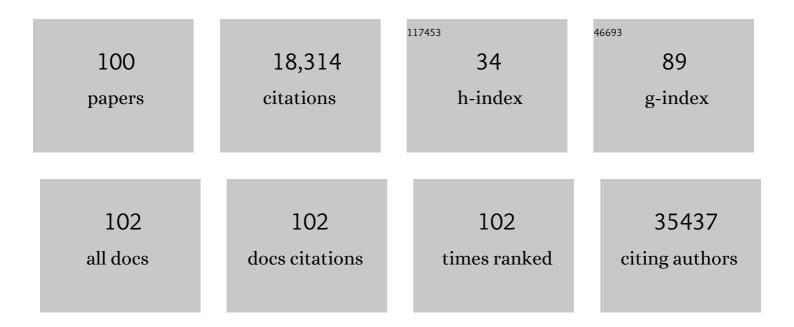
## Panniyammakal Jeemon

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1151-1210.	6.3	3,565
2	Global, Regional, and National Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases for 10 Causes, 1990 to 2015. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 70, 1-25.	1.2	2,705
3	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1345-1422.	6.3	1,879
4	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 306 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 188 countries, 1990–2013: quantifying the epidemiological transition. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 2145-2191.	6.3	1,544
5	Global, regional, and national burden of neurological disorders during 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet Neurology, The, 2017, 16, 877-897.	4.9	1,521
6	Global, regional, and national incidence and mortality for HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria during 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 1005-1070.	6.3	786
7	Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1775-1812.	6.3	740
8	Global, regional, national, and selected subnational levels of stillbirths, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality, 1980–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1725-1774.	6.3	571
9	Cardiovascular Diseases in India. Circulation, 2016, 133, 1605-1620.	1.6	544
10	The impact of air pollution on deaths, disease burden, and life expectancy across the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2019, 3, e26-e39.	5.1	536
11	Global and National Burden of Diseases and Injuries Among Children and Adolescents Between 1990 and 2013. JAMA Pediatrics, 2016, 170, 267.	3.3	479
12	Estimates of global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and mortality of HIV, 1980–2015: the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. Lancet HIV,the, 2016, 3, e361-e387.	2.1	461
13	The increasing burden of diabetes and variations among the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990–2016. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e1352-e1362.	2.9	323
14	Measuring progress and projecting attainment on the basis of past trends of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 countries: an analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1423-1459.	6.3	284
15	The changing patterns of cardiovascular diseases and their risk factors in the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990–2016. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e1339-e1351.	2.9	283
16	Educational status and cardiovascular risk profile in Indians. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 16263-16268.	3.3	163
17	Task sharing with non-physician health-care workers for management of blood pressure in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e761-e771.	2.9	115
18	Clinical presentation, management, inâ€hospital and 90â€day outcomes of heart failure patients in Trivandrum, Kerala, India: the Trivandrum Heart Failure Registry. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2015, 17, 794-800.	2.9	105

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Cardiovascular, respiratory, and related disorders: key messages from Disease Control Priorities, 3rd edition. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 1224-1236.	6.3	101
20	Long-Term and Ultra Long–Term Blood Pressure Variability During Follow-Up and Mortality in 14 522 Patients With Hypertension. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 698-705.	1.3	81
21	Prevalence of risk factors of non-communicable diseases in Kerala, India: results of a cross-sectional study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e027880.	0.8	75
22	Impact of a Worksite Intervention Program on Cardiovascular Risk Factors. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 53, 1718-1728.	1.2	69
23	Serum Chloride Is an Independent Predictor of Mortality in Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 836-843.	1.3	67
24	Differences in the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in urban and rural India: a problem of urbanization. Chronic Illness, 2007, 3, 8-19.	0.6	64
25	Status of epidemiology in the WHO South-East Asia region: burden of disease, determinants of health and epidemiological research, workforce and training capacity. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 41, 847-860.	0.9	62
26	Implications of discoveries from genome-wide association studies in current cardiovascular practice. World Journal of Cardiology, 2011, 3, 230.	0.5	62
27	Prevalence and incidence of hypertension: Results from a representative cohort of over 16,000 adults in three cities of South Asia. Indian Heart Journal, 2017, 69, 434-441.	0.2	58
28	World Heart Federation Roadmap for Hypertension – A 2021 Update. Global Heart, 2021, 16, 63.	0.9	56
29	Blood Pressure Response to Patterns of Weather Fluctuations and Effect on Mortality. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 190-196.	1.3	47
30	Independent and interactive effects of plant sterols and fish oiln-3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids on the plasma lipid profile of mildly hyperlipidaemic Indian adults. British Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 102, 722-732.	1.2	44
31	Diastolic Blood Pressure J-Curve Phenomenon in a Tertiary-Care Hypertension Clinic. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 767-775.	1.3	41
32	Chronic disease concordance within Indian households: A cross-sectional study. PLoS Medicine, 2017, 14, e1002395.	3.9	40
33	Quality Improvement for Cardiovascular Disease Care in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157036.	1.1	39
34	Serum Uric Acid Level, Longitudinal Blood Pressure, Renal Function, and Long-Term Mortality in Treated Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 105-111.	1.3	37
35	Tobacco use and nicotine dependency in a cross-sectional representative sample of 18,018 individuals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 515.	1.2	35
36	Social determinants of cardiovascular disease outcomes in Indians. Indian Journal of Medical Research, 2010, 132, 617-22.	0.4	35

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37	Hematocrit Predicts Long-Term Mortality in a Nonlinear and Sex-Specific Manner in Hypertensive Adults. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 631-638.	1.3	34
38	Association between Gender, Process of Care Measures, and Outcomes in ACS in India: Results from the Detection and Management of Coronary Heart Disease (DEMAT) Registry. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e62061.	1.1	32
39	Task-sharing interventions for improving control of diabetes in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e170-e180.	2.9	32
40	One-year mortality outcomes and hospital readmissions of patients admitted with acute heart failure: Data from the Trivandrum Heart Failure Registry in Kerala, India. American Heart Journal, 2017, 189, 193-199.	1.2	31
41	In-Hospital and Three-Year Outcomes of Heart Failure Patients in South India: The Trivandrum Heart Failure Registry. Journal of Cardiac Failure, 2018, 24, 842-848.	0.7	29
42	Paying for Hemodialysis in Kerala, India: AÂDescription of Household Financial Hardship in the Context of Medical Subsidy. Kidney International Reports, 2019, 4, 390-398.	0.4	28
43	Distribution of 10-year and lifetime predicted risk for cardiovascular disease in the Indian Sentinel Surveillance Study population (cross-sectional survey results). BMJ Open, 2011, 1, e000068-e000068.	0.8	27
44	Diagnostic accuracy of diffuse reflectance imaging for early detection of pre-malignant and malignant changes in the oral cavity: a feasibility study. BMC Cancer, 2013, 13, 278.	1.1	27
45	Commentary: Poverty and cardiovascular disease in India: Do we need more evidence for action?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 1431-1435.	0.9	27
46	Family history of premature cardiovascular disease: blood pressure control and long-term mortality outcomes in hypertensive patients. European Heart Journal, 2014, 35, 563-570.	1.0	25
47	Should Your Family History of Coronary Heart Disease Scare You?. Mount Sinai Journal of Medicine, 2012, 79, 721-732.	1.9	24
48	A PROgramme of Lifestyle Intervention in Families for Cardiovascular risk reduction (PROLIFIC Study): design and rationale of a family based randomized controlled trial in individuals with family history of premature coronary heart disease. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 10.	1.2	22
49	Task shifting of frontline community health workers for cardiovascular risk reduction: design and rationale of a cluster randomised controlled trial (DISHA study) in India. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 264.	1.2	19
50	Association of high sensitive C-reactive protein (hsCRP) with established cardiovascular risk factors in the Indian population. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2011, 8, 19.	1.3	17
51	Contrasting mortality risks among subgroups of treated hypertensive patients developing new-onset diabetes. European Heart Journal, 2016, 37, 968-974.	1.0	17
52	Task-sharing interventions for cardiovascular risk reduction and lipid outcomes in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2018, 12, 626-642.	0.6	17
53	Five-year mortality and readmission rates in patients with heart failure in India: Results from the Trivandrum heart failure registry. International Journal of Cardiology, 2021, 326, 139-143.	0.8	17
54	Efficacy of a family-based cardiovascular risk reduction intervention in individuals with a family history of premature coronary heart disease in India (PROLIFIC): an open-label, single-centre, cluster randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e1442-e1450.	2.9	16

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55	Role of family support and self-care practices in blood pressure control in individuals with hypertension: results from a cross-sectional study in Kollam District, Kerala. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 180.	0.9	15
56	Prevalence and patterns of multi-morbidity in the productive age group of 30-69 years: A cross-sectional study in Pathanamthitta District, Kerala Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 233.	0.9	15
57	Does uric acid qualify as an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality?. Clinical Science, 2013, 124, 255-257.	1.8	14
58	The association between blood pressure and long-term outcomes of patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy with and without surgical revascularization: an analysis of the STICH trial. European Heart Journal, 2018, 39, 3464-3471.	1.0	14
59	Malformation risk of new anti-epileptic drugs in women with epilepsy; observational data from the Kerala registry of epilepsy and pregnancy (KREP). Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association, 2021, 93, 127-132.	0.9	13
60	Enduring language deficits in children of women with epilepsy and the potential role of intrauterine exposure to antiepileptic drugs. Epilepsia, 2020, 61, 2442-2451.	2.6	12
61	Perceived facilitators and barriers of enrolment, participation and adherence to a family based structured lifestyle modification interventions in Kerala, India: A qualitative study. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 131.	0.9	12
62	Family history of cardiovascular disease and risk of premature coronary heart disease: A matched case-control study. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 70.	0.9	12
63	Impact of comprehensive cardiovascular risk reduction programme on risk factor clustering associated with elevated blood pressure in an Indian industrial population. Indian Journal of Medical Research, 2012, 135, 485-93.	0.4	12
64	Technology enabled non-physician health workers extending telemedicine to rural homes to control hypertension and diabetes (TETRA): A pre-post demonstration project in Telangana, India. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0211551.	1.1	11
65	Serum Omega-6/Omega-3 Ratio and Risk Markers for Cardiovascular Disease in an Industrial Population of Delhi. Food and Nutrition Sciences (Print), 2013, 04, 94-97.	0.2	11
66	Association between serum phosphate and calcium, long-term blood pressure, and mortality in treated hypertensive adults. Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 33, 2046-2053.	0.3	10
67	Determining the frequency and level of task-sharing for hypertension management in LMICs: A systematic review and meta-analysis. EClinicalMedicine, 2022, 47, 101388.	3.2	10
68	Early and longâ€term outcomes of decompensated heart failure patients in a tertiaryâ€care centre in India. ESC Heart Failure, 2020, 7, 467-473.	1.4	9
69	Management of Hypertension and Dyslipidemia for Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease. , 2017, , 389-404.		9
70	Prevalence and patterns of multi-morbidity in the productive age group of 30-69 years: A cross-sectional study in Pathanamthitta District, Kerala Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 233.	0.9	9
71	Pulmonary hypertension registry of Kerala, India (PRO-KERALA) — Clinical characteristics and practice patterns. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 265, 212-217.	0.8	8
72	Associations between Dietary Patterns and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors—A Longitudinal Analysis among High-Risk Individuals for Diabetes in Kerala, India. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 662.	1.7	7

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73	Secondary prevention of stroke by a primary health care approach: An open-label cluster randomised trial. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2021, 84, 53-59.	0.8	6
74	Perceived facilitators and barriers of enrolment, participation and adherence to a family based structured lifestyle modification interventions in Kerala, India: A qualitative study. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 131.	0.9	6
75	Family history of cardiovascular disease and risk of premature coronary heart disease: A matched case-control study. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 70.	0.9	5
76	The Cardiology Society of India-Kerala Acute Heart Failure Registry: poor adherence to guideline-directed medical therapy. European Heart Journal, 2021, , .	1.0	5
77	Pulmonary Hypertension Registry of Kerala, India (PRO-KERALA): One-year outcomes. Indian Heart Journal, 2022, 74, 34-39.	0.2	5
78	Socio-economic status and cardiovascular risk among Indians. Preventive Medicine, 2011, 52, 471-472.	1.6	4
79	A Sustainable Community-Based Model of Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factor Surveillance (Shraddha-Jagrithi Project): Protocol for a Cohort Study. JMIR Research Protocols, 2021, 10, e27299.	0.5	3
80	Prevalence of multimorbidity and associated treatment burden in primary care settings in Kerala: a cross-sectional study in Malappuram District, Kerala, India. Wellcome Open Research, 2022, 7, 67.	0.9	2
81	Prevalence of multimorbidity and associated treatment burden in primary care settings in Kerala: a cross-sectional study in Malappuram District, Kerala, India. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 7, 67.	0.9	2
82	Response to Effect of Serum Chloride on Mortality in Hypertensive Patients. Hypertension, 2014, 63, e15.	1.3	1
83	PM148 Differences in the presentation, management and outcomes among patients presenting to cardiologists and non-cardiologists in Kerala, India. Results from the Kerala Acute Coronary Syndrome Registry. , 2014, 9, e92.		1
84	Task sharing with non-physician health-care workers for management of blood pressure – Authors' reply. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1327.	2.9	1
85	Association of trans fatty acids with lipids and other cardiovascular risk factors in an Indian industrial population. BMC Research Notes, 2019, 12, 342.	0.6	1
86	Using Peer Educators to Deliver a Worksite-Based Lifestyle Program to Reduce Cardiometabolic Risk in India. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2020, 4, nzaa059_060.	0.1	1
87	Patient, caregiver, and health care provider perspectives on barriers and facilitators to heart failure care in Kerala, India: A qualitative study. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 250.	0.9	1
88	Assessment of the impact of heart failure on household economic well-being: a protocol. Wellcome Open Research, 2021, 6, 167.	0.9	1
89	Quality Improvement in Cardiovascular Disease Care. , 2017, , 327-348.		1
90	Patient, caregiver, and health care provider perspectives on barriers and facilitators to heart failure care in Kerala, India: A qualitative study. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 250.	0.9	1

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91	Systematic review on the use of patient-held health records in low-income and middle-income countries. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e046965.	0.8	1
92	Tamil Nadu Pregnancy and Heart Disease Registry (TNPHDR): design and methodology. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2022, 22, 80.	0.9	1
93	Determinants of very low birth weight in India: The National Family Health Survey – 4. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 7, 20.	0.9	1
94	Structured Lifestyle Modification Interventions Involving Frontline Health Workers for Population‣evel Blood Pressure Reduction: Results of a Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial in India (DISHA Study). Journal of the American Heart Association, 2022, 11, e023526.	1.6	1
95	Differential impact of antenatal exposure to antiseizure medications on motor and mental development in infants of women with epilepsy. Epileptic Disorders, 2022, 24, 531-540.	0.7	1
96	Determinants of very low birth weight in India: The National Family Health Survey – 4. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 7, 20.	0.9	1
97	Authors' Response to: Mortality estimates for South East Asia, and INDEPTH mortality surveillance: necessary, but not sufficient. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 42, 1200-1201.	0.9	0
98	Cardiovascular health promotion in adolescents: a vital investment. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 493-494.	5.5	0
99	Assessment of the impact of heart failure on household economic well-being: a protocol. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 6, 167.	0.9	0
100	Abstract 20045: One in Six South Asian Adults Develop Hypertension Over a Two Year Period: Results From the CARRS Cohort Study. Circulation, 2015, 132, .	1.6	0