

Thomas Mooe

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9489492/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

46
papers

1,991
citations

516710

16
h-index

243625

44
g-index

51
all docs

51
docs citations

51
times ranked

2099
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cardiovascular complications following cesarean section and vaginal delivery: a national population-based study. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2022, 35, 8072-8079.	1.5	6
2	Nurse-based secondary preventive follow-up by telephone reduced recurrence of cardiovascular events: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 15628.	3.3	4
3	Nurse-led, telephone-based follow-up after acute coronary syndrome yields improved risk factors after 36 months: the randomized controlled NAILED-ACS trial. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 17693.	3.3	3
4	Incidence and predictors of serious bleeding during long-term follow-up after acute coronary syndrome in a population-based cohort study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 21967.	3.3	2
5	Risk of Ischemic Stroke After Acute Myocardial Infarction in Patients Undergoing Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 3831.	3.3	10
6	Trends in mortality, co-morbidity and treatment after acute myocardial infarction in patients with rheumatoid arthritis 1998–2013. <i>European Heart Journal: Acute Cardiovascular Care</i> , 2020, 9, 931-938.	1.0	7
7	Statin treatment after acute coronary syndrome: Adherence and reasons for non-adherence in a randomized controlled intervention trial. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 12079.	3.3	21
8	Nurse-led, telephone-based secondary preventive follow-up benefits stroke/TIA patients with low education: a randomized controlled trial sub-study. <i>Trials</i> , 2019, 20, 52.	1.6	3
9	The introduction of ticagrelor is associated with lower rates of recurrent ischemic stroke after myocardial infarction. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0216404.	2.5	4
10	Increase in ticagrelor use over time is associated with lower rates of ischemic stroke following myocardial infarction. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2019, 19, 51.	1.7	2
11	Long-term, telephone-based follow-up after stroke and TIA improves risk factors: 36-month results from the randomized controlled NAILED stroke risk factor trial. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2018, 18, 153.	1.8	27
12	Increased Use of Ticagrelor After Myocardial Infarction Is Not Associated With Intracranial Hemorrhage. <i>Stroke</i> , 2018, 49, 2877-2882.	2.0	3
13	Ischemic stroke rates decrease with increased ticagrelor use after acute myocardial infarction in patients treated with percutaneous coronary intervention. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2018, 25, 1219-1230.	1.8	8
14	Serious hemorrhages after ischemic stroke or TIA – Incidence, mortality, and predictors. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195324.	2.5	4
15	One-Year Incidence, Time Trends, and Predictors of Recurrent Ischemic Stroke in Sweden From 1998 to 2010. <i>Stroke</i> , 2017, 48, 2046-2051.	2.0	65
16	Nurse-led telephone-based follow-up of secondary prevention after acute coronary syndrome: One-year results from the randomized controlled NAILED-ACS trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0183963.	2.5	21
17	Pre-hospital delay in patients with first time myocardial infarction: an observational study in a northern Swedish population. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2016, 16, 93.	1.7	34
18	Low use of statins for secondary prevention in primary care: a survey in a northern Swedish population. <i>BMC Family Practice</i> , 2016, 17, 110.	2.9	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Implementation of a new guideline in cardiovascular secondary preventive care: subanalysis of a randomized controlled trial. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2016, 16, 77.	1.7	6
20	Implementation of a telephone-based secondary preventive intervention after acute coronary syndrome (ACS): participation rate, reasons for non-participation and 1-year survival. <i>Trials</i> , 2016, 17, 85.	1.6	8
21	Cardiovascular secondary prevention in high-risk patients: a randomized controlled trial sub-study. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2015, 15, 125.	1.7	9
22	Incidence, Time Trends, and Predictors of Intracranial Hemorrhage During Long-Term Follow-Up After Acute Myocardial Infarction. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2015, 4, .	3.7	13
23	Intracranial Hemorrhage After Ischemic Stroke. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2015, 8, 413-420.	2.2	12
24	Nurse-Led, Telephone-Based, Secondary Preventive Follow-Up after Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack Improves Blood Pressure and LDL Cholesterol: Results from the First 12 Months of the Randomized, Controlled NAILED Stroke Risk Factor Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0139997.	2.5	40
25	Use of exercise tests in primary care: importance for referral decisions and possible bias in the decision process; a prospective observational study. <i>BMC Family Practice</i> , 2014, 15, 182.	2.9	3
26	Risk of Ischemic Stroke After an Acute Myocardial Infarction in Patients With Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes</i> , 2014, 7, 95-101.	2.2	16
27	The Risk of Ischemic Stroke after an Acute Myocardial Infarction in Patients with Decreased Renal Function. <i>Cerebrovascular Diseases</i> , 2014, 37, 460-469.	1.7	9
28	Incidence, Trends, and Predictors of Ischemic Stroke 1 Year After an Acute Myocardial Infarction. <i>Stroke</i> , 2014, 45, 3263-3268.	2.0	46
29	Hemorrhagic stroke the first 30 days after an acute myocardial infarction: Incidence, time trends and predictors of risk. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2014, 176, 133-138.	1.7	16
30	Diagnostic characteristics and prognoses of primary-care patients referred for clinical exercise testing: a prospective observational study. <i>BMC Family Practice</i> , 2014, 15, 71.	2.9	2
31	Implementation of Telephone-Based Secondary Preventive Intervention after Stroke and Transient Ischemic Attack - Participation Rate, Reasons for Nonparticipation and One-Year Mortality. <i>Cerebrovascular Diseases Extra</i> , 2014, 4, 28-39.	1.5	8
32	The Nurse-Based Age Independent Intervention to Limit Evolution of Disease After Acute Coronary Syndrome (NAILED ACS) Risk Factor Trial: Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2014, 3, e42.	1.0	12
33	The NAILED stroke risk factor trial (Nurse based Age independent Intervention to Limit Evolution of) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl	1.6	13
34	Mortality After Ischemic Stroke in Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction. <i>Stroke</i> , 2013, 44, 3050-3055.	2.0	43
35	The impact of platelet function or C-reactive protein, on cardiovascular events after an acute myocardial infarction. <i>Thrombosis Journal</i> , 2009, 7, 12.	2.1	4
36	Increased Risk of Stroke in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease and Sleep Apnea. <i>Circulation</i> , 2008, 118, 955-960.	1.6	232

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Dynamics of platelet activation in diabetic and non-diabetic subjects during the course of an acute myocardial infarction. <i>Thrombosis Research</i> , 2007, 121, 269-273.	1.7	5
38	Risk, mechanisms and prevention of stroke after an acute myocardial infarction. <i>Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2002, 2, 177-186.	2.8	6
39	Sleep-disordered Breathing and Coronary Artery Disease. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2001, 164, 1910-1913.	5.6	364
40	Sleep-Disordered Breathing and Myocardial Ischemia in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Chest</i> , 2000, 117, 1597-1602.	0.8	144
41	Cardiac Rhythm in Patients with Sleep-disordered Breathing and Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Scandinavian Cardiovascular Journal</i> , 2000, 34, 272-276.	1.2	13
42	Ischemic Stroke. <i>Stroke</i> , 1999, 30, 997-1001.	2.0	73
43	Ischemic Stroke After Acute Myocardial Infarction. <i>Stroke</i> , 1997, 28, 762-767.	2.0	88
44	Sleep-disordered breathing in women: occurrence and association with coronary artery disease. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 1996, 101, 251-256.	1.5	146
45	Sleep-disordered breathing. <i>Coronary Artery Disease</i> , 1996, 7, 475-478.	0.7	140
46	Sleep-Disordered Breathing in Men With Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Chest</i> , 1996, 109, 659-663.	0.8	280