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<i>general introduction and outline adapted from Microvascular dysfunction: a potential mechanism in the pathogenesis of obesity-associated insulin resistance and hypertension.</i>	
<i>Microcirculation</i> 19: 5-18, 2012	
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<i>Insulin-induced changes in microvascular vasomotion and capillary recruitment are associated in humans.</i>	
<i>Microcirculation</i> 21: 380-387, 2014	
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<i>Insulin-induced microvascular recruitment in skin and muscle are related and both are associated with whole-body glucose uptake.</i>	
<i>Microcirculation</i> 19: 494-500, 2012	
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<i>Phenotyping the microcirculation with contrast-enhanced ultrasound.</i>	
<i>Hypertension</i> 60: e38, 2012	
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<i>Reduction in skin microvascular density and changes in vessel morphology in patients treated with sunitinib.</i>	
<i>Anticancer Drugs</i> 21: 439-446, 2010	
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<i>Sunitinib-induced reduction in skin microvascular density is a reversible phenomenon.</i>	
<i>Annals of Oncology.</i> 21: 1923-1924, 2010	
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<i>Birth weight relates to salt sensitivity of blood pressure in healthy adults.</i>	
<i>Hypertension</i> 51: 928-932, 2008	
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<i>Obesity and hypertension are independently associated with microvascular insulin sensitivity.</i>	
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<i>European Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> 44: 660-667, 2014	
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