C Noel Bairey-Merz

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166 69 361 29,148 h-index g-index citations papers 6.2 6.77 406 34,142 L-index avg, IF ext. citations ext. papers

#	Paper	IF	Citations
361	Implications of recent clinical trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III guidelines. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 110, 227-39	16.7	4450
360	2013 ACC/AHA guideline on the treatment of blood cholesterol to reduce atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2014 ,	15.1	2794
359	2013 ACC/AHA guideline on the treatment of blood cholesterol to reduce atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk in adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. <i>Circulation</i> , 2014 , 129, S1-45	16.7	2786
358	Implications of recent clinical trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III Guidelines. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004 , 44, 720-32	15.1	1070
357	Insights from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study: Part II: gender differences in presentation, diagnosis, and outcome with regard to gender-based pathophysiology of atherosclerosis and macrovascular and microvascular coronary disease. <i>Journal</i>	15.1	573
356	Insights from the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study: Part I: gender differences in traditional and novel risk factors, symptom evaluation, and gender-optimized diagnostic strategies. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S4-S20	15.1	516
355	ACC/AHA/NHLBI clinical advisory on the use and safety of statins. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2002 , 40, 567-72	15.1	504
354	Coronary microvascular reactivity to adenosine predicts adverse outcome in women evaluated for suspected ischemia results from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2010 , 55, 2825-32	15.1	483
353	Women and ischemic heart disease: evolving knowledge. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009 , 54, 1561-75	15.1	463
352	Cardiovascular Disease in Women: Clinical Perspectives. Circulation Research, 2016, 118, 1273-93	15.7	435
351	ACC/AHA/NHLBI Clinical Advisory on the Use and Safety of Statins. <i>Circulation</i> , 2002 , 106, 1024-8	16.7	410
350	Adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women with nonobstructive coronary artery disease: a report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study and the St James Women Take Heart Project. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2009 , 169, 843-50		366
349	Angina with "normal" coronary arteries: a changing philosophy. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2005 , 293, 477-84	27.4	365
348	Postmenopausal women with a history of irregular menses and elevated androgen measurements at high risk for worsening cardiovascular event-free survival: results from the National Institutes of HealthNational Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome	5.6	360
347	Serum amyloid A as a predictor of coronary artery disease and cardiovascular outcome in women: the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Circulation, 2004 , 109, 726-32	16.7	319
346	Abnormal myocardial phosphorus-31 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy in women with chest pain but normal coronary angiograms. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2000 , 342, 829-35	59.2	319
345	Prognosis in women with myocardial ischemia in the absence of obstructive coronary disease: results from the National Institutes of Health-National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 109, 2993-9	16.7	318

(2009-2008)

344	Impact of ethnicity and gender differences on angiographic coronary artery disease prevalence and in-hospital mortality in the American College of Cardiology-National Cardiovascular Data Registry. <i>Circulation</i> , 2008 , 117, 1787-801	16.7	310	
343	The prognostic value of a nomogram for exercise capacity in women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2005 , 353, 468-75	59.2	300	
342	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): Developing Evidence-Based Therapies and Research Agenda for the Next Decade. <i>Circulation</i> , 2017 , 135, 1075-1092	16.7	293	
341	Abnormal coronary vasomotion as a prognostic indicator of cardiovascular events in women: results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 109, 722-5	16.7	283	
340	Oxygenated carotenoid lutein and progression of early atherosclerosis: the Los Angeles atherosclerosis study. <i>Circulation</i> , 2001 , 103, 2922-7	16.7	271	
339	International standardization of diagnostic criteria for microvascular angina. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 250, 16-20	3.2	254	
338	The economic burden of angina in women with suspected ischemic heart disease: results from the National Institutes of HealthNational Heart, Lung, and Blood Institutesponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006 , 114, 894-904	16.7	235	
337	International standardization of diagnostic criteria for vasospastic angina. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017 , 38, 2565-2568	9.5	216	
336	Depression, inflammation, and incident cardiovascular disease in women with suspected coronary ischemia: the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored WISE study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2007 , 50, 2044-50	15.1	204	
335	Emergence of Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Woman's Problem and Need for Change in Definition on Angiography. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2015 , 66, 1918-33	15.1	199	
334	Metabolic syndrome modifies the cardiovascular risk associated with angiographic coronary artery disease in women: a report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Circulation</i> , 2004 , 109, 714-21	16.7	199	
333	Persistent chest pain predicts cardiovascular events in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: results from the NIH-NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischaemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. European Heart Journal, 2006, 27, 1408-15	9.5	197	
332	Contraceptive hormone use and cardiovascular disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009 , 53, 221-31	15.1	186	
331	Hypoestrogenemia of hypothalamic origin and coronary artery disease in premenopausal women: a report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2003 , 41, 413-9	15.1	172	
330	Meditation and Cardiovascular Risk Reduction: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2017 , 6,	6	166	
329	Obstructive coronary atherosclerosis and ischemic heart disease: an elusive link!. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2012 , 60, 951-6	15.1	166	
328	ACC/AHA/NHLBI Clinical Advisory on the Use and Safety of Statins. Stroke, 2002, 33, 2337-41	6.7	159	
327	The triglyceride/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio predicts all-cause mortality in women with suspected myocardial ischemia: a report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2009 , 157, 548-55	4.9	156	

326	Ranolazine improves angina in women with evidence of myocardial ischemia but no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011 , 4, 514-22	8.4	144
325	Effects of a randomized controlled trial of transcendental meditation on components of the metabolic syndrome in subjects with coronary heart disease. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2006 , 166, 1218-24		144
324	In women with symptoms of cardiac ischemia, nonobstructive coronary arteries, and microvascular dysfunction, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition is associated with improved microvascular function: A double-blind randomized study from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute	4.9	140
323	Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). American Heart Journal, 2011, 162, 678-84 Heart rate response to exercise stress testing in asymptomatic women: the st. James women take heart project. Circulation, 2010, 122, 130-7	16.7	140
322	Safety of coronary reactivity testing in women with no obstructive coronary artery disease: results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) study. <i>JACC:</i> Cardiovascular Interventions, 2012 , 5, 646-53	5	135
321	Depression, the metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular risk. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2008 , 70, 40-8	3.7	133
320	Cardiac magnetic resonance myocardial perfusion reserve index is reduced in women with coronary microvascular dysfunction. A National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored study from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2015 , 8,	3.9	130
319	Some thoughts on the vasculopathy of women with ischemic heart disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S30-5	15.1	128
318	An intravascular ultrasound analysis in women experiencing chest pain in the absence of obstructive coronary artery disease: a substudy from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Interventional</i>	1.8	117
317	A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of late Na current inhibition (ranolazine) in coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD): impact on angina and myocardial perfusion reserve. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2016 , 37, 1504-13	9.5	114
316	Myocardial ischemia in the absence of obstructive coronary artery disease in systemic lupus erythematosus. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011 , 4, 27-33	8.4	111
315	Adverse outcomes among women presenting with signs and symptoms of ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease: findings from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) angiographic core laboratory.	4.9	109
314	Psychosocial stress and cardiovascular disease: pathophysiological links. <i>Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2002 , 27, 141-7	4.4	107
313	Myocardial ischemia in women: lessons from the NHLBI WISE study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2012 , 35, 141-8	3.3	104
312	Depressive symptom dimensions and cardiovascular prognosis among women with suspected myocardial ischemia: A report from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2009 , 66, 499-507		104
311	The value of estimated functional capacity in estimating outcome: results from the NHBLI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S36-43	15.1	104
310	Progression of carotid intima-media thickness and plasma antioxidants: the Los Angeles Atherosclerosis Study. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2004 , 24, 313-9	9.4	98
309	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs Regarding Cardiovascular Disease in Women: The Women's Heart Alliance. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017 , 70, 123-132	15.1	96

308	Mild renal insufficiency is associated with angiographic coronary artery disease in women. <i>Circulation</i> , 2002 , 105, 2826-9	16.7	95
307	Sex Differences in Blood Pressure Trajectories Over the Life Course. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2020 , 5, 19-26	16.2	94
306	Sex differences in clinical outcomes in patients with stable angina and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2013 , 166, 38-44	4.9	93
305	Coronary Microvascular Function and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Women With Angina Pectoris and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: The iPOWER Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2016 , 5, e003064	6	93
304	Impact of Abnormal Coronary Reactivity on Long-Term Clinical Outcomes in Women. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2019 , 73, 684-693	15.1	88
303	Comorbid depression and anxiety symptoms as predictors of cardiovascular events: results from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2009 , 71, 958-64	3.7	88
302	Microvascular coronary dysfunction in women: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management. <i>Current Problems in Cardiology</i> , 2011 , 36, 291-318	17.1	82
301	Hemoglobin level is an independent predictor for adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women undergoing evaluation for chest pain: results from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004 ,	15.1	82
300	The parallel tales of microvascular angina and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: a paradigm shift. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017 , 38, 473-477	9.5	81
299	Provocative testing for coronary reactivity and spasm. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2014 , 63, 103-9	15.1	80
298	DHEA-S levels and cardiovascular disease mortality in postmenopausal women: results from the National Institutes of HealthNational Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> ,	5.6	8o
297	2010 , 95, 4985-92 The Lancet women and cardiovascular disease Commission: reducing the global burden by 2030. Lancet, The, 2021 , 397, 2385-2438	40	80
296	Hypertension, menopause, and coronary artery disease risk in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S50-8	15.1	76
295	Prognostic value of global MR myocardial perfusion imaging in women with suspected myocardial ischemia and no obstructive coronary disease: results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) study. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2010 , 3, 1030-6	8.4	71
294	Depression and cardiovascular health care costs among women with suspected myocardial ischemia: prospective results from the WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2009 , 53, 176-83	15.1	70
293	Pre-existing traits associated with Covid-19 illness severity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020 , 15, e0236240	3.7	69
292	Sex differences in calcified plaque and long-term cardiovascular mortality: observations from the CAC Consortium. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018 , 39, 3727-3735	9.5	69
291	Coronary microvascular reactivity is only partially predicted by atherosclerosis risk factors or coronary artery disease in women evaluated for suspected ischemia: results from the NHLBI Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Clinical Cardiology, 2007, 30, 69-74	3.3	68

290	Depression symptom severity and reported treatment history in the prediction of cardiac risk in women with suspected myocardial ischemia: The NHLBI-sponsored WISE study. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2006 , 63, 874-80		68
289	2014 hypertension recommendations from the eighth joint national committee panel members raise concerns for elderly black and female populations. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2014 , 64, 394-402	15.1	67
288	Symptoms, myocardial ischaemia and quality of life in women: results from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE Study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2003 , 24, 1506-14	9.5	67
287	Coronary microvascular dysfunction: sex-specific risk, diagnosis, and therapy. <i>Nature Reviews Cardiology</i> , 2015 , 12, 406-14	14.8	66
286	The impact of myocardial flow reserve on the detection of coronary artery disease by perfusion imaging methods: an NHLBI WISE study. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance</i> , 2003 , 5, 475-85	6.9	66
285	Maternal recall of hypertensive disorders in pregnancy: a systematic review. <i>Journal of Womenh</i> s <i>Health</i> , 2013 , 22, 37-47	3	65
284	Large brachial artery diameter is associated with angiographic coronary artery disease in women. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2002 , 143, 802-7	4.9	65
283	Career Preferences and Perceptions of Cardiology Among US Internal Medicine Trainees: Factors Influencing Cardiology Career Choice. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 3, 682-691	16.2	65
282	Hypertension Across a Woman's Life Cycle. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 71, 1797	7-11-8-11 3	64
281	Physician attitudes and practices and patient awareness of the cardiovascular complications of diabetes. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2002 , 40, 1877-81	15.1	64
280	Social networks and incident stroke among women with suspected myocardial ischemia. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2008 , 70, 282-7	3.7	61
279	Past oral contraceptive use and angiographic coronary artery disease in postmenopausal women: data from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2006 , 85, 1425-31	4.8	58
278	Determination of menopausal status in women: the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of Womenl</i> s Health, 2004 , 13, 872-87	3	58
277	Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (INOCA): What Is the Risk?. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2018 , 7, e008868	6	58
276	The Who, What, Why, When, How and Where of Vasospastic Angina. Circulation Journal, 2016, 80, 289-9	& .9	56
275	Persistent chest pain and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2009 , 301, 1468-74	27.4	55
274	Diastolic dysfunction: improved understanding using emerging imaging techniques. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2010 , 160, 394-404	4.9	54
273	Myocardial steatosis as a possible mechanistic link between diastolic dysfunction and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2016 , 310, H14-9	5.2	53

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272	Electrocardiographic predictors of cardiovascular outcome in women: the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 46, 51-6	15.1	53	
271	Treatment of coronary microvascular dysfunction. Cardiovascular Research, 2020, 116, 856-870	9.9	51	
270	Sex differences in mortality associated with computed tomographic angiographic measurements of obstructive and nonobstructive coronary artery disease: an exploratory analysis. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2010 , 3, 473-81	3.9	51	
269	Global inflammation predicts cardiovascular risk in women: a report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2005 , 150, 900-6	4.9	51	
268	Anginal symptoms, coronary artery disease, and adverse outcomes in Black and White women: the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>Journal of Womenl</i> s Health, 2013 , 22, 724-32	3	49	
267	Isoflavone supplementation and endothelial function in menopausal women. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 2002 , 56, 693-701	3.4	48	
266	Diastolic dysfunction in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia in the absence of obstructive coronary artery disease: a hypothesis-generating study. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014 , 7, 510	- 3 9	47	
265	Quality and Equitable Health Care Gaps for Women: Attributions to Sex Differences in Cardiovascular Medicine. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017 , 70, 373-388	15.1	47	
264	Cardiovascular Disease and 10-Year Mortality in Postmenopausal Women with Clinical Features of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. <i>Journal of Womenl</i> s <i>Health</i> , 2016 , 25, 875-81	3	46	
263	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction - Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Prognosis, Diagnosis, Risk Factors and Therapy. <i>Circulation Journal</i> , 2016 , 81, 3-11	2.9	45	
262	Revascularization in Patients With Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection and ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2019 , 74, 1290-1300	15.1	44	
261	Association of Sex With Severity of Coronary Artery Disease, Ischemia, and Symptom Burden in Patients With Moderate or Severe Ischemia: Secondary Analysis of the ISCHEMIA Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>JAMA Cardiology</i> , 2020 , 5, 773-786	16.2	44	
260	Cardiovascular and mortality risk of apparent resistant hypertension in women with suspected myocardial ischemia: a report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2014 , 3, e000660	6	44	
259	ACCF/AHA/ACP 2009 competence and training statement: a curriculum on prevention of cardiovascular disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association/American College of Physicians Task Force on Competence and Training (Writing	15.1	44	
258	Ten-Year Mortality in the WISE Study (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation). <i>Circulation:</i> Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2017 , 10,	5.8	43	
257	Increasing percutaneous coronary interventions for ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction in the United States: progress and opportunity. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2015 , 8, 139-146	5	43	
256	27th Bethesda Conference: matching the intensity of risk factor management with the hazard for coronary disease events. Task Force 4. Efficacy of risk factor management. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1996 , 27, 991-1006	15.1	43	
255	Women, Hypertension, and the Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2016 , 129, 1030-6	2.4	41	

254	Migraines, angiographic coronary artery disease and cardiovascular outcomes in women. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2006 , 119, 670-5	2.4	41
253	Work-related stress and early atherosclerosis. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2001 , 12, 180-5	3.1	41
252	Cardiac Syndrome X: update 2014. <i>Cardiology Clinics</i> , 2014 , 32, 463-78	2.5	40
251	Psychosocial variables are associated with atherosclerosis risk factors among women with chest pain: the WISE study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2001 , 63, 282-8	3.7	40
250	Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging myocardial perfusion reserve index assessment in women with microvascular coronary dysfunction and reference controls. <i>Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2013 , 3, 153-60	2.6	39
249	Sex-based differences in quality of care and outcomes in a health system using a standardized STEMI protocol. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2017 , 191, 30-36	4.9	37
248	APOE polymorphism and angiographic coronary artery disease severity in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2003 , 169, 159-67	3.1	37
247	Assessment of Vascular Dysfunction in Patients Without Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: Why, How, and When. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2020 , 13, 1847-1864	5	37
246	Menopausal symptoms and cardiovascular disease mortality in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Menopause</i> , 2017 , 24, 126-132	2.5	36
245	Physical activity and functional capacity measurement in women: a report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE study. <i>Journal of Womenls Health and Gender-Based Medicine</i> , 2000 , 9, 769-77		36
244	Treatment of angina and microvascular coronary dysfunction. <i>Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2010 , 12, 355-64	2.1	35
243	Importance of socioeconomic status as a predictor of cardiovascular outcome and costs of care in women with suspected myocardial ischemia. Results from the National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation	3	35
242	Why names matter for women: MINOCA/INOCA (myocardial infarction/ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease). <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2018 , 41, 185-193	3.3	34
241	Effect of phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibition on microvascular coronary dysfunction in women: a Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) ancillary study. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2011 , 34, 483-7	3.3	34
240	Impaired coronary vascular reactivity and functional capacity in women: results from the NHLBI Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE) Study. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2006 , 47, S44-9	15.1	34
239	Coronary Atherosclerosis T-Weighed Characterization With Integrated Anatomical Reference: Comparison With High-Risk Plaque Features Detected by Invasive Coronary Imaging. <i>JACC:</i> Cardiovascular Imaging, 2017 , 10, 637-648	8.4	33
238	Age at Menarche and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes: Findings From the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019 , 8, e012406	6	32
237	Inflammatory biomarkers as predictors of heart failure in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: A report from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE).	3.7	32

236	Focused Cardiovascular Care for Women: The Need and Role in Clinical Practice. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2016 , 91, 226-40	6.4	32	
235	Association of anti-oxidized LDL and candidate genes with severity of coronary stenosis in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation study. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2011 , 52, 801-7	6.3	32	
234	Noninvasive Imaging to Evaluate Women With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2016 , 9, 421-35	8.4	31	
233	Association of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes With Hypertension 2 to 7 Years Postpartum. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019 , 8, e013092	6	30	
232	A randomized controlled trial of low-dose hormone therapy on myocardial ischemia in postmenopausal women with no obstructive coronary artery disease: results from the National Institutes of Health/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia	4.9	30	
231	Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). American Heart Journal, 2010, 159, 987.e1-7 Sex Differences in Blood Pressure Associations With Cardiovascular Outcomes. Circulation, 2021, 143, 761-763	16.7	30	
230	Effects of sex and gender on adaptation to space: cardiovascular alterations. <i>Journal of Womenl</i> s <i>Health</i> , 2014 , 23, 950-5	3	29	
229	Socioeconomic status variables predict cardiovascular disease risk factors and prospective mortality risk among women with chest pain. The WISE Study. <i>Behavior Modification</i> , 2003 , 27, 54-67	2.5	29	
228	Syndrome X and microvascular coronary dysfunction. <i>Circulation</i> , 2011 , 124, 1477-80	16.7	28	
227	Renal function and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with symptoms/signs of ischemia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015 , 10, e0125374	3.7	28	
226	Towards elimination of the dark-rim artifact in first-pass myocardial perfusion MRI: removing Gibbs ringing effects using optimized radial imaging. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2014 , 72, 124-36	4.4	27	
225	Aldosterone inhibition and coronary endothelial function in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: an ancillary study of the national heart, lung, and blood institute-sponsored women's ischemia syndrome evaluation. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2014 , 167, 826-32	4.9	27	
224	Diabetes mellitus, hypothalamic hypoestrogenemia, and coronary artery disease in premenopausal women (from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute sponsored WISE study). <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2008 , 102, 150-4	3	27	
223	Effects of oral magnesium therapy on exercise tolerance, exercise-induced chest pain, and quality of life in patients with coronary artery disease. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2003 , 91, 517-21	3	27	
222	Sex and the kidneys: current understanding and research opportunities. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2019 , 15, 776-783	14.9	26	
221	Association of aortic stiffness and wave reflections with coronary flow reserve in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: An ancillary study from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2015 ,	4.9	26	
220	Inflammation, endothelial cell activation, and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with chest pain and no obstructive coronary artery disease. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2005 , 150, 109-15	4.9	26	
219	Hostility scores are associated with increased risk of cardiovascular events in women undergoing coronary angiography: a report from the NHLBI-Sponsored WISE Study. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2005 , 67, 546-52	3.7	26	

218	Coronary microvascular dysfunction and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction as female-pattern cardiovascular disease: the chicken or the egg?. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018 , 39, 850-8	35 ² ⁵	25
217	Total estrogen time and obstructive coronary disease in women: insights from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). <i>Journal of Womenl</i> s Health, 2009 , 18, 1315-22	3	25
216	Lipid-lowering medication use and aggression scores in women: a report from the NHLBI-sponsored WISE study. <i>Journal of Womenl</i> s <i>Health</i> , 2008 , 17, 187-94	3	25
215	Smoking status and common carotid artery intima-medial thickness among middle-aged men and women based on ultrasound measurement: a cohort study. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2006 , 6, 42	2.3	25
214	Migraine Headache and Long-Term Cardiovascular Outcomes: An Extended Follow-Up of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2017 , 130, 738-743	2.4	24
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