## Simon J Fisher

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Muscle-specific PPARÎ <sup>3</sup> -deficient mice develop increased adiposity and insulin resistance but respond to thiazolidinediones. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2003, 112, 608-618.	8.2	366
2	Brain Insulin Controls Adipose Tissue Lipolysis and Lipogenesis. Cell Metabolism, 2011, 13, 183-194.	16.2	216
3	Insulin signaling is required for insulin's direct and indirect action on hepatic glucose production. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2003, 111, 463-468.	8.2	171
4	Severe Hypoglycemia–Induced Lethal Cardiac Arrhythmias Are Mediated by Sympathoadrenal Activation. Diabetes, 2013, 62, 3570-3581.	0.6	117
5	Insulin Signaling in the Central Nervous System Is Critical for the Normal Sympathoadrenal Response to Hypoglycemia. Diabetes, 2005, 54, 1447-1451.	0.6	101
6	Recurrent Moderate Hypoglycemia Ameliorates Brain Damage and Cognitive Dysfunction Induced by Severe Hypoglycemia. Diabetes, 2010, 59, 1055-1062.	0.6	94
7	Brain Insulin Action Regulates Hypothalamic Glucose Sensing and the Counterregulatory Response to Hypoglycemia. Diabetes, 2010, 59, 2271-2280.	0.6	84
8	Brain GLUT4 Knockout Mice Have Impaired Glucose Tolerance, Decreased Insulin Sensitivity, and Impaired Hypoglycemic Counterregulation. Diabetes, 2017, 66, 587-597.	0.6	76
9	Depletion of PD-1-positive cells ameliorates autoimmune disease. Nature Biomedical Engineering, 2019, 3, 292-305.	22.5	48
10	Defective Counterregulation and Hypoglycemia Unawareness in Diabetes. Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinics of North America, 2013, 42, 15-38.	3.2	41
11	Hypoglycemia unawareness and autonomic dysfunction in diabetes: Lessons learned and roles of diabetes technologies. Journal of Diabetes Investigation, 2020, 11, 1388-1402.	2.4	40
12	A structurally minimized yet fully active insulin based on cone-snail venom insulin principles. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2020, 27, 615-624.	8.2	36
13	Insulin Action in the Brain regulates both Central and Peripheral Functions. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 321, E156-E163.	3.5	35
14	Severe hypoglycemia-induced sudden death is mediated by both cardiac arrhythmias and seizures. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, 315, E240-E249.	3.5	30
15	Alarm Settings of Continuous Glucose Monitoring Systems and Associations to Glucose Outcomes in Type 1 Diabetes. Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2020, 4, bvz005.	0.2	24
16	Severe Hypoglycemia–Induced Fatal Cardiac Arrhythmias Are Augmented by Diabetes and Attenuated by Recurrent Hypoglycemia. Diabetes, 2017, 66, 3091-3097.	0.6	22
17	Beliefs Around Hypoglycemia and Their Impacts on Hypoglycemia Outcomes in Individuals with Type 1 Diabetes and High Risks for Hypoglycemia Despite Using Advanced Diabetes Technologies. Diabetes Care, 2022, 45, 520-528.	8.6	21
18	Symmetric and asymmetric receptor conformation continuum induced by a new insulin. Nature Chemical Biology, 2022, 18, 511-519.	8.0	20

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19	Antecedent glycemic control reduces severe hypoglycemia-induced neuronal damage in diabetic rats. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 304, E1331-E1337.	3.5	19
20	Associations Between the Time in Hypoglycemia and Hypoglycemia Awareness Status in Type 1 Diabetes Patients Using Continuous Glucose Monitoring Systems. Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics, 2020, 22, 787-793.	4.4	16
21	Prevention of Severe Hypoglycemia-Induced Brain Damage and Cognitive Impairment With Verapamil. Diabetes, 2018, 67, 2107-2112.	0.6	15
22	Understanding the Prevalence of Prediabetes and Diabetes in Patients With Cancer in Clinical Practice: A Real-World Cohort Study. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2021, 19, 709-718.	4.9	15
23	Severe Hypoglycemia–Induced Fatal Cardiac Arrhythmias Are Mediated by the Parasympathetic Nervous System in Rats. Diabetes, 2019, 68, 2107-2119.	0.6	13
24	Brain insulin infusion does not augment the counterregulatory response to hypoglycemia or glucoprivation. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2009, 58, 812-820.	3.4	11
25	Pharmacologic amelioration of severe hypoglycemia-induced neuronal damage. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 492, 23-28.	2.1	11
26	Carvedilol prevents counterregulatory failure and impaired hypoglycaemia awareness in non-diabetic recurrently hypoglycaemic rats. Diabetologia, 2019, 62, 676-686.	6.3	10
27	Longâ€Lasting Designer Insulin with Glucoseâ€Dependent Solubility Markedly Reduces Risk of Hypoglycemia. Advanced Therapeutics, 2019, 2, 1900128.	3.2	8
28	Hypoglycemia in type 2 diabetes: understanding patients' and physicians' knowledge and experience. Endocrine, 2018, 60, 435-444.	2.3	6
29	Glibenclamide Prevents Hypoglycemia-Induced Fatal Cardiac Arrhythmias in Rats. Endocrinology, 2018, 159, 2614-2620.	2.8	6
30	Insulin regulates GLUT4 in the ventromedial hypothalamus to restore the sympathoadrenal response to hypoglycemia in diabetic rats. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, 315, E1286-E1295.	3.5	5
31	Lessons From the First Decade of the Native American Summer Research Internship at the University of Utah. Academic Medicine, 2021, 96, 522-528.	1.6	5
32	RE: RE: Impaired Awareness of Hypoglycemia Continues to be a Risk Factor for Severe Hypoglycemia Despite the use of Continuous Glucose Monitoring System in Type 1 Diabetes. Endocrine Practice, 2019, 25, 1080-1081.	2.1	4