Martin G Schultz

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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70	1,526	331670	330143
papers	citations	21 h-index	37 g-index

70	70	70	1803
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Exercise-Induced Hypertension, Cardiovascular Events, and Mortality in Patients Undergoing Exercise Stress Testing: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. American Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 26, 357-366.	2.0	203
2	Accuracy of Cuff-Measured Blood Pressure. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 70, 572-586.	2.8	186
3	Blood Pressure Response to Exercise and Cardiovascular Disease. Current Hypertension Reports, 2017, 19, 89.	3.5	72
4	Masked hypertension is â€œunmaskedâ€•by low-intensity exercise blood pressure. Blood Pressure, 2011, 20, 284-289.	1.5	68
5	Nonvalidated Home Blood Pressure Devices Dominate the Online Marketplace in Australia. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 1593-1599.	2.7	67
6	Exercise Central (Aortic) Blood Pressure Is Predominantly Driven by Forward Traveling Waves, Not Wave Reflection. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 175-182.	2.7	63
7	Brachial and Radial Systolic Blood Pressure Are Not the Same. Hypertension, 2019, 73, 1036-1041.	2.7	51
8	Validity and reliability of central blood pressure estimated by upper arm oscillometric cuff pressure. American Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 25, 414-420.	2.0	49
9	Clinical Relevance of Exaggerated Exercise Blood Pressure. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 66, 1843-1845.	2.8	48
10	Exercise Hypertension. Pulse, 2013, 1, 161-176.	1.9	46
11	Aortic Reservoir Pressure Corresponds to Cyclic Changes in Aortic Volume. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2014, 34, 1597-1603.	2.4	40
12	Low exercise blood pressure and risk of cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Atherosclerosis, 2014, 237, 13-22.	0.8	39
13	Exaggerated blood pressure response to early stages of exercise stress testing and presence of hypertension. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2016, 19, 1039-1042.	1.3	38
14	Discovery of New Blood Pressure Phenotypes and Relation to Accuracy of Cuff Devices Used in Daily Clinical Practice. Hypertension, 2018, 71, 1239-1247.	2.7	36
15	Factors associated with physical activity promotion by allied and other non-medical health professionals: A systematic review. Patient Education and Counseling, 2018, 101, 1775-1785.	2.2	33
16	Intra-arterial analysis of the best calibration methods to estimate aortic blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2019, 37, 307-315.	0.5	31
17	Evaluation of a Brachial Cuff and Suprasystolic Waveform Algorithm Method to Noninvasively Derive Central Blood Pressure. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 480-486.	2.0	29
18	Validation Study to Determine the Accuracy of Central Blood Pressure Measurement Using the Sphygmocor Xcel Cuff Device. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 244-250.	2.7	28

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19	Influence of Age on Upper Arm Cuff Blood Pressure Measurement. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 844-850.	2.7	27
20	Associations and clinical relevance of aortic-brachial artery stiffness mismatch, aortic reservoir function, and central pressure augmentation. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2015, 309, H1225-H1233.	3.2	22
21	Arterial reservoir characteristics and central-to-peripheral blood pressure amplification in the human upper limb. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 1825-1831.	0.5	22
22	Comparison of Central Blood Pressure Estimated by a Cuff-Based Device With Radial Tonometry. American Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 29, 1173-1178.	2.0	21
23	The influence of SBP amplification on the accuracy of form-factor-derived mean arterial pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2020, 38, 1033-1039.	0.5	21
24	Lifestyle Change Diminishes a Hypertensive Response to Exercise in Type 2 Diabetes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 764-769.	0.4	19
25	Identification of the Optimal Protocol for Automated Office Blood Pressure Measurement Among Patients With Treated Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 31, 299-304.	2.0	17
26	Masked hypertension and submaximal exercise blood pressure among adolescents from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2020, 30, 25-30.	2.9	17
27	Reproducibility of cardiac output derived by impedance cardiography during postural changes and exercise. Artery Research, 2012, 6, 78.	0.6	14
28	Nonâ€invasive measurement of reservoir pressure parameters from brachialâ€cuff blood pressure waveforms. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2018, 20, 1703-1711.	2.0	14
29	Stability of left ventricular longitudinal and circumferential deformation over time and standard loading conditions. European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging, 2017, 18, 1001-1007.	1.2	11
30	Age-dependent changes in blood pressure over consecutive office measurements. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 753-760.	0.5	11
31	Prognostic Value of Carotid and Radial Artery Reservoirâ€Wave Parameters in Endâ€Stage Renal Disease. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e012314.	3.7	11
32	Submaximal exercise blood pressure and cardiovascular structure in adolescence. International Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 275, 152-157.	1.7	11
33	Influence of blood pressure level and age on within-visit blood pressure variability in children and adolescents. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 177, 205-210.	2.7	10
34	Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Workload, and the Blood Pressure Response to Exercise Testing. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2022, 50, 25-30.	3.0	9
35	Persistent elevation of central pulse pressure during postural stress in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2013, 27, 437-444.	2.2	8
36	Ambulatory and central haemodynamics during progressive ascent to high-altitude and associated hypoxia. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2014, 28, 705-710.	2.2	8

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37	Exercise blood pressure and cardiac structure: A systematic review and meta-analysis of cross-sectional studies. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2021, 24, 925-930.	1.3	8
38	Outâ€ofâ€office and central blood pressure for risk stratification: a crossâ€sectional study in patients treated for hypertension. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2012, 42, 393-401.	3.4	7
39	Myocardial Perfusion and the J Curve Association Between Diastolic Blood Pressure and Mortality. American Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 26, 557-566.	2.0	7
40	Physiological and clinical insights from reservoir-excess pressure analysis. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2021, 35, 758-768.	2.2	7
41	General practitioners maintain a focus on blood pressure management rather than absolute cardiovascular disease risk management. Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, 2021, 27, 1353-1360.	1.8	7
42	Aortic-to-brachial stiffness gradient and kidney function in type 2 diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 34, 1132-1139.	0.5	6
43	Associations of Reservoir-Excess Pressure Parameters Derived From Central and Peripheral Arteries With Kidney Function. American Journal of Hypertension, 2020, 33, 325-330.	2.0	6
44	Response by Armstrong et al to Letter Regarding Article â€œBrachial and Radial Systolic Blood Pressure Are Not the Same: Evidence to Support the Popeye Phenomenonâ€. Hypertension, 2019, 74, e35-e36.	2.7	5
45	Comparison of manual and automated auscultatory blood pressure during graded exercise among people with type 2 diabetes. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2019, 21, 1872-1878.	2.0	5
46	Central-to-brachial blood pressure amplification in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2019, 33, 94-105.	2.2	5
47	Cardiorespiratory fitness, fatness, and the acute blood pressure response to exercise in adolescence. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2021, 31, 1693-1698.	2.9	5
48	Exercise blood pressure and cardiovascular disease risk. Journal of Hypertension, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, 2395-2402.	0.5	5
49	Excess pressure as an analogue of blood flow velocity. Journal of Hypertension, 2021, 39, 421-427.	0.5	5
50	Cuff Under Pressure for Greater Accuracy. Current Hypertension Reports, 2020, 22, 93.	3.5	4
51	The influence of fitness on exercise blood pressure and its association with cardiac structure in adolescence. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2020, 30, 1033-1039.	2.9	4
52	Integration of absolute cardiovascular disease risk assessment into routine blood cholesterol testing at pathology services. Family Practice, 2020, 37, 675-681.	1.9	4
53	Brachial-cuff excess pressure is associated with carotid intima-media thickness among Australian children: a cross-sectional population study. Hypertension Research, 2021, 44, 541-549.	2.7	4
54	Identifying Isolated Systolic Hypertension From Upper-Arm Cuff Blood Pressure Compared With Invasive Measurements. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 632-639.	2.7	4

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55	The Identification and Management of High Blood Pressure Using Exercise Blood Pressure: Current Evidence and Practical Guidance. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 2819.	2.6	4
56	Aortic-to-brachial artery stiffness gradient is not blood pressure independent. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2019, 33, 385-392.	2.2	3
57	Self-directed multimedia process for delivering participant informed consent. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e036977.	1.9	3
58	Clarity in validation protocols for central blood pressure devices. Journal of Hypertension, 2020, 38, 974.	0.5	3
59	Sex differences in the contribution of different physiological systems to physical function in older adults. GeroScience, 2021, 43, 443-455.	4.6	3
60	Central Blood Pressure Physiology: A (More) Critical Analysis. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 690-691.	2.0	2
61	The clinical importance of exercise blood pressure. Artery Research, 2018, 21, 58.	0.6	2
62	Determinants of Increased Central Excess Pressure in Dialysis: Role of Dialysis Modality and Arteriovenous Fistula. American Journal of Hypertension, 2020, 33, 137-145.	2.0	2
63	Association of brachial-cuff excess pressure with carotid intimaâ€“media thickness in Australian adults: a cross-sectional study. Journal of Hypertension, 2020, 38, 723-730.	0.5	2
64	General practitioner perceptions of assessment and reporting of absolute cardiovascular disease risk via pathology services: a qualitative study. Family Practice, 2021, 38, 172-179.	1.9	2
65	OUP accepted manuscript. American Journal of Hypertension, 2021, , .	2.0	2
66	Response to A New Exercise Central Hemodynamics Paradigm: Time for Reflection or Expansion?. Hypertension, 2013, 62, e36.	2.7	0
67	OS 04-01 EXAGGERATED EXERCISE BLOOD PRESSURE IS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER LEFT VENTRICULAR MASS IN ADOLESCENCE. THE AVON LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN. Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 34, e55.	0.5	0
68	Reply. Journal of Hypertension, 2019, 37, 2301.	0.5	0
69	Blood Pressure during Blood Collection and the Implication for Absolute Cardiovascular Risk Assessment. Pulse, 2020, 8, 40-46.	1.9	0
70	Improvement in functional capacity with spironolactone masks the treatment effect on exercise blood pressure. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2021, , .	1.3	0