## **Gabriele Stoffels**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Diagnosis of pseudoprogression in patients with glioblastoma using O-(2-[18F]fluoroethyl)-l-tyrosine PET. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2015, 42, 685-695.	3.3	216
2	Assessment of Treatment Response in Patients with Glioblastoma Using <i>O</i> -(2- <sup>18</sup> F-Fluoroethyl)-l-Tyrosine PET in Comparison to MRI. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2012, 53, 1048-1057.	2.8	184
3	The use of dynamic O-(2-18F-fluoroethyl)-L-tyrosine PET in the diagnosis of patients with progressive and recurrent glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 1293-300.	0.6	134
4	Comparison of <sup>18</sup> F-FET PET and Perfusion-Weighted MR Imaging: A PET/MR Imaging Hybrid Study in Patients with Brain Tumors. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2014, 55, 540-545.	2.8	115
5	Combined FET PET/MRI radiomics differentiates radiation injury from recurrent brain metastasis. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2018, 20, 537-542.	1.4	113
6	Late Pseudoprogression in Glioblastoma: Diagnostic Value of Dynamic O-(2-[18F]fluoroethyl)-L-Tyrosine PET. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 2190-2196.	3.2	106
7	Static and dynamic 18F–FET PET for the characterization of gliomas defined by IDH and 1p/19q status. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2018, 45, 443-451.	3.3	95
8	Predicting IDH genotype in gliomas using FET PET radiomics. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 13328.	1.6	90
9	Radiation injury vs. recurrent brain metastasis: combining textural feature radiomics analysis and standard parameters may increase 18F-FET PET accuracy without dynamic scans. European Radiology, 2017, 27, 2916-2927.	2.3	81
10	Imaging of amino acid transport in brain tumours: Positron emission tomography with O-(2-[ 18) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rg	BT /Overlo	ock 10 Tf 50
11	Improved nTMS- and DTI-derived CST tractography through anatomical ROI seeding on anterior pontine level compared to internal capsule. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2015, 7, 424-437.	1.4	65
12	Multimodal imaging utilising integrated MR-PET for human brain tumour assessment. European Radiology, 2012, 22, 2568-2580.	2.3	64
13	Comparison of 18F-FET PET and perfusion-weighted MRI for glioma grading: a hybrid PET/MR study. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2017, 44, 2257-2265.	3.3	60

14	Differentiation of treatment-related changes from tumour progression: a direct comparison between dynamic FET PET and ADC values obtained from DWI MRI. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2019, 46, 1889-1901.	3.3	47
15	<sup>18</sup> F-FET PET Imaging in Differentiating Glioma Progression from Treatment-Related Changes: A Single-Center Experience. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2020, 61, 505-511.	2.8	47
16	Early treatment response evaluation using FET PET compared to MRI in glioblastoma patients at first progression treated with bevacizumab plus lomustine. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2018, 45, 2377-2386.	3.3	45
17	Functional MRI vs. navigated TMS to optimize M1 seed volume delineation for DTI tractography. A prospective study in patients with brain tumours adjacent to the corticospinal tract. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2017, 13, 297-309.	1.4	44
18	Earlier Diagnosis of Progressive Disease during Bevacizumab Treatment Using O-(2- <sup>18</sup> F-Fluorethyl)-L-Tyrosine Positron Emission Tomography in Comparison with Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Molecular Imaging, 2013, 12, 7290.2013.00051.	0.7	38

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19	Comparison of O-(2-18 F-Fluoroethyl)-L-Tyrosine Positron Emission Tomography and Perfusion-Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Diagnosis of Patients with Progressive and Recurrent Glioma: A Hybrid Positron Emission Tomography/Magnetic Resonance Study. World Neurosurgery, 2018, 113, e727-e737.	0.7	34
20	Dabrafenib Treatment in a Patient with an Epithelioid Clioblastoma and BRAF V600E Mutation. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19, 1090.	1.8	34
21	Current trends in the use of O-(2-[18F]fluoroethyl)-L-tyrosine ([18F]FET) in neurooncology. Nuclear Medicine and Biology, 2021, 92, 78-84.	0.3	30
22	Spatial Relationship of Glioma Volume Derived from <sup>18</sup> F-FET PET and Volumetric MR Spectroscopy Imaging: A Hybrid PET/MRI Study. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2018, 59, 603-609.	2.8	27
23	Evaluation of factors influencing 18F-FET uptake in the brain. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2018, 17, 491-497.	1.4	18
24	Comparison of [18F]Fluoroethyltyrosine PET and Sodium MRI in Cerebral Gliomas: a Pilot Study. Molecular Imaging and Biology, 2020, 22, 198-207.	1.3	16
25	Multimodal Imaging in Malignant Brain Tumors: Enhancing the Preoperative Risk Evaluation for Motor Deficits with a Combined Hybrid MRI-PET and Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Approach. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2016, 37, 266-273.	1.2	14
26	O-(2-[18F]fluoroethyl)-l-tyrosine PET in gliomas: influence of data processing in different centres. EJNMMI Research, 2017, 7, 64.	1.1	14
27	Use of FET PET in glioblastoma patients undergoing neurooncological treatment including tumour-treating fields: initial experience. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2018, 45, 1626-1635.	3.3	14
28	Invasive versus nonâ€invasive mapping of the motor cortex. Human Brain Mapping, 2020, 41, 3970-3983.	1.9	14
29	Influence of Dexamethasone on O-(2-[18F]-Fluoroethyl)-I-Tyrosine Uptake in the Human Brain and Quantification of Tumor Uptake. Molecular Imaging and Biology, 2019, 21, 168-174.	1.3	11
30	Flare Phenomenon in O-(2-18F-Fluoroethyl)-l-Tyrosine PET After Resection of Gliomas. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2020, 61, 1294-1299.	2.8	10
31	The use ofO-(2-18F-fluoroethyl)-L-tyrosine PET in the diagnosis of gliomas located in the brainstem and spinal cord. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 19, now243.	0.6	8
32	Lesion-Function Analysis from Multimodal Imaging and Normative Brain Atlases for Prediction of Cognitive Deficits in Glioma Patients. Cancers, 2021, 13, 2373.	1.7	8
33	cis-4-[18F]-Fluoro-l-proline fails to detect peripheral tumors in humans. Nuclear Medicine and Biology, 2008, 35, 895-900.	0.3	7
34	Treatment-Related Uptake of <i>O</i> -(2- <sup>18</sup> F-Fluoroethyl)-l-Tyrosine and l-[Methyl- <sup>3</sup> H]-Methionine After Tumor Resection in Rat Glioma Models. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2019, 60, 1373-1379.	2.8	7
35	Investigation of cis-4-[18F]Fluoro-D-Proline Uptake in Human Brain Tumors After Multimodal Treatment. Molecular Imaging and Biology, 2018, 20, 1035-1043.	1.3	6
36	Cis-4-[18F]fluoro-D-proline detects neurodegeneration in patients with akinetic-rigid parkinsonism. Nuclear Medicine Communications, 2019, 40, 383-387.	0.5	4

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37	Combined 18F-FET PET and diffusion kurtosis MRI in posttreatment glioblastoma: differentiation of true progression from treatment-related changes. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab044.	0.4	4
38	Surgery of Motor Eloquent Glioblastoma Guided by TMS-Informed Tractography: Driving Resection Completeness Towards Prolonged Survival. Frontiers in Oncology, 0, 12, .	1.3	4
39	Congruency of tumour volume delineated by FET PET and MRSI. EJNMMI Physics, 2015, 2, A61.	1.3	3
40	Investigation of Cerebral O-(2-[18F]Fluoroethyl)-L-Tyrosine Uptake in Rat Epilepsy Models. Molecular Imaging and Biology, 2020, 22, 1255-1265.	1.3	3
41	NIMG-79. EARLY TREATMENT RESPONSE ASSESSMENT USING O-(2-18F-FLUOROETHYL)-L-TYROSINE (FET) PET COMPARED TO MRI IN MALIGNANT GLIOMAS TREATED WITH ADJUVANT TEMOZOLOMIDE CHEMOTHERAPY. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi193-vi193.	0.6	2
42	Adapting MR-BrainPET scans for comparison with conventional PET: experiences with dynamic FET-PET in brain tumours. EJNMMI Physics, 2014, 1, A64.	1.3	0
43	NIMG-27. REGORAFENIB RESPONSE ASSESSMENT USING FET PET IN PATIENTS WITH PROGRESSIVE GLIOMA. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, vi134-vi134.	0.6	0