , 2006, 11, 35-38.	0.6	168
9	Effect of fixed dose combination treatment on adherence and risk factor control among patients at high risk of cardiovascular disease: randomised controlled trial in primary care. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2014, 348, g3318-g3318.	3.0	149
10	Alcohol and ischaemic heart disease: probably no free lunch. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2005, 366, 1911-1912.	6.3	122
11	Blood pressure lowering and cardiovascular risk – Authors' reply. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2014, 384, 1746-1747.	6.3	118
12	An International Randomised Placebo-Controlled Trial of a Four-Component Combination Pill (Polypill) in People with Raised Cardiovascular Risk. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e19857.	1.1	114
13	Student engagement in very large classes: the teachers' perspective. <i>Studies in Higher Education</i> , 2010, 35, 761-775.	2.9	99
14	Effect of a Computer-Guided, Quality Improvement Program for Cardiovascular Disease Risk Management in Primary Health Care. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2015, 8, 87-95.	0.9	98
15	Equalization of four cardiovascular risk algorithms after systematic recalibration: individual-participant meta-analysis of 86 prospective studies. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2019, 40, 621-631.	1.0	97
16	Patients Prefer Pictures to Numbers to Express Cardiovascular Benefit From Treatment. <i>Annals of Family Medicine</i> , 2008, 6, 213-217.	0.9	87
17	The Contribution of Alcohol to Serious Car Crash Injuries. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2004, 15, 337-344.	1.2	84
18	Integrated electronic decision support increases cardiovascular disease risk assessment four fold in routine primary care practice. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2008, 15, 173-178.	3.1	79

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19	'Your Heart Forecast': a new approach for describing and communicating cardiovascular risk?. <i>Heart</i> , 2010, 96, 708-713.	1.2	56
20	Driver sleepiness and risk of motor vehicle crash injuries: A population-based case control study in Fiji (TRIP 12). <i>Injury</i> , 2014, 45, 586-591.	0.7	47
21	Cohort Profile: The PREDICT Cardiovascular Disease Cohort in New Zealand Primary Care (PREDICT-CVD 19). <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, dyv312.	0.9	47
22	Cardiovascular risk prediction: are we there yet?. <i>Heart</i> , 2008, 94, 1-3.	1.2	39
23	Improving adherence using combination therapy (IMPACT): Design and protocol of a randomised controlled trial in primary care. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 2011, 32, 909-915.	0.8	38
24	Burden of road traffic injuries and related risk factors in low and middle-income Pacific Island countries and territories: a systematic review of the scientific literature (TRIP 5). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2012, 12, 479.	1.2	38
25	Prediction of cardiovascular disease risk among people with severe mental illness: A cohort study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0221521.	1.1	38
26	Prevalence of Driver Sleepiness in a Random Population-based Sample of Car Driving. <i>Sleep</i> , 2001, 24, 688-694.	0.6	37
27	Annual Risk of Major Bleeding Among Persons Without Cardiovascular Disease Not Receiving Antiplatelet Therapy. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2018, 319, 2507.	3.8	36
28	Eligibility and subsequent burden of cardiovascular disease of four strategies for blood pressure-lowering treatment: a retrospective cohort study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2019, 394, 663-671.	6.3	34
29	The contribution of alcohol to falls at home among working-aged adults. <i>Alcohol</i> , 2008, 42, 383-388.	0.8	31
30	Preventing coronary heart disease. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2006, 332, 617-618.	2.4	30
31	One in four major ischaemic heart disease events are fatal and 60% are pre-hospital deaths: a national data-linkage study (ANZACS-QI 8). <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017, 38, ehv524.	1.0	30
32	PCSK9 inhibitors and ezetimibe for the reduction of cardiovascular events: a clinical practice guideline with risk-stratified recommendations. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2022, 377, e069066.	3.0	30
33	Explaining trends in coronary heart disease hospitalisations in New Zealand: trend for admissions and incidence can be in opposite directions. <i>Heart</i> , 2008, 94, 1589-1593.	1.2	29
34	Cardiovascular risk prediction in type 2 diabetes before and after widespread screening: a derivation and validation study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021, 397, 2264-2274.	6.3	29
35	Discrepancies in predicted fracture risk in elderly people. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2013, 346, e8669-e8669.	3.0	28
36	Constructing whole of population cohorts for health and social research using the New Zealand Integrated Data Infrastructure. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 42, 382-388.	0.8	27

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37	Will screening individuals at high risk of cardiovascular events deliver large benefits? Yes. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2008, 337, a1371-a1371.	2.4	27
38	Zero end-digit preference in recorded blood pressure and its impact on classification of patients for pharmacologic management in primary care – PREDICT-CVD-6. British Journal of General Practice, 2007, 57, 897-903.	0.7	27
39	Comparison of case fatality in smokers and non-smokers after acute cardiac event. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 1997, 315, 992-993.	2.4	24
40	Predicting Bleeding Risk to Guide Aspirin Use for the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2019, 170, 357.	2.0	23
41	QRISK or Framingham for predicting cardiovascular risk?. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2009, 339, b2673-b2673.	2.4	22
42	Developing and validating a cardiovascular risk score for patients in the community with prior cardiovascular disease. Heart, 2017, 103, 891.1-892.	1.2	22
43	Revisiting the “Christmas Holiday Effect” in the Southern Hemisphere. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, 5, .	1.6	21
44	A comparative analysis of cardiovascular disease risk profiles of five Pacific ethnic groups assessed in New Zealand primary care practice: PREDICT CVD-13. New Zealand Medical Journal, 2010, 123, 41-52.	0.5	21
45	Dietary intakes of European, Māori, Pacific and Asian adults living in Auckland: the Diabetes, Heart and Health Study. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2008, 32, 454-460.	0.8	20
46	Light to Moderate Alcohol Consumption Is Protective for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Normal Weight and Overweight Individuals but Not the Obese. Journal of Obesity, 2014, 2014, 1-8.	1.1	20
47	First and recurrent ischaemic heart disease events continue to decline in New Zealand, 2005–2015. Heart, 2018, 104, 51-57.	1.2	20
48	Twenty-eight day and one-year case fatality after hospitalisation with an acute coronary syndrome: a nationwide data linkage study. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2014, 38, 216-220.	0.8	19
49	Maintenance of statin use over 3+ years following acute coronary syndromes: a national data linkage study (ANZACS-QI-2). Heart, 2014, 100, 770-774.	1.2	19
50	Initiation and maintenance of cardiovascular medications following cardiovascular risk assessment in a large primary care cohort: PREDICT CVD-16. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2014, 21, 192-202.	0.8	19
51	A review of the uses and reliability of food balance sheets in health research. Nutrition Reviews, 2020, 78, 989-1000.	2.6	19
52	Per capita sugar consumption is associated with severe childhood asthma: an ecological study of 53 countries. Primary Care Respiratory Journal: Journal of the General Practice Airways Group, 2010, 20, 75-78.	2.5	18
53	Development and validation of alternative cardiovascular risk prediction equations for population health planning: a routine health data linkage study of 1.7 million New Zealanders. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 1571-1584.	0.9	18
54	<p>The DANish Comorbidity Index for Acute Myocardial Infarction (DANCAMI): Development, Validation and Comparison with Existing Comorbidity Indices<p>. Clinical Epidemiology, 2020, Volume 12, 1299-1311.	1.5	18

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55	Modelling the potential impact of population-wide and targeted high-risk blood pressure-lowering strategies on cardiovascular disease in China. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2009, 16, 96-101.	3.1	17
56	Is serum urate causally associated with incident cardiovascular disease?. <i>Rheumatology</i> , 2013, 52, 135-142.	0.9	17
57	The GATE frame: critical appraisal with pictures. <i>Evidence-based Nursing</i> , 2006, 9, 68-71.	0.1	16
58	Personalized Prediction of Cardiovascular Benefits and Bleeding Harms From Aspirin for Primary Prevention. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2019, 171, 529.	2.0	16
59	Under-utilisation of preventive medication in patients with cardiovascular disease is greatest in younger age groups (PREDICT-CVD 15). <i>Journal of Primary Health Care</i> , 2011, 3, 93.	0.2	16
60	Hospitalisations and deaths due to unintentional falls at home among working-aged New Zealanders. <i>Injury</i> , 2007, 38, 570-575.	0.7	15
61	Ethnic Differences in Coronary Revascularisation following an Acute Coronary Syndrome in New Zealand: A National Data-linkage Study (ANZACS-QI 12). <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2016, 25, 820-828.	0.2	15
62	Predicting cardiovascular risk from national administrative databases using a combined survival analysis and deep learning approach. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 51, 931-944.	0.9	15
63	Ethnic and socioeconomic disparities in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease in New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2008, 121, 11-20.	0.5	14
64	White cell count in the normal range and short-term and long-term mortality: international comparisons of electronic health record cohorts in England and New Zealand. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e013100.	0.8	13
65	Four out of ten patients are not taking statins regularly during the 12 months after an acute coronary event. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2012, 19, 349-357.	0.8	12
66	Prediction Is Difficult, Particularly About the Future. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2007, 167, 2286.	4.3	11
67	Vascular Risk Calculators. <i>Circulation</i> , 2013, 127, 1929-1931.	1.6	11
68	Nationwide trends in acute coronary syndrome by subtype in New Zealand 2006â€“2016. <i>Heart</i> , 2019, 106, heartjnl-2019-315655.	1.2	11
69	Cardiovascular risk prediction in healthy older people. <i>GeroScience</i> , 2022, 44, 403-413.	2.1	11
70	The effect of removing funding restrictions for atorvastatin differed across sociodemographic groups among New Zealanders hospitalised with cardiovascular disease: a national data linkage study. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2016, 129, 18-29.	0.5	11
71	High level of capture of coronary intervention and associated acute coronary syndromes in the all New Zealand acute coronary syndrome quality improvement cardiac registry and excellent agreement with national administrative datasets (ANZACS-QI 25). <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2019, 132, 19-29.	0.5	11
72	Markedly different clustering of CVD risk factors in New Zealand Indian and European people but similar risk scores (PREDICTâ€“14). <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2012, 36, 141-144.	0.8	10

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73	The future of population registers: linking routine health datasets to assess a population's current glycaemic status for quality improvement. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e003975.	0.8	10
74	“Should we reconsider the role of age in treatment allocation for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease?” No, but we can improve risk communication metrics. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017, 38, ehw322.	1.0	10
75	Can traditional risk factors explain the higher risk of cardiovascular disease in South Asians compared to Europeans in Norway and New Zealand? Two cohort studies. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e016819.	0.8	10
76	Quantifying the effect of age on short-term and long-term case fatality in 14000 patients with incident cases of cardiovascular disease. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2008, 15, 179-184.	3.1	9
77	Beyond disease burden: towards solution-oriented population health. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2013, 381, 2219-2221.	6.3	9
78	Dual versus single long-acting bronchodilator use could raise acute coronary syndrome risk by over 50%: A population-based nested case-control study. <i>Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2021, 290, 1028-1038.	2.7	9
79	Prediction of first cardiovascular disease event in 2.9 million individuals using Danish administrative healthcare data: a nationwide, registry-based derivation and validation study. <i>European Heart Journal Open</i> , 2021, 1, .	0.9	9
80	Can the incidence and prevalence of coronary heart disease be determined from routinely collected national data? Population-based estimates for New Zealand in 2001-03. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2008, 32, 24-27.	0.8	8
81	Ethnic differences in case fatality following an acute ischaemic heart disease event in New Zealand: ANZACS-QI 13. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2016, 23, 1823-1830.	0.8	8
82	Trends in cardiovascular outcomes after acute coronary syndrome in New Zealand 2006-2016. <i>Heart</i> , 2021, 107, 571-577.	1.2	8
83	The accuracy of ethnicity data in primary care and its impact on cardiovascular risk assessment and management-PREDICT CVD-8. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2008, 121, 40-8.	0.5	8
84	Patient preference for autonomy: does it change as risk rises?. <i>Family Practice</i> , 2011, 28, 541-544.	0.8	7
85	Should identical CVD risks in young and old patients be managed identically? Results from two models. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2012, 2, e000728.	0.8	7
86	The case for improving road safety in Pacific Islands: a population-based study from Fiji (TRIP 6). <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2012, 36, 427-429.	0.8	7
87	Development and validation of a cardiovascular risk score for patients in the community after acute coronary syndrome. <i>Heart</i> , 2020, 106, 506-511.	1.2	7
88	Can the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes be estimated from linked national health records? The validity of a method applied in New Zealand. <i>Journal of Primary Health Care</i> , 2011, 3, 262.	0.2	7
89	Developing a synthetic national population to investigate the impact of different cardiovascular disease risk management strategies: A derivation and validation study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0173170.	1.1	7
90	Comparison of three different methods of assessing cardiovascular disease risk in New Zealanders with Type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2008, 121, 49-57.	0.5	7

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91	Circulating cardiac biomarkers improve risk stratification for incident cardiovascular disease in community dwelling populations. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2022, 82, 104170.	2.7	7
92	Prevalence of risk and protective factors for falls in the home environment in a population-based survey of young and middle-aged adult New Zealanders. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 34, 63-66.	0.8	6
93	Cardiovascular preventive pharmacotherapy stratified by predicted cardiovascular risk: a national data linkage study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2022, 28, 1905-1913.	0.8	6
94	Is estimating lifetime cardiovascular risk useful?. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2010, 341, c7379-c7379.	2.4	6
95	The burden of coronary heart disease in Māori: population-based estimates for 2000-02. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2009, 33, 384-387.	0.8	5
96	Prevalence of sleepiness while driving four-wheel motor vehicles in Fiji: a population-based survey (TRIP 9). <i>Injury Prevention</i> , 2013, 19, 271-275.	1.2	5
97	Dietary guidelines on trial: the charges are not evidence based. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 851-853.	6.3	5
98	Cardiovascular medication changes over 5 years in a national data linkage study: implications for risk prediction models. <i>Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2018, Volume 10, 133-141.	1.5	5
99	How do cardiovascular risk prediction equations developed among 30-74 year olds perform in older age groups? A validation study in 125,000 people aged 75-89 years. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2020, 74, jech-2019-213466.	2.0	5
100	The Prevalence of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Different Occupational Groups in New Zealand. <i>Annals of Work Exposures and Health</i> , 2020, 64, 645-658.	0.6	5
101	Patterns of Drinking and Estimates of Alcohol-Related Mortality in New Zealand. <i>Contemporary Drug Problems</i> , 2005, 32, 527-546.	0.7	4
102	Attributing Risk to Hypertension: What Does it Mean?. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2009, 22, 237-238.	1.0	4
103	Lifetime risk. <i>Current Opinion in Lipidology</i> , 2014, 25, 247-253.	1.2	4
104	Diverging global trends in heart disease and diabetes: implications for dietary guidelines. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2015, 3, 584-585.	5.5	4
105	Australian general practitioners initiate statin therapy primarily on the basis of lipid levels; New Zealand general practitioners use absolute risk. <i>Health Policy</i> , 2017, 121, 1233-1239.	1.4	4
106	On Meat, Butter, and Fudge. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2020, 72, 1-4.	0.9	4
107	Time to remove hypertension from our vocabulary?. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021, 398, 1023-1025.	6.3	4
108	Is the use of two versus one long-acting bronchodilator by patients with COPD associated with a higher risk of acute coronary syndrome in real-world clinical practice?. <i>BMJ Open Respiratory Research</i> , 2021, 8, e000840.	1.2	4

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109	Predicting cardiovascular disease risk across the atherosclerotic disease continuum. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2022, 28, 2010-2017.	0.8	4
110	Data Resource: Vascular Risk in Adult New Zealanders (VARIANZ) datasets. <i>International Journal of Population Data Science</i> , 2019, 4, 1107.	0.1	4
111	An observational study of how clinicians use cardiovascular risk assessment to inform statin prescribing decisions. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2017, 130, 28-38.	0.5	4
112	Trends in ischaemic heart disease: patterns of hospitalisation and mortality rates differ by ethnicity (ANZACS-QI 21). <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 131, 21-31.	0.5	4
113	Equity of Access to CVD Risk Management Using Electronic Clinical Decision Support in the Coronary Care Unit. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing</i> , 2010, 9, 233-237.	0.4	3
114	Ten-year trends in cardiac implantable electronic devices in New Zealand: a national data linkage study (<sc>ANZACS-QI</sc> 51). <i>Internal Medicine Journal</i> , 2022, 52, 614-622.	0.5	3
115	OUP accepted manuscript. <i>Annals of Work Exposures and Health</i> , 2021, , .	0.6	3
116	Risk of major bleeding by ethnicity and socioeconomic deprivation among 488,107 people in primary care: a cohort study. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2021, 21, 206.	0.7	3
117	The importance of blood pressure thresholds versus predicted cardiovascular risk on subsequent rates of cardiovascular disease: a cohort study in English primary care. <i>The Lancet Healthy Longevity</i> , 2022, 3, e22-e30.	2.0	3
118	The distribution and frequency of blood lipid testing by sociodemographic status among adults in Auckland, New Zealand. <i>Journal of Primary Health Care</i> , 2015, 7, 182-91.	0.2	3
119	What next for education in evidence-based healthcare? A call for submissions. <i>BMJ Evidence-Based Medicine</i> , 2020, 25, 1.7-2.	1.7	2
120	Danish Evaluation of Your Heart Forecast (DANY): study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial on an interactive risk-communication tool aimed at improving adherence of patients with high blood pressure. <i>Trials</i> , 2020, 21, 11.	0.7	2
121	Rationale, design and population description of the CREDENCE study: cardiovascular risk equations for diabetes patients from New Zealand and Chinese electronic health records. <i>European Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 36, 1085-1095.	2.5	2
122	Regional variation in cardiac implantable electronic device implants trends in New Zealand over the past decade (<sc>ANZACS-QI</sc> 54). <i>Internal Medicine Journal</i> , 2022, 52, 1035-1047.	0.5	2
123	Both incidence and prevalence of ischaemic heart disease are declining in parallel: a national data-linkage study in New Zealand (ANZACS-QI 52). <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2022, 29, 321-327.	0.8	2
124	A longitudinal linkage study of occupation and ischaemic heart disease in the general and Māori populations of New Zealand. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0262636.	1.1	2
125	A population-based approach to the estimation of diabetes prevalence and health resource utilisation. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2010, 123, 62-73.	0.5	2
126	Is general practice identification of prior cardiovascular disease at the time of CVD risk assessment accurate and does it matter?. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 131, 10-20.	0.5	2

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127	From Connor and Colleagues. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2004, 15, 351.	1.2	1
128	Chewing the saturated fat: we still shouldn't. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2015, 128, 71-3.	0.5	1
129	A unified national cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk generator is required to address equity in the management of CVD risk in clinical practice in New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2019, 132, 89-94.	0.5	1
130	Alcohol and ischaemic heart disease – Authors' reply. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2006, 367, 902.	6.3	0
131	Coronary Heart Disease in New Zealand 2001–2003: Estimates of Incidence and Prevalence Based on Routinely Collected Data. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2008, 17, S84.	0.2	0
132	Should Left Ventricular Hypertrophy Diagnosed by Echocardiography be Incorporated into Cardiovascular Risk Assessment among Patients with Type 2 Diabetes?. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2008, 17, S133-S134.	0.2	0
133	Pre-event Cardiovascular Risk in Coronary Care Unit Patients. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2009, 18, S121.	0.2	0
134	375 HYPERTENSION HAS BEEN DEAD FOR OVER 20 YEARS - WHY HAS IT GONE UNNOTICED BY SO MANY CLINICIANS?. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2012, 30, e110.	0.3	0
135	Authors' reply to McCloskey and colleagues. <i>BMJ</i> , The, 2013, 346, f1440-f1440.	3.0	0
136	Atrial Fibrillation in New Zealand Primary Care. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2016, 25, S8-S9.	0.2	0
137	Recurrent Ischaemic Heart Disease Hospitalisations in New Zealand are Declining More Rapidly than First Hospitalisations: An ANZACS-QI National Data-Linkage Study. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2016, 25, S14-S15.	0.2	0
138	O6C.2 – Differences in cardiovascular risk factor profiles across occupational groups. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2019, 76, A56.1-A56.	1.3	0
139	Cardiovascular preventive strategies are not conflicting. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2020, 396, 1879-1880.	6.3	0
140	Increases in early discharge following acute coronary syndrome hospitalisations and associated clinical outcomes in New Zealand between 2006 and 2015: ANZACS-QI 43 study. <i>Internal Medicine Journal</i> , 2020, 51, 1312-1320.	0.5	0
141	Managing cardiovascular disease risk in hypertension – Authors' reply. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2020, 395, 870.	6.3	0
142	313 Long-acting bronchodilators and risk of acute coronary syndrome. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 50, .	0.9	0
143	Integrating EBM into the Undergraduate Medical Curriculum. <i>Research and Development in Medical Education</i> , 2016, 4, 111-111.	0.2	0
144	OUP accepted manuscript. <i>Age and Ageing</i> , 2022, 51, .	0.7	0

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145	Authors reply: Dual versus single long-acting bronchodilator use could raise acute coronary syndrome risk by over 50%. <i>Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2022, 291, 707-708.	2.7	0
146	Are the benefits of aspirin likely to exceed the risk of major bleeds among people in whom aspirin is recommended for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease?. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 131, 19-25.	0.5	0
147	Acknowledging and acting on racism in the health sector in Aotearoa New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Medical Journal</i> , 2020, 133, 7-13.	0.5	0
148	Prediction of cardiovascular disease risk among people with severe mental illness: A cohort study. , 2019, 14, e0221521.		0
149	Prediction of cardiovascular disease risk among people with severe mental illness: A cohort study. , 2019, 14, e0221521.		0
150	Prediction of cardiovascular disease risk among people with severe mental illness: A cohort study. , 2019, 14, e0221521.		0
151	Prediction of cardiovascular disease risk among people with severe mental illness: A cohort study. , 2019, 14, e0221521.		0