Maria H Madeira

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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27 papers	858 citations	686830 13 h-index	580395 25 g-index
27 all docs	27 docs citations	27 times ranked	1139 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Characterisation of progression of macular oedema in the initial stages of diabetic retinopathy: a 3-year longitudinal study. Eye, 2023, 37, 313-319.	1.1	3
2	Efficacy and Safety of Intravitreal Aflibercept Treat and Extend for Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy in the ATLANTIC Study: A Randomized Clinical Trial. Ophthalmologica, 2022, 245, 80-90.	1.0	3
3	Swept-source OCTA quantification of capillary closure predicts ETDRS severity staging of NPDR. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2022, 106, 712-718.	2.1	20
4	Association between Neurodegeneration and Macular Perfusion in the Progression of Diabetic Retinopathy: A 3-Year Longitudinal Study. Ophthalmologica, 2022, 245, 335-341.	1.0	4
5	Characterization of One-Year Progression of Risk Phenotypes of Diabetic Retinopathy. Ophthalmology and Therapy, 2022, 11, 333-345.	1.0	3
6	Ocular and Systemic Risk Markers for Development of Macular Edema and Proliferative Retinopathy in Type 2 Diabetes: A 5-Year Longitudinal Study. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, e12-e14.	4.3	8
7	Different retinopathy phenotypes in type 2 diabetes predict retinopathy progression. Acta Diabetologica, 2021, 58, 197-205.	1.2	14
8	Microaneurysm Turnover in Mild Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy is Associated with Progression and Development of Vision-Threatening Complications: A 5-Year Longitudinal Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 2142.	1.0	14
9	Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Metrics Monitor Severity Progression of Diabetic Retinopathyâ€”3-Year Longitudinal Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 2296.	1.0	12
10	Standardization of Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Imaging Biomarkers in Diabetic Retinal Disease. Ophthalmic Research, 2021, 64, 871-887.	1.0	19
11	Retinal Neurodegeneration in Different Risk Phenotypes of Diabetic Retinal Disease. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, .	1.4	8
12	Retinopathy Phenotypes in Type 2 Diabetes with Different Risks for Macular Edema and Proliferative Retinopathy. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 1433.	1.0	21
13	Keep an eye on adenosine: Its role in retinal inflammation. , 2020, 210, 107513.		34
14	Blockade of microglial adenosine A_{2A} receptor suppresses elevated pressureâ€induced inflammation, oxidative stress, and cell death in retinal cells. Glia, 2019, 67, 896-914.	2.5	51
15	Intravitreal injection of adenosine A2A receptor antagonist reduces neuroinflammation, vascular leakage and cell death in the retina of diabetic mice. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 17207.	1.6	18
16	Blockade of microglial adenosine A2A receptor impacts inflammatory mechanisms, reduces ARPE-19 cell dysfunction and prevents photoreceptor loss in vitro. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 2272.	1.6	44
17	Elevated Pressure Changes the Purinergic System of Microglial Cells. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2018, 9, 16.	1.6	17
18	Subtle thinning of retinal layers without overt vascular and inflammatory alterations in a rat model of prediabetes. Molecular Vision, 2018, 24, 353-366.	1.1	11

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Treatment with A2A receptor antagonist KW6002 and caffeine intake regulate microglia reactivity and protect retina against transient ischemic damage. Cell Death and Disease, 2017, 8, e3065-e3065.	2.7	53
20	Having a Coffee Break: The Impact of Caffeine Consumption on Microglia-Mediated Inflammation in Neurodegenerative Diseases. Mediators of Inflammation, 2017, 2017, 1-12.	1.4	57
21	Caffeine administration prevents retinal neuroinflammation and loss of retinal ganglion cells in an animal model of glaucoma. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 27532.	1.6	54
22	Selective A2A receptor antagonist prevents microglia-mediated neuroinflammation and protects retinal ganglion cells from high intraocular pressureâ€“induced transient ischemic injury. Translational Research, 2016, 169, 112-128.	2.2	74
23	Melanopsin expression is an indicator of the well-being of melanopsin-expressing retinal ganglion cells but not of their viability. Neural Regeneration Research, 2016, 11, 1243.	1.6	13
24	Adenosine A2AR blockade prevents neuroinflammation-induced death of retinal ganglion cells caused by elevated pressure. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2015, 12, 115.	3.1	73
25	Glia-Mediated Retinal Neuroinflammation as a Biomarker in Alzheimer's Disease. Ophthalmic Research, 2015, 54, 204-211.	1.0	9
26	Contribution of Microglia-Mediated Neuroinflammation to Retinal Degenerative Diseases. Mediators of Inflammation, 2015, 2015, 1-15.	1.4	196
27	Transient Downregulation of Melanopsin Expression After Retrograde Tracing or Optic Nerve Injury in Adult Rats. , 2015, 56, 4309.		25