

Artemio Mojn-Ojea

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

111
papers

4,701
citations

41
h-index

66
g-index

127
ext. papers

5,312
ext. citations

4.3
avg, IF

5.54
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
111	Consideration of nondipping heart rate during ambulatory blood pressure monitoring to improve cardiovascular risk assessment. Response.. <i>Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed)</i> , 2022 ,	0.7	
110	La frecuencia cardiaca nondipper durante la monitorizaci3n ambulatoria de la presi3n arterial mejora la estratificaci3n del riesgo cardiovascular. Respuesta. <i>Revista Espanola De Cardiologia</i> , 2022 , 75, 356	1.5	
109	La presi3n arterial ambulatoria, en comparaci3n con la medida cl3nica, mejora notablemente la estratificaci3n del riesgo cardiovascular de Framingham. <i>Revista Espanola De Cardiologia</i> , 2021 , 74, 953-961	1.5	4
108	Cardiovascular disease risk stratification by the Framingham score is markedly improved by ambulatory compared with office blood pressure. <i>Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed)</i> , 2021 , 74, 953-961	0.7	2
107	Ingestion-time differences in the pharmacodynamics of hypertension medications: Systematic review of human chronopharmacology trials. <i>Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews</i> , 2021 , 170, 200-213	18.5	9
106	Elevated asleep blood pressure and non-dipper 24h patterning best predict risk for heart failure that can be averted by bedtime hypertension chronotherapy: A review of the published literature. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2021 , 1-20	3.6	1
105	Systematic review and quality evaluation of published human ingestion-time trials of blood pressure-lowering medications and their combinations. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2021 , 38, 1460-1476	3.6	4
104	Guidelines for the design and conduct of human clinical trials on ingestion-time differences - chronopharmacology and chronotherapy - of hypertension medications. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2021 , 38, 1-26	3.6	11
103	Lowering Nighttime Blood Pressure With Bedtime Dosing of Antihypertensive Medications: Controversies in Hypertension-Pro Side of the Argument. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021 , 78, 879-893	8.5	2
102	Extent of asleep blood pressure reduction by hypertension medications is ingestion-time dependent: Systematic review and meta-analysis of published human trials. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2021 , 59, 101454	10.2	10
101	Ingestion-time differences in the pharmacodynamics of dual-combination hypertension therapies: Systematic review and meta-analysis of published human trials.. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2021 , 1-20	3.6	
100	New perspectives on the definition, diagnosis, and treatment of true arterial hypertension. <i>Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2020 , 21, 1167-1178	4	5
99	Comparing the design of the primary-care based Hygia Chronotherapy Trial and the Internet-Based TIME Study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020 , 41, 1608	9.5	11
98	Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring-based definition of true arterial hypertension. <i>Minerva Medica</i> , 2020 , 111, 573-588	2.2	8
97	Bedtime hypertension chronotherapy best reduces cardiovascular disease risk as documented by MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy outcomes trials. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020 , 37, 731-738	3.6	8
96	Chronotherapy of hypertension: advantages of 48-h ambulatory blood pressure monitoring assessments in MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020 , 37, 739-750	3.6	9
95	Does Timing of Antihypertensive Medication Dosing Matter?. <i>Current Cardiology Reports</i> , 2020 , 22, 118	4.2	11

94	Bedtime hypertension chronotherapy best reduces cardiovascular disease risk as corroborated by the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Rebuttal to European Society of Hypertension officials. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020 , 37, 771-780	3.6	3
93	Ambulatory blood pressure-based inclusion criteria in the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. Rebuttal to Lemmer and Middeke. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020 , 37, 1270-1272	3.6	
92	Current evidence on the circadian-time-dependent effects of hypertension medications and their combinations in relation to findings of MAPEC and Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2020 , 37, 751-758	3.6	7
91	Ingestion-time - relative to circadian rhythms - differences in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of hypertension medications. <i>Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology</i> , 2020 , 16, 1159-1173	5.5	12
90	Bedtime hypertension treatment improves cardiovascular risk reduction: the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020 , 41, 4565-4576	9.5	148
89	Chronotherapy of hypertension, asleep ambulatory blood pressure, and glaucoma. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020 , 41, 1605	9.5	7
88	Diagnosis and management of hypertension: around-the-clock ambulatory blood pressure monitoring is substantially more effective and less costly than daytime office blood pressure measurements. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2019 , 36, 1515-1527	3.6	14
87	Asleep (not night-time) blood pressure as prognostic marker of cardiovascular risk. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2019 , 40, 789	9.5	2
86	Response: Aspirin Administered at Bedtime as Opposed to Upon Wakening Has an Effect on Ambulatory Blood Pressure: Further Evidence. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2019 ,	8.5	
85	Hypertension: New perspective on its definition and clinical management by bedtime therapy substantially reduces cardiovascular disease risk. <i>European Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2018 , 48, e12909	4.6	31
84	Risk of incident chronic kidney disease is better reduced by bedtime than upon-awakening ingestion of hypertension medications. <i>Hypertension Research</i> , 2018 , 41, 342-353	4.7	12
83	Asleep blood pressure: significant prognostic marker of vascular risk and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018 , 39, 4159-4171	9.5	81
82	Sleep-time blood pressure: Unique sensitive prognostic marker of vascular risk and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2017 , 33, 17-27	10.2	36
81	Sleep-Time Ambulatory BP Is an Independent Prognostic Marker of CKD. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017 , 28, 2802-2811	12.7	11
80	Bedtime Blood Pressure Chronotherapy Significantly Improves Hypertension Management. <i>Heart Failure Clinics</i> , 2017 , 13, 759-773	3.3	14
79	Bedtime Chronotherapy with Conventional Hypertension Medications to Target Increased Asleep Blood Pressure Results in Markedly Better Chronoprevention of Cardiovascular and Other Risks than Customary On-awakening Therapy. <i>Heart Failure Clinics</i> , 2017 , 13, 775-792	3.3	10
78	Elevated asleep BP as predictor of type 2 diabetes and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016 , 59, 392-4	10.3	3
77	Chronotherapy with conventional blood pressure medications improves management of hypertension and reduces cardiovascular and stroke risks. <i>Hypertension Research</i> , 2016 , 39, 277-92	4.7	82

76	Sleep-time BP: prognostic marker of type 2 diabetes and therapeutic target for prevention. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016 , 59, 244-54	10.3	25
75	Bedtime ingestion of hypertension medications reduces the risk of new-onset type 2 diabetes: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016 , 59, 255-65	10.3	43
74	Chronotherapeutics of conventional blood pressure-lowering medications: simple, low-cost means of improving management and treatment outcomes of hypertensive-related disorders. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2014 , 16, 412	4.7	20
73	Abnormalities in chronic kidney disease of ambulatory blood pressure 24 h patterning and normalization by bedtime hypertension chronotherapy. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2014 , 29, 1160-7	4.3	25
72	Around-the-clock ambulatory blood pressure monitoring is required to properly diagnose resistant hypertension and assess associated vascular risk. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2014 , 16, 445	4.7	5
71	Chronotherapy improves blood pressure control and reduces vascular risk in CKD. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2013 , 9, 358-68	14.9	45
70	Clinical application of a novel automatic algorithm for actigraphy-based activity and rest period identification to accurately determine awake and asleep ambulatory blood pressure parameters and cardiovascular risk. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 43-54	3.6	24
69	Circadian pattern of ambulatory blood pressure in hypertensive patients with and without type 2 diabetes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 99-115	3.6	83
68	Sleep-time blood pressure: prognostic value and relevance as a therapeutic target for cardiovascular risk reduction. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 68-86	3.6	65
67	Cardiovascular risk of resistant hypertension: dependence on treatment-time regimen of blood pressure-lowering medications. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 340-52	3.6	57
66	Administration-time differences in effects of hypertension medications on ambulatory blood pressure regulation. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 280-314	3.6	71
65	Treatment-time regimen of hypertension medications significantly affects ambulatory blood pressure and clinical characteristics of patients with resistant hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 192-206	3.6	31
64	Influence of age and hypertension treatment-time on ambulatory blood pressure in hypertensive patients. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 176-91	3.6	34
63	Administration-time-dependent effects of hypertension treatment on ambulatory blood pressure in patients with chronic kidney disease. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 159-75	3.6	43
62	Cardiovascular risk of essential hypertension: influence of class, number, and treatment-time regimen of hypertension medications. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 315-27	3.6	50
61	Comparison of ambulatory blood pressure parameters of hypertensive patients with and without chronic kidney disease. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 145-58	3.6	100
60	Differences between men and women in ambulatory blood pressure thresholds for diagnosis of hypertension based on cardiovascular outcomes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 221-32	3.6	37
59	Role of time-of-day of hypertension treatment on the J-shaped relationship between blood pressure and cardiovascular risk. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 328-39	3.6	20

58	Ambulatory blood pressure thresholds for diagnosis of hypertension in patients with and without type 2 diabetes based on cardiovascular outcomes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 132-44	3.6	11
57	Blunted sleep-time relative blood pressure decline increases cardiovascular risk independent of blood pressure level--the "normotensive non-dipper" paradox. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 87-98	3.6	113
56	Effects of time-of-day of hypertension treatment on ambulatory blood pressure and clinical characteristics of patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 116-31	3.6	34
55	Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring: importance of sampling rate and duration--48 versus 24 hours--on the accurate assessment of cardiovascular risk. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 55-67	3.6	67
54	2013 ambulatory blood pressure monitoring recommendations for the diagnosis of adult hypertension, assessment of cardiovascular and other hypertension-associated risk, and attainment of therapeutic goals. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2013 , 30, 355-410	3.6	136
53	Morning surge, dipping, and sleep-time blood pressure as prognostic markers of cardiovascular risk. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013 , 61, e3	8.5	4
52	Asleep blood pressure: relevance to the proper definition of isolated-office and masked hypertension. <i>Hypertension Research</i> , 2013 , 36, 471-2	4.7	2
51	Sleep-time blood pressure as a therapeutic target for cardiovascular risk reduction in type 2 diabetes. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2012 , 25, 325-34	2.3	67
50	Sleep-time blood pressure and the prognostic value of isolated-office and masked hypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2012 , 25, 297-305	2.3	67
49	Automatic identification of activity-rest periods based on actigraphy. <i>Medical and Biological Engineering and Computing</i> , 2012 , 50, 329-40	3.1	25
48	Decreasing sleep-time blood pressure determined by ambulatory monitoring reduces cardiovascular risk. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2011 , 58, 1165-73	15.1	226
47	Chronotherapy with valsartan/hydrochlorothiazide combination in essential hypertension: improved sleep-time blood pressure control with bedtime dosing. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2011 , 28, 601-10	3.6	44
46	Influence of time of day of blood pressure-lowering treatment on cardiovascular risk in hypertensive patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2011 , 34, 1270-6	14.6	158
45	Relationship between metabolic syndrome, circadian treatment time, and blood pressure non-dipping profile in essential hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2011 , 28, 509-19	3.6	17
44	Bedtime dosing of antihypertensive medications reduces cardiovascular risk in CKD. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2011 , 22, 2313-21	12.7	203
43	Effects of time of antihypertensive treatment on ambulatory blood pressure and clinical characteristics of subjects with resistant hypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2010 , 23, 432-9 ²⁻³		35
42	Administration-time-dependent effects of spirapril on ambulatory blood pressure in uncomplicated essential hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2010 , 27, 560-74	3.6	43
41	Influence of circadian time of hypertension treatment on cardiovascular risk: results of the MAPEC study. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2010 , 27, 1629-51	3.6	369

40	Chronotherapy with valsartan/amlodipine fixed combination: improved blood pressure control of essential hypertension with bedtime dosing. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2010 , 27, 1287-303	3.6	58
39	Circadian pattern of ambulatory blood pressure in untreated hypertensive patients with and without metabolic syndrome. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2009 , 26, 1189-205	3.6	20
38	CIRCADIAN PATTERN OF AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE IN UNTREATED HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT METABOLIC SYNDROME. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2009 , 26, 1189-1205	3.6	1
37	Association of metabolic syndrome and blood pressure nondipping profile in untreated hypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2009 , 22, 307-13	2.3	32
36	Ambulatory blood pressure control with bedtime aspirin administration in subjects with prehypertension. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2009 , 22, 896-903	2.3	49
35	Administration-time-dependent effects of olmesartan on the ambulatory blood pressure of essential hypertension patients. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2009 , 26, 61-79	3.6	73
34	Reduction of morning blood pressure surge after treatment with nifedipine GITS at bedtime, but not upon awakening, in essential hypertension. <i>Blood Pressure Monitoring</i> , 2009 , 14, 152-9	1.3	27
33	Comparison of the effects on ambulatory blood pressure of awakening versus bedtime administration of torasemide in essential hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2008 , 25, 950-70	3.6	49
32	Chronotherapy with nifedipine GITS in hypertensive patients: improved efficacy and safety with bedtime dosing. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2008 , 21, 948-54	2.3	66
31	Dose- and administration time-dependent effects of nifedipine gits on ambulatory blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2007 , 24, 471-93	3.6	41
30	Influencia de la duraci3n y la frecuencia de muestreo en la medici3n ambulatoria de la presi3n arterial. <i>Revista Espanola De Cardiologia</i> , 2007 , 60, 131-138	1.5	41
29	Circadian rhythm of fasting and postprandial portal blood flow in cirrhosis. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2006 , 41, 826-32	2.4	12
28	Administration time-dependent effects of valsartan on ambulatory blood pressure in elderly hypertensive subjects. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2005 , 22, 755-76	3.6	47
27	Effects of time of day of treatment on ambulatory blood pressure pattern of patients with resistant hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2005 , 46, 1053-9	8.5	95
26	Treatment of non-dipper hypertension with bedtime administration of valsartan. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2005 , 23, 1913-22	1.9	83
25	Differing administration time-dependent effects of aspirin on blood pressure in dipper and non-dipper hypertensives. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2005 , 46, 1060-8	8.5	50
24	Comparison of parameters from rhythmometric models with multiple components on hybrid data. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2004 , 21, 469-84	3.6	40
23	Circadian time-qualified tolerance intervals for ambulatory blood pressure monitoring in the diagnosis of hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2004 , 21, 147-60	3.6	9

22	Reproducibility of the tolerance-hyperbaric test for diagnosing hypertension in pregnancy. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2004 , 22, 565-72	1.9	13
21	Seasonal variation of fibrinogen in dipper and nondipper hypertensive patients. <i>Circulation</i> , 2003 , 108, 1101-6	16.7	49
20	Methods for comparison of parameters from longitudinal rhythmometric models with multiple components. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2003 , 20, 495-513	3.6	9
19	Differences in circadian blood pressure variability during gestation between healthy and complicated pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2003 , 16, 200-8	2.3	28
18	Administration time-dependent effects of aspirin on blood pressure in untreated hypertensive patients. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2003 , 41, 1259-67	8.5	56
17	Administration time-dependent effects of valsartan on ambulatory blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2003 , 42, 283-90	8.5	128
16	The tolerance-hyperbaric test: a chronobiologic approach for improved diagnosis of hypertension. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2002 , 19, 1183-211	3.6	42
15	Relationship between physical activity and blood pressure in dipper and non-dipper hypertensive patients. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002 , 20, 1097-104	1.9	102
14	Modeling the circadian variability of ambulatorily monitored blood pressure by multiple-component analysis. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2002 , 19, 461-81	3.6	94
13	Circadian blood pressure patterns in normal pregnancy, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002 , 15, A27-A28	2.3	
12	Lack of relationship between physical activity and blood pressure in riser and extreme-dipper hypertensive patients. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002 , 15, A75-A76	2.3	
11	Changes in the circadian blood pressure pattern due to antihypertensive therapy in elderly patients. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2002 , 15, A80	2.3	
10	Circadian rhythm of double (rate-pressure) product in healthy normotensive young subjects. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2001 , 18, 475-89	3.6	64
9	Reanalysis of filter-feeding behavior of caddis fly (<i>Brachycentrus</i>) larvae reveals masking and circadian rhythmicity. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1998 , 15, 595-606	3.6	1
8	High sensitivity test for the early diagnosis of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. I. Predictable variability of cardiovascular characteristics during gestation in healthy and hypertensive pregnant women. <i>Journal of Perinatal Medicine</i> , 1997 , 25, 101-9	2.7	19
7	High sensitivity test for the early diagnosis of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. II. Circadian blood pressure variability in health and hypertensive pregnant women. <i>Journal of Perinatal Medicine</i> , 1997 , 25, 153-67	2.7	13
6	Influence of aspirin usage on blood pressure: dose and administration-time dependencies. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1997 , 14, 619-37	3.6	29
5	Ultradian rhythms in gross motor activity of adult humans. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1995 , 57, 411-9	3.5	11

4	Neonatal cardiovascular dynamics in relation to matroclinous and patroclinous history of high blood pressure. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1993 , 10, 214-23	3.6	
3	Chronolab: an interactive software package for chronobiologic time series analysis written for the Macintosh computer. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 1992 , 9, 403-12	3.6	233
2	Circadian Pattern of Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Patients With and Without Type 2 Diabetes		1
1	Sleep-Time Blood Pressure as a Therapeutic Target for Cardiovascular Risk Reduction in Type 2 Diabetes		1