Kazuo Eguchi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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206 papers 7,394 citations

57758 44 h-index 69250 77 g-index

206 all docs

 $\begin{array}{c} 206 \\ \\ \text{docs citations} \end{array}$

206 times ranked 6490 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prognostic Effect of the Nocturnal Blood Pressure Fall in Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 2016, 67, 693-700.	2.7	399
2	Prognostic impact from clinic, daytime, and night-time systolic blood pressure in nine cohorts of 13 844 patients with hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 32, 2332-2340.	0.5	222
3	U-curve relationship between orthostatic blood pressure change and silent cerebrovascular disease in elderly hypertensives. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2002, 40, 133-141.	2.8	215
4	Masked Hypertension: A Review. Hypertension Research, 2007, 30, 479-488.	2.7	194
5	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Is a Better Marker Than Clinic Blood Pressure in Predicting Cardiovascular Events in Patients With/Without Type 2 Diabetes. American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 443-450.	2.0	182
6	Differential Effects Between a Calcium Channel Blocker and a Diuretic When Used in Combination With Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker on Central Aortic Pressure in Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 2009, 54, 716-723.	2.7	181
7	Morning Hypertension: The Strongest Independent Risk Factor for Stroke in Elderly Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension Research, 2006, 29, 581-587.	2.7	166
8	Morning and Evening Home Blood Pressure and Risks of Incident Stroke and Coronary Artery Disease in the Japanese General Practice Population. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 54-61.	2.7	166
9	Association Between Diabetes Mellitus and Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in a Multiethnic Population. American Journal of Cardiology, 2008, 101, 1787-1791.	1.6	165
10	Added Predictive Value of Night-Time Blood Pressure Variability for Cardiovascular Events and Mortality. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 487-493.	2.7	156
11	Morning blood pressure surge and hypertensive cerebrovascular disease*1Role of the alpha adrenergic sympathetic nervous system. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, 668-675.	2.0	153
12	Reproducibility of Arterial Stiffness Indices (Pulse Wave Velocity and Augmentation Index) Simultaneously Assessed by Automated Pulse Wave Analysis and Their Associated Risk Factors in Essential Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension Research, 2004, 27, 851-857.	2.7	141
13	Night Time Blood Pressure Variability Is a Strong Predictor for Cardiovascular Events in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 46-51.	2.0	141
14	Maximum Value of Home Blood Pressure. Hypertension, 2011, 57, 1087-1093.	2.7	125
15	Visit-to-Visit and Ambulatory Blood Pressure Variability as Predictors of Incident Cardiovascular Events in Patients With Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 962-968.	2.0	125
16	Relationship Between Extreme Dippers and Orthostatic Hypertension in Elderly Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 1998, 31, 77-82.	2.7	115
17	Short Sleep Duration as an Independent Predictor of Cardiovascular Events in Japanese Patients With Hypertension. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2008, 168, 2225.	3.8	114
18	Effect of Standard vs Intensive Blood Pressure Control on the Risk of Recurrent Stroke. JAMA Neurology, 2019, 76, 1309.	9.0	109

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19	Nighttime Home Blood Pressure and the Risk of Hypertensive Target Organ Damage. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 921-928.	2.7	108
20	The Misdiagnosis of Hypertension. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2008, 168, 2459.	3.8	105
21	Effect of dosing time of angiotensin II receptor blockade titrated by self-measured blood pressure recordings on cardiorenal protection in hypertensives: the Japan Morning Surge-Target Organ Protection (J-TOP) study. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 1574-1583.	0.5	104
22	Consistency of Blood Pressure Differences Between the Left and Right Arms. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2007, 167, 388.	3.8	94
23	Greater Impact of Coexistence of Hypertension and Diabetes on Silent Cerebral Infarcts. Stroke, 2003, 34, 2471-2474.	2.0	89
24	Greater Change of Orthostatic Blood Pressure Is Related to Silent Cerebral Infarct and Cardiac Overload in Hypertensive Subjects. Hypertension Research, 2004, 27, 235-241.	2.7	86
25	Comparison of valsartan and amlodipine on ambulatory and morning blood pressure in hypertensive patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, 112-117.	2.0	73
26	Predictive value of night-time heart rate for cardiovascular events in hypertension. The ABP-International study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 168, 1490-1495.	1.7	73
27	Nocturnal nondipping of heart rate predicts cardiovascular events in hypertensive patients. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 2265-2270.	0.5	72
28	An α-adrenergic blocker titrated by self-measured blood pressure recordings lowered blood pressure and microalbuminuria in patients with morning hypertension: the Japan Morning Surge-1 Study. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 1257-1265.	0.5	71
29	Short sleep duration is an independent predictor of stroke events in elderly hypertensive patients. Journal of the American Society of Hypertension, 2010, 4, 255-262.	2.3	71
30	Association of Morning and Evening Blood Pressure at Home With Asymptomatic Organ Damage in the J-HOP Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 27, 939-947.	2.0	71
31	Sleep Blood Pressure Selfâ€Measured at Home as a Novel Determinant of Organ Damage: Japan Morning Surge Home Blood Pressure (Jâ€ <scp>HOP</scp>) Study. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2015, 17, 340-348.	2.0	67
32	Low-Grade Inflammation Is a Risk Factor for Clinical Stroke Events in Addition to Silent Cerebral Infarcts in Japanese Older Hypertensives. Stroke, 2007, 38, 911-917.	2.0	65
33	Determinants of Exaggerated Difference in Morning and Evening Blood Pressure Measured by Self-measured Blood Pressure Monitoring in Medicated Hypertensive Patients: Jichi Morning Hypertension Research (J-MORE) Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 18, 958-965.	2.0	64
34	Glomerular hyperfiltration is a predictor of adverse cardiovascular outcomes. Kidney International, 2018, 93, 195-203.	5.2	64
35	Nocturnal Blood Pressure Elevation Predicts Progression of Albuminuria in Elderly People With Type 2 Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2008, 10, 12-20.	2.0	63
36	Masked Nocturnal Hypertension and Target Organ Damage in Hypertensives with Well-Controlled Self-Measured Home Blood Pressure. Hypertension Research, 2007, 30, 143-149.	2.7	62

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37	Differential Impacts of Adiponectin on Lowâ€Grade Albuminuria Between Obese and Nonobese Persons Without Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2007, 9, 775-782.	2.0	62
38	Subclinical Arterial Damage in Untreated Masked Hypertensive Subjects Detected by Home Blood Pressure Measurement. American Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 20, 385-391.	2.0	62
39	Febuxostat does not delay progression of carotid atherosclerosis in patients with asymptomatic hyperuricemia: A randomized, controlled trial. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003095.	8.4	57
40	Diabetic Brain Damage in Hypertension. Hypertension, 2005, 45, 887-893.	2.7	52
41	The first multicenter, randomized, controlled trial of home telemonitoring for Japanese patients with heart failure: home telemonitoring study for patients with heart failure (HOMES-HF). Heart and Vessels, 2018, 33, 866-876.	1.2	48
42	Early morning surge in blood pressure. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2001, 6, 349-353.	0.8	47
43	Regular Alcohol Drinking Is a Determinant of Masked Morning Hypertension Detected by Home Blood Pressure Monitoring in Medicated Hypertensive Patients with Well-Controlled Clinic Blood Pressure: The Jichi Morning Hypertension Research (J-MORE) Study. Hypertension Research, 2006, 29, 679-686.	2.7	47
44	Reproducibility of ambulatory blood pressure in treated and untreated hypertensive patients. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 918-924.	0.5	47
45	Riser Pattern Is a Novel Predictor of Adverse Events in Heart Failure Patients With Preserved Ejection Fraction. Circulation Journal, 2017, 81, 220-226.	1.6	47
46	Nocturnal Hypoxia Is Associated With Silent Cerebrovascular Disease in a High-Risk Japanese Community-Dwelling Population. American Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 18, 1489-1495.	2.0	45
47	Additional impact of morning haemostatic risk factors and morning blood pressure surge on stroke risk in older Japanese hypertensive patients. European Heart Journal, 2011, 32, 574-580.	2.2	45
48	Masked Hypertension in Diabetes Mellitus: A Potential Risk. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2007, 9, 601-607.	2.0	44
49	Collagen Metabolism in Extracellular Matrix May Be Involved in Arterial Stiffness in Older Hypertensive Patients with Left Ventricular Hypertrophy. Hypertension Research, 2005, 28, 995-1001.	2.7	43
50	Comparison of wrist-type and arm-type 24-h blood pressure monitoring devices for ambulatory use. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2013, 18, 57-62.	0.8	42
51	Orthostatic Hypertension Detected by Self-Measured Home Blood Pressure Monitoring: A New Cardiovascular Risk Factor for Elderly Hypertensives. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 1509-1516.	2.7	41
52	What is the optimal interval between successive home blood pressure readings using an automated oscillometric device?. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 1172-1177.	0.5	41
53	Comparison of the Effects of Cilnidipine and Amldipine on Ambulatory Blood Pressure. Hypertension Research, 2005, 28, 1003-1008.	2.7	38
54	Validation of an oscillometric home blood pressure monitor in an end-stage renal disease population and the effect of arterial stiffness on its accuracy. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2007, 12, 227-232.	0.8	38

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55	Increased low-grade inflammation and plasminogen-activator inhibitor-1 level in nondippers with sleep apnea syndrome. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 1181-1187.	0.5	38
56	Association between the morning–evening difference in home blood pressure and cardiac damage in untreated hypertensive patients. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 712-720.	0.5	38
57	The Effect of Pulse Rate and Blood Pressure Dipping Status on the Risk of Stroke and Cardiovascular Disease in Japanese Hypertensive Patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 749-755.	2.0	38
58	Association of Extreme Nocturnal Dipping With Cardiovascular Events Strongly Depends on Age. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 324-330.	2.7	38
59	Comparison of candesartan with lisinopril on ambulatory blood pressure and morning surge in patients with systemic hypertension. American Journal of Cardiology, 2003, 92, 621-624.	1.6	36
60	Comparison of the Effects of Pioglitazone and Metformin on Insulin Resistance and Hormonal Markers in Patients with Impaired Glucose Tolerance and Early Diabetes. Hypertension Research, 2007, 30, 23-30.	2.7	36
61	Smoking and Antihypertensive Medication: Interaction between Blood Pressure Reduction and Arterial Stiffness. Hypertension Research, 2005, 28, 631-638.	2.7	34
62	Rationale and design of a randomized trial to test the safety and non-inferiority of canagliflozin in patients with diabetes with chronic heart failure: the CANDLE trial. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2016, 15, 57.	6.8	34
63	Clarithromycin Associated With Torsades de Pointes. Japanese Circulation Journal, 1999, 63, 421-422.	1.0	33
64	Effects of New Calcium Channel Blocker, Azelnidipine, and Amlodipine on Baroreflex Sensitivity and Ambulatory Blood Pressure. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2007, 49, 394-400.	1.9	33
65	Smoking is Associated with Silent Cerebrovascular Disease in a High-Risk Japanese Community-Dwelling Population. Hypertension Research, 2004, 27, 747-754.	2.7	32
66	Riser Pattern: Another Determinant of Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2016, 18, 994-999.	2.0	32
67	Riser Blood Pressure Pattern Is Associated With Mild Cognitive Impairment in Heart Failure Patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 29, 194-201.	2.0	31
68	Increased heart rate variability during sleep is a predictor for future cardiovascular events in patients with type 2 diabetes. Hypertension Research, 2010, 33, 737-742.	2.7	30
69	Differential impact of left ventricular mass and relative wall thickness on cardiovascular prognosis in diabetic and nondiabetic hypertensive subjects. American Heart Journal, 2007, 154, 79.e9-79.e15.	2.7	29
70	Altered Aortic Properties in Elderly Orthostatic Hypertension. Hypertension Research, 2005, 28, 15-19.	2.7	28
71	Type 2 diabetes is associated with left ventricular concentric remodeling in hypertensive patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 18, 23-29.	2.0	28
72	Prediction of strokes versus cardiac events by ambulatory monitoring of blood pressure: results from an international database. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2007, 12, 397-399.	0.8	28

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73	Relationship Between Morning Hypertension Identified by Home Blood Pressure Monitoring and Brain Natriuretic Peptide and Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate: The Japan Morning Surge 1 (JMS-1) Study. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2008, 10, 34-42.	2.0	28
74	Gestational hypertension as a subclinical preeclampsia in view of serum levels of angiogenesis-related factors. Hypertension Research, 2011, 34, 212-217.	2.7	28
75	Orthostatic hypertension: home blood pressure monitoring for detection and assessment of treatment with doxazosin. Hypertension Research, 2012, 35, 100-106.	2.7	28
76	Rationale and design of a multicenter randomized study for evaluating vascular function under uric acid control using the xanthine oxidase inhibitor, febuxostat: the PRIZE study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2016, 15, 87.	6.8	28
77	Differential Effects of a Long-Acting Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor (Temocapril) and a Long-Acting Calcium Antagonist (Amlodipine) on Ventricular Ectopic Beats in Older Hypertensive Patients Hypertension Research, 2002, 25, 329-333.	2.7	27
78	Effect of Intensive Saltâ€Restriction Education on Clinic, Home, and Ambulatory Blood Pressure Levels in Treated Hypertensive Patients During a 3â€Month Education Period. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2016, 18, 385-392.	2.0	27
79	Sleep pulse pressure and awake mean pressure as independent predictors for stroke in older hypertensive patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 17, 439-445.	2.0	26
80	Cardiovascular Risks of Dipping Status and Chronic Kidney Disease in Elderly Japanese Hypertensive Patients. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2008, 10, 787-794.	2.0	25
81	Association between aldosterone induced by antihypertensive medication and arterial stiffness reduction: The J-CORE study. Atherosclerosis, 2011, 215, 184-188.	0.8	25
82	Urinary Albumin Excretion During Angiotensin II Receptor Blockade: Comparison of Combination Treatment With a Diuretic or a Calcium-Channel Blocker. American Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 24, 466-473.	2.0	25
83	Is home blood pressure variability itself an interventional target beyond lowering mean home blood pressure during anti-hypertensive treatment?. Hypertension Research, 2012, 35, 862-866.	2.7	25
84	The Effects of the L / Nâ€Type Calcium Channel Blocker (Cilnidipine) on Sympathetic Hyperactive Morning Hypertension: Results From ACHIEVEâ€ONE*. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2013, 15, 133-142.	2.0	25
85	Morning Hypertension Assessed by Home Monitoring Is a Strong Predictor of Concentric Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in Patients With Untreated Hypertension. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2010, 12, 776-783.	2.0	23
86	Association of Home and Ambulatory Blood Pressure Changes With Changes in Cardiovascular Biomarkers During Antihypertensive Treatment. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 306-312.	2.0	23
87	Effects of Celiprolol and Bisoprolol on Blood Pressure, Vascular Stiffness, and Baroreflex Sensitivity. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 858-867.	2.0	23
88	Prognostic impact of sex–ambulatory blood pressure interactions in 10 cohorts of 17 312 patients diagnosed with hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 33, 212-220.	0.5	23
89	The Japan Morning Surge-1 (JMS-1) Study: Protocol Description. Hypertension Research, 2006, 29, 153-159.	2.7	22
90	Association of an Abnormal Blood Glucose Level and Morning Blood Pressure Surge in Elderly Subjects With Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 611-616.	2.0	22

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91	Soluble Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 1 Level Is Associated With Left Ventricular Hypertrophy: The Northern Manhattan Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 763-769.	2.0	22
92	Impact of arterial stiffness reduction on urinary albumin excretion during antihypertensive treatment: the Japan morning Surge-1 study. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 1752-1760.	0.5	22
93	Aggressive Blood Pressure–Lowering Therapy Guided by Home Blood Pressure Monitoring Improves Target Organ Damage in Hypertensive Patients With Type 2 Diabetes/Prediabetes. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2012, 14, 422-428.	2.0	22
94	Effect of a Novel Calcium Channel Blocker on Abnormal Nocturnal Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Patients. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2013, 15, 465-472.	2.0	22
95	Rationale and design of a multicenter randomized controlled study to evaluate the preventive effect of ipragliflozin on carotid atherosclerosis: the PROTECT study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2016, 15, 133.	6.8	22
96	Masked tachycardia. A predictor of adverse outcome in hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 487-492.	0.5	22
97	The time course of flow-mediated vasodilation and endothelial dysfunction in patients with a cardiovascular risk factor. Journal of the American Society of Hypertension, 2012, 6, 109-116.	2.3	21
98	Two Cases of Malignant Hypertension with Reversible Diffuse Leukoencephalopathy Exhibiting a Reversible Nocturnal Blood Pressure "Riser" Pattern Hypertension Research, 2002, 25, 467-473.	2.7	20
99	Factors Associated with Baroreflex Sensitivity: Association with Morning Blood Pressure. Hypertension Research, 2007, 30, 723-728.	2.7	20
100	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring in Diabetes and Obesityâ€"A Review. International Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 2011, 1-8.	1.3	20
101	A Bedtime Dose of ARB Was Better than a Morning Dose in Improving Baroreflex Sensitivity and Urinary Albumin Excretion—The J-TOP Study. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2012, 34, 488-492.	1.3	20
102	Effect of doxazosin on the left ventricular structure and function in morning hypertensive patients: the Japan Morning Surge 1 study. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 1463-1471.	0.5	19
103	High Salt Intake Is Independently Associated With Hypertensive Target Organ Damage. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2016, 18, 315-321.	2.0	19
104	Effects of Antihypertensive Therapy on Blood Pressure Variability. Current Hypertension Reports, 2016, 18, 75.	3.5	18
105	Addâ€On Use of Eplerenone Is Effective for Lowering Home and Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Drugâ€Resistant Hypertension. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2016, 18, 1250-1257.	2.0	18
106	Coexistence of PM _{2.5} and low temperature is associated with morning hypertension in hypertensives. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2015, 37, 468-472.	1.3	17
107	Association between nondipper pulse rate and measures of cardiac overload: The Jâ€HOP Study. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2017, 19, 402-409.	2.0	17
108	Why Is Blood Pressure So Hard to Control in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes?. Journal of the Cardiometabolic Syndrome, 2007, 2, 114-118.	1.7	16

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109	The Influence of Wave Reflection on Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in Hypertensive Patients Is Modified by Age and Gender. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 649-656.	2.7	16
110	Factors Associated with Incident Ischemic Stroke in Hospitalized Heart Failure Patients: A Pilot Study. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 289-294.	2.7	16
111	Cardiovascular prognosis of sustained and white-coat hypertension in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2008, 13, 15-20.	0.8	16
112	Is very low dose hydrochlorothiazide combined with candesartan effective in uncontrolled hypertensive patients?. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2010, 15, 308-311.	0.8	16
113	Masked Hypertension Defined by Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring Is Associated With an Increased Serum Glucose Level and Urinary Albuminâ€Creatinine Ratio. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2010, 12, 578-587.	2.0	16
114	Impaired Flow-Mediated Vasodilatation Is Associated With Increased Left Ventricular Mass in a Multiethnic Population. The Northern Manhattan Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 413-419.	2.0	16
115	Correlations between different measures of clinic, home, and ambulatory blood pressure in hypertensive patients. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2011, 16, 142-148.	0.8	16
116	New-onset Takayasu's Arteritis as Acute Myocardial Infarction. Internal Medicine, 2018, 57, 1415-1420.	0.7	16
117	Short telomere length is associated with renal impairment in Japanese subjects with cardiovascular risk. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0176138.	2.5	16
118	An increased visceral–subcutaneous adipose tissue ratio is associated with difficult-to-treat hypertension in men. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 1140-1146.	0.5	15
119	Controlling Evening BP As Well As Morning BP Is Important in Hypertensive Patients With Prediabetes/Diabetes: The JMS-1 Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 522-527.	2.0	15
120	Association between asleep blood pressure and brain natriuretic peptide during antihypertensive treatment. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, 1015-1021.	0.5	15
121	An Adverse Pregnancy-associated Outcome due to Overlooked Primary Aldosteronism. Internal Medicine, 2014, 53, 2499-2504.	0.7	15
122	Increase Trend in Home Blood Pressure on a Single Occasion Is Associated With B-Type Natriuretic Peptide and the Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 1098-1105.	2.0	15
123	CIRCADIAN VARIATION OF BLOOD PRESSURE AND NEUROHUMORAL FACTORS DURING THE ACUTE PHASE OF STROKE. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2002, 24, 109-114.	1.3	14
124	Adrenergic blockade improved insulin resistance in patients with morning hypertension: the Japan Morning Surge-1 study. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 1252-1257.	0.5	14
125	Home <scp>BP</scp> Monitoring Using a Telemonitoring System is Effective for Controlling <scp>BP</scp> in a Remote Island in Japan. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2014, 16, 814-819.	2.0	14
126	High central blood pressure is associated with incident cardiovascular events in treated hypertensives: the ABC-J II Study. Hypertension Research, 2018, 41, 947-956.	2.7	14

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127	Short sleep duration and type 2 diabetes enhance the risk of cardiovascular events in hypertensive patients. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 98, 518-523.	2.8	13
128	Home telemonitoring study for Japanese patients with heart failure (HOMES-HF): protocol for a multicentre randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2013, 3, e002972.	1.9	13
129	Correlation of Central Blood Pressure to Hypertensive Target Organ Damages During Antihypertensive Treatment: The J-TOP Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 980-986.	2.0	13
130	Differential effect of a xanthine oxidase inhibitor on arterial stiffness and carotid atherosclerosis: a subanalysis of the PRIZE study. Hypertension Research, 2022, 45, 602-611.	2.7	13
131	Differential effects of strict blood pressure lowering by losartan/hydrochlorothiazide combination therapy and high-dose amlodipine monotherapy on microalbuminuria: the ALPHABET study. Journal of the American Society of Hypertension, 2012, 6, 73-82.	2.3	12
132	Change in High-Sensitive Cardiac Troponin T on Hypertensive Treatment. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2013, 35, 40-44.	1.3	12
133	Masked Hypertension Defined by Home Blood Pressure Monitoring Is Associated With Impaired Flowâ€Mediated Vasodilatation in Patients With Cardiovascular Risk Factors. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2013, 15, 630-636.	2.0	12
134	Lung Disease and Hypertension. Pulse, 2014, 2, 103-112.	1.9	12
135	Exaggerated blood pressure variability is associated with memory impairment in very elderly patients. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2018, 20, 637-644.	2.0	12
136	Cognitive Dysfunction and Physical Disability Are Associated with Mortality in Extremely Elderly Patients. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 1331-1338.	2.7	11
137	Determinants of Negative White-Coat Effect In Treated Hypertensive Patients: The Jichi Morning Hypertension Research (J-MORE) Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 22, 35-40.	2.0	11
138	A Home Blood Pressure Monitor Equipped With a Graphic Function Facilitates Faster Blood Pressure Control than the Conventional Home Blood Pressure Monitor. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2009, 11, 422-425.	2.0	11
139	A novel and simple protocol for the validation of home blood pressure monitors in clinical practice. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2012, 17, 210-213.	0.8	11
140	Exaggerated Blood Pressure Variability in Patients With Pneumoconiosis: A Pilot Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 27, 1456-1463.	2.0	11
141	Comparison of valsartan and amlodipine on ambulatory blood pressure variability in hypertensive patients. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 2016, 38, 721-724.	1.3	11
142	Changes in Self-Monitored Pulse Pressure Correlate With Improvements in B-Type Natriuretic Peptide and Urinary Albumin in Treated Hypertensive Patients. American Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 20, 1268-1275.	2.0	10
143	Usefulness of Fasting Blood Glucose to Predict Vascular Outcomes Among Individuals Without Diabetes Mellitus (from the Northern Manhattan Study). American Journal of Cardiology, 2007, 100, 1404-1409.	1.6	10
144	Plasma B-type natriuretic peptide is a useful tool for assessing coronary heart disease risk in a Japanese general population. Hypertension Research, 2015, 38, 74-79.	2.7	10

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145	Why the radial augmentation index is low in patients with diabetes: The J-HOP study. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 246, 338-343.	0.8	10
146	Effect of febuxostat on left ventricular diastolic function in patients with asymptomatic hyperuricemia: a sub analysis of the PRIZE Study. Hypertension Research, 2022, 45, 106-115.	2.7	10
147	A Case of Vertebral Artery Dissection Associated with Morning Blood Pressure Surge. Hypertension Research, 2005, 28, 847-851.	2.7	9
148	Metabolic Syndrome Less Strongly Associated With Target Organ Damage Than Syndrome Components in a Healthy, Working Population. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2007, 9, 337-344.	2.0	9
149	Added predictive value of high uric acid for cardiovascular events in the Ambulatory Blood Pressure International Study. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2019, 21, 966-974.	2.0	9
150	Impact of Blood Pressure vs. Glycemic Factors on Target Organ Damage in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2006, 8, 404-410.	2.0	8
151	MYOFIBROBLASTS IN FIBROUS TUMORS AND FIBROSIS IN VARIOUS ORGANS. Pathology International, 1981, 31, 423-437.	1.3	7
152	Plasma Tissue Inhibitor of Matrix Metalloproteinase-1 Level Is Increased in Normotensive Non-Dippers in Association with Impaired Glucose Metabolism. Hypertension Research, 2008, 31, 2045-2051.	2.7	7
153	Tom Pickering as a clinical scientist: masked hypertension. Blood Pressure Monitoring, 2010, 15, 85-89.	0.8	7
154	Association of Highâ€Sensitivity Cardiac Troponin T and Nâ€Terminal Pro–Brainâ€Type Natriuretic Peptide With Left Ventricular Structure: Jâ€ <scp>HOP</scp> Study. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2014, 16, 354-361.	2.0	6
155	Prognostic Value of Ambulatory Blood Pressure in the Obese: The Ambulatory Blood Pressureâ€International Study. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2016, 18, 111-118.	2.0	6
156	Cardiac sarcoidosis, the complete atrioventricular block of which was completely recovered by intravenous steroid pulse therapy. Journal of Cardiology Cases, 2016, 13, 21-24.	0.5	5
157	Target home morning SBP be below 125 mmHg in type 2 diabetes patients. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 1284-1290.	0.5	5
158	Long-Term Effect of Febuxostat on Endothelial Function in Patients With Asymptomatic Hyperuricemia: A Sub-Analysis of the PRIZE Study. Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2022, 9, 882821.	2.4	5
159	Monitoring of the central pulse pressure is useful for detecting cardiac overload during antiadrenergic treatment: the Japan Morning Surge 1 study. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 1928-1934.	0.5	4
160	Evening Heart Rate Measured at Home is Associated With Visceral Obesity and Abnormal Fat Distribution in Patients With Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 24, 783-788.	2.0	4
161	Low-Grade Inflammation and Ambulatory Blood Pressure Response to Antihypertensive Treatment: The ALPHABET Study. American Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 26, 784-792.	2.0	4
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