William S Harris

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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375 papers	32,334 citations	5574 82 h-index	4774 169 g-index
388 all docs	388 docs citations	388 times ranked	23146 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Fish Consumption, Fish Oil, Omega-3 Fatty Acids, and Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation, 2002, 106, 2747-2757.	1.6	3,043
2	Diet and Lifestyle Recommendations Revision 2006. Circulation, 2006, 114, 82-96.	1.6	2,354
3	n-3 fatty acids and serum lipoproteins: human studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1997, 65, 1645S-1654S.	4.7	1,005
4	The Omega-3 Index: a new risk factor for death from coronary heart disease?. Preventive Medicine, 2004, 39, 212-220.	3.4	909
5	nâ^'3 Fatty acids from fish or fish-oil supplements, but not Î±-linolenic acid, benefit cardiovascular disease outcomes in primary- and secondary-prevention studies: a systematic review. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 84, 5-17.	4.7	889
6	Reduction of Plasma Lipids, Lipoproteins, and Apoproteins by Dietary Fish Oils in Patients with Hypertriglyceridemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 1985, 312, 1210-1216.	27.0	831
7	nâ^'3 Fatty acid dietary recommendations and food sources to achieve essentiality and cardiovascular benefits. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 83, 1526S-1535S.	4.7	759
8	Omega-6 Fatty Acids and Risk for Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation, 2009, 119, 902-907.	1.6	653
9	Soy Protein, Isoflavones, and Cardiovascular Health. Circulation, 2006, 113, 1034-1044.	1.6	605
10	Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Disease. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2003, 23, 151-152.	2.4	523
11	Omega-3 fatty acids and coronary heart disease risk: Clinical and mechanistic perspectives. Atherosclerosis, 2008, 197, 12-24.	0.8	470
12	The comparative reductions of the plasma lipids and lipoproteins by dietary polyunsaturated fats: Salmon oil versus vegetable oils. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 1983, 32, 179-184.	3.4	431
13	Mean platelet volume as an indicator of platelet activation: methodological issues. Platelets, 2002, 13, 301-306.	2.3	421
14	The Role of Age and Sex in Symptoms, Neurocognitive Performance, and Postural Stability in Athletes After Concussion. American Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 40, 1303-1312.	4.2	396
15	Fish Consumption, Fish Oil, Omega-3 Fatty Acids, and Cardiovascular Disease. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2003, 23, e20-30.	2.4	390
16	A Randomized, Controlled Trial of the Effects of Remote, Intercessory Prayer on Outcomes in Patients Admitted to the Coronary Care Unit. Archives of Internal Medicine, 1999, 159, 2273-8.	3.8	326
17	Why do omega-3 fatty acids lower serum triglycerides?. Current Opinion in Lipidology, 2006, 17, 387-393.	2.7	317
18	Summary of American Heart Association Diet and Lifestyle Recommendations Revision 2006. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2006, 26, 2186-2191.	2.4	295

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19	Association of Marine Omega-3 Fatty Acid Levels With Telomeric Aging in Patients With Coronary Heart Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2010, 303, 250.	7.4	294
20	Omega-3 Fatty Acids in Cardiac Biopsies From Heart Transplantation Patients. Circulation, 2004, 110, 1645-1649.	1.6	290
21	The Efficacy of Intensive Dietary Therapy Alone or Combined with Lovastatin in Outpatients with Hypercholesterolemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 1993, 328, 1213-1219.	27.0	288
22	Omega-3 fatty acid supplementation accelerates chylomicron triglyceride clearance. Journal of Lipid Research, 2003, 44, 455-463.	4.2	285
23	Omega-3 Fatty Acids for the Management of Hypertriglyceridemia: A Science Advisory From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2019, 140, e673-e691.	1.6	282
24	Towards Establishing Dietary Reference Intakes for Eicosapentaenoic and Docosahexaenoic Acids. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 804S-819S.	2.9	280
25	Safety and efficacy of Omacor in severe hypertriglyceridemia. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 1997, 4, 385-391.	1.5	279
26	nâ€ɜ fatty acids and lipoproteins: Comparison of results from human and animal studies. Lipids, 1996, 31, 243-252.	1.7	268
27	Cardiovascular benefits of omega-3 fatty acids. Cardiovascular Research, 2007, 73, 310-315.	3.8	245
28	The omega-3 index as a risk factor for coronary heart disease. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 87, 1997S-2002S.	4.7	244
29	Dose-response effects of omega-3 fatty acids on triglycerides, inflammation, and endothelial function in healthy persons with moderate hypertriglyceridemia. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 93, 243-252.	4.7	243
30	Tissue nâˆ’3 and nâˆ’6 fatty acids and risk for coronary heart disease events. Atherosclerosis, 2007, 193, 1-10.	0.8	237
31	Omega-3 fatty acids and cardiovascular disease: A case for omega-3 index as a new risk factor. Pharmacological Research, 2007, 55, 217-223.	7.1	224
32	Fish oil â€" How does it reduce plasma triglycerides?. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2012, 1821, 843-851.	2.4	220
33	Omega-3 Fatty Acids for Cardioprotection. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2008, 83, 324-332.	3.0	218
34	Omega-6 fatty acid biomarkers and incident type 2 diabetes: pooled analysis of individual-level data for 39â€ˆ740 adults from 20 prospective cohort studies. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2017, 5, 965-974.	11.4	213
35	Biomarkers of Dietary Omega-6 Fatty Acids and Incident Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality. Circulation, 2019, 139, 2422-2436.	1.6	199
36	Omega-3 fatty acids: cardiovascular benefits, sources and sustainability. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2009, 6, 753-758.	13.7	187

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37	The impact of age, body mass index, and fish intake on the EPA and DHA content of human erythrocytes. Lipids, 2005, 40, 343-347.	1.7	176
38	Intakes of long-chain omega-3 fatty acid associated with reduced risk for death from coronary heart disease in healthy adults. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2008, 10, 503-509.	4.8	172
39	Determinants of Erythrocyte Omegaâ€3 Fatty Acid Content in Response to Fish Oil Supplementation: A Doseâ€"Response Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2013, 2, e000513.	3.7	172
40	Effects of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Resting Heart Rate, Heart Rate Recovery After Exercise, and Heart Rate Variability in Men With Healed Myocardial Infarctions and Depressed Ejection Fractions. American Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 97, 1127-1130.	1.6	171
41	Expert Opinion: Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Bleedingâ€"Cause for Concern?. American Journal of Cardiology, 2007, 99, S44-S46.	1.6	171
42	EPA and DHA in blood cell membranes from acute coronary syndrome patients and controls. Atherosclerosis, 2008, 197, 821-828.	0.8	169
43	Dietary omega-3 fatty acids prevent carbohydrate-induced hypertriglyceridemia. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 1984, 33, 1016-1019.	3.4	163
44	Fish oil, but not flaxseed oil, decreases inflammation and prevents pressure overload-induced cardiac dysfunction. Cardiovascular Research, 2009, 81, 319-327.	3.8	162
45	Comparison of the effects of fish and fish-oil capsules on the nâ€"3 fatty acid content of blood cells and plasma phospholipids. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2007, 86, 1621-1625.	4.7	157
46	Stearidonic Acidâ€Enriched Soybean Oil Increased the Omegaâ€3 Index, an Emerging Cardiovascular Risk Marker. Lipids, 2008, 43, 805-811.	1.7	151
47	Biological variability of blood omega-3 biomarkers. Clinical Biochemistry, 2010, 43, 338-340.	1.9	150
48	Effect of Omega-3 Acid Ethyl Esters on Left Ventricular Remodeling After Acute Myocardial Infarction. Circulation, 2016, 134, 378-391.	1.6	148
49	Higher RBC EPA + DHA corresponds with larger total brain and hippocampal volumes. Neurology, 2014, 82, 435-442.	1.1	147
50	Inverse association of erythrocyte n-3 fatty acid levels with inflammatory biomarkers in patients with stable coronary artery disease: The Heart and Soul Study. Atherosclerosis, 2009, 205, 538-543.	0.8	145
51	Fatty acid biomarkers of dairy fat consumption and incidence of type 2 diabetes: A pooled analysis of prospective cohort studies. PLoS Medicine, 2018, 15, e1002670.	8.4	143
52	The Omega-3 Index and relative risk for coronary heart disease mortality: Estimation from 10 cohort studies. Atherosclerosis, 2017, 262, 51-54.	0.8	138
53	Omega-3 Fatty Acids Prevent Pressure Overloadâ€"Induced Cardiac Fibrosis Through Activation of Cyclic GMP/Protein Kinase G Signaling in Cardiac Fibroblasts. Circulation, 2011, 123, 584-593.	1.6	137
54	Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Disease: Are There Benefits?. Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2016, 18, 69.	0.9	135

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55	Blood n-3 fatty acid levels and total and cause-specific mortality from 17 prospective studies. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 2329.	12.8	132
56	Clinical correlates and heritability of erythrocyte eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acid content in the Framingham Heart Study. Atherosclerosis, 2012, 225, 425-431.	0.8	130
57	Eicosapentaenoic acid is primarily responsible for hypotriglyceridemic effect of fish oil in humans. Lipids, 1996, 31, S45-S49.	1.7	128
58	The omega-6/omega-3 ratio and cardiovascular disease risk: Uses and abuses. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2006, 8, 453-459.	4.8	127
59	Erythrocyte omega-3 fatty acids increase and linoleic acid decreases with age: Observations from 160,000 patients. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 257-263.	2.2	126
60	Influence of n-3 fatty acid supplementation on the endogenous activities of plasma lipases. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1997, 66, 254-260.	4.7	121
61	Omega-3 Augmentation of Sertraline in Treatment of Depression in Patients With Coronary Heart Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2009, 302, 1651.	7.4	119
62	The Omega-3 Index: Clinical Utility for Therapeutic Intervention. Current Cardiology Reports, 2010, 12, 503-508.	2.9	119
63	Garlic supplementation and lipoprotein oxidation susceptibility. Lipids, 1993, 28, 475-477.	1.7	118
64	n-3 fatty acids and urinary excretion of nitric oxide metabolites in humans. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1997, 65, 459-464.	4.7	118
65	Detection of omega-3 oxylipins in human plasma and response to treatment with omega-3 acid ethyl esters. Journal of Lipid Research, 2010, 51, 2074-2081.	4.2	118
66	n-3 fatty acids and serum lipoproteins: animal studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1997, 65, 1611S-1616S.	4.7	111
67	The omega-3 index: From biomarker to risk marker to risk factor. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2009, 11, 411-417.	4.8	111
68	Long-chain omega-3 fatty acids: time to establish a dietary reference intake. Nutrition Reviews, 2013, 71, 692-707.	5.8	107
69	Clinical Investigation: Determinants of Blood Cell Omega-3 Fatty Acid Content. Open Biomarkers Journal, 2008, 1, 1-6.	0.1	106
70	Systemic and Forearm Triglyceride Metabolism: Fate of Lipoprotein Lipase-Generated Glycerol and Free Fatty Acids. Diabetes, 2004, 53, 521-527.	0.6	104
71	Dietary intake of stearidonic acidâ€“enriched soybean oil increases the omega-3 index: randomized, double-blind clinical study of efficacy and safety. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 92, 766-775.	4.7	101
72	Fish oil reduces postprandial triglyceride concentrations without accelerating lipid-emulsion removal rates. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1993, 58, 68-74.	4.7	100

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73	UK Food Standards Agency Workshop Report: the effects of the dietary n-6:n-3 fatty acid ratio on cardiovascular health. British Journal of Nutrition, 2007, 98, 1305-1310.	2.3	98
74	Detection of omega-3 oxylipins in human plasma and response to treatment with omega-3 acid ethyl esters. Journal of Lipid Research, 2010, 51, 2074-2081.	4.2	97
75	Nocturnal and Postprandial Free Fatty Acid Kinetics in Normal and Type 2 Diabetic Subjects: Effects of Insulin Sensitization Therapy. Diabetes, 2003, 52, 675-681.	0.6	95
76	The Omega-6:Omega-3 ratio: A critical appraisal and possible successor. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2018, 132, 34-40.	2.2	93
77	Changes in Erythrocyte Membrane Trans and Marine Fatty Acids between 1999 and 2006 in Older Americans. Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 142, 1297-1303.	2.9	92
78	Erythrocyte long-chain omega-3 fatty acid levels are inversely associated with mortality and with incident cardiovascular disease: The Framingham Heart Study. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2018, 12, 718-727.e6.	1.5	91
79	Effects of a Low Saturated Fat, Low Cholesterol Fish Oil Supplement in Hypertriglyceridemic Patients. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1988, 109, 465.	3.9	90
80	Tissue Omega-6/Omega-3 Fatty Acid Ratio and Risk for Coronary Artery Disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 98, 19-26.	1.6	87
81	Beyond building better brains: bridging the docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) gap of prematurity. Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 35, 1-7.	2.0	86
82	TAM Family Receptor Kinase Inhibition Reverses MDSC-Mediated Suppression and Augments Antiâ€“PD-1 Therapy in Melanoma. Cancer Immunology Research, 2019, 7, 1672-1686.	3.4	85
83	Fish oil supplementation: evidence for health benefits.. Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine, 2004, 71, 208-210.	1.3	84
84	Low- and High-Dose Plant and Marine (n-3) Fatty Acids Do Not Affect Plasma Inflammatory Markers in Adults with Metabolic Syndrome. Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 141, 2166-2171.	2.9	82
85	Blood Eicosapentaenoic and Docosahexaenoic Acids Predict All-Cause Mortality in Patients With Stable Coronary Heart Disease. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2010, 3, 406-412.	2.2	81
86	Blood omega-3 fatty acids and death from COVID-19: A pilot study. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2021, 166, 102250.	2.2	81
87	Effects of the ACAT inhibitor CL 277,082 on cholesterol metabolism in humans. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1990, 48, 189-194.	4.7	80
88	Effect of atorvastatin on hemorheologic-hemostatic parameters and serum fibrinogen levels in hyperlipidemic patients. American Journal of Cardiology, 2000, 85, 350-353.	1.6	78
89	Comparative effects of an acute dose of fish oil on omega-3 fatty acid levels in red blood cells versus plasma: Implications for clinical utility. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2013, 7, 433-440.	1.5	78
90	n-3 Fatty acids affect haemostasis but do not increase the risk of bleeding: clinical observations and mechanistic insights. British Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 111, 1652-1662.	2.3	78

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91	From Inuit to Implementation: Omega-3 Fatty Acids Come of Age. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2000, 75, 607-614.	3.0	77
92	Comparison of the effects of fish and fish-oil capsules on the nâ€“3 fatty acid content of blood cells and plasma phospholipids. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2007, 86, 1621-1625.	4.7	77
93	Blood Omega-3 and Trans Fatty Acids in Middle-Aged Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients. American Journal of Cardiology, 2007, 99, 154-158.	1.6	76
94	Omega-6 and trans fatty acids in blood cell membranes: A risk factor for acute coronary syndromes?. American Heart Journal, 2008, 156, 1117-1123.	2.7	76
95	Soy Protein, Isoflavones, and Cardiovascular Health. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2006, 26, 1689-1692.	2.4	75
96	Effects of dietary fish oil on platelet function and plasma lipids in hyperlipoproteinemic and normal subjects. Atherosclerosis, 1988, 73, 13-22.	0.8	72
97	Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Disease: New Developments and Applications. Postgraduate Medicine, 2013, 125, 100-113.	2.0	72
98	Blood docosahexaenoic acid and eicosapentaenoic acid in vegans: Associations with age and gender and effects of an algal-derived omega-3 fatty acid supplement. Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 34, 212-218.	5.0	72
99	Red blood cell PUFAs reflect the phospholipid PUFA composition of major organs. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2016, 112, 12-23.	2.2	72
100	Red blood cell omega-3 fatty acid levels and neurocognitive performance in deployed U.S. Servicemembers. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2013, 16, 30-38.	3.1	71
101	Cardiovascular disease and long-chain omega-3 fatty acids. Current Opinion in Lipidology, 2003, 14, 9-14.	2.7	69
102	Effects of pravastatin with niacin or magnesium on lipid levels and postprandial lipemia. American Journal of Cardiology, 1995, 76, 480-484.	1.6	65
103	Effects of omega-3 acid ethyl esters and aspirin, alone and in combination, on platelet function in healthy subjects. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2008, 100, 634-641.	3.4	64
104	Predicting the effects of supplemental EPA and DHA on the omega-3 index. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 110, 1034-1040.	4.7	63
105	Omega-3 fatty acids in hypertriglyceridemic patients: triglycerides vs methyl esters. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1988, 48, 992-997.	4.7	62
106	Determinants of the omega-3 index in a Mediterranean population at increased risk for CHD. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 106, 425-431.	2.3	62
107	Exercise training, postprandial hypertriglyceridemia, and LDL subfraction distribution. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1997, 29, 986-991.	0.4	62
108	Alpha-Linolenic Acid. Circulation, 2005, 111, 2872-2874.	1.6	60

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109	Fish Oil for Primary and Secondary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2010, 12, 66-72.	4.8	60
110	EPA, but not DHA, decreases mean platelet volume in normal subjects. Lipids, 2002, 37, 941-946.	1.7	59
111	Red blood cell polyunsaturated fatty acids and mortality in the Women's Health Initiative Memory Study. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2017, 11, 250-259.e5.	1.5	59
112	International recommendations for consumption of long-chain omega-3 fatty acids. Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine, 2007, 8, S50-S52.	1.5	57
113	Linoleic acid and coronary heart disease. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2008, 79, 169-171.	2.2	57
114	Correcting the Effects of â^'20 Â°C Storage and Aliquot Size on Erythrocyte Fatty Acid Content in the Women's Health Initiative. Lipids, 2012, 47, 835-846.	1.7	56
115	Analysis of breast milk fatty acid composition using dried milk samples. International Breastfeeding Journal, 2016, 11, 1.	2.6	56
116	Plasma phospholipids, non-esterified plasma polyunsaturated fatty acids and oxylipids are associated with BMI. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2015, 95, 31-40.	2.2	55
117	Red Blood Cell Fatty Acid Patterns and Acute Coronary Syndrome. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e5444.	2.5	54
118	Low Levels of the Omegaâ€ Index are Associated with Sudden Cardiac Arrest and Remain Stable in Survivors in the Subacute Phase. Lipids, 2011, 46, 151-161.	1.7	54
119	Red blood cell fatty acid levels improve GRACE score prediction of 2-yr mortality in patients with myocardial infarction. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 168, 53-59.	1.7	54
120	Are n-3 fatty acids still cardioprotective?. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2013, 16, 141-149.	2.5	54
121	Association of reported fish intake and supplementation status with the omega-3 index. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2019, 142, 4-10.	2.2	54
122	Case report of 5 siblings: malnutrition? Rickets? DiGeorge syndrome? Developmental delay?. Nutrition Journal, 2006, 5, 1.	3.4	53
123	Effects of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Heart Rate in Cardiac Transplant Recipientsâ€â€Disclaimer: Saint Lukeâ€™s Hospital holds a minority interest in OmegaMetrix, LLC, Kansas City, Missouri, a company offering blood omega-3 fatty acid testing.. American Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 98, 1393-1395.	1.6	53
124	Red blood cell fatty acids and biomarkers of inflammation: A cross-sectional study in a community-based cohort. Atherosclerosis, 2015, 240, 431-436.	0.8	53
125	Omega-3 fatty acids alter lipoprotein subfraction distributions and the in vitro conversion of very low density lipoproteins to low density lipoproteins. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 1999, 10, 151-158.	4.2	51
126	Omega-6 Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation, 2014, 130, 1562-1564.	1.6	51

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127	Measurement of the Omega-3 Index in Dried Blood Spots. Annals of Clinical and Laboratory Research, 2016, 04, .	0.1	51
128	Conducting omega-3 clinical trials with cardiovascular outcomes: Proceedings of a workshop held at ISSFAL 2014. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2016, 107, 30-42.	2.2	51
129	n-3 Fatty Acid Biomarkers and Incident Type 2 Diabetes: An Individual Participant-Level Pooling Project of 20 Prospective Cohort Studies. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 1133-1142.	8.6	50
130	Myocardial Tissue Remodeling in Adolescent Obesity. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2013, 2, e000279.	3.7	48
131	Fatty acids linked to cardiovascular mortality are associated with risk factors. International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 2015, 74, 28055.	1.2	48
132	The combined effects of N-3 fatty acids and aspirin on hemostatic parameters in man. Thrombosis Research, 1990, 57, 517-526.	1.7	47
133	Plasma phospholipid fatty acids and CHD in older men: Whitehall study of London civil servants. British Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 102, 279-284.	2.3	47
134	Individual saturated fatty acids are associated with different components of insulin resistance and glucose metabolism: the GOCADAN study. International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 2010, 69, 344-351.	1.2	46
135	Supplementation with high-dose docosahexaenoic acid increases the Omega-3 Index more than high-dose eicosapentaenoic acid. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2017, 120, 8-14.	2.2	46
136	Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients With Depression Have Low Blood Cell Membrane Omega-3 Fatty Acid Levels. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2008, 70, 856-862.	2.0	44
137	Effects of supplemental long-chain omega-3 fatty acids and erythrocyte membrane fatty acid content on circulating inflammatory markers in a randomized controlled trial of healthy adults. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2014, 91, 161-168.	2.2	44
138	A prospective, randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled evaluation of the effects of eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid on the clinical signs and erythrocyte membrane polyunsaturated fatty acid concentrations in dogs with osteoarthritis. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2016, 109, 1-7.	2.2	42
139	Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Cognitive Function in Women. Women's Health, 2010, 6, 119-134.	1.5	41
140	The Spiritual Needs and Resources of Hospitalized Primary Care Patients. Journal of Religion and Health, 2013, 52, 1306-1318.	1.7	41
141	Lipoprotein(a) mass: A massively misunderstood metric. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2014, 8, 550-553.	1.5	41
142	Cardiovascular risk and the omega-3 index. Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine, 2007, 8, S46-S49.	1.5	39
143	Stearidonic Acidâ€“Enhanced Soybean Oil: A Plant-Based Source of (n-3) Fatty Acids for Foods. Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 142, 600S-604S.	2.9	39
144	Is the omega-3 index a valid marker of intestinal membrane phospholipid EPA+DHA content?. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2014, 91, 87-96.	2.2	39

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145	What is the relationship between gestational age and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and arachidonic acid (ARA) levels?. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2015, 100, 5-11.	2.2	39
146	Daily Enteral DHA Supplementation Alleviates Deficiency in Premature Infants. Lipids, 2016, 51, 423-433.	1.7	39
147	Recent Clinical Trials Shed New Light on the Cardiovascular Benefits of Omega-3 Fatty Acids. Methodist DeBakey Cardiovascular Journal, 2021, 15, 171.	1.0	39
148	Dietary fish oil and blood lipids. Current Opinion in Lipidology, 1996, 7, 3-7.	2.7	38
149	(n-3) Fatty Acid Content of Red Blood Cells Does Not Predict Risk of Future Cardiovascular Events following an Acute Coronary Syndrome. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 507-513.	2.9	38
150	The Debate about n-6 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Recommendations for Cardiovascular Health. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2010, 110, 201-204.	1.1	38
151	Effects of dietary omegaâ€“3 fatty acids on ventricular function in dogs with healed myocardial infarctions: in vivo and in vitro studies. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2010, 298, H1219-H1228.	3.2	38
152	Omega-3 fatty acids and domain-specific cognitive aging. Neurology, 2013, 81, 1484-1491.	1.1	38
153	Fatty acids in the de novo lipogenesis pathway and incidence of type 2 diabetes: A pooled analysis of prospective cohort studies. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003102.	8.4	38
154	Reduced Apolipoprotein Glycosylation in Patients with the Metabolic Syndrome. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e104833.	2.5	38
155	Triacylglycerol-rich lipoprotein margination: a potential surrogate for whole-body lipoprotein lipase activity and effects of eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acids. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 80, 45-50.	4.7	37
156	Omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids: partners in prevention. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2010, 13, 125-129.	2.5	37
157	Red Blood Cell Docosapentaenoic Acid (DPA n-3) is Inversely Associated with Triglycerides and C-reactive Protein (CRP) in Healthy Adults and Dose-Dependently Increases Following n-3 Fatty Acid Supplementation. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 6390-6404.	4.1	37
158	Erythrocyte omega-3 fatty acids are inversely associated with incident dementia: Secondary analyses of longitudinal data from the Women's Health Initiative Memory Study (WHIMS). Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2017, 121, 68-75.	2.2	37
159	Extending the cardiovascular benefits of omega-3 fatty acids. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2005, 7, 375-380.	4.8	36
160	Effects of prescription niacin and omega-3 fatty acids on lipids and vascular function in metabolic syndrome: a randomized controlled trial. Journal of Lipid Research, 2012, 53, 2429-2435.	4.2	36
161	The Omega-3 Index Is Inversely Associated with Depressive Symptoms among Individuals with Elevated Oxidative Stress Biomarkers. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 758-766.	2.9	36
162	Fish Oil and Perioperative Bleeding. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2018, 11, e004584.	2.2	36

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163	The Omega-3 Index in National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Collegiate Football Athletes. Journal of Athletic Training, 2019, 54, 7-11.	1.8	36
164	NOD/SCID-GAMMA Mice Are an Ideal Strain to Assess the Efficacy of Therapeutic Agents Used in the Treatment of Myeloma Bone Disease. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0119546.	2.5	36
165	Modification of lipid-related atherosclerosis risk factors by Ï‰3 fatty acid ethyl esters in hypertriglyceridemic patientsâ˜†. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 1993, 4, 706-712.	4.2	35
166	Stearidonic Acid Increases the Red Blood Cell and Heart Eicosapentaenoic Acid Content in Dogs. Lipids, 2007, 42, 325-33.	1.7	35
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168	Heart rate is associated with red blood cell fatty acid concentration: The Genetics of Coronary Artery Disease in Alaska Natives (GOCADAN) study. American Heart Journal, 2010, 159, 1020-1025.	2.7	35
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