## Carl J Lavie

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9051144/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

747 55,985 107 208 papers citations h-index g-index

times ranked

citing authors

docs citations

all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases and Risk Factors, 1990–2019. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2020, 76, 2982-3021.	1.2	4,468
2	Obesity and Cardiovascular Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 53, 1925-1932.	1.2	1,759
3	Effectiveness-Based Guidelines for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women—2011 Update. Circulation, 2011, 123, 1243-1262.	1.6	1,576
4	Clinician's Guide to Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing in Adults. Circulation, 2010, 122, 191-225.	1.6	1,515
5	Importance of Assessing Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Clinical Practice: A Case for Fitness as a Clinical Vital Sign: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2016, 134, e653-e699.	1.6	1,423
6	Psychosocial impact of COVID-19. Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews, 2020, 14, 779-788.	1.8	1,215
7	Obesity and Cardiovascular Disease: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. Circulation, 2021, 143, e984-e1010.	1.6	928
8	Sedentary Behavior, Exercise, and Cardiovascular Health. Circulation Research, 2019, 124, 799-815.	2.0	836
9	Obesity and Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation Research, 2016, 118, 1752-1770.	2.0	797
10	Effectiveness-Based Guidelines for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women—2011 Update. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 57, 1404-1423.	1.2	679
11	Leisure-Time Running Reduces All-Cause and Cardiovascular Mortality Risk. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 64, 472-481.	1.2	611
12	Clinical Recommendations for Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing Data Assessment in Specific Patient Populations. Circulation, 2012, 126, 2261-2274.	1.6	596
13	Physical exercise as therapy to fight against the mental and physical consequences of COVID-19 quarantine: Special focus in older people. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2020, 63, 386-388.	1.6	558
14	The Role of Exercise and Physical Activity in Weight Loss and Maintenance. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 56, 441-447.	1.6	555
15	Exercise and the Cardiovascular System. Circulation Research, 2015, 117, 207-219.	2.0	553
16	Cardiac troponin I in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): Evidence from a meta-analysis. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2020, 63, 390-391.	1.6	549
17	A tale of two pandemics: How will COVID-19 and global trends in physical inactivity and sedentary behavior affect one another?. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2021, 64, 108-110.	1.6	526
18	Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Diseases. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 54, 585-594.	1.2	518

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19	Physical Activity and Cardiorespiratory Fitness as Major Markers of Cardiovascular Risk: Their Independent and Interwoven Importance to Health Status. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2015, 57, 306-314.	1.6	511
20	Obesity and Cardiovascular Diseases. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 1345-1354.	1.2	507
21	Impact of Obesity and the Obesity Paradox on Prevalence and Prognosis in HeartÂFailure. JACC: Heart Failure, 2013, 1, 93-102.	1.9	463
22	An Overview and Update on Obesity and the Obesity Paradox in Cardiovascular Diseases. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018, 61, 142-150.	1.6	460
23	Body composition and prognosis in chronic systolic heart failure: the obesity paradox. American Journal of Cardiology, 2003, 91, 891-894.	0.7	447
24	Alcohol and Cardiovascular Health. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2007, 50, 1009-1014.	1.2	401
25	Obesity and Prevalence of Cardiovascular Diseases and Prognosis—The Obesity Paradox Updated. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2016, 58, 537-547.	1.6	372
26	Promoting Physical Activity and Exercise. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018, 72, 1622-1639.	1.2	336
27	Meta-Analysis of the Relation of Body Mass Index to All-Cause and Cardiovascular Mortality and Hospitalization in Patients With Chronic Heart Failure. American Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 115, 1428-1434.	0.7	333
28	Potential Adverse Cardiovascular Effects From Excessive Endurance Exercise. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2012, 87, 587-595.	1.4	330
29	Effects of Muscular Strength on Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Prognosis. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2012, 32, 351-358.	1.2	325
30	Obesity and Atrial Fibrillation Prevalence, Pathogenesis, and Prognosis. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 70, 2022-2035.	1.2	315
31	Clinical features, laboratory characteristics, and outcomes of patients hospitalized with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): Early report from the United States. Diagnosis, 2020, 7, 91-96.	1.2	312
32	The Importance of Cardiorespiratory Fitness in the United States: The Need for a National Registry. Circulation, 2013, 127, 652-662.	1.6	309
33	Healthy Weight and Obesity Prevention. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018, 72, 1506-1531.	1.2	306
34	Effects of Habitual Coffee Consumption on Cardiometabolic Disease, Cardiovascular Health, and All-Cause Mortality. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2013, 62, 1043-1051.	1.2	305
35	Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus and Cardiovascular Disease: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association and American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 2843-2863.	4.3	297
36	Impact of Cardiac Rehabilitation on Depression and Its Associated Mortality. American Journal of Medicine, 2007, 120, 799-806.	0.6	284

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37	Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus and Cardiovascular Disease. Circulation, 2014, 130, 1110-1130.	1.6	277
38	Reduction in C-reactive protein through cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2004, 43, 1056-1061.	1.2	273
39	Physical Activity, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, and Exercise Training in Primary and Secondary Coronary Prevention. Circulation Journal, 2013, 77, 281-292.	0.7	272
40	Benefits of Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Training. Chest, 2000, 117, 5-7.	0.4	256
41	Physical Activity Promotion in the Health Care System. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2013, 88, 1446-1461.	1.4	256
42	Body Composition and Survival in Stable Coronary Heart Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2012, 60, 1374-1380.	1.2	250
43	Assessment of Functional Capacity in Clinical and Research Applications. Circulation, 2000, 102, 1591-1597.	1.6	246
44	Changes in Fitness and Fatness on the Development of Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2012, 59, 665-672.	1.2	245
45	Benefits of cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training in secondary coronary prevention in the elderly. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1993, 22, 678-683.	1.2	243
46	Exercise Intolerance in Patients With Heart Failure. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 2209-2225.	1.2	236
47	Obesity and Outcomes in COVID-19: When an Epidemic and Pandemic Collide. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2020, 95, 1445-1453.	1.4	235
48	<p>Obesity paradox in cardiovascular disease: where do we stand?</p> . Vascular Health and Risk Management, 2019, Volume 15, 89-100.	1.0	234
49	Exercise Training and Cardiac Rehabilitation in Primary and Secondary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2009, 84, 373-383.	1.4	230
50	The Obesity Paradox, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, and Coronary Heart Disease. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2012, 87, 443-451.	1.4	226
51	Omega-3 Fatty Acids for Cardioprotection. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2008, 83, 324-332.	1.4	218
52	Body Mass Index, the Most Widely Used But Also Widely Criticized Index. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2016, 91, 443-455.	1.4	218
53	The Obesity Paradox, Weight Loss, and Coronary Disease. American Journal of Medicine, 2009, 122, 1106-1114.	0.6	215
54	Running as a Key Lifestyle Medicine for Longevity. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 60, 45-55.	1.6	214

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55	Effects of Cardiac Rehabilitation, Exercise Training, and Weight Reduction on Exercise Capacity, Coronary Risk Factors, Behavioral Characteristics, and Quality of Life in Obese Coronary Patients. American Journal of Cardiology, 1997, 79, 397-401.	0.7	213
56	Pharmaco-Immunomodulatory Therapy in COVID-19. Drugs, 2020, 80, 1267-1292.	4.9	208
57	Effects of cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training programs on depression in patients after major coronary events. American Heart Journal, 1996, 132, 726-732.	1.2	203
58	Healthy obese versus unhealthy lean: the obesity paradox. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2015, 11, 55-62.	4.3	202
59	A Prospective Study of Muscular Strength and All-Cause Mortality in Men With Hypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 57, 1831-1837.	1.2	201
60	Update on Obesity and Obesity Paradox in Heart Failure. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2016, 58, 393-400.	1.6	199
61	Obesity and Heart Failure: Focus on the Obesity Paradox. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2017, 92, 266-279.	1.4	199
62	Diabetic cardiomyopathy - A comprehensive updated review. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2019, 62, 315-326.	1.6	197
63	Impact of Cardiorespiratory Fitness on the Obesity Paradox in Patients With Heart Failure. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2013, 88, 251-258.	1.4	196
64	Exercise Training and Cardiac Rehabilitation in Primary and Secondary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2009, 84, 373-383.	1.4	193
65	Physical activity for immunity protection: Inoculating populations with healthy living medicine in preparation for the next pandemic. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2021, 64, 102-104.	1.6	193
66	Effects of cardiac rehabilitation programs on exercise capacity, coronary risk factors, behavioral characteristics, and qualify of life in a large elderly cohort. American Journal of Cardiology, 1995, 76, 177-179.	0.7	192
67	The Inadmissibility of What We Eat in America and NHANES Dietary Data in Nutrition and Obesity Research and the Scientific Formulation of National Dietary Guidelines. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2015, 90, 911-926.	1.4	188
68	Omega-3 fatty acids: cardiovascular benefits, sources and sustainability. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2009, 6, 753-758.	6.1	187
69	Left ventricular hypertrophy and hypertension. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2020, 63, 10-21.	1.6	184
70	Obesity and heart failure: epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and management. Translational Research, 2014, 164, 345-356.	2.2	181
71	The P4 Health Spectrum – A Predictive, Preventive, Personalized and Participatory Continuum for Promoting Healthspan. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 59, 506-521.	1.6	178
72	Obesity, risk of diabetes and role of physical activity, exercise training and cardiorespiratory fitness. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2019, 62, 327-333.	1.6	177

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73	The incremental prognostic importance of body fat adjusted peak oxygen consumption in chronic heart failure. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2000, 36, 2126-2131.	1.2	175
74	Vitamin D and Cardiovascular Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 58, 1547-1556.	1.2	174
75	Effects of cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training on exercise capacity, coronary risk factors, behavioral characteristics, and quality of life in women. American Journal of Cardiology, 1995, 75, 340-343.	0.7	172
76	Impact of Physical Activity, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, and Exercise Training on Markers of Inflammation. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2011, 31, 137-145.	1.2	162
77	Increasing Referral and Participation Rates to Outpatient Cardiac Rehabilitation: The Valuable Role of Healthcare Professionals in the Inpatient and Home Health Settings. Circulation, 2012, 125, 1321-1329.	1.6	162
78	Left Ventricular Geometry and Survival in Patients With Normal Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction. American Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 97, 959-963.	0.7	156
79	The Impact of Obesity on Risk Factors and Prevalence and Prognosis of Coronary Heart Disease—The Obesity Paradox. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 56, 401-408.	1.6	155
80	Management of cardiovascular diseases in patients with obesity. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2018, 15, 45-56.	6.1	153
81	Obesity and cardiovascular diseases. Minerva Medica, 2017, 108, 212-228.	0.3	151
82	Global physical activity levels - Need for intervention. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2019, 62, 102-107.	1.6	149
83	An Update on the Role of Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Structured Exercise and Lifestyle Physical Activity in Preventing Cardiovascular Disease and Health Risk. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018, 61, 484-490.	1.6	148
84	Adverse Psychological and Coronary Risk Profiles in Young Patients With Coronary Artery Disease and Benefits of Formal Cardiac Rehabilitation. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2006, 166, 1878.	4.3	147
85	Health Care 2020: Reengineering Health Care Delivery to Combat Chronic Disease. American Journal of Medicine, 2015, 128, 337-343.	0.6	146
86	Effects of cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training on autonomic regulation in patients with coronary artery disease. American Heart Journal, 2002, 143, 977-983.	1.2	143
87	Sustained Physical Activity, NotÂWeightÂLoss, Associated With Improved Survival in CoronaryÂHeart Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018, 71, 1094-1101.	1.2	142
88	Understanding the Basics of Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2006, 81, 1603-1611.	1.4	140
89	Clinical Impact of Left Ventricular Hypertrophy and Implications for Regression. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2009, 52, 153-167.	1.6	140
90	45-Year Trends in Women's Use of Time and Household Management Energy Expenditure. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e56620.	1.1	137

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91	Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Training in Secondary Coronary Heart Disease Prevention. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2011, 53, 397-403.	1.6	136
92	Association of Cardiovascular Disease With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Severity: A Meta-Analysis. Current Problems in Cardiology, 2020, 45, 100617.	1.1	134
93	Body Composition and Coronary Heart Disease Mortality—An Obesity or a Lean Paradox?. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2011, 86, 857-864.	1.4	133
94	The Interaction of Cardiorespiratory Fitness With Obesity and the Obesity Paradox in Cardiovascular Disease. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 60, 30-44.	1.6	132
95	Prevalence and profile of metabolic syndrome in patients following acute coronary events and effects of therapeutic lifestyle change with cardiac rehabilitation. American Journal of Cardiology, 2003, 92, 50-54.	0.7	129
96	Vitamin D and cardiovascular health. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 2946-2957.	2.3	128
97	Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 and Antihypertensives (Angiotensin Receptor Blockers and) Tj ETQq1 1 0.7843 2020, 95, 1222-1230.	14 rgBT /( 1.4	Overlock 10 127
98	The Fat but Fit paradox: what we know and don't know about it. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 52, 151-153.	3.1	126
99	Atrial Fibrillation in the 21st Century: A Current Understanding of Risk Factors and Primary Prevention Strategies. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2013, 88, 394-409.	1.4	125
100	Prevalence and Effects of Cardiac Rehabilitation on Depression in the Elderly With Coronary Heart Disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 81, 1233-1236.	0.7	124
101	Effect of Omega-3 Dosage on Cardiovascular Outcomes. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2021, 96, 304-313.	1.4	124
102	Disparate Effects of Left Ventricular Geometry and Obesity on Mortality in Patients With Preserved Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction. American Journal of Cardiology, 2007, 100, 1460-1464.	0.7	123
103	Obesity and heart failure prognosis: paradox or reverse epidemiology?. European Heart Journal, 2005, 26, 5-7.	1.0	122
104	Impact of cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training programs in coronary heart disease. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 60, 103-114.	1.6	120
105	Effects of cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training programs in women with depression. American Journal of Cardiology, 1999, 83, 1480-1483.	0.7	117
106	Prevalence of anxiety in coronary patients with improvement following cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training. American Journal of Cardiology, 2004, 93, 336-339.	0.7	112
107	Primary and Secondary Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases: A Practical Evidence-Based Approach. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2009, 84, 741-757.	1.4	111
108	Physical Activity, Fitness, and Obesity in Heart Failure With Preserved EjectionÂFraction. JACC: Heart Failure, 2018, 6, 975-982.	1.9	111

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109	Alcohol and CV Health: Jekyll and Hyde J-Curves. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018, 61, 68-75.	1.6	110
110	Cardiovascular Adaptation to Obesity and Hypertension. Chest, 1986, 90, 275-279.	0.4	109
111	Fish Oils Produce Anti-inflammatory Effects and Improve Body Weight in Severe Heart Failure. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2006, 25, 834-838.	0.3	106
112	Reducing Psychosocial Stress: A Novel Mechanism of Improving Survival from Exercise Training. American Journal of Medicine, 2009, 122, 931-938.	0.6	105
113	A meta-analysis of the prognostic significance of cardiopulmonary exercise testing in patients with heart failure. Heart Failure Reviews, 2013, 18, 79-94.	1.7	105
114	Effects of Running on Chronic Diseases and Cardiovascular and All-Cause Mortality. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2015, 90, 1541-1552.	1.4	105
115	Impact of Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Training on Psychological Risk Factors and Subsequent Prognosis in Patients With Cardiovascular Disease. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 32, S365-S373.	0.8	104
116	Cardiac Rehabilitation in the United States. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 56, 522-529.	1.6	102
117	Obesity and Coronary Heart Disease: Epidemiology, Pathology, and Coronary Artery Imaging. Current Problems in Cardiology, 2021, 46, 100655.	1.1	102
118	Impact of Exercise Training and Depression on Survival in Heart Failure Due to Coronary Heart Disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 2011, 107, 64-68.	0.7	100
119	Role of Physical Activity and Fitness in the Characterization and Prognosis of the Metabolically Healthy Obesity Phenotype: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018, 61, 190-205.	1.6	100
120	The Obesity Paradox: Impact of Obesity on the Prevalence and Prognosis of Cardiovascular Diseases. Postgraduate Medicine, 2008, 120, 34-41.	0.9	98
121	Associations of Resistance Exercise with Cardiovascular Disease Morbidity and Mortality. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2019, 51, 499-508.	0.2	98
122	COVID-19 Pandemic: Cardiovascular Complications and Future Implications. American Journal of Cardiovascular Drugs, 2020, 20, 311-324.	1.0	98
123	Longitudinal Algorithms to Estimate Cardiorespiratory Fitness. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 2289-2296.	1.2	97
124	Behavioral differences and effects of cardiac rehabilitation in diabetic patients following cardiac events. American Journal of Medicine, 1996, 100, 517-523.	0.6	96
125	Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing: Relevant but Underused. Postgraduate Medicine, 2010, 122, 68-86.	0.9	94
126	Exercise-Based Cardiac Rehabilitation and Improvements in Cardiorespiratory Fitness: Implications Regarding Patient Benefit. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2013, 88, 431-437.	1.4	94

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127	Lean Mass Abnormalities in Heart Failure: The Role of Sarcopenia, Sarcopenic Obesity, and Cachexia. Current Problems in Cardiology, 2020, 45, 100417.	1.1	93
128	Peak exercise oxygen pulse and prognosis in chronic heart failure. American Journal of Cardiology, 2004, 93, 588-593.	0.7	92
129	Impact of Exercise Training on Psychological Risk Factors. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2011, 53, 464-470.	1.6	91
130	A Review of Obesity, Physical Activity, and Cardiovascular Disease. Current Obesity Reports, 2020, 9, 571-581.	3.5	91
131	Impact of Worksite Wellness Intervention on Cardiac Risk Factors and One-Year Health Care Costs. American Journal of Cardiology, 2009, 104, 1389-1392.	0.7	89
132	Run for your life … at a comfortable speed and not too far. Heart, 2013, 99, 516-519.	1.2	89
133	Relationship of Body Mass Index With Total Mortality, Cardiovascular Mortality, and Myocardial Infarction After Coronary Revascularization: Evidence From a Meta-analysis. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2014, 89, 1080-1100.	1.4	88
134	Body Composition and Heart Failure Prevalence and Prognosis: Getting to the Fat of the Matter in the "Obesity Paradox― Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2010, 85, 605-608.	1.4	87
135	Fitness or Fatness. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2018, 319, 231.	3.8	87
136	The Association Between Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Risk of All-Cause Mortality Among Women With Impaired Fasting Glucose or Undiagnosed Diabetes Mellitus. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2009, 84, 780-786.	1.4	86
137	Should high-intensity-aerobic interval training become the clinical standard in heart failure?. Heart Failure Reviews, 2013, 18, 95-105.	1.7	86
138	Clinical Characteristics and Pharmacological Management of COVID-19 Vaccine–Induced Immune Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia With Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis. JAMA Cardiology, 2021, 6, 1451.	3.0	85
139	The Effect of Resistance Exercise on All-Cause Mortality in Cancer Survivors. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2014, 89, 1108-1115.	1.4	84
140	Coronavirus Disease 2019–Associated Coagulopathy. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2021, 96, 203-217.	1.4	84
141	Left Atrial Abnormalities Indicating Diastolic Ventricular Dysfunction in Cardiopathy of Obesity. Chest, 1987, 92, 1042-1046.	0.4	83
142	Effects of Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Training Programs in Patients ≥ 75 Years of Age. American Journal of Cardiology, 1996, 78, 675-677.	0.7	83
143	Benefits of Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Training in Elderly Women. American Journal of Cardiology, 1997, 79, 664-666.	0.7	83
144	Testosterone and Cardiovascular Health. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2018, 93, 83-100.	1.4	83

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145	Exercise Like a Hunter-Gatherer: A Prescription for Organic Physical Fitness. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2011, 53, 471-479.	1.6	81
146	Disparate Effects of Improving Aerobic Exercise Capacity and Quality of Life After Cardiac Rehabilitation in Young and Elderly Coronary Patients. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2000, 20, 235-240.	0.5	81
147	Muscular Strength and Cardiovascular Disease. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2020, 40, 302-309.	1.2	80
148	Effects of Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Training in Obese Patients With Coronary Artery Disease. Chest, 1996, 109, 52-56.	0.4	79
149	Coenzyme q10 and statin-induced mitochondrial dysfunction. Ochsner Journal, 2010, 10, 16-21.	0.5	79
150	Impact of Echocardiographic Left Ventricular Geometry on Clinical Prognosis. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 57, 3-9.	1.6	78
151	Healthy Lifestyle Interventions to Combat Noncommunicable Diseasea A Novel Nonnierarchical Connectivity Model for Key Stakeholders: A Policy Statement From the American Heart Association, European Society of Cardiology, European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, and American College of Preventive Medicine. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2015, 90,	1.4	77
152	The Effect of Cardiorespiratory Fitness on Age-Related Lipids and Lipoproteins. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 65, 2091-2100.	1.2	77
153	$\hat{l}^2$ -Blockers in hypertension, diabetes, heart failure and acute myocardial infarction: a review of the literature. Open Heart, 2015, 2, e000230.	0.9	77
154	Body Composition and Mortality in a Large Cohort With Preserved Ejection Fraction: Untangling the Obesity Paradox. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2014, 89, 1072-1079.	1.4	76
155	The relationship between obesity and coronary artery disease. Translational Research, 2014, 164, 336-344.	2.2	75
156	Prognostic Implications of Left Ventricular Hypertrophy. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018, 61, 446-455.	1.6	75
157	C-Reactive Protein and Cardiovascular Diseasesâ€"Is it Ready for Primetime?. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 2009, 338, 486-492.	0.4	74
158	Association of Coffee Consumption With All-Cause and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2013, 88, 1066-1074.	1.4	74
159	Effects of Cardiorespiratory Fitness onÂBlood Pressure Trajectory With AgingÂinÂaÂCohort of Healthy Men. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 64, 1245-1253.	1.2	74
160	Personalized Activity Intelligence (PAI) for Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease and Promotion of Physical Activity. American Journal of Medicine, 2017, 130, 328-336.	0.6	74
161	Role of Fitness in the Metabolically Healthy but Obese Phenotype: A Review and Update. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2015, 58, 76-86.	1.6	<b>7</b> 3
162	Cardiac Rehabilitation and HealthyÂLife-Style Interventions. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2016, 67, 13-15.	1.2	73

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163	Home-based exercise can be beneficial for counteracting sedentary behavior and physical inactivity during the COVID-19 pandemic in older adults. Postgraduate Medicine, 2021, 133, 469-480.	0.9	73
164	Left Atrial Volume Index Predictive of Mortality Independent of Left Ventricular Geometry in a Large Clinical Cohort With Preserved Ejection Fraction. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2011, 86, 730-737.	1.4	72
165	Cardiac Rehabilitation in the Elderly. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 57, 152-159.	1.6	72
166	Prediction of Cardiovascular Mortality by Estimated Cardiorespiratory Fitness Independent of Traditional Risk Factors: The HUNT Study. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2017, 92, 218-227.	1.4	72
167	An Update on Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Health. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 204.	1.7	72
168	Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Training Programs in Metabolic Syndrome and Diabetes. Journal of Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation and Prevention, 2005, 25, 59-66.	0.5	71
169	Current challenges in cardiac rehabilitation: strategies to overcome social factors and attendance barriers. Expert Review of Cardiovascular Therapy, 2020, 18, 777-789.	0.6	70
170	Thiamine Supplementation for the Treatment of Heart Failure: A Review of the Literature. Congestive Heart Failure, 2013, 19, 214-222.	2.0	69
171	Scientific Decision Making, Policy Decisions, and the Obesity Pandemic. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2013, 88, 593-604.	1.4	69
172	Left Ventricular Geometry and Mortality in Patients >70 Years of Age With Normal Ejection Fraction. American Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 98, 1396-1399.	0.7	68
173	Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Incidence of Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events in US Veterans: A Cohort Study. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2017, 92, 39-48.	1.4	68
174	Dietary Fats and Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1385.	1.7	68
175	Cardiorespiratory fitness, muscular strength, and obesity in adolescence and later chronic disability due to cardiovascular disease: a cohort study of 1 million men. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 1503-1510.	1.0	68
176	Cardiovascular Rehabilitation: Status, 1990. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 1990, 65, 731-755.	1.4	65
177	Exercise Capacity and Atrial Fibrillation Risk in Veterans. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2016, 91, 558-566.	1.4	65
178	Heart Rate Variability Characteristics in Sedentary Postmenopausal Women Following Six Months of Exercise Training: The DREW Study. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e2288.	1.1	64
179	Cardiac rehabilitation fitness changes and subsequent survival. European Heart Journal Quality of Care & Ca	1.8	64
180	Improvements in blood rheology after cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training in patients with coronary heart disease. American Heart Journal, 2002, 143, 349-355.	1,2	63

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181	Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing. Circulation, 2004, 110, e27-31.	1.6	62
182	Weight Loss in Underserved Patients â€" A Cluster-Randomized Trial. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 383, 909-918.	13.9	62
183	Respiratory Muscle Performance Screening for Infectious Disease Management Following COVID-19: A Highly Pressurized Situation. American Journal of Medicine, 2020, 133, 1025-1032.	0.6	62
184	Effects of cardiac rehabilitation and exercise training on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in patients with hypertriglyceridemia and coronary artery disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 1994, 74, 1192-1195.	0.7	61
185	Interaction of Physical Activity and Body Mass Index on Mortality in Coronary Heart Disease: Data from the Nord-TrÃ,ndelag Health Study. American Journal of Medicine, 2017, 130, 949-957.	0.6	61
186	Association of Resistance Exercise, Independent of and Combined With Aerobic Exercise, With the Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2017, 92, 1214-1222.	1.4	61
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