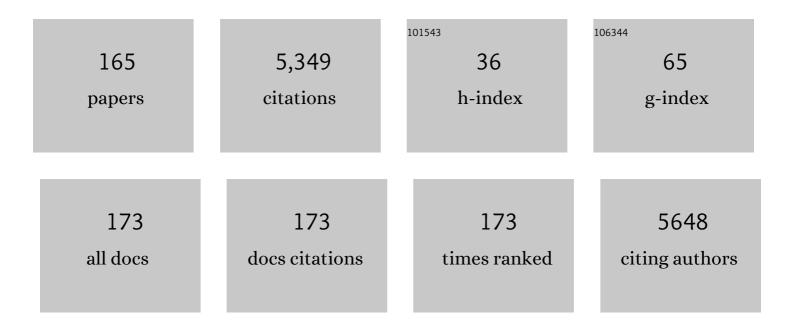
Seiko Ohno

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Common variants at SCN5A-SCN10A and HEY2 are associated with Brugada syndrome, a rare disease with high risk of sudden cardiac death. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 1044-1049.	21.4	467
2	Ultrastructural Maturation of Human-Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Cardiomyocytes in a Long-Term Culture. Circulation Journal, 2013, 77, 1307-1314.	1.6	258
3	A Novel SCN5A Gain-of-Function Mutation M1875T Associated With Familial Atrial Fibrillation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2008, 52, 1326-1334.	2.8	181
4	The genetics underlying acquired long QT syndrome: impact for genetic screening. European Heart Journal, 2016, 37, 1456-1464.	2.2	164
5	D85N, a KCNE1 Polymorphism, Is a Disease-Causing Gene Variant in Long QT Syndrome. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 54, 812-819.	2.8	145
6	Genotype-Phenotype Correlation of <i>SCN5A</i> Mutation for the Clinical and Electrocardiographic Characteristics of Probands With Brugada Syndrome. Circulation, 2017, 135, 2255-2270.	1.6	142
7	High Risk for Bradyarrhythmic Complications in Patients With Brugada Syndrome Caused by SCN5AGene Mutations. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2005, 46, 2100-2106.	2.8	131
8	Mutation site-specific differences in arrhythmic risk and sensitivity to sympathetic stimulation in the LQT1 form of congenital long QT syndrome. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2004, 44, 117-125.	2.8	130
9	<i>KCNE5</i> (<i>KCNE1L</i>) Variants Are Novel Modulators of Brugada Syndrome and Idiopathic Ventricular Fibrillation. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2011, 4, 352-361.	4.8	118
10	Calmodulin mutations and life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias: insights from the International Calmodulinopathy Registry. European Heart Journal, 2019, 40, 2964-2975.	2.2	116
11	European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA)/Heart Rhythm Society (HRS)/Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society (APHRS)/Latin American Heart Rhythm Society (LAHRS) Expert Consensus Statement on the state of genetic testing for cardiac diseases. Europace, 2022, 24, 1307-1367.	1.7	108
12	Long QT syndrome with compound mutations is associated with a more severe phenotype: A Japanese multicenter study. Heart Rhythm, 2010, 7, 1411-1418.	0.7	103
13	Latent Genetic Backgrounds and Molecular Pathogenesis in Drug-Induced Long-QT Syndrome. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2009, 2, 511-523.	4.8	102
14	Implantable cardioverter-defibrillators in previously undiagnosed patients with catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia resuscitated from sudden cardiac arrest. European Heart Journal, 2019, 40, 2953-2961.	2.2	96
15	Exon 3 deletion of RYR2 encoding cardiac ryanodine receptor is associated with left ventricular non-compaction. Europace, 2014, 16, 1646-1654.	1.7	84
16	Phenotype Variability in Patients Carrying <i>KCNJ2</i> Mutations. Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics, 2012, 5, 344-353.	5.1	83
17	Transethnic Genome-Wide Association Study Provides Insights in the Genetic Architecture and Heritability of Long QT Syndrome. Circulation, 2020, 142, 324-338.	1.6	83
18	Long QT syndrome type 8: novel CACNA1C mutations causing QT prolongation and variant phenotypes. Europace, 2014, 16, 1828-1837.	1.7	81

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19	Allele-specific ablation rescues electrophysiological abnormalities in a human iPS cell model of long-QT syndrome with a CALM2 mutation. Human Molecular Genetics, 2017, 26, 1670-1677.	2.9	79
20	European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA)/Heart Rhythm Society (HRS)/Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society (APHRS)/Latin American Heart Rhythm Society (LAHRS) Expert Consensus Statement on the State of Genetic Testing for Cardiac Diseases. Heart Rhythm, 2022, 19, e1-e60.	0.7	78
21	A novel gain-of-function KCNJ2 mutation associated with short-QT syndrome impairs inward rectification of Kir2.1 currents. Cardiovascular Research, 2012, 93, 666-673.	3.8	75
22	Novel <i>SCN3B</i> Mutation Associated With Brugada Syndrome Affects Intracellular Trafficking and Function of Nav1.5. Circulation Journal, 2013, 77, 959-967.	1.6	70
23	Identification of a <i>KCNQ1</i> Polymorphism Acting as a Protective Modifier Against Arrhythmic Risk in Long-QT Syndrome. Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics, 2013, 6, 354-361.	5.1	69
24	A type 2 ryanodine receptor variant associated with reduced Ca2+ release and short-coupled torsades de pointes ventricular arrhythmia. Heart Rhythm, 2017, 14, 98-107.	0.7	69
25	Genetic Background of Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia in Japan. Circulation Journal, 2013, 77, 1705-1713.	1.6	60
26	The genetic background of arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2016, 32, 398-403.	1.2	58
27	Patient-Specific Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell Model Assessed with Electrical Pacing Validates S107 as a Potential Therapeutic Agent for Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0164795.	2.5	55
28	Gene-Based Risk Stratification for Cardiac Disorders in <i>LMNA</i> Mutation Carriers. Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics, 2017, 10, .	5.1	51
29	Arrhythmia risk and β-blocker therapy in pregnant women with long QT syndrome. Heart, 2017, 103, 1374-1379.	2.9	45
30	Brugada syndrome in spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy. Neurology, 2014, 82, 1813-1821.	1.1	44
31	Efficacy and safety of flecainide for ventricular arrhythmias in patients with Andersen-Tawil syndrome with KCNJ2 mutations. Heart Rhythm, 2015, 12, 596-603.	0.7	44
32	Sick sinus syndrome with HCN4 mutations shows early onset and frequent association with atrial fibrillation and left ventricular noncompaction. Heart Rhythm, 2017, 14, 717-724.	0.7	43
33	N- and C-terminal KCNE1 mutations cause distinct phenotypes of long QT syndrome. Heart Rhythm, 2007, 4, 332-340.	0.7	41
34	A tryptophan residue in the caffeine-binding site of the ryanodine receptor regulates Ca2+ sensitivity. Communications Biology, 2018, 1, 98.	4.4	41
35	<i>SCN5A</i> Mutation Type and a Genetic Risk Score Associate Variably With Brugada Syndrome Phenotype in <i>SCN5A</i> Families. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2020, 13, e002911.	3.6	41
36	L-Type Calcium Channel Mutations in Japanese Patients With Inherited Arrhythmias. Circulation Journal, 2013, 77, 1799-1806.	1.6	39

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37	Age-Dependent Clinical and Genetic Characteristics in Japanese Patients With Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy/Dysplasia. Circulation Journal, 2013, 77, 1534-1542.	1.6	37
38	A Molecular Mechanism for Adrenergic-Induced Long QT Syndrome. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 819-827.	2.8	37
39	Functionally validated <i>SCN5A</i> variants allow interpretation of pathogenicity and prediction of lethal events in Brugada syndrome. European Heart Journal, 2021, 42, 2854-2863.	2.2	37
40	Gainâ€ofâ€Function <i>KCNH2</i> Mutations in Patients with Brugada Syndrome. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2014, 25, 522-530.	1.7	36
41	Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia (CPVT) Associated With Ryanodine Receptor (RyR2) Gene Mutationsã€êꀓ Long-Term Prognosis After Initiation of Medical Treatment –. Circulation Journal, 2016, 80, 1907-1915.	1.6	35
42	Mutation Analysis of the Glycerol-3 Phosphate Dehydrogenase-1 Like (GPD1L) Gene in Japanese Patients With Brugada Syndrome. Circulation Journal, 2008, 72, 1705-1706.	1.6	33
43	A novel KCNQ1 missense mutation identified in a patient with juvenile-onset atrial fibrillation causes constitutively open IKs channels. Heart Rhythm, 2014, 11, 67-75.	0.7	33
44	Population pharmacokinetics and pharmacogenomics of apixaban in Japanese adult patients with atrial fibrillation. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2018, 84, 1301-1312.	2.4	33
45	KCNE3 T4A as the Genetic Basis of Brugada-Pattern Electrocardiogram. Circulation Journal, 2012, 76, 2763-2772.	1.6	32
46	A Nonsynonymous Polymorphism in Semaphorin 3A as a Risk Factor for Human Unexplained Cardiac Arrest with Documented Ventricular Fibrillation. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003364.	3.5	32
47	Flecainide ameliorates arrhythmogenicity through NCX flux in Andersen-Tawil syndrome-iPS cell-derived cardiomyocytes. Biochemistry and Biophysics Reports, 2017, 9, 245-256.	1.3	32
48	Additional Gene Variants Reduce Effectiveness of Beta-Blockers in the LQT1 Form of Long QT Syndrome. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2004, 15, 190-199.	1.7	31
49	Mechanistic basis for the pathogenesis of long QT syndrome associated with a common splicing mutation in KCNQ1 gene. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2007, 42, 662-669.	1.9	31
50	Age―and Genotype‧pecific Triggers for Lifeâ€Threatening Arrhythmia in the Genotyped Long QT Syndrome. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2008, 19, 794-799.	1.7	31
51	Novel <i>KCNE3</i> mutation reduces repolarizing potassium current and associated with long QT syndrome. Human Mutation, 2009, 30, 557-563.	2.5	31
52	Pharmacological correction of long QT-linked mutations in <i>KCNH2</i> (<i>hERG</i>) increases the trafficking of Kv11.1 channels stored in the transitional endoplasmic reticulum. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2013, 305, C919-C930.	4.6	31
53	NovelSCN10Avariants associated with Brugada syndrome. Europace, 2016, 18, 905-911.	1.7	31
54	Gender Differences in the Inheritance Mode of RYR2 Mutations in Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia Patients. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0131517.	2.5	30

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55	A de novo gain-of-function KCND3 mutation in early repolarization syndrome. Heart Rhythm, 2019, 16, 1698-1706.	0.7	30
56	Mutation Site Dependent Variability of Cardiac Events in Japanese LQT2 Form of Congenital Long-QT Syndrome. Circulation Journal, 2008, 72, 694-699.	1.6	28
57	Copy number variations of SCN5A in Brugada syndrome. Heart Rhythm, 2018, 15, 1179-1188.	0.7	28
58	Home blood pressure variability and subclinical atherosclerosis in multiple vascular beds. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 2193-2203.	0.5	28
59	An International Multicenter Cohort Study on β-Blockers for the Treatment of Symptomatic Children With Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia. Circulation, 2022, 145, 333-344.	1.6	28
60	Cardiac Channelopathies Associated with Infantile Fatal Ventricular Arrhythmias: From the Cradle to the Bench. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2014, 25, 66-73.	1.7	27
61	Progressive Atrial Conduction Defects Associated With Bone Malformation Caused by a Connexin-45 Mutation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 70, 358-370.	2.8	27
62	Complex aberrant splicing in the induced pluripotent stem cell–derived cardiomyocytes from a patient with long QT syndrome carrying KCNQ1-A344Aspl mutation. Heart Rhythm, 2018, 15, 1566-1574.	0.7	27
63	KCNE2 modulation of Kv4.3 current and its potential role in fatal rhythm disorders. Heart Rhythm, 2010, 7, 199-205.	0.7	26
64	Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay due to a CACNA1C splicing mutation in a patient with Brugada syndrome. Heart Rhythm, 2014, 11, 629-634.	0.7	26
65	Development of a Patient-Derived Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell Model for the Investigation of <i>SCN5A</i> -D1275N-Related Cardiac Sodium Channelopathy. Circulation Journal, 2017, 81, 1783-1791.	1.6	25
66	Clinical Manifestations and Long-Term Mortality in <i>Lamin A/C</i> Mutation Carriers From a Japanese Multicenter Registry. Circulation Journal, 2018, 82, 2707-2714.	1.6	24
67	European Heart Rhythm Association (<scp>EHRA</scp>)/Heart Rhythm Society (<scp>HRS</scp>)/Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society (<scp>APHRS</scp>)/Latin American Heart Rhythm Society (<scp>LAHRS</scp>) Expert Consensus Statement on the state of genetic testing for cardiac diseases. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2022, 38, 491-553.	1.2	24
68	Identification and functional characterization of KCNQ1 mutations around the exon 7–intron 7 junction affecting the splicing process. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2011, 1812, 1452-1459.	3.8	23
69	Optical Recording of Action Potentials in Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Cardiac Single Cells and Monolayers Generated from Long QT Syndrome Type 1 Patients. Stem Cells International, 2019, 2019, 1-12.	2.5	23
70	A KCNQ1 mutation contributes to the concealed type 1 long QT phenotype by limiting the Kv7.1 channel conformational changes associated with protein kinase A phosphorylation. Heart Rhythm, 2014, 11, 459-468.	0.7	22
71	Variants in the <i>SCN5A</i> Promoter Associated With Various Arrhythmia Phenotypes. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, 5, .	3.7	22
72	LMNA cardiomyopathy detected in Japanese arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy cohort. Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 68, 346-351.	1.9	22

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73	Cardiac sodium channel mutation associated with epinephrine-induced QT prolongation and sinus node dysfunction. Heart Rhythm, 2016, 13, 289-298.	0.7	22
74	Co-Phenotype of Left Ventricular Non-Compaction Cardiomyopathy and Atypical Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia in Association With R169Q, a <i>Ryanodine Receptor Type 2</i> Missense Mutation. Circulation Journal, 2020, 84, 226-234.	1.6	22
75	Atrioventricular Block-Induced Torsades de Pointes With Clinical and Molecular Backgrounds Similar to Congenital Long QT Syndrome. Circulation Journal, 2010, 74, 2562-2571.	1.6	21
76	OUP accepted manuscript. Europace, 2021, , .	1.7	21
77	Cardiac Emerinopathy. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2020, 13, e008712.	4.8	20
78	Circadian pattern of fibrillatory events in non–Brugada-type idiopathic ventricular fibrillation with a focus on J waves. Heart Rhythm, 2014, 11, 2261-2266.	0.7	19
79	Differential Diagnosis Between Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia and Long QT Syndrome Type 1 ― Modified Schwartz Score ―. Circulation Journal, 2018, 82, 2269-2276.	1.6	19
80	Association of Genetic and Clinical Aspects of Congenital Long QT Syndrome With Life-Threatening Arrhythmias in Japanese Patients. JAMA Cardiology, 2019, 4, 246.	6.1	19
81	Phenotypic Variability of <i>ANK2</i> Mutations in Patients With Inherited Primary Arrhythmia Syndromes. Circulation Journal, 2016, 80, 2435-2442.	1.6	18
82	High Frequency of Early Repolarization and Brugada-Type Electrocardiograms in Hypercalcemia. , 2016, 21, 30-40.		18
83	A novel CACNA1C mutation identified in a patient with Timothy syndrome without syndactyly exerts both marked loss- and gain-of-function effects. HeartRhythm Case Reports, 2018, 4, 273-277.	0.4	18
84	Novel roles of Drosophila FUS and Aub responsible for piRNA biogenesis in neuronal disorders. Brain Research, 2019, 1708, 207-219.	2.2	18
85	High-Risk Long QT Syndrome Mutations in the Kv7.1 (KCNQ1) Pore Disrupt the Molecular Basis for Rapid K ⁺ Permeation. Biochemistry, 2012, 51, 9076-9085.	2.5	17
86	Heart failure in patients with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy: What are the risk factors?. International Journal of Cardiology, 2017, 241, 288-294.	1.7	17
87	Bradycardia Is a Specific Phenotype of Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia Induced by <i>RYR2</i> Mutations. Internal Medicine, 2018, 57, 1813-1817.	0.7	17
88	Sarcoidosis Complicated with Major Pulmonary Artery Obstruction and Stenosis. Internal Medicine, 2012, 51, 2775-2780.	0.7	16
89	A Novel KCNJ2 Nonsense Mutation, S369X, Impedes Trafficking and Causes a Limited Form of Andersen-Tawil Syndrome. Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics, 2011, 4, 253-260.	5.1	15
90	Sexâ€Dependent Phenotypic Variability of an <i>SCN5A</i> Mutation: Brugada Syndrome and Sick Sinus Syndrome. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, e009387.	3.7	15

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91	A Common Mutation of Long QT Syndrome Type 1 in Japan. Circulation Journal, 2015, 79, 2026-2030.	1.6	14
92	Unique genetic background and outcome of nonâ€Caucasian Japanese probands with arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy. Molecular Genetics & Genomic Medicine, 2017, 5, 639-651.	1.2	14
93	Long QT syndrome with a de novo <i>CALM2</i> mutation in a 4â€yearâ€old boy. Pediatrics International, 2019, 61, 852-858.	0.5	13
94	Elimination of Ventricular Arrhythmia in Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia by Targeting "Catecholamine‣ensitive Area†A Dominant‣ubordinate Relationship between Origin Sites of Bidirectional Ventricular Premature Contractions. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2017, 40, 600-604.	1.2	12
95	Identification of a novel exon3 deletion of RYR2 in a family with catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. Annals of Noninvasive Electrocardiology, 2019, 24, e12623.	1.1	12
96	<i>LMNA</i> Missense Mutation Causes Nonsense-Mediated mRNA Decay and Severe Dilated Cardiomyopathy. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2020, 13, 435-443.	3.6	12
97	Pediatric Cohort With Long QT Syndrome – <i>KCNH2</i> Mutation Carriers Present Late Onset But Severe Symptoms –. Circulation Journal, 2016, 80, 696-702.	1.6	11
98	Impact of Medical Castration on Malignant Arrhythmias in Patients With Prostate Cancer. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e017267.	3.7	11
99	Fetal arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy with double mutations in <i>TMEM43</i> . Pediatrics International, 2016, 58, 409-411.	0.5	10
100	Quantitative analysis of <i>PKP2</i> and neighbouring genes in a patient with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy caused by heterozygous <i>PKP2</i> deletion. Europace, 2017, 19, euw038.	1.7	10
101	An NGS-based genotyping in LQTS; minor genes are no longer minor. Journal of Human Genetics, 2020, 65, 1083-1091.	2.3	10
102	Estimating the Posttest Probability of Long QT Syndrome Diagnosis for Rare <i>KCNH2</i> Variants. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2021, 14, e003289.	3.6	10
103	Drug-induced QT-interval prolongation and recurrent torsade de pointes in a child with heterotaxy syndrome and KCNE1 D85N polymorphism. Journal of Electrocardiology, 2012, 45, 770-773.	0.9	9
104	Diversity of P-element piRNA production among M' and Q strains and its association with P-M hybrid dysgenesis in Drosophila melanogaster. Mobile DNA, 2017, 8, 13.	3.6	9
105	Propranolol Attenuates Late Sodium Current in a Long QT Syndrome Type 3-Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell Model. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2020, 8, 761.	3.7	9
106	Impact of cascade screening for catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia type 1. Heart, 2022, 108, 840-847.	2.9	9
107	Contribution of a KCNH2 variant in genotyped long QT syndrome: Romano–Ward syndrome under double mutations and acquired long QT syndrome under heterozygote. Journal of Cardiology, 2017, 70, 74-79.	1.9	8
108	Case reports of a c.475G>T, p.E159* lamin A/C mutation with a family history of conduction disorder, dilated cardiomyopathy and sudden cardiac death. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2019, 19, 298.	1.7	8

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109	Novel electrocardiographic criteria for short QT syndrome in children and adolescents. Europace, 2021, 23, 2029-2038.	1.7	8
110	Medical Castration is a Rare but Possible Trigger of Torsade de Pointes and Ventricular Fibrillation. International Heart Journal, 2019, 60, 193-198.	1.0	7
111	A Novel Mutation Associated With Jervell and Lange-Nielsen Syndrome in a Japanese Family. Circulation Journal, 2008, 72, 687-693.	1.6	6
112	Early repolarization and risk of arrhythmia events in long QT syndrome. International Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 223, 540-542.	1.7	6
113	Cardiac conduction defects and Brugada syndrome: A family with overlap syndrome carrying a nonsense SCN5A mutation. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2017, 33, 35-39.	1.2	6
114	Three cases of catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia with prolonged QT intervals including two cases of compound mutations. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2018, 34, 291-293.	1.2	6
115	A challenge for mutation specific risk stratification in long QT syndrome type 1. Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 72, 56-65.	1.9	6
116	Autonomic Function and QT Interval During Night-Time Sleep in Infant Long QT Syndrome. Circulation Journal, 2018, 82, 2152-2159.	1.6	6
117	Left-Dominant Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy With Heterozygous Mutations in <i>DSP</i> and <i>MYBPC3</i> . Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2019, 12, e008913.	2.6	6
118	A significance of school screening electrocardiogram in the patients with ventricular noncompaction. Heart and Vessels, 2020, 35, 985-995.	1.2	6
119	Cytosolic Ca2+-dependent Ca2+ release activity primarily determines the ER Ca2+ level in cells expressing the CPVT-linked mutant RYR2. Journal of General Physiology, 2022, 154, .	1.9	6
120	Genetic basis of Brugada syndrome. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2013, 29, 71-76.	1.2	5
121	Genetic variants of alcoholâ€metabolizing enzymes in Brugada syndrome: Insights into syncope after drinking alcohol. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2019, 35, 752-759.	1.2	5
122	Dynamic QT Changes in Long QT Syndrome Type 8. Circulation Journal, 2019, 83, 1614.	1.6	5
123	<i>SCN5A</i> mutation identified in a patient with short oupled variant of torsades de pointes. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2020, 43, 456-461.	1.2	5
124	Impact of the T-wave characteristics on distinguishing arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy from healthy children. International Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 323, 168-174.	1.7	5
125	Sudden death after inappropriate shocks of implantable cardioverter defibrillator in a catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia case with a novel RyR2 mutation. Journal of Electrocardiology, 2021, 69, 111-118.	0.9	5
126	Multivariate analysis of TU wave complex on electrocardiogram in Andersen–Tawil syndrome with <i>KCNJ2</i> mutations. Annals of Noninvasive Electrocardiology, 2020, 25, e12721.	1.1	4

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127	High Prevalence of Late-Appearing T-Wave in Patients With Long QT Syndrome Type 8. Circulation Journal, 2020, 84, 559-568.	1.6	4
128	Prevalence and characteristics of the Brugada electrocardiogram pattern in patients with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2021, 37, 1173-1183.	1.2	4
129	School-based routine screenings of electrocardiograms for the diagnosis of long QT syndrome. Europace, 2022, 24, 1496-1503.	1.7	4
130	Flecainide reduces ventricular arrhythmias via a mechanism that differs from that of βâ€blockers in catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2013, 29, 255-260.	1.2	3
131	Genetic screening of <i>KCNJ8</i> in Japanese patients with Jâ€wave syndromes or idiopathic ventricular fibrillation. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2013, 29, 261-264.	1.2	3
132	Refractory ventricular fibrillations after surgical repair of atrial septal defects in a patient with CACNA1C gene mutation - case report. Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery, 2017, 12, 118.	1.1	3
133	Investigation on the optimal implantation site and setting of Reveal LINQ® avoiding interference with performance of transthoracic echocardiography. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2018, 34, 261-266.	1.2	3
134	Novel intracellular transport-refractory mutations in KCNH2 identified in patients with symptomatic long QT syndrome. Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 71, 401-408.	1.9	3
135	Prediagnostic electrocardiographic and echocardiographic findings of biopsyâ€proven hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2018, 34, 643-646.	1.2	3
136	Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia managed as orthostatic dysregulation and epilepsy in 11―and 15â€yearâ€old sisters. Pediatrics International, 2018, 60, 998-1001.	0.5	3
137	Familial sick sinus syndrome possibly associated with novel SCN5A mutation diagnosed in pregnancy. HeartRhythm Case Reports, 2021, 7, 117-122.	0.4	3
138	Heart rate-dependent variability of cardiac events in type 2 congenital long-QT syndrome. Europace, 2010, 12, 1623-1629.	1.7	2
139	A rare <i>KCNE1</i> polymorphism, D85N, as a genetic modifier of long QT syndrome. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2014, 30, 161-166.	1.2	2
140	A hERG mutation E1039X produced a synergistic lesion on IKs together with KCNQ1-R174C mutation in a LQTS family with three compound mutations. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 3129.	3.3	2
141	Association of zygotic piRNAs derived from paternal P elements with hybrid dysgenesis in Drosophila melanogaster. Mobile DNA, 2018, 9, 7.	3.6	2
142	Postoperative supraventricular tachycardia and polymorphic ventricular tachycardia due to a novel SCN5A variant: a case report of a rare comorbidity that is difficult to diagnose. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2020, 20, 315.	1.7	2
143	Long-Read Sequence Confirmed a Large Deletion Including MYH6 and MYH7 in an Infant of Atrial Septal Defect and Atrial Arrhythmias. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2021, 14, e003223.	3.6	2
144	Multigenerational Inheritance of Long QT Syndrome Type 2 in a Japanese Family. Internal Medicine, 2016, 55, 259-262.	0.7	1

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145	Macro-pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (proBNP) and hidden macro-N-terminal proBNP: Case report. Clinical Biochemistry, 2018, 52, 148-152.	1.9	1
146	Cardiac Arrest Associated with Both an Anomalous Left Coronary Artery and KCNE1 Polymorphism. International Heart Journal, 2019, 60, 1003-1005.	1.0	1
147	Response by Sakamoto et al to Letter Regarding Article, "Left-Dominant Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy With Heterozygous Mutations in <i>DSP</i> and <i>MYBPC3â€</i> . Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2019, 12, e009691.	2.6	1
148	Systematic Evaluation of <i>KCNQ1</i> Variant Using ACMG/AMP Guidelines and Risk Stratification in Long QT Syndrome Type 1. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2020, , .	3.6	1
149	<i>Pueraria mirifica</i> , an estrogenic tropical herb, unveiled the severity of Type 1 LQTS caused by <i>KCNQ1</i> â€₹587M. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2021, 37, 1114-1116.	1.2	1
150	A Japanese Family with Long QT Syndrome: Distinct Genetic and Phenotypic Features in Children of Asymptomatic Parents with <i>SCN5A</i> and <i>KCNQ1</i> Mutations. Nihon Shoni Junkanki Gakkai Zasshi = Pediatric Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery, 2017, 33, 431-437.	0.0	1
151	Abstract 11990: LMNA Cardiomyopathy Mimicking Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy. Circulation, 2014, 130, .	1.6	1
152	Association Between Deleterious SCN5A Variants and Ventricular Septal Defect in Young Patients With Brugada Syndrome. JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology, 2022, 8, 297-305.	3.2	1
153	Pandora will never regret having opened her box: reappraisal of genes associated with CPVT and SQTS. European Heart Journal, 2021, , .	2.2	1
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