# Carla Spazzolini

## List of Publications by Citations



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|---|---|---|---|
| 39 papers | 5,948 citations | 23 h-index | 41 g-index |
| 41 ext. papers | 7,002 ext. citations | 10.8 avg, IF | 4.43 L-index |

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | Genotype-phenotype correlation in the long-QT syndrome: gene-specific triggers for life-threatening arrhythmias. *Circulation*, **2001**, 103, 89-95 | 16.7 | 1363 |
| 38 | Risk stratification in the long-QT syndrome. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **2003**, 348, 1866-74 | 59.2 | 1090 |
| 37 | Prevalence of the congenital long-QT syndrome. *Circulation*, **2009**, 120, 1761-7 | 16.7 | 649 |
| 36 | Left cardiac sympathetic denervation in the management of high-risk patients affected by the long-QT syndrome. *Circulation*, **2004**, 109, 1826-33 | 16.7 | 503 |
| 35 | The Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome: natural history, molecular basis, and clinical outcome. *Circulation*, **2006**, 113, 783-90 | 16.7 | 274 |
| 34 | High efficacy of beta-blockers in long-QT syndrome type 1: contribution of noncompliance and QT-prolonging drugs to the occurrence of beta-blocker treatment "failures". *Circulation*, **2009**, 119, 215-21 | 16.7 | 235 |
| 33 | Who are the long-QT syndrome patients who receive an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator and what happens to them?: data from the European Long-QT Syndrome Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator (LQTS ICD) Registry. *Circulation*, **2010**, 122, 1272-82 | 16.7 | 209 |
| 32 | Clinical Management of Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia: The Role of Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation. *Circulation*, **2015**, 131, 2185-93 | 16.7 | 174 |
| 31 | Not all beta-blockers are equal in the management of long QT syndrome types 1 and 2: higher recurrence of events under metoprolol. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2012**, 60, 2092-9 | 15.1 | 168 |
| 30 | Phenotypic variability and unusual clinical severity of congenital long-QT syndrome in a founder population. *Circulation*, **2005**, 112, 2602-10 | 16.7 | 150 |
| 29 | The common long-QT syndrome mutation KCNQ1/A341V causes unusually severe clinical manifestations in patients with different ethnic backgrounds: toward a mutation-specific risk stratification. *Circulation*, **2007**, 116, 2366-75 | 16.7 | 130 |
| 28 | Clinical Aspects of Type 3 Long-QT Syndrome: An International Multicenter Study. *Circulation*, **2016**, 134, 872-82 | 16.7 | 118 |
| 27 | The genetics underlying acquired long QT syndrome: impact for genetic screening. *European Heart Journal*, **2016**, 37, 1456-64 | 9.5 | 108 |
| 26 | Cost-effectiveness of neonatal ECG screening for the long QT syndrome. *European Heart Journal*, **2006**, 27, 1824-32 | 9.5 | 101 |
| 25 | Neural control of heart rate is an arrhythmia risk modifier in long QT syndrome. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2008**, 51, 920-9 | 15.1 | 88 |
| 24 | All LQT3 patients need an ICD: true or false?. *Heart Rhythm*, **2009**, 6, 113-20 | 6.7 | 81 |
| 23 | Clinical implications for patients with long QT syndrome who experience a cardiac event during infancy. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2009**, 54, 832-7 | 15.1 | 70 |

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| 22 | Calmodulin mutations and life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias: insights from the International Calmodulinopathy Registry. *European Heart Journal*, **2019**, 40, 2964-2975 | 9.5 | 61 |
| 21 | Desmoplakin missense and non-missense mutations in arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy: Genotype-phenotype correlation. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2017**, 249, 268-273 | 3.2 | 46 |
| 20 | Vagal reflexes following an exercise stress test: a simple clinical tool for gene-specific risk stratification in the long QT syndrome. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2012**, 60, 2515-24 | 15.1 | 42 |
| 19 | From patient-specific induced pluripotent stem cells to clinical translation in long QT syndrome Type 2. *European Heart Journal*, **2019**, 40, 1832-1836 | 9.5 | 41 |
| 18 | Propranolol prevents life-threatening arrhythmias in LQT3 transgenic mice: implications for the clinical management of LQT3 patients. *Heart Rhythm*, **2014**, 11, 126-32 | 6.7 | 26 |
| 17 | A comprehensive electrocardiographic, molecular, and echocardiographic study of Brugada syndrome: validation of the 2013 diagnostic criteria. *Heart Rhythm*, **2014**, 11, 1176-83 | 6.7 | 25 |
| 16 | The genetics underlying idiopathic ventricular fibrillation: A special role for catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia?. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2018**, 250, 139-145 | 3.2 | 22 |
| 15 | Mutation-specific risk in two genetic forms of type 3 long QT syndrome. *American Journal of Cardiology*, **2010**, 105, 210-3 | 3 | 22 |
| 14 | Tumor necrosis factor- predicts response to cardiac resynchronization therapy in patients with chronic heart failure. *Circulation Journal*, **2014**, 78, 2232-9 | 2.9 | 20 |
| 13 | For neonatal ECG screening there is no reason to relinquish old Bazett's correction. *European Heart Journal*, **2018**, 39, 2888-2895 | 9.5 | 19 |
| 12 | SCN5A mutations in 442 neonates and children: genotype-phenotype correlation and identification of higher-risk subgroups. *European Heart Journal*, **2018**, 39, 2879-2887 | 9.5 | 18 |
| 11 | Mothers with long QT syndrome are at increased risk for fetal death: findings from a multicenter international study. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **2020**, 222, 263.e1-263.e11 | 6.4 | 18 |
| 10 | Genetic Modifiers for the Long-QT Syndrome: How Important Is the Role of Variants in the 3S Untranslated Region of KCNQ1?. *Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics*, **2016**, 9, 330-9 | | 16 |
| 9 | An International Multicenter Evaluation of Type 5 Long QT Syndrome: A Low Penetrant Primary Arrhythmic Condition. *Circulation*, **2020**, 141, 429-439 | 16.7 | 15 |
| 8 | Rat experimental model of myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury: an ethical approach to set up the analgesic management of acute post-surgical pain. *PLoS ONE*, **2014**, 9, e95913 | 3.7 | 11 |
| 7 | Response by Crotti et al to Letter Regarding Article, "Genetic Modifiers for the Long-QT Syndrome: How Important Is the Role of Variants in the 3SUntranslated Region of KCNQ1?". *Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics*, **2016**, 9, 581-582 | | 10 |
| 6 | Cardiac arrest and Brugada syndrome: Is drug-induced type 1 ECG pattern always a marker of low risk?. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **2018**, 254, 142-145 | 3.2 | 9 |
| 5 | Exercise Training-Induced Repolarization Abnormalities Masquerading as Congenital Long QT Syndrome. *Circulation*, **2020**, 142, 2405-2415 | 16.7 | 8 |

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| 4 | Mutation location and IKs regulation in the arrhythmic risk of long QT syndrome type 1: the importance of the KCNQ1 S6 region. *European Heart Journal*, **2021**, 42, 4743-4755 | 9.5 | 4 |
| 3 | Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation for Long QT Syndrome: 50 YearsSExperience Provides Guidance for Management.. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, **2022**, 8, 281-294 | 4.6 | 2 |
| 2 | Response to Letters Regarding Article, "Clinical Management of Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia: The Role of Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation". *Circulation*, **2016**, 133, e366-7 | 16.7 | 2 |
| 1 | Estimating the Posttest Probability of Long QT Syndrome Diagnosis for Rare Variants. *Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine*, **2021**, 14, e003289 | 5.2 | 0 |