

Jared P Reis

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

143
papers

7,810
citations

36303

51
h-index

56724

83
g-index

147
all docs

147
docs citations

147
times ranked

12458
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Utility of Pedometers for Assessing Physical Activity. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2002, 32, 795-808.	6.5	471
2	Vitamin D Status and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors in the United States Adolescent Population. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2009, 124, e371-e379.	2.1	298
3	Association of Coronary Artery Calcium in Adults Aged 32 to 46 Years With Incident Coronary Heart Disease and Death. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2017, 2, 391.	6.1	254
4	Vitamin D, Parathyroid Hormone Levels, and the Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome in Community-Dwelling Older Adults. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2007, 30, 1549-1555.	8.6	253
5	Association of Blood Pressure Classification in Young Adults Using the 2017 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Blood Pressure Guideline With Cardiovascular Events Later in Life. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2018, 320, 1774.	7.4	224
6	Reliability and Validity of the Instrument Used in BRFSS to Assess Physical Activity. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2007, 39, 1267-1274.	0.4	197
7	Relation of 25-hydroxyvitamin D and parathyroid hormone levels with metabolic syndrome among US adults.. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 159, 41-48.	3.7	192
8	Healthy Lifestyle Change and Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Young Adults. <i>Circulation</i> , 2014, 130, 10-17.	1.6	164
9	Descriptive Epidemiology of Pedometer-Determined Physical Activity. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2004, 36, 1567-1573.	0.4	162
10	Association Between Duration of Overall and Abdominal Obesity Beginning in Young Adulthood and Coronary Artery Calcification in Middle Age. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2013, 310, 280.	7.4	161
11	Time Course of LDL Cholesterol Exposure and Cardiovascular Disease Event Risk. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2020, 76, 1507-1516.	2.8	155
12	A Preliminary study of one year of pedometer self-monitoring. <i>Annals of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2004, 28, 158-162.	2.9	152
13	Comparison of the 2001 BRFSS and the IPAQ Physical Activity Questionnaires. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2006, 38, 1584-1592.	0.4	145
14	Serum vitamin D, parathyroid hormone levels, and carotid atherosclerosis. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2009, 207, 585-590.	0.8	144
15	Lifestyle-Related Factors, Obesity, and Incident Microalbuminuria: The CARDIA (Coronary Artery Risk) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo 1.9 134		
16	Comparison of Overall Obesity and Body Fat Distribution in Predicting Risk of Mortality. <i>Obesity</i> , 2009, 17, 1232-1239.	3.0	129
17	Cardiovascular health through young adulthood and cognitive functioning in midlife. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2013, 73, 170-179.	5.3	127
18	Association of Fitness in Young Adulthood With Survival and Cardiovascular Risk. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2016, 176, 87.	5.1	115

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19	Vascular contributions to cognitive impairment and dementia (VCID): A report from the 2018 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Workshop. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2020, 16, 1714-1733.	0.8	108
20	Vascular Factors and Multiple Measures of Early Brain Health: CARDIA Brain MRI Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0122138.	2.5	102
21	Mercury Exposure in Young Adulthood and Incidence of Diabetes Later in Life. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2013, 36, 1584-1589.	8.6	99
22	Lifestyle Factors and Risk for New-Onset Diabetes. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2011, 155, 292.	3.9	97
23	Long-Term Blood Pressure Variability Throughout Young Adulthood and Cognitive Function in Midlife. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, 983-988.	2.7	94
24	Reducing Cardiovascular Disparities Through Community-Engaged Implementation Research. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2018, 122, 213-230.	4.5	94
25	25-Hydroxyvitamin D deficiency is associated with fatal stroke among whites but not blacks: The NHANES-III linked mortality files. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2012, 28, 367-371.	2.4	93
26	Differences in vitamin D status as a possible contributor to the racial disparity in peripheral arterial disease. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2008, 88, 1469-1477.	4.7	91
27	Nonoccupational Physical Activity by Degree of Urbanization and U.S. Geographic Region. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2004, 36, 2093-2098.	0.4	90
28	A modified Mediterranean diet score is associated with a lower risk of incident metabolic syndrome over 25 years among young adults: the CARDIA (Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults) study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2014, 112, 1654-1661.	2.3	83
29	Cumulative Lifetime Marijuana Use and Incident Cardiovascular Disease in Middle Age: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 107, 601-606.	2.7	81
30	How Many Days Are Enough? A Study of 365 Days of Pedometer Monitoring. <i>Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport</i> , 2009, 80, 445-453.	1.4	76
31	Race- and Sex Differences in Left Ventricular Structure and Function: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2015, 4, e001264.	3.7	75
32	Association of Insulin Resistance and Glycemic Metabolic Abnormalities With LV Structure and Function in Middle Age. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2017, 10, 105-114.	5.3	75
33	Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Associations Between Objectively Measured Sedentary Time and Metabolic Disease: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 1835-1843.	8.6	73
34	Extracellular RNAs Are Associated With Insulin Resistance and Metabolic Phenotypes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2017, 40, 546-553.	8.6	73
35	Sedentary Time, Physical Activity, and Adiposity: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Associations in CARDIA. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2017, 53, 764-771.	3.0	71
36	Effect of Early Adult Patterns of Physical Activity and Television Viewing on Midlife Cognitive Function. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 73, 73.	11.0	70

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37	Excess body mass index and waist circumference and incident cardiovascular disease: The CARDIA study. <i>Obesity</i> , 2015, 23, 879-885.	3.0	69
38	25-Year Physical Activity Trajectories and Development of Subclinical Coronary Artery Disease as Measured by Coronary Artery Calcium: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2017, 92, 1660-1670.	3.0	67
39	Duration of Diabetes and Prediabetes During Adulthood and Subclinical Atherosclerosis and Cardiac Dysfunction in Middle Age: The CARDIA Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2018, 41, 731-738.	8.6	66
40	Reliability and Validity of the Occupational Physical Activity Questionnaire. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2005, 37, 2075-2083.	0.4	63
41	Factors Associated with Discharge during Marine Corps Basic Training. <i>Military Medicine</i> , 2007, 172, 936-941.	0.8	63
42	Overall Obesity and Abdominal Adiposity as Predictors of Mortality in U.S. White and Black Adults. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 19, 134-142.	1.9	63
43	Race and Vitamin D Binding Protein Gene Polymorphisms Modify the Association of 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and Incident Heart Failure. <i>JACC: Heart Failure</i> , 2015, 3, 347-356.	4.1	63
44	Cardiovascular risk factors and accelerated cognitive decline in midlife. <i>Neurology</i> , 2020, 95, e839-e846.	1.1	62
45	Longitudinal Associations between Objective Sleep and Lipids: The CARDIA Study. <i>Sleep</i> , 2013, 36, 1587-1595.	1.1	61
46	Trans-ethnic meta-analysis of white blood cell phenotypes. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2014, 23, 6944-6960.	2.9	60
47	Vitamin D intake is inversely related to risk of developing metabolic syndrome in African American and white men and women over 20 y: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2012, 96, 24-29.	4.7	59
48	Coffee, Decaffeinated Coffee, Caffeine, and Tea Consumption in Young Adulthood and Atherosclerosis Later in Life. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2010, 30, 2059-2066.	2.4	58
49	Duration of Abdominal Obesity Beginning in Young Adulthood and Incident Diabetes Through Middle Age. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2013, 36, 1241-1247.	8.6	58
50	Intake of niacin, folate, vitamin B-6, and vitamin B-12 through young adulthood and cognitive function in midlife: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2017, 106, 1032-1040.	4.7	57
51	Pathobiological Determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth (PDAY) Risk Score in Young Adults Predicts Coronary Artery and Abdominal Aorta Calcium in Middle Age. <i>Circulation</i> , 2016, 133, 139-146.	1.6	55
52	Subclinical atherosclerotic calcification and cognitive functioning in middle-aged adults: The CARDIA study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2013, 231, 72-77.	0.8	54
53	Stressful Military Training: Endocrine Reactivity, Performance, and Psychological Impact. <i>Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2007, 78, 1143-1149.	0.5	53
54	Changes in walking, body mass index, and cardiometabolic risk factors following residential relocation: Longitudinal results from the CARDIA study. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2016, 3, 426-439.	2.2	53

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55	Physical Fitness Influences Stress Reactions to Extreme Military Training. <i>Military Medicine</i> , 2008, 173, 738-742.	0.8	51
56	Fitness in Young Adulthood and Long-Term Cardiac Structure and Function. <i>JACC: Heart Failure</i> , 2017, 5, 347-355.	4.1	47
57	Convergent Validity of a Brief Self-reported Physical Activity Questionnaire. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2014, 46, 1570-1577.	0.4	46
58	Hemoglobin A1c and the Progression of Coronary Artery Calcification Among Adults Without Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 66-71.	8.6	46
59	Serum calcium and incident type 2 diabetes: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2016, 104, 1023-1029.	4.7	46
60	Associations of Accelerometer-Measured Sedentary Time and Physical Activity With Prospectively Assessed Cardiometabolic Risk Factors: The CARDIA Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e010212.	3.7	46
61	Racial Differences in Associations of Blood Pressure Components in Young Adulthood With Incident Cardiovascular Disease by Middle Age. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2017, 2, 381.	6.1	43
62	Intermuscular Adipose Tissue and Subclinical Coronary Artery Calcification in Midlife. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2017, 37, 2370-2378.	2.4	43
63	Objective sleep, a novel risk factor for alterations in kidney function: the CARDIA study. <i>Sleep Medicine</i> , 2014, 15, 1140-1146.	1.6	41
64	Ten-Year Changes in Accelerometer-Based Physical Activity and Sedentary Time During Midlife. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 187, 2145-2150.	3.4	38
65	Long-term cumulative blood pressure in young adults and incident heart failure, coronary heart disease, stroke, and cardiovascular disease: The CARDIA study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2021, 28, 1445-1451.	1.8	38
66	Association of the degree of adiposity and duration of obesity with measures of cardiac structure and function: The CARDIA study. <i>Obesity</i> , 2014, 22, 2434-2440.	3.0	36
67	Association of Blood Pressure Patterns in Young Adulthood With Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality in Middle Age. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2020, 5, 382.	6.1	35
68	Intima-Media Thickness and Cognitive Function in Stroke-Free Middle-Aged Adults. <i>Stroke</i> , 2015, 46, 2190-2196.	2.0	34
69	Fasting Glucose Variability in Young Adulthood and Cognitive Function in Middle Age: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2018, 41, 2579-2585.	8.6	34
70	Race, vitamin D-binding protein gene polymorphisms, 25-hydroxyvitamin D, and incident diabetes: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 101, 1232-1240.	4.7	33
71	Transitions in Metabolic Risk and Long-Term Cardiovascular Health: Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2016, 5, .	3.7	33
72	Duration and Degree of Weight Gain and Incident Diabetes in Younger Versus Middle-Aged Black and White Adults: ARIC, CARDIA, and the Framingham Heart Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 2042-2049.	8.6	32

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73	Lifetime marijuana use and subclinical atherosclerosis: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study. <i>Addiction</i> , 2018, 113, 845-856.	3.3	31
74	Subclinical Atherosclerosis, Statin Eligibility, and Outcomes in African American Individuals. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2017, 2, 644.	6.1	30
75	Visit-to-Visit Blood Pressure Variability in Young Adulthood and Hippocampal Volume and Integrity at Middle Age. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, 1091-1098.	2.7	30
76	FGF23 (Fibroblast Growth Factor-23) and Incident Hypertension in Young and Middle-Aged Adults. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018, 72, 70-76.	2.7	30
77	Nocturnal Blood Pressure in Young Adults and Cognitive Function in Midlife: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2015, 28, 1240-1247.	2.0	28
78	Association Between Alcohol Intake and Cardiac Remodeling. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 72, 1452-1462.	2.8	28
79	The Coronary Artery Risk Development In Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2021, 78, 260-277.	2.8	28
80	Physical Activity Measures in the Healthy Communities Study. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2015, 49, 653-659.	3.0	26
81	Prevalence of Total Daily Walking Among US Adults, 2002â€“2003. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2008, 5, 337-346.	2.0	25
82	Genetic loci associated with ideal cardiovascular health: A meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2016, 175, 112-120.	2.7	25
83	Cardiovascular health in young adulthood and structural brain MRI in midlife. <i>Neurology</i> , 2017, 89, 680-686.	1.1	25
84	Fasting glucose variability in young adulthood and incident diabetes, cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2019, 62, 1366-1374.	6.3	25
85	Comprehensive Metabolic Phenotyping Refines Cardiovascular Risk in Young Adults. <i>Circulation</i> , 2020, 142, 2110-2127.	1.6	23
86	Intakes of Folate, Vitamin B6, and Vitamin B12 in Relation to Diabetes Incidence Among American Young Adults: A 30-Year Follow-up Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 2426-2434.	8.6	23
87	Duration and stability of metabolically healthy obesity over 30 years. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2019, 43, 1803-1810.	3.4	22
88	Bidirectional 10-year associations of accelerometer-measured sedentary behavior and activity categories with weight among middle-aged adults. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2020, 44, 559-567.	3.4	22
89	Education, Race/Ethnicity, and Causes of Premature Mortality Among Middle-Aged Adults in 4 US Urban Communities: Results From CARDIA, 1985â€“2017. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2020, 110, 530-536.	2.7	22
90	Change in physical activity after smoking cessation: the <sc>C</sc>oronary <sc>A</sc>rtery <sc>R</sc>isk <sc>D</sc>evelopment in <sc>Y</sc>oung <sc>A</sc>dults (<sc>CARDIA</sc>) study. <i>Addiction</i> , 2014, 109, 1172-1183.	3.3	21

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91	Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D is associated with incident peripheral artery disease among white and black adults in the ARIC study cohort. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2017, 257, 123-129.	0.8	21
92	Marijuana Use and Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate in Young Adults. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2017, 12, 1578-1587.	4.5	21
93	A Preliminary Evaluation of a Pedometer-Assessed Physical Activity Self-Monitoring Survey. <i>Field Methods</i> , 2004, 16, 422-438.	0.8	20
94	Trait Anxiety and Salivary Cortisol During Free Living and Military Stress. <i>Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2008, 79, 129-135.	0.5	19
95	Selected Static Anatomic Measures Predict Overuse Injuries in Female Recruits. <i>Military Medicine</i> , 2010, 175, 329-335.	0.8	19
96	Cardiovascular Health in Young Adulthood and Association with Left Ventricular Structure and Function Later in Life: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2015, 28, 1452-1461.	2.8	19
97	Carotid Intima-Media Thickness and Markers of Brain Health in a Biracial Middle-Aged Cohort: CARDIA Brain MRI Sub-study. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2020, 75, 380-386.	3.6	19
98	Relationship between Perceived Discrimination and Sedentary Behavior in Adults. <i>American Journal of Health Behavior</i> , 2014, 38, 641-649.	1.4	18
99	Social Relationships and Longitudinal Changes in Body Mass Index and Waist Circumference: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 179, 567-575.	3.4	18
100	Does unmeasured confounding influence associations between the retail food environment and body mass index over time? The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 1456-1464.	1.9	18
101	Association of Longitudinal Trajectory of Albuminuria in Young Adulthood With Myocardial Structure and Function in Later Life. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2020, 5, 184.	6.1	18
102	Where are they now? Retention strategies over 25 years in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 64-70.	1.1	17
103	Blood Pressure Levels in Young Adulthood and Midlife Stroke Incidence in a Diverse Cohort. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 77, 1683-1693.	2.7	17
104	Prepregnancy Fitness and Risk of Gestational Diabetes: A Longitudinal Analysis. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 1613-1619.	0.4	16
105	Vitamin D Deficiency and Its Implications on Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports</i> , 2010, 4, 68-75.	2.0	14
106	Validation of a Historical Physical Activity Questionnaire in Middle-Aged Women. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2007, 4, 343-355.	2.0	13
107	Association of Mediterranean diet and cardiorespiratory fitness with the development of pre-diabetes and diabetes: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2016, 4, e000229.	2.8	13
108	Parathyroid hormone is associated with incident diabetes in white, but not black adults: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. <i>Diabetes and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 42, 162-169.	2.9	13

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109	Association of Patterns of Change in Adiposity With Diastolic Function and Systolic Myocardial Mechanics From Early Adulthood to Middle Age: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2018, 31, 1261-1269.e8.	2.8	13
110	Coronary Artery Calcium From Early Adulthood to Middle Age and Left Ventricular Structure and Function. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2019, 12, e009228.	2.6	13
111	Association of cardiovascular health through early adulthood and health-related quality of life in middle age: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2019, 126, 105772.	3.4	12
112	Perceived and objective characteristics of the neighborhood environment are associated with accelerometer-measured sedentary time and physical activity, the CARDIA Study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2019, 123, 242-249.	3.4	12
113	Sex differences in cardiovascular risk factors before and after the development of type 2 diabetes and risk for incident cardiovascular disease. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2020, 166, 108334.	2.8	12
114	Physical Activity and Hypertension From Young Adulthood to Middle Age. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2021, 60, 757-765.	3.0	12
115	Understanding bias in relationships between the food environment and diet quality: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2017, 71, jech-2017-209158.	3.7	11
116	Disparities in Early Transitions to Obesity in Contemporary Multi-Ethnic U.S. Populations. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0158025.	2.5	10
117	Age-Related Development of Cardiac Remodeling and Dysfunction in Young Black and White Adults: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2021, 34, 388-400.	2.8	10
118	Racial Differences in the Associations Between Food Insecurity and Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. , 2020, 30, 509-517.		10
119	Coffee and tea consumption in the early adult lifespan and left ventricular function in middle age: the CARDIA study. <i>ESC Heart Failure</i> , 2020, 7, 1510-1519.	3.1	9
120	The relation of leptin and insulin with obesity-related cardiovascular risk factors in US adults. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2008, 200, 150-160.	0.8	8
121	Self-reported marijuana use over 25 years and abdominal adiposity: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) Study. <i>Addiction</i> , 2018, 113, 689-698.	3.3	8
122	How do individual-level sociodemographics and neighbourhood-level characteristics influence residential location behaviour in the context of the food and built environment? Findings from 25 years of follow-up in the CARDIA Study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2017, 71, 261-268.	3.7	7
123	Cumulative Marijuana Use and Carotid Intima-Media Thickness at Middle Age: The CARDIA Study. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 134, 777-787.e9.	1.5	7
124	Racial Differences in Maintaining Optimal Health Behaviors Into Middle Age. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2019, 56, 368-375.	3.0	6
125	Fasting glucose and insulin resistance trajectories during young adulthood and mid-life cardiac structure and function. <i>Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications</i> , 2019, 33, 356-362.	2.3	6
126	The Prevalence of Leisure-Time Physical Activity Among Diabetics in South Carolina. <i>Southern Medical Journal</i> , 2004, 97, 141-144.	0.7	6

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127	Characteristics associated with early- vs. later-onset adult diabetes: The CARDIA study. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2021, 182, 109144.	2.8	6
128	Associations between menopause, cardiac remodeling, and diastolic function: the CARDIA study. <i>Menopause</i> , 2021, 28, 1166-1175.	2.0	5
129	How Many Days Are Enough? A Study of 365 Days of Pedometer Monitoring. <i>Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport</i> , 2009, 80, 445-453.	1.4	5
130	Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Among Young Adults. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 72, 1559-1560.	2.8	3
131	Sex Differences in the Association of Cumulative Body Mass Index from Early Adulthood to Middle Age and Left Atrial Remodeling Evaluated by Three-Dimensional Echocardiography: The Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2020, 33, 878-887.e3.	2.8	3
132	Cardiovascular risk and functional burden at midlife: Prospective associations of isotemporal reallocations of accelerometer-measured physical activity and sedentary time in the CARDIA study. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2021, 150, 106626.	3.4	3
133	Reis et al. Respond. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 108, e12-e12.	2.7	2
134	Nonparametric estimation of risk tracking indices for longitudinal studies. <i>Statistical Methods in Medical Research</i> , 2020, 29, 481-497.	1.5	2
135	Circulating metabolite profile in young adulthood identifies long-term diabetes susceptibility: the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2022, 65, 657-674.	6.3	2
136	Dietary Fatty Acids and Coronary Heart Disease. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2014, 34, 2520-2521.	2.4	1
137	Submaximal Blood Pressure Responses to Exercise in Young Adulthood and Long-Term Cardiovascular Health. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 70, 1941-1943.	2.8	1
138	Effects of Weight and Weight Change on Cardiac Remodeling Over 20 Years. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 65, 2463-2465.	2.8	0
139	RELATION OF LEFT VENTRICULAR REMODELING TO LEFT VENTRICULAR DIASTOLIC FUNCTION MEASURES AT MIDDLE AGE: CORONARY ARTERY RISK DEVELOPMENT IN YOUNG ADULTS (CARDIA) STUDY. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 69, 1627.	2.8	0
140	SUBCLINICAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS, STATIN ELIGIBILITY, AND OUTCOMES IN AFRICAN AMERICANS: THE JACKSON HEART STUDY. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 69, 1826.	2.8	0
141	42. Physical Activity From Young Adulthood to Middle Age and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors: The Coronary Artery Disease in Young Adults Study. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 2021, 68, S23-S24.	2.5	0
142	A Comparison of Two Surveillance Measures of Total Walking Among U.S. Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2006, 38, S56-S563.	0.4	0
143	Cross-sectional And Longitudinal Associations Between Objectively-measured Sedentary Time And Metabolic Disease. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2015, 47, 170.	0.4	0