JosÃ© R FernÃ¡ndez

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

147 papers	7,180 citations	44069 48 h-index	60623 81 g-index
157 all docs	157 docs citations	157 times ranked	3406 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	INFLUENCE OF CIRCADIAN TIME OF HYPERTENSION TREATMENT ON CARDIOVASCULAR RISK: RESULTS OF THE MAPEC STUDY. Chronobiology International, 2010, 27, 1629-1651.	2.0	489
2	Bedtime hypertension treatment improves cardiovascular risk reduction: the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 4565-4576.	2.2	272
3	Decreasing Sleep-Time Blood Pressure Determined by Ambulatory Monitoring Reduces Cardiovascular Risk. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 58, 1165-1173.	2.8	270
4	Chronolab: An Interactive Software Package for Chronobiologic Time Series Analysis Written for the Macintosh Computer. Chronobiology International, 1992, 9, 403-412.	2.0	263
5	Bedtime Dosing of Antihypertensive Medications Reduces Cardiovascular Risk in CKD. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2011, 22, 2313-2321.	6.1	239
6	Influence of Time of Day of Blood Pressureâ€"Lowering Treatment on Cardiovascular Risk in Hypertensive Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 1270-1276.	8.6	196
7	Chronotherapy Improves Blood Pressure Control and Reverts the Nondipper Pattern in Patients With Resistant Hypertension. Hypertension, 2008, 51, 69-76.	2.7	181
8	2013 Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring Recommendations for the Diagnosis of Adult Hypertension, Assessment of Cardiovascular and other Hypertension-associated Risk, and Attainment of Therapeutic Goals. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 355-410.	2.0	168
9	Blunted Sleep-Time Relative Blood Pressure Decline Increases Cardiovascular Risk Independent of Blood Pressure Levelâ€"The â€œNormotensive Non-dipperâ€•Paradox. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 87-98.	2.0	155
10	Administration Timeâ€"Dependent Effects of Valsartan on Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Subjects. Hypertension, 2003, 42, 283-290.	2.7	144
11	Blood Pressure Patterns in Normal Pregnancy, Gestational Hypertension, and Preeclampsia. Hypertension, 2000, 36, 149-158.	2.7	137
12	Circadian Rhythms in Blood Pressure Regulation and Optimization of Hypertension Treatment With ACE Inhibitor and ARB Medications. American Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 24, 383-391.	2.0	135
13	Blood Pressure Excess for the Early Identification of Gestational Hypertension and Preeclampsia. Hypertension, 1998, 31, 83-89.	2.7	125
14	Comparison of Ambulatory Blood Pressure Parameters of Hypertensive Patients With and Without Chronic Kidney Disease. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 145-158.	2.0	122
15	Inferential Statistical Method for Analysis of Nonsinusoidal Hybrid Time Series with Unequidistant Observations. Chronobiology International, 1998, 15, 191-204.	2.0	121
16	Comparison of the Efficacy of Morning Versus Evening Administration of Telmisartan in Essential Hypertension. Hypertension, 2007, 50, 715-722.	2.7	115
17	Effects of Time of Day of Treatment on Ambulatory Blood Pressure Pattern of Patients With Resistant Hypertension. Hypertension, 2005, 46, 1053-1059.	2.7	110
18	Asleep blood pressure: significant prognostic marker of vascular risk and therapeutic target for prevention. European Heart Journal, 2018, 39, 4159-4171.	2.2	110

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19	Treatment of non-dipper hypertension with bedtime administration of valsartan. Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 23, 1913-1922.	0.5	109
20	Modeling the circadian variability of ambulatorily monitored blood pressure by multiple-component analysis. Chronobiology International, 2002, 19, 461-481.	2.0	106
21	Chronotherapy with conventional blood pressure medications improves management of hypertension and reduces cardiovascular and stroke risks. Hypertension Research, 2016, 39, 277-292.	2.7	96
22	Evaluation of the extent and duration of the â€œABPM effectâ€•in hypertensive patients. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2002, 40, 710-717.	2.8	93
23	Administration-Time Differences in Effects of Hypertension Medications on Ambulatory Blood Pressure Regulation. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 280-314.	2.0	86
24	Administrationâ€Timeâ€Dependent Effects of Olmesartan on the Ambulatory Blood Pressure of Essential Hypertension Patients. Chronobiology International, 2009, 26, 61-79.	2.0	85
25	Chronotherapy With Nifedipine GITS in Hypertensive Patients: Improved Efficacy and Safety With Bedtime Dosing. American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 948-954.	2.0	80
26	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring: Importance of Sampling Rate and Durationâ€"48 Versus 24 Hoursâ€"on the Accurate Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 55-67.	2.0	80
27	Time-Dependent Effects of Low-Dose Aspirin Administration on Blood Pressure in Pregnant Women. Hypertension, 1997, 30, 589-595.	2.7	80
28	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure: Prognostic Value and Relevance as a Therapeutic Target for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 68-86.	2.0	79
29	Administration Timeâ€"Dependent Effects of Aspirin in Women at Differing Risk for Preeclampsia. Hypertension, 1999, 34, 1016-1023.	2.7	78
30	Administration-Time-Dependent Effects of Doxazosin GITS on Ambulatory Blood Pressure of Hypertensive Subjects. Chronobiology International, 2004, 21, 277-296.	2.0	77
31	CIRCADIAN RHYTHM OF DOUBLE (RATE-PRESSURE) PRODUCT IN HEALTHY NORMOTENSIVE YOUNG SUBJECTS. Chronobiology International, 2001, 18, 475-489.	2.0	76
32	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure as a Therapeutic Target for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction in Type 2 Diabetes. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 325-334.	2.0	74
33	Reproducibility of the Hyperbaric Index as a Measure of Blood Pressure Excess. Hypertension, 2000, 35, 118-125.	2.7	73
34	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure and the Prognostic Value of Isolated-Office and Masked Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 297-305.	2.0	72
35	Administration Timeâ€"Dependent Effects of Aspirin on Blood Pressure in Untreated Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 2003, 41, 1259-1267.	2.7	69
36	CHRONOTHERAPY WITH VALSARTAN/AMLODIPINE FIXED COMBINATION: IMPROVED BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION WITH BEDTIME DOSING. Chronobiology International, 2010, 27, 1287-1303.	2.0	67

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37	Cardiovascular Risk of Resistant Hypertension: Dependence on Treatment-Time Regimen of Blood Pressureâ€"Lowering Medications. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 340-352.	2.0	67
38	Comparison of the Effects on Ambulatory Blood Pressure of Awakening versus Bedtime Administration of Torasemide in Essential Hypertension. Chronobiology International, 2008, 25, 950-970.	2.0	62
39	Seasonal Variation of Fibrinogen in Dipper and Nondipper Hypertensive Patients. Circulation, 2003, 108, 1101-1106.	1.6	59
40	Differing Administration Time-Dependent Effects of Aspirin on Blood Pressure in Dipper and Non-Dipper Hypertensives. Hypertension, 2005, 46, 1060-1068.	2.7	55
41	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Control With Bedtime Aspirin Administration in Subjects With Prehypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 896-903.	2.0	55
42	Chronotherapy With Valsartan/Hydrochlorothiazide Combination in Essential Hypertension: Improved Sleep-Time Blood Pressure Control With Bedtime Dosing. Chronobiology International, 2011, 28, 601-610.	2.0	55
43	Cardiovascular Risk of Essential Hypertension: Influence of Class, Number, and Treatment-Time Regimen of Hypertension Medications. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 315-327.	2.0	55
44	Administration Timeâ€Dependent Effects of Valsartan on Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Elderly Hypertensive Subjects. Chronobiology International, 2005, 22, 755-776.	2.0	54
45	Blood Pressure Variability During Gestation in Healthy and Complicated Pregnancies. Hypertension, 1997, 30, 611-618.	2.7	53
46	THE TOLERANCE-HYPERBARIC TEST: A CHRONOBIOLOGIC APPROACH FOR IMPROVED DIAGNOSIS OF HYPERTENSION. Chronobiology International, 2002, 19, 1183-1211.	2.0	51
47	Bedtime ingestion of hypertension medications reduces the risk of new-onset type 2 diabetes: a randomised controlled trial. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 255-265.	6.3	51
48	ADMINISTRATION-TIME-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF SPIRAPRIL ON AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE IN UNCOMPLICATED ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION. Chronobiology International, 2010, 27, 560-574.	2.0	48
49	Chronotherapy improves blood pressure control and reduces vascular risk in CKD. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2013, 9, 358-368.	9.6	48
50	Differences Between Men and Women in Ambulatory Blood Pressure Thresholds for Diagnosis of Hypertension Based on Cardiovascular Outcomes. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 221-232.	2.0	48
51	Sleep-time blood pressure: Unique sensitive prognostic marker of vascular risk and therapeutic target for prevention. Sleep Medicine Reviews, 2017, 33, 17-27.	8.5	48
52	Hypertension: New perspective on its definition and clinical management by bedtime therapy substantially reduces cardiovascular disease risk. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 48, e12909.	3.4	46
53	Doseâ€•And Administration Timeâ€Dependent Effects Of Nifedipine Gits On Ambulatory Blood Pressure In Hypertensive Subjects. Chronobiology International, 2007, 24, 471-493.	2.0	45
54	Computation of time-specified tolerance intervals for ambulatorily monitored blood pressure. Biomedical Instrumentation and Technology, 1996, 30, 257-66.	0.4	45

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55	Time-Qualified Reference Values for Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring in Pregnancy. Hypertension, 2001, 38, 746-752.	2.7	44
56	Comparison of Parameters from Rhythmometric Models with Multiple Components on Hybrid Data. Chronobiology International, 2004, 21, 469-484.	2.0	44
57	Circadian Blood Pressure Variability in Healthy and Complicated Pregnancies. Hypertension, 1997, 30, 603-610.	2.7	44
58	Computer-based medical system for the computation of blood pressure excess in the diagnosis of hypertension. Biomedical Instrumentation and Technology, 1996, 30, 267-83.	0.4	44
59	Prevalence and Clinical Characteristics of Isolated-Office and True Resistant Hypertension Determined by Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 207-220.	2.0	43
60	Influence of Age and Hypertension Treatment-time on Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Patients. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 176-191.	2.0	42
61	Effects of Time of Antihypertensive Treatment on Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Clinical Characteristics of Subjects With Resistant Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 432-439.	2.0	41
62	Effects of Time-of-Day of Hypertension Treatment on Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 116-131.	2.0	39
63	Treatment-Time Regimen of Hypertension Medications Significantly Affects Ambulatory Blood Pressure and Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Resistant Hypertension. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 192-206.	2.0	37
64	Influence of Aspirin Usage on Blood Pressure: Dose and Administration-Time Dependencies. Chronobiology International, 1997, 14, 619-637.	2.0	36
65	Association of Metabolic Syndrome and Blood Pressure Nondipping Profile in Untreated Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 307-313.	2.0	36
66	Differences in circadian blood pressure variability during gestation between healthy and complicated pregnancies. American Journal of Hypertension, 2003, 16, 200-208.	2.0	33
67	Reduction of morning blood pressure surge after treatment with nifedipine GITS at bedtime, but not upon awakening, in essential hypertension. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2009, 14, 152-159.	0.8	33
68	Sleep-time ambulatory blood pressure as a novel therapeutic target for cardiovascular risk reduction. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2014, 28, 567-574.	2.2	32
69	Chronobiological analysis techniques. Application to blood pressure. Philosophical Transactions Series A, Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences, 2009, 367, 431-445.	3.4	31
70	Sleep-time BP: prognostic marker of type 2 diabetes and therapeutic target for prevention. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 244-254.	6.3	30
71	Abnormalities in chronic kidney disease of ambulatory blood pressure 24 h patterning and normalization by bedtime hypertension chronotherapy. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2014, 29, 1160-1167.	0.7	27
72	Clinical Application of a Novel Automatic Algorithm for Actigraphy-Based Activity and Rest Period Identification to Accurately Determine Awake and Asleep Ambulatory Blood Pressure Parameters and Cardiovascular Risk. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 43-54.	2.0	26

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73	Role of Time-of-Day of Hypertension Treatment on the J-Shaped Relationship Between Blood Pressure and Cardiovascular Risk. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 328-339.	2.0	25
74	Chronotherapeutics of Conventional Blood Pressure-Lowering Medications: Simple, Low-Cost Means of Improving Management and Treatment Outcomes of Hypertensive-Related Disorders. Current Hypertension Reports, 2014, 16, 412.	3.5	25
75	Extent of asleep blood pressure reduction by hypertension medications is ingestion-time dependent: Systematic review and meta-analysis of published human trials. Sleep Medicine Reviews, 2021, 59, 101454.	8.5	24
76	High sensitivity test for the early diagnosis of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. I. Predictable variability of cardiovascular characteristics during gestation in healthy and hypertensive pregnant women. Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 1997, 25, 101-109.	1.4	23
77	CIRCADIAN PATTERN OF AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE IN UNTREATED HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT METABOLIC SYNDROME. Chronobiology International, 2009, 26, 1189-1205.	2.0	23
78	Guidelines for the design and conduct of human clinical trials on ingestion-time differences â€“ chronopharmacology and chronotherapy â€“ of hypertension medications. Chronobiology International, 2021, 38, 1-26.	2.0	22
79	Relationship Between Metabolic Syndrome, Circadian Treatment Time, and Blood Pressure Non-Dipping Profile in Essential Hypertension. Chronobiology International, 2011, 28, 509-519.	2.0	20
80	Ingestion-time differences in the pharmacodynamics of hypertension medications: Systematic review of human chronopharmacology trials. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, 2021, 170, 200-213.	13.7	20
81	Bedtime Blood Pressure Chronotherapy Significantly Improves Hypertension Management. Heart Failure Clinics, 2017, 13, 759-773.	2.1	19
82	Ingestion-time â€“ relative to circadian rhythms â€“ differences in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of hypertension medications. Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology, 2020, 16, 1159-1173.	3.3	17
83	Risk of incident chronic kidney disease is better reduced by bedtime than upon-awakening ingestion of hypertension medications. Hypertension Research, 2018, 41, 342-353.	2.7	15
84	Diagnosis and management of hypertension: around-the-clock ambulatory blood pressure monitoring is substantially more effective and less costly than daytime office blood pressure measurements. Chronobiology International, 2019, 36, 1515-1527.	2.0	15
85	COMPUTATION OF MODEL-DEPENDENT TOLERANCE BANDS FOR AMBULATORILY MONITORED BLOOD PRESSURE. Chronobiology International, 2000, 17, 567-582.	2.0	14
86	Reproducibility of the tolerance-hyperbaric test for diagnosing hypertension in pregnancy. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 565-572.	0.5	14
87	Sleep-Time Ambulatory BP Is an Independent Prognostic Marker of CKD. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2017, 28, 2802-2811.	6.1	14
88	Bedtime Chronotherapy with Conventional Hypertension Medications to Target Increased Asleep Blood Pressure Results in Markedly Better Chrono prevention of Cardiovascular and Other Risks than Customary On-awakening Therapy. Heart Failure Clinics, 2017, 13, 775-792.	2.1	14
89	Does Timing of Antihypertensive Medication Dosing Matter?. Current Cardiology Reports, 2020, 22, 118.	2.9	14
90	The 'ABPM effect' gradually decreases but does not disappear in successive sessions of ambulatory monitoring. Journal of Hypertension, 2003, 21, 2265-73.	0.5	14

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91	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Thresholds for Diagnosis of Hypertension in Patients With and Without Type 2 Diabetes Based on Cardiovascular Outcomes. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 132-144.	2.0	13
92	Time-specified reference limits for ambulatorily monitored blood pressure in clinical health. Biomedical Instrumentation and Technology, 1993, 27, 235-43.	0.4	13
93	Ultradian rhythms in gross motor activity of adult humans. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 411-419.	2.1	12
94	Circadian Time-Qualified Tolerance Intervals for Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring in the Diagnosis of Hypertension. Chronobiology International, 2004, 21, 147-160.	2.0	12
95	Chronotherapy of hypertension: advantages of 48-h ambulatory blood pressure monitoring assessments in MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 739-750.	2.0	12
96	Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring-based definition of true arterial hypertension. Minerva Medica, 2020, 111, 573-588.	0.9	12
97	Comparing the design of the primary-care based Hygia Chronotherapy Trial and the Internet-Based TIME Study. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 1608-1608.	2.2	11
98	Computation of Time-Specified Tolerance Intervals for Hybrid Time Series with Nonequidistant Sampling, Illustrated for Plasma Growth Hormone. Chronobiology International, 1997, 14, 409-425.	2.0	10
99	Methods for Comparison of Parameters from Longitudinal Rhythmometric Models with Multiple Components. Chronobiology International, 2003, 20, 495-513.	2.0	10
100	The individual RDH index: a novel vector index for statistical assessment of antihypertensive treatment reduction, duration, and homogeneity. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2006, 11, 69-78.	0.8	10
101	Around-the-clock Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring is Required to Properly Diagnose Resistant Hypertension and Assess Associated Vascular Risk. Current Hypertension Reports, 2014, 16, 445.	3.5	10
102	New perspectives on the definition, diagnosis, and treatment of true arterial hypertension. Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy, 2020, 21, 1167-1178.	1.8	10
103	High sensitivity test for the early diagnosis of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. IV. Early detection of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia by the computation of a hyperbaric index. Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 1997, 25, 254-73.	1.4	10
104	Methodological considerations in the evaluation of the duration of action of antihypertensive therapy using ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2005, 10, 111-115.	0.8	9
105	Bedtime hypertension chronotherapy best reduces cardiovascular disease risk as documented by MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy outcomes trials. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 731-738.	2.0	9
106	Chronotherapy of hypertension, asleep ambulatory blood pressure, and glaucoma. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 1605-1605.	2.2	9
107	Systematic review and quality evaluation of published human ingestion-time trials of blood pressure-lowering medications and their combinations. Chronobiology International, 2021, 38, 1460-1476.	2.0	9
108	Current evidence on the circadian-time-dependent effects of hypertension medications and their combinations in relation to findings of MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 751-758.	2.0	7

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109	Lowering Nighttime Blood Pressure With Bedtime Dosing of Antihypertensive Medications: Controversies in Hypertensionâ€"Pro Side of the Argument. Hypertension, 2021, 78, 879-893.	2.7	7
110	La presiÃ³n arterial ambulatoria, en comparaciÃ³n con la medida clÃ±nica, mejora notablemente la estratificaciÃ³n del riesgo cardiovascular de Framingham. Revista Espanola De Cardiologia, 2021, 74, 953-961.	1.2	7
111	High sensitivity test for the early diagnosis of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. III. Computation of time-specified tolerance intervals as reference for blood pressure excess in the diagnosis of gestational hypertension. Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 1997, 25, 237-53.	1.4	7
112	NONLINEAR ESTIMATION AND STATISTICAL TESTING OF PERIODS IN NONSINUSOIDAL LONGITUDINAL TIME SERIES WITH UNEQUIDISTANT OBSERVATIONS. Chronobiology International, 2001, 18, 285-308.	2.0	6
113	The population RDH index: a novel vector index and graphical method for statistical assessment of antihypertensive treatment reduction, duration, and homogeneity. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2006, 11, 143-155.	0.8	6
114	Morning Surge, Dipping, and Sleep-Time Blood Pressure as Prognostic Markers of Cardiovascular Risk. Hypertension, 2013, 61, e3.	2.7	6
115	Ingestion-time differences in the pharmacodynamics of dual-combination hypertension therapies: Systematic review and meta-analysis of published human trials. Chronobiology International, 2022, 39, 493-512.	2.0	6
116	Construction of time-specified tolerance intervals for automatically monitored blood pressure series. , 1992, , .		5
117	Bedtime hypertension chronotherapy best reduces cardiovascular disease risk as corroborated by the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Rebuttal to European Society of Hypertension officials.. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 771-780.	2.0	5
118	Oleic acid restores the rhythmicity of the disrupted circadian rhythm found in gastrointestinal explants from patients with morbid obesity. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 4324-4333.	5.0	5
119	Response to Comment on: Hermida et al. Influence of Time of Day of Blood Pressure-Lowering Treatment on Cardiovascular Risk in Hypertensive Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care 2011;34:1270-1276. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, e185-e185.	8.6	4
120	Cardiovascular disease risk stratification by the Framigham score is markedly improved by ambulatory compared with office blood pressure. Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed), 2021, 74, 953-961.	0.6	4
121	Elevated asleep blood pressure and non-dipper 24h patterning best predict risk for heart failure that can be averted by bedtime hypertension chronotherapy: A review of the published literature. Chronobiology International, 2023, 40, 63-82.	2.0	4
122	Circadian variation of plasma cortisol in prepubertal children with normal stature, short stature and growth hormone deficiency. Clinical Endocrinology, 1999, 50, 473-479.	2.4	3
123	Influence of Measurement Duration and Frequency on Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring. Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed), 2007, 60, 131-138.	0.6	3
124	Elevated asleep BP as predictor of type 2 diabetes and therapeutic target for prevention. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 392-394.	6.3	3
125	Circadian Pattern of Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Untreated Hypertensive Patients with and without Metabolic Syndrome. Chronobiology International, 2009, 26, 1189-1205.	2.0	2
126	Asleep blood pressure: relevance to the proper definition of isolated-office and masked hypertension. Hypertension Research, 2013, 36, 471-472.	2.7	2

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127	Asleep (not night-time) blood pressure as prognostic marker of cardiovascular risk. European Heart Journal, 2019, 40, 789-789.	2.2	2
128	Time-qualified tolerance limits for ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in the diagnosis of hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A76.	2.0	1
129	Circadian variation of intraarterial blood pressure in comatose patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A79.	2.0	1
130	Circaseptan variation of blood pressure at the radial and pulmonary arteries in comatose patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A79.	2.0	1
131	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure as a Therapeutic Target for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction in Type 2 Diabetes. , 0, .		1
132	AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE PATTERN IN PATIENTS WITH RESISTANT HYPERTENSION AS A FUNCTION OF THE ORCADIAN TIME OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE THERAPY. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, S161.	0.5	1
133	Circadian and ultradian blood pressure variability assessed by periodic regression. , 1992, , .		0
134	Pattern discrimination software for neonatal cardiovascular risk estimation. , 1992, , .		0
135	Neonatal Cardiovascular Dynamics in Relation to Matroclinous and Patroclinous History of High Blood Pressure. Chronobiology International, 1993, 10, 214-223.	2.0	0
136	Circadian blood pressure patterns in normal pregnancy, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A27-A28.	2.0	0
137	Diurnal, nocturnal or 24-hour mean blood pressure values for the diagnosis of gestational hypertension. which should be used?. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A77.	2.0	0
138	Differences in wrist activity between dominant and non-dominant arms in subjects under ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A77-A78.	2.0	0
139	Pressor response to ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in normotensive subjects. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A78.	2.0	0
140	Changes in the circadian blood pressure pattern due to antihypertensive therapy in elderly patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 15, A80.	2.0	0
141	Administration time-dependent effects on ambulatory blood pressure of doxazosin gits as added therapy in uncontrolled hypertensive patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, S108-S109.	2.0	0
142	Circadian pattern of ambulatory pulse pressure in normal pregnancy, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, S160-S161.	2.0	0
143	Differences in day/night blood pressure ratio between normal pregnancy, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, S161.	2.0	0
144	Increased prevalence of blunted nocturnal ambulatory blood pressure decline in patients with metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 18, A197-A197.	2.0	0

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145	Response: Aspirin Administered at Bedtime as Opposed to Upon Wakening Has an Effect on Ambulatory Blood Pressure: Further Evidence. Hypertension, 2019, , .	2.7	0
146	Ambulatory blood pressure-based inclusion criteria in the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Rebuttal to Lemmer and Middeke. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 1270-1272.	2.0	0
147	Consideration of nondipping heart rate during ambulatory blood pressure monitoring to improve cardiovascular risk assessment. Response. Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed), 2022, 75, 356.	0.6	0