

# COVID-19 in patients with hepatobiliary and pancreatic cross-sectional study in East London

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Proton pump inhibitor use is associated with increased risk of severity and mortality from coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection. <i>Digestive and Liver Disease</i> , 2020, 52, 1410-1412.	0.4	35
2	Statin and outcomes of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): A systematic review, meta-analysis, and meta-regression. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021, 31, 1662-1670.	1.1	32
3	Improved COVID-19 Outcomes following Statin Therapy: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2021, 2021, 1-20.	0.9	33
4	The Impact of Tobacco Use on COVID-19 Outcomes: A Systematic Review. <i>Journal of Smoking Cessation</i> , 2022, 2022, 5474397.	0.3	19
5	Use of proton pump inhibitors and adverse clinical outcomes. <i>British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 88, 2452-2453.	1.1	1
6	Non-peer-reviewed data, effect measures, and meta-regression analysis on proton pump inhibitor use and COVID-19. <i>European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 2022, , .	0.8	0
7	Association of Statins for Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases With Hospitalization for COVID-19: A Nationwide Matched Population-Based Cohort Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2022, 11, .	1.6	13