

# Keiko Arai

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9427435/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

14  
papers

203  
citations

1307594

7  
h-index

1125743

13  
g-index

14  
all docs

14  
docs citations

14  
times ranked

228  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Six-month multicentric, open-label, randomized trial of twice-daily injections of biphasic insulin aspart 30 versus multiple daily injections of insulin aspart in Japanese type 2 diabetic patients (JDDM 11). <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2008, 79, 171-176.	2.8	43
2	The status of glycemic control by general practitioners and specialists for diabetes in Japan: A cross-sectional survey of 15,652 patients with diabetes mellitus. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2009, 83, 397-401.	2.8	37
3	Effect of canagliflozin on the overall clinical state including insulin resistance in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2019, 149, 140-146.	2.8	32
4	Present status of sulfonylurea treatment for type 2 diabetes in Japan: Second report of a cross-sectional survey of 15,652 patients. <i>Endocrine Journal</i> , 2010, 57, 499-507.	1.6	31
5	Relationship between the efficacy of oral antidiabetic drugs and clinical features in type 2 diabetic patients (JDDM38). <i>Journal of Diabetes Investigation</i> , 2016, 7, 386-395.	2.4	15
6	Current status of oral antidiabetic drug prescribing patterns based on the body mass index for Japanese type 2 diabetes mellitus patients and yearly changes in diabetologists' prescribing patterns from 2002 to 2019 (JDDM61). <i>Journal of Diabetes Investigation</i> , 2021, , .	2.4	14
7	Present status of insulin therapy for type 2 diabetes treated by general practitioners and diabetes specialists in Japan: Third report of a cross-sectional survey of 15,652 patients. <i>Journal of Diabetes Investigation</i> , 2012, 3, 396-401.	2.4	10
8	Glimepiride Strongly Enhances the Glucose-Lowering Effect in Triple Oral Antidiabetes Therapy with Sitagliptin and Metformin for Japanese Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics</i> , 2013, 15, 335-341.	4.4	7
9	Combination Therapy with a Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 Inhibitor, Sulfonylurea, and Metformin Markedly Improves HbA <sub>1c</sub> Levels in Japanese Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Japanese Clinical Medicine</i> , 2012, 3, JCM.S8571.	1.9	6
10	Short duration of diabetes and disuse of sulfonylurea have any association with insulin cessation of the patients with type 2 diabetes in a clinical setting in Japan (JDDM 30). <i>Endocrine Journal</i> , 2013, 60, 305-310.	1.6	3
11	Nationwide Survey on Actual Interventions for Type 2 Diabetes by Japanese Practitioners (NSAID) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT <sub>3</sub> /Overlook	2.5	1
12	Both Glimepiride and High-Dose Metformin Are Important for Sustained Glucose Lowering in Japanese Type 2 Diabetes Patients on Glimepiride+Sitagliptin+Metformin Therapy: Subanalysis of a Single-Center, Open-Label, Randomized Study. <i>Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics</i> , 2014, 16, 442-446.	4.4	1
13	Differences in Dental Care Referral for Diabetic Patients Between General Practitioners and Diabetes Specialists in Japan, Analyzed from NSAID-Study 3. <i>Diabetes Therapy</i> , 2022, 13, 379-385.	2.5	1
14	Cross sectional study on proportion of sulfonylureas among various oral antidiabetic drugs using for Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes, analyzed from NSAID Study-2. <i>Diabetology International</i> , 2022, 13, 169-176.	1.4	0