Lisa D Edwards

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

64 papers	7,671 citations	81434 41 h-index	129628 63 g-index
64 all docs	64 docs citations	64 times ranked	8135 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A multicenter retrospective study of patients with pulmonary hypertension transitioned from inhaled to oral treprostinil. Pulmonary Circulation, 2021, 11, 1-11.	0.8	0
2	Impact of inhaled treprostinil on risk stratification with noninvasive parameters: a post hoc analysis of the TRIUMPH and BEAT studies. Pulmonary Circulation, 2020, 10, 2045894020977025.	0.8	3
3	A comparison of COPD patients with and without ACOS in the ECLIPSE study. European Respiratory Journal, 2016, 47, 1559-1562.	3.1	35
4	Circulating desmosine levels do not predict emphysema progression but are associated with cardiovascular risk and mortality in COPD. European Respiratory Journal, 2016, 47, 1365-1373.	3.1	64
5	A randomized, three-period crossover study of umeclidinium as monotherapy in adult patients with asthma. Respiratory Medicine, 2015, 109, 63-73.	1.3	41
6	The effect of fluticasone furoate/umeclidinium in adult patients with asthma: A randomized, dose-ranging study. Respiratory Medicine, 2015, 109, 54-62.	1.3	49
7	Identification of Five Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Subgroups with Different Prognoses in the ECLIPSE Cohort Using Cluster Analysis. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2015, 12, 303-312.	1.5	126
8	Clinical and prognostic heterogeneity of C and D GOLD groups. European Respiratory Journal, 2015, 46, 250-254.	3.1	11
9	One-year change in health status and subsequent outcomes in COPD. Thorax, 2015, 70, 420-425.	2.7	50
10	Common Genetic Variants Associated with Resting Oxygenation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2014, 51, 678-687.	1.4	19
11	Coronary artery calcification is increased in patients with COPD and associated with increased morbidity and mortality. Thorax, 2014, 69, 718-723.	2.7	151
12	Lessons from ECLIPSE: a review of COPD biomarkers. Thorax, 2014, 69, 666-672.	2.7	125
13	Should We View Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Differently after ECLIPSE?. A Clinical Perspective from the Study Team. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 1022-1030.	2.5	130
14	Vitamin D, vitamin D binding protein, lung function and structure in COPD. Respiratory Medicine, 2013, 107, 1578-1588.	1.3	42
15	Systemic Soluble Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts Is a Biomarker of Emphysema and Associated with AGER Genetic Variants in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 188, 948-957.	2.5	138
16	Comorbidity, systemic inflammation and outcomes in the ECLIPSE cohort. Respiratory Medicine, 2013, 107, 1376-1384.	1.3	328
17	Impact of emphysema and airway wall thickness on quality of life in smoking-related COPD. Respiratory Medicine, 2013, 107, 1201-1209.	1.3	32
18	The presence and progression of emphysema in COPD as determined by CT scanning and biomarker expression: a prospective analysis from the ECLIPSE study. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2013, 1, 129-136.	5.2	224

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19	Six-Minute-Walk Test in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 187, 382-386.	2.5	257
20	Reply: Minimal or Maximal Clinically Important Difference: Using Death to Define MCID. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 187, 1392-1392.	2.5	5
21	CT-measured bone attenuation in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Relation to clinical features and outcomes. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2013, 28, 1369-1377.	3.1	40
22	Characteristics, stability and outcomes of the 2011 GOLD COPD groups in the ECLIPSE cohort. European Respiratory Journal, 2013, 42, 636-646.	3.1	164
23	Bronchodilator responsiveness as a phenotypic characteristic of established chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Thorax, 2012, 67, 701-708.	2.7	160
24	Predicting Outcomes from 6-Minute Walk Distance in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2012, 13, 291-297.	1.2	193
25	Physical activity monitoring in COPD: Compliance and associations with clinical characteristics in a multicenter study. Respiratory Medicine, 2012, 106, 522-530.	1.3	136
26	Inflammatory Biomarkers Improve Clinical Prediction of Mortality in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 185, 1065-1072.	2.5	353
27	A genome-wide association study of COPD identifies a susceptibility locus on chromosome 19q13. Human Molecular Genetics, 2012, 21, 947-957.	1.4	216
28	Persistent Systemic Inflammation is Associated with Poor Clinical Outcomes in COPD: A Novel Phenotype. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e37483.	1.1	633
29	Evaluation of Full-length, Cleaved and Nitrosylated Serum Surfactant Protein D as Biomarkers for COPD. COPD: Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, 2011, 8, 79-95.	0.7	11
30	Quantifying the Extent of Emphysema:. Academic Radiology, 2011, 18, 661-671.	1.3	124
31	Respiratory system impedance with impulse oscillometry in healthy and COPD subjects: ECLIPSE baseline results. Respiratory Medicine, 2011, 105, 1069-1078.	1.3	131
32	Evaluation of exhaled breath condensate pH as a biomarker for COPD. Respiratory Medicine, 2011, 105, 1037-1045.	1.3	45
33	COPD association and repeatability of blood biomarkers in the ECLIPSE cohort. Respiratory Research, 2011, 12, 146.	1.4	134
34	Serum PARC/CCL-18 Concentrations and Health Outcomes in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 183, 1187-1192.	2.5	93
35	Changes in Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second over Time in COPD. New England Journal of Medicine, 2011, 365, 1184-1192.	13.9	811
36	Characterisation of COPD heterogeneity in the ECLIPSE cohort. Respiratory Research, 2010, 11, 122.	1.4	952

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37	Loci Identified by Genome-wide Association Studies Influence Different Disease-related Phenotypes in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 182, 1498-1505.	2.5	128
38	Sputum neutrophils as a biomarker in COPD: findings from the ECLIPSE study. Respiratory Research, 2010, 11, 77.	1.4	134
39	Determinants of poor 6-min walking distance in patients with COPD: The ECLIPSE cohort. Respiratory Medicine, 2010, 104, 849-857.	1.3	171
40	Montelukast added to fluticasone propionate does not alter inflammation or outcomes. Respiratory Medicine, 2010, 104, 1425-1435.	1.3	9
41	Acute and chronic lung function responses to salmeterol and salmeterol plus fluticasone propionate in relation to Arg16Gly Î²₂-adrenergic polymorphisms. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 2009, 25, 1011-1018.	0.9	10
42	Control of airway inflammation maintained at a lower steroid dose with 100/50 Î¼g of fluticasone propionate/salmeterol. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2006, 118, 44-52.	1.5	37
43	Salmeterol response is not affected by Î²2-adrenergic receptor genotype in subjects with persistent asthma. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2006, 118, 809-816.	1.5	147
44	Comparative Efficacy and Safety of Low-dose Fluticasone Propionate and Montelukast in Children with Persistent Asthma. Journal of Pediatrics, 2005, 147, 213-220.	0.9	90
45	Effect of fluticasone propionate and salmeterol in a single device, fluticasone propionate, and montelukast on overall asthma control, exacerbations, and costs. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2004, 93, 581-588.	0.5	12
46	The relationship between health-related quality of life, lung function and daily symptoms in patients with persistent asthma. Respiratory Medicine, 2004, 98, 1157-1165.	1.3	107
47	Steroid-sparing effects of fluticasone propionate 100 Î¼g and salmeterol 50 Î¼g administered twice daily in a single product in patients previously controlled with fluticasone propionate 250 Î¼g administered twice daily. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2003, 111, 57-65.	1.5	79
48	Patient perceptions of an inhaled asthma medication administered as an inhalation powder via the Diskus or as an inhalation aerosol via a metered-dose inhaler. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2003, 91, 55-60.	0.5	16
49	Efficacy and Safety of Low-Dose Fluticasone Propionate Compared With Montelukast for Maintenance Treatment of Persistent Asthma. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2002, 77, 437-445.	1.4	27
50	Efficacy and safety of low-dose fluticasone propionate compared with zafirlukast in patients with persistent asthma. American Journal of Medicine, 2002, 113, 15-21.	0.6	23
51	Efficacy and safety of fluticasone propionate 250 Î¼g administered once daily in patients with persistent asthma treated with or without inhaled corticosteroids. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2002, 89, 393-399.	0.5	21
52	Efficacy and Safety of Low-Dose Fluticasone Propionate Compared With Montelukast for Maintenance Treatment of Persistent Asthma. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2002, 77, 437-445.	1.4	42
53	Loss of response to treatment with leukotriene receptor antagonists but not inhaled corticosteroids in patients over 50 years of age. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2002, 88, 401-409.	0.5	45
54	Low-dose fluticasone propionate compared with montelukast for first-line treatment of persistent asthma: A randomized clinical trial. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2001, 107, 461-468.	1.5	149

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55	Cost-Efficacy Analysis of Fluticasone Propionate versus Zafirlukast in Patients with Persistent Asthma. Pharmacoeconomics, 2001, 19, 865-874.	1.7	20
56	Improvement in Health Care Utilization and Pulmonary Function with Fluticasone Propionate in Patients with Steroid-Dependent Asthma at a National Asthma Referral Center. Journal of Asthma, 2001, 38, 405-412.	0.9	4
57	Fluticasone propionate versus zafirlukast: effect in patients previously receiving inhaled corticosteroid therapy. Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, 2000, 85, 398-406.	0.5	42
58	Low-dose inhaled fluticasone propionate versus oral zafirlukast in the treatment of persistent asthma. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2000, 105, 1123-1129.	1.5	123
59	Cost Effectiveness of Inhaled Fluticasone Propionate vs Inhaled Triamcinolone Acetonide in the Treatment of Persistent Asthma. Clinical Drug Investigation, 2000, 20, 237-244.	1.1	5
60	Fluticasone Alone or in Combination With Salmeterol vs Triamcinolone in Asthma. Chest, 1999, 116, 625-632.	0.4	50
61	Effects of the inhaled corticosteroids fluticasone propionate, triamcinolone acetonide, and flunisolide and oral prednisone on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in adult patients with asthma. Clinical Therapeutics, 1999, 21, 353-367.	1.1	38
62	Effects of fluticasone propionate, triamcinolone acetonide, prednisone, and placebo on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 1999, 103, 622-629.	1.5	41
63	A comparison of multiple doses of fluticasone propionate and beclomethasone dipropionate in subjects with persistent asthma. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 1999, 103, 796-803.	1.5	29
64	Fluticasone propionate powder administered through Diskhaler versus triamcinolone acetonide aerosol administered through metered-dose inhaler in patients with persistent asthmaâ˜†â˜†â˜†â˜…â˜…â˜…â™¢. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 1997, 100, 467-474.	1.5	46