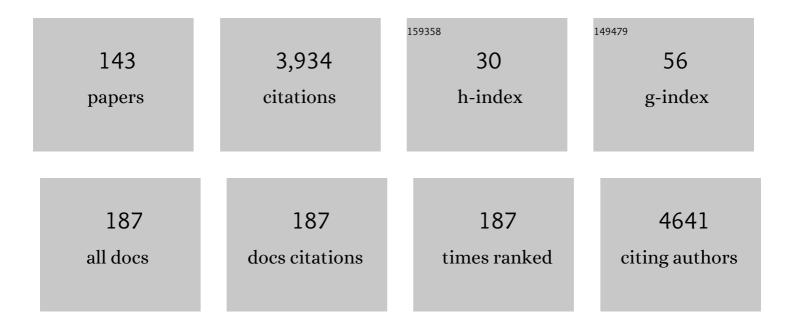
Chrisandra L Shufelt

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Contraceptive Hormone Use and Cardiovascular Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 53, 221-231.	1.2	224
2	Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Myocardial Perfusion Reserve Index Is Reduced in Women With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2015, 8, .	1.3	184
3	Ranolazine Improves Angina in Women With Evidence of Myocardial Ischemia But No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2011, 4, 514-522.	2.3	180
4	Safety of Coronary Reactivity Testing in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2012, 5, 646-653.	1.1	177
5	Refractive Error, Ocular Biometry, and Lens Opalescence in an Adult Population: The Los Angeles Latino Eye Study. , 2005, 46, 4450.		173
6	A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of late Na current inhibition (ranolazine) in coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD): impact on angina and myocardial perfusion reserve. European Heart Journal, 2016, 37, 1504-1513.	1.0	152
7	IMMUNE RECOVERY VITRITIS AND UVEITIS IN AIDS. Retina, 2001, 21, 1-9.	1.0	146
8	The Los Angeles Latino Eye Study*1design, methods, and baseline data. Ophthalmology, 2004, 111, 1121-1131.	2.5	144
9	Myocardial Ischemia in the Absence of Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2011, 4, 27-33.	2.3	138
10	Pregnancy and Reproductive Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease in Women. Circulation Research, 2022, 130, 652-672.	2.0	110
11	Sex Hormones and the QT Interval: A Review. Journal of Women's Health, 2012, 21, 933-941.	1.5	104
12	DHEA-S Levels and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Postmenopausal Women: Results from the National Institutes of Health—National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2010, 95, 4985-4992.	1.8	101
13	Sex-Specific Physiology and Cardiovascular Disease. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2018, 1065, 433-454.	0.8	96
14	Hormone therapy dose, formulation, route of delivery, and risk of cardiovascular events in women. Menopause, 2014, 21, 260-266.	0.8	89
15	Maternal Recall of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy: A Systematic Review. Journal of Women's Health, 2013, 22, 37-47.	1.5	85
16	Hypothalamic Amenorrhea and the Long-Term Health Consequences. Seminars in Reproductive Medicine, 2017, 35, 256-262.	0.5	84
17	Persistent Chest Pain and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2009, 301, 1468.	3.8	67
18	Diastolic dysfunction: Improved understanding using emerging imaging techniques. American Heart Journal, 2010, 160, 394-404.	1.2	62

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Safety of testosterone use in women. Maturitas, 2009, 63, 63-66.	1.0	60
20	Menopausal symptoms and cardiovascular disease mortality in the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Menopause, 2017, 24, 126-132.	0.8	58
21	Age at Menarche and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes: Findings From the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute‧ponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e012406.	1.6	56
22	Preeclampsia and Vascular Function: A Window to Future Cardiovascular Disease Risk. Journal of Women's Health, 2016, 25, 284-291.	1.5	49
23	A Machine Learning Approach to Classifying Self-Reported Health Status in a Cohort of Patients With Heart Disease Using Activity Tracker Data. IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics, 2020, 24, 878-884.	3.9	45
24	Testosterone and the breast. Menopause International, 2008, 14, 117-122.	1.6	43
25	A pilot randomized, single-blind, placebo-controlled trial of traditional acupuncture for vasomotor symptoms and mechanistic pathways of menopause. Menopause, 2012, 19, 54-61.	0.8	43
26	Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging myocardial perfusion reserve index assessment in women with microvascular coronary dysfunction and reference controls. Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2013, 3, 153-60.	0.7	43
27	Association of Spontaneous Preterm Delivery and Future Maternal Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation, 2018, 137, 865-871.	1.6	41
28	Treatment of Angina and Microvascular Coronary Dysfunction. Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2010, 12, 355-364.	0.4	39
29	The Potential for Postrandomization Confounding in Randomized Clinical Trials. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 315, 2273.	3.8	39
30	Evaluating utility and compliance in a patient-based eHealth study using continuous-time heart rate and activity trackers. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2018, 25, 1386-1391.	2.2	37
31	Cardiovascular implications of gender-affirming hormone treatment in the transgender population. Maturitas, 2019, 129, 45-49.	1.0	35
32	Menopausal Hormone Therapy and Cardiovascular Disease: The Role of Formulation, Dose, and Route of Delivery. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 106, 1245-1254.	1.8	34
33	Red Versus White Wine as a Nutritional Aromatase Inhibitor in Premenopausal Women: A Pilot Study. Journal of Women's Health, 2012, 21, 281-284.	1.5	33
34	Aldosterone inhibition and coronary endothelial function in women without obstructive coronary artery disease: An ancillary study of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute–sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. American Heart Journal, 2014, 167, 826-832.	1.2	33
35	Towards elimination of the dark-rim artifact in first-pass myocardial perfusion MRI: Removing Cibbs ringing effects using optimized radial imaging. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2014, 72, 124-136.	1.9	31
36	A randomized controlled trial of acupuncture in stable ischemic heart disease patients. International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 176, 367-374.	0.8	31

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37	Timing of hormone therapy, type of menopause, and coronary disease in women. Menopause, 2011, 18, 943-950.	0.8	29
38	Heart failure hospitalization in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia: A report from the women's ischemia syndrome evaluation study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 223, 936-939.	0.8	28
39	Global consensus recommendations on menopause in the workplace: A European Menopause and Andropause Society (EMAS) position statement. Maturitas, 2021, 151, 55-62.	1.0	28
40	Hemosiderosis is associated with accelerated decompensation and decreased survival in patients with cirrhosis. Liver International, 2005, 25, 41-48.	1.9	26
41	Comparison of clinical outcomes among users of oral and transdermal estrogen therapy in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study. Menopause, 2017, 24, 1145-1153.	0.8	26
42	Hormone therapy in menopause: An update on cardiovascular disease considerations. Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2015, 25, 540-549.	2.3	23
43	Myocardial Scar Is Prevalent and Associated With Subclinical Myocardial Dysfunction in Women With Suspected Ischemia But No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. Circulation, 2018, 137, 874-876.	1.6	23
44	Myocardial tissue deformation is reduced in subjects with coronary microvascular dysfunction but not rescued by treatment with ranolazine. Clinical Cardiology, 2017, 40, 300-306.	0.7	22
45	Oral Contraceptive Use and the ECC: Evidence of an Adverse QT Effect on Corrected QT Interval. Annals of Noninvasive Electrocardiology, 2013, 18, 389-398.	0.5	21
46	Mental stress peripheral vascular reactivity is elevated in women with coronary vascular dysfunction: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored Cardiac Autonomic Nervous System (CANS) study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 251, 8-13.	0.8	21
47	Reproducibility of myocardial perfusion reserve - variations in measurements from post processing using commercially available software. Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2012, 2, 268-77.	0.7	19
48	Gender, Cardiovascular Disease, and the Sexism of Obesity â^—. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 66, 1958-1960.	1.2	18
49	Predicted Versus Observed Major Adverse Cardiac Event Risk in Women With Evidence of Ischemia and No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report From WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784.	314 1.1 gBT/	Ov es lock 10 T
50	Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging for myocardial perfusion and diastolic function-reference control values for women. Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2016, 6, 78-86.	0.7	18
51	Subclinical cardiovascular disease and polycystic ovary syndrome. Fertility and Sterility, 2022, 117, 912-923.	0.5	18
52	Hormonal Contraception in Women With Hypertension. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2020, 324, 1451.	3.8	17
53	Optic Nerve Evaluation among Optometrists. Optometry and Vision Science, 2000, 77, 446-452.	0.6	15
54	Do Faculty Intensivists Have Better Outcomes When Caring for Patients Directly in a Closed ICU versus Consulting in an Open ICU?. Hospital Practice (1995), 2009, 37, 40-50.	0.5	15

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Design, methodology and baseline characteristics of the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation–Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD). American Heart Journal, 2020, 220, 224-236.	1.2	15
56	Coronary microvascular dysfunction: Considerations for diagnosis and treatment. Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine, 2021, 88, 561-571.	0.6	15
57	Diastolic dysfunction measured by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia but no obstructive coronary artery disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 220, 775-780.	0.8	14
58	Estrogen-alone therapy and invasive breast cancer incidence by dose, formulation, and route of delivery: findings from the WHI observational study. Menopause, 2018, 25, 985-991.	0.8	14
59	Gender-Related Differences in Chest Pain Syndromes in the Frontiers in CV Medicine Special Issue: Sex & Gender in CV Medicine. Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2021, 8, 744788.	1.1	14
60	Contraception in Patients With Heart Failure. Circulation, 2012, 126, 1396-1400.	1.6	13
61	Sex differences in coronary heart disease risk factors: rename it ischaemic heart disease!. Heart, 2017, 103, 1567-1568.	1.2	13
62	Cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk scores, age, or years since menopause to predict cardiovascular disease in the Women's Health Initiative. Menopause, 2021, 28, 610-618.	0.8	13
63	Acetylcholine versus cold pressor testing for evaluation of coronary endothelial function. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0172538.	1.1	13
64	Cardiac risk factors and myocardial perfusion reserve in women with microvascular coronary dysfunction. Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2013, 3, 146-52.	0.7	13
65	Why do we care about coronary microvascular dysfunction and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: addressing knowledge gaps for evidence-based guidelines. European Heart Journal, 2018, 39, 3451-3453.	1.0	12
66	A protocol integrating remote patient monitoring patient reported outcomes and cardiovascular biomarkers. Npj Digital Medicine, 2019, 2, 84.	5.7	12
67	Resting coronary velocity and myocardial performance in women with impaired coronary flow reserve: Results from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2020, 309, 19-22.	0.8	12
68	Calcium Supplements and Cardiovascular Disease. American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine, 2015, 9, 298-307.	0.8	11
69	Ambulatory and silent myocardial ischemia in women with coronary microvascular dysfunction: Results from the Cardiac Autonomic Nervous System study (CANS). International Journal of Cardiology, 2020, 316, 1-6.	0.8	11
70	Coronary endothelial dysfunction appears to be a manifestation of a systemic process: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation – Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0257184.	1.1	11
71	Daily Activity Measured With Wearable Technology as a Novel Measurement of Treatment Effect in Patients With Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction: Substudy of a Randomized Controlled Crossover Trial. JMIR Research Protocols, 2017, 6, e255.	0.5	11
72	Angina Hospitalization Rates in Women With Signs and Symptoms of Ischemia But no Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: A Report from the WISE (Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation) Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e013168.	1.6	10

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Angina relates to coronary flow in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 333, 35-39.	0.8	10
74	Comparison of low and high dose intracoronary adenosine and acetylcholine in women undergoing coronary reactivity testing: Results from the NHLBI-sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 172, e114-e115.	0.8	9
75	Biometric and Psychometric Remote Monitoring and Cardiovascular Risk Biomarkers in Ischemic Heart Disease. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e016023.	1.6	8
76	Diastolic dysfunction in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease: Mechanistic insight from magnetic resonance imaging. International Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 331, 1-7.	0.8	8
77	Reproductive hormone exposure timing and ischemic heart disease: Complicated answers to a simple question. Maturitas, 2010, 65, 297-298.	1.0	7
78	Safety and efficacy of transdermal testosterone for treatment of hypoactive sexual desire disorder. Clinical Investigation, 2012, 2, 423-432.	0.0	7
79	Carotid artery distensibility and hormone therapy and menopause. Menopause, 2016, 23, 150-157.	0.8	7
80	Typical angina is associated with greater coronary endothelial dysfunction but not abnormal vasodilatory reserve. Clinical Cardiology, 2017, 40, 886-891.	0.7	7
81	Feasibility of Patient-Centric Remote Dried <i>Blood Sampling: The</i> Prediction, Risk, and Evaluation of Major Adverse Cardiac Events (PRE-MACE) Study. Biodemography and Social Biology, 2020, 65, 313-322.	0.4	7
82	Subendocardial Ischemia and Myocarditis in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Detected by Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Journal of Rheumatology, 2012, 39, 448-450.	1.0	6
83	Do women with statin-related myalgias have low vitamin D levels?. BMC Research Notes, 2015, 8, 449.	0.6	6
84	Role of Stress Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Women With Suspected Ischemia But No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. Journal of Radiology Nursing, 2017, 36, 180-183.	0.2	6
85	Left ventricular mass and myocardial scarring in women with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Open Heart, 2020, 7, e001273.	0.9	6
86	Even "WISE-R?â€â€"an Update on the NHLBI-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2020, 22, 35.	2.0	6
87	Are we any WISER yet? Progress and contemporary need for smart trials to include women in coronary artery disease trials. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2022, 117, 106762.	0.8	6
88	Statistical analysis of medical data. Part I: Univariable analysis. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 2000, 7, 146-152.	1.4	5
89	Eliminating dark-rim artifacts in first-pass myocardial perfusion imaging. Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, 2013, 15, O3.	1.6	5
90	Statin therapy in women. Menopause, 2014, 21, 896-898.	0.8	5

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Female-Specific Factors for IHD: Across the Reproductive Lifespan. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2015, 17, 481.	2.0	5
92	Falseâ€positive stress testing: Does endothelial vascular dysfunction contribute to STâ€segment depression in women? A pilot study. Clinical Cardiology, 2018, 41, 1044-1048.	0.7	5
93	SYMPTOMATIC MYOCARDIAL BRIDGING AND CORONARY VASOMOTOR DYSFUNCTION. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 2846.	1.2	5
94	Can We Improve Cardiovascular Disease for Women Using Data Under Our Noses?. JAMA Cardiology, 2020, 5, 1398.	3.0	5
95	Hormone therapy formulation, dose, route of delivery, and risk of hypertension: findings from the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study (WHI-OS). Menopause, 2021, 28, 1108-1116.	0.8	5
96	Statistical analysis of medical data. Part IIâ~†â~†â~†. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 2000, 7, 263-266.	1.4	4
97	Statistical analysis of medical data. Part III: Multivariable analysis. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 2000, 7, 484-495.	1.4	4
98	Managing Menopause by Combining Evidence With Clinical Judgment. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 61, 470-479.	0.6	4
99	Vascular Function and Serum Lipids in Women with Spontaneous Preterm Delivery and Term Controls. Journal of Women's Health, 2019, 28, 1522-1528.	1.5	4
100	A clinical prescription for heart health in midlife women. Maturitas, 2019, 119, 46-53.	1.0	4
101	Temporal Trends in Angina, Myocardial Perfusion, and Left Ventricular Remodeling in Women With No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease Over 1â€Year Followâ€Up: Results From WISE VD. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e016305.	1.6	4
102	Phytoestrogen blood levels and adverse outcomes in women with suspected ischemic heart disease. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 75, 829-835.	1.3	4
103	Prior Oral Contraceptive Use and Longer Term Mortality Outcomes in Women with Suspected Ischemic Heart Disease. Journal of Women's Health, 2021, 30, 377-384.	1.5	4
104	Whom to Treat for Primary Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2022, 182, 587.	2.6	4
105	Projection imaging of myocardial perfusion: minimizing the subendocardial dark-rim artifact. Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, 2012, 14, .	1.6	3
106	Recognizing Sex SimilaritiesÂin Cardiovascular Disease Research. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 65, 2152-2153.	1.2	3
107	Maladaptive left ventricular remodeling in women: An analysis from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation–Coronary Vascular Dysfunction study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 268, 230-235.	0.8	3
108	Progression of coronary microvascular dysfunction to heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: a case report. Journal of Medical Case Reports, 2019, 13, 134.	0.4	3

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109	The Masquerading, Masculinizing Tumor: A Case Report and Review of the Literature. Journal of Women's Health, 2020, 30, 1047-1051.	1.5	3
110	Inter-scan Reproducibility of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Imaging-Derived Myocardial Perfusion Reserve Index in Women with no Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease. Current Trends in Clinical & Medical Imaging, 2018, 2, .	0.2	3
111	N-Terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide and coronary microvascular dysfunction in women with preserved ejection fraction: A report from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation–Coronary Vascular Dysfunction (WISE-CVD) study. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0243213.	1.1	3
112	The Menopause Management Vacuum. Cancer Journal (Sudbury, Mass), 2022, 28, 191-195.	1.0	3
113	SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY OF CMRI FOR DIAGNOSIS OF MICROVASCULAR CORONARY DYSFUNCTION IN WOMEN WITH SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ISCHEMIA AND NO OBSTRUCTIVE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE: RESULTS FROM THE NHLBI-SPONSORED WOMEN'S ISCHEMIA SYNDROME EVALUATION (WISE). Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2013, 61, E825.	1.2	2
114	Prior myocardial infarction is associated with coronary endothelial dysfunction in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 207, 137-139.	0.8	2
115	Premature atherosclerosis in premenopausal women: Does cytokine balance play a role?. Medical Hypotheses, 2017, 109, 38-41.	0.8	2
116	Reassurance for many healthy women considering HRT. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2017, 359, j4652.	2.4	2
117	Cold Pressor Stress Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Myocardial Flow Reserve Is Not Useful for Detection of Coronary Endothelial Dysfunction in Women with Signs and Symptoms of Ischemia and No Obstructive CAD. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0169818.	1.1	2
118	Women's health. Current Opinion in Cardiology, 2018, 33, 506-513.	0.8	2
119	Vascular Aging Is Accelerated in Flight Attendants With Occupational Secondhand Smoke Exposure. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2019, 61, 197-202.	0.9	2
120	Aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in women. Menopause, 2020, 27, 605-606.	0.8	2
121	Current Perspective on Menopause Hormone Therapy and Cardiovascular Risk. Current Treatment Options in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2021, 23, 1.	0.4	2
122	Association of coronary microvascular dysfunction and cardiac bridge integrator 1, a cardiomyocyte dysfunction biomarker. Clinical Cardiology, 2021, 44, 1586-1593.	0.7	2
123	Therapy for stable angina in women. P and T, 2012, 37, 400-4.	1.0	2
124	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES AND CARDIAC BIOMARKERS: THE PREDICTION, RISK, AND EVALUATION OF MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIAC EVENTS (PRE-MACE) STUDY BASELINE RESULTS. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 1831.	1.2	1
125	Cardiovascular and pregnancy outcomes in women with coronary microvascular dysfunction: a case series. European Heart Journal - Case Reports, 2019, 3, .	0.3	1
126	Hormone therapy and carotid intima-media thickness: the thick and thin of it. Menopause, 2019, 26, 5-6.	0.8	1

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127	After menopause, is an enlarging middle, an enlarging cardiovascular risk factor?. Menopause, 2020, 27, 974-975.	0.8	1
128	Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction. , 2021, , 141-158.		1
129	Don't "weight―until menopause: identifying cardiovascular risk during the transition. Menopause, 2021, 28, 608-609.	0.8	1
130	Statin therapy in midlife women. Menopause, 2021, 28, 1067-1069.	0.8	1
131	Early Detection of Atrial Fibrillation-Atrial Flutter Using Remote Patient Monitoring. Journal of Medical Cases, 2019, 10, 31-36.	0.4	1
132	Ultra-high sensitivity cardiac troponin-l concentration and left ventricular structure and function in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. American Heart Journal Plus, 2022, 13, 100115.	0.3	1
133	Sex-based differences in remote monitoring of biometric, psychometric and biomarker indices in stable ischemic heart disease. Biology of Sex Differences, 2022, 13, 15.	1.8	1
134	DHEA-S Levels and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Postmenopausal Women: Results From the National Institutes of Health—National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)-Sponsored Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE). Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2011, 66, 143-144.	0.2	0
135	Subclinical systolic and diastolic dysfunction in women with signs and symptoms of ischemia but no obstructive coronary disease: novel insights using myocardial feature tracking in the NHLBI WISE study. Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, 2016, 18, O3.	1.6	0
136	Cardiac autonomic function and vasomotor symptoms: too much break and not enough accelerator?. Menopause, 2017, 24, 719-721.	0.8	0
137	HYPERCONTRACTILITY IN WOMEN WITH HIGH RESTING CORONARY VELOCITY AND LOW CORONARY FLOW RESERVE: RESULTS FROM THE WOMEN'S ISCHEMIA SYNDROME EVALUATION-CORONARY VASCULAR DYSFUNCTION (WISE-CVD) PROJECT. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 35.	1.2	0
138	Risk factors for heart failure in women with ischemia and no obstructive coronary artery disease. American Heart Journal Plus, 2021, 8, 100035.	0.3	0
139	Relationship between coronary function testing and migraine: results from the Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation-Coronary Vascular Dysfunction project. , 2021, 5, .		0
140	Management of Estrogen Deficiency. , 2013, , 309-317.		0
141	Lesser Severity of Recurrent Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy While Taking Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker and Beta Blocker. Journal of Medical Cases, 2018, 9, 201-203.	0.4	0
142	Abstract 16281: Non-calcified Coronary Plaque Burden is Related to Epicardial Adipose Tissue and Peri-coronary Adipose Tissue Attenuation in Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction. Circulation, 2020, 142, .	1.6	0
143	Internal Medicine Resident Education Improves Cardiac Rehabilitation Knowledge, Attitude, and Referral Rates: A Pilot Study. American Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2022, , 100349.	1.3	0