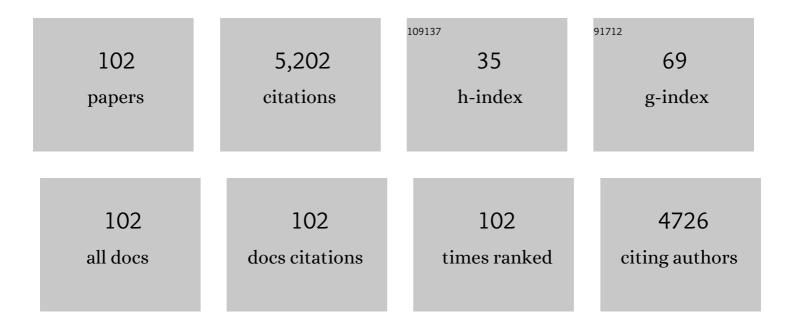
## **Carol Friedman**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Automated Encoding of Clinical Documents Based on Natural Language Processing. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2004, 11, 392-402.	2.2	430
2	Active Computerized Pharmacovigilance Using Natural Language Processing, Statistics, and Electronic Health Records: A Feasibility Study. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2009, 16, 328-337.	2.2	241
3	GeneWays: a system for extracting, analyzing, visualizing, and integrating molecular pathway data. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2004, 37, 43-53.	2.5	230
4	Drug—drug interaction through molecular structure similarity analysis. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2012, 19, 1066-1074.	2.2	185
5	Similarity-based modeling in large-scale prediction of drug-drug interactions. Nature Protocols, 2014, 9, 2147-2163.	5.5	178
6	Validating drug repurposing signals using electronic health records: a case study of metformin associated with reduced cancer mortality. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2015, 22, 179-191.	2.2	178
7	Using BLAST for identifying gene and protein names in journal articles. Gene, 2000, 259, 245-252.	1.0	177
8	Use of Natural Language Processing to Translate Clinical Information from a Database of 889,921 Chest Radiographic Reports. Radiology, 2002, 224, 157-163.	3.6	174
9	Automated Acquisition of Disease-Drug Knowledge from Biomedical and Clinical Documents: An Initial Study. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2008, 15, 87-98.	2.2	172
10	Two biomedical sublanguages: a description based on the theories of Zellig Harris. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2002, 35, 222-235.	2.5	164
11	Combing signals from spontaneous reports and electronic health records for detection of adverse drug reactions. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2013, 20, 413-419.	2.2	152
12	Mining multi-item drug adverse effect associations in spontaneous reporting systems. BMC Bioinformatics, 2010, 11, S7.	1.2	143
13	Gene name ambiguity of eukaryotic nomenclatures. Bioinformatics, 2005, 21, 248-256.	1.8	122
14	Mapping Abbreviations to Full Forms in Biomedical Articles. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2002, 9, 262-272.	2.2	118
15	Detection of drug–drug interactions through data mining studies using clinical sources, scientific literature and social media. Briefings in Bioinformatics, 2018, 19, 863-877.	3.2	103
16	Deep Phenotyping on Electronic Health Records Facilitates Genetic Diagnosis by Clinical Exomes. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 103, 58-73.	2.6	99
17	Extracting information on pneumonia in infants using natural language processing of radiology reports. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2005, 38, 314-321.	2.5	98
18	Detection of Drug-Drug Interactions by Modeling Interaction Profile Fingerprints. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e58321.	1.1	96

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19	Proton Pump Inhibitors and Risk for Recurrent Clostridium difficile Infection Among Inpatients. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2013, 108, 1794-1801.	0.2	88
20	Automatic Resolution of Ambiguous Terms Based on Machine Learning and Conceptual Relations in the UMLS. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2002, 9, 621-636.	2.2	85
21	A Multi-aspect Comparison Study of Supervised Word Sense Disambiguation. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2004, 11, 320-331.	2.2	76
22	Disambiguating Ambiguous Biomedical Terms in Biomedical Narrative Text: An Unsupervised Method. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2001, 34, 249-261.	2.5	68
23	A collaborative approach to developing an electronic health record phenotyping algorithm for drug-induced liver injury. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2013, 20, e243-e252.	2.2	63
24	Exploiting semantic relations for literature-based discovery. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2006, , 349-53.	0.2	59
25	Coding Neuroradiology Reports for the Northern Manhattan Stroke Study: A Comparison of Natural Language Processing and Manual Review. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2000, 33, 1-10.	0.7	58
26	Facilitating adverse drug event detection in pharmacovigilance databases using molecular structure similarity: application to rhabdomyolysis. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2011, 18, i73-i80.	2.2	56
27	Respiratory Isolation of Tuberculosis Patients Using Clinical Guidelines and an Automated Clinical Decision Support System. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 1998, 19, 94-100.	1.0	51
28	Selecting information in electronic health records for knowledge acquisition. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2010, 43, 595-601.	2.5	51
29	Gene symbol disambiguation using knowledge-based profiles. Bioinformatics, 2007, 23, 1015-1022.	1.8	50
30	A Method to Combine Signals from Spontaneous Reporting Systems and Observational Healthcare Data to Detect Adverse Drug Reactions. Drug Safety, 2015, 38, 895-908.	1.4	49
31	Syndromic Surveillance Using Ambulatory Electronic Health Records. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2009, 16, 354-361.	2.2	48
32	Respiratory Isolation of Tuberculosis Patients Using Clinical Guidelines and an Automated Clinical Decision Support System. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 1998, 19, 94-100.	1.0	48
33	Machine learning and word sense disambiguation in the biomedical domain: design and evaluation issues. BMC Bioinformatics, 2006, 7, 334.	1.2	46
34	Use of computerized surveillance to detect nosocomial pneumonia in neonatal intensive care unit patients. American Journal of Infection Control, 2005, 33, 439-443.	1.1	42
35	Discovering Disease Associations by Integrating Electronic Clinical Data and Medical Literature. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e21132.	1.1	41
36	Information visualization techniques in bioinformatics during the postgenomic era. Drug Discovery Today Biosilico, 2004, 2, 237-245.	0.7	37

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37	A method for controlling complex confounding effects in the detection of adverse drug reactions using electronic health records. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2014, 21, 308-314.	2.2	37
38	Of truth and pathways: chasing bits of information through myriads of articles. Bioinformatics, 2002, 18, S249-S257.	1.8	36
39	Quantitative Assessment of Dictionary-based Protein Named Entity Tagging. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2006, 13, 497-507.	2.2	35
40	Semantic Classification of Biomedical Concepts Using Distributional Similarity. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2007, 14, 467-477.	2.2	35
41	A study of abbreviations in clinical notes. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2007, , 821-5.	0.2	34
42	Extracting phenotypic information from the literature via natural language processing. Studies in Health Technology and Informatics, 2004, 107, 758-62.	0.2	34
43	Human and Automated Coding of Rehabilitation Discharge Summaries According to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2006, 13, 508-515.	2.2	33
44	Discovering Novel Adverse Drug Events Using Natural Language Processing and Mining of the Electronic Health Record. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2009, , 1-5.	1.0	33
45	Knowledge Management, Data Mining, and Text Mining in Medical Informatics. , 2005, , 3-33.		32
46	PhenoGO: an integrated resource for the multiscale mining of clinical and biological data. BMC Bioinformatics, 2009, 10, S8.	1.2	32
47	Mining electronic health records for adverse drug effects using regression based methods. , 2010, , .		32
48	Deriving comorbidities from medical records using natural language processing. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2013, 20, e239-e242.	2.2	32
49	Characterizing environmental and phenotypic associations using information theory and electronic health records. BMC Bioinformatics, 2009, 10, S13.	1.2	31
50	ISO reference terminology models for nursing: Applicability for natural language processing of nursing narratives. International Journal of Medical Informatics, 2005, 74, 615-622.	1.6	29
51	Methods for Building Sense Inventories of Abbreviations in Clinical Notes. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2009, 16, 103-108.	2.2	29
52	Potential utility of precision medicine for older adults with polypharmacy: a case series study. Pharmacogenomics and Personalized Medicine, 2016, 9, 31.	0.4	29
53	Bio-Ontology and text: bridging the modeling gap. Bioinformatics, 2006, 22, 2421-2429.	1.8	28
54	Toward multimodal signal detection of adverse drug reactions. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2017, 76, 41-49.	2.5	28

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55	Natural Language Processing in Health Care and Biomedicine. , 2014, , 255-284.		28
56	PhenoGO: assigning phenotypic context to gene ontology annotations with natural language processing. Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing, 2006, , 64-75.	0.7	28
57	Statistical Mining of Potential Drug Interaction Adverse Effects in FDA's Spontaneous Reporting System. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2010, 2010, 281-5.	0.2	28
58	Enhancing Adverse Drug Event Detection in Electronic Health Records Using Molecular Structure Similarity: Application to Pancreatitis. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e41471.	1.1	25
59	Discovery of protein interaction networks shared by diseases. Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing, 2007, , 76-87.	0.7	25
60	MINING TERMINOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN LARGE BIOMEDICAL CORPORA. , 2002, , .		24
61	A drug-adverse event extraction algorithm to support pharmacovigilance knowledge mining from PubMed citations. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2011, 2011, 1464-70.	0.2	23
62	Medication-indication knowledge bases: a systematic review and critical appraisal. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2015, 22, 1261-1270.	2.2	22
63	Pharmacogenetic polymorphism as an independent risk factor for frequent hospitalizations in older adults with polypharmacy: a pilot study. Pharmacogenomics and Personalized Medicine, 2016, Volume 9, 107-116.	0.4	21
64	Ensembles of natural language processing systems for portable phenotyping solutions. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2019, 100, 103318.	2.5	19
65	Determining the reasons for medication prescriptions in the EHR using knowledge and natural language processing. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2011, 2011, 768-76.	0.2	19
66	Automated knowledge acquisition from clinical narrative reports. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2008, , 783-7.	0.2	18
67	State of the Art and Development of a Drug-Drug Interaction Large Scale Predictor Based on 3D Pharmacophoric Similarity. Current Drug Metabolism, 2014, 15, 490-501.	0.7	16
68	A vocabulary development and visualization tool based on natural language processing and the mining of textual patient reports. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2003, 36, 189-201.	2.5	15
69	Qualitative assessment of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health with respect to the desiderata for controlled medical vocabularies. International Journal of Medical Informatics, 2006, 75, 384-395.	1.6	15
70	Terminology model discovery using natural language processing and visualization techniques. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2006, 39, 626-636.	2.5	15
71	An automated tool for detecting medication overuse based on the electronic health records. Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety, 2013, 22, 183-189.	0.9	15
72	Visualizing information across multidimensional post-genomic structured and textual databases. Bioinformatics, 2005, 21, 1659-1667.	1.8	14

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73	Using contextual and lexical features to restructure and validate the classification of biomedical concepts. BMC Bioinformatics, 2007, 8, 264.	1.2	14
74	Automatic extraction of gene and protein synonyms from MEDLINE and journal articles. Proceedings, 2002, , 919-23.	0.6	13
75	Semantic reclassification of the UMLS concepts. Bioinformatics, 2008, 24, 1971-1973.	1.8	12
76	Combining corpus-derived sense profiles with estimated frequency information to disambiguate clinical abbreviations. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2012, 2012, 1004-13.	0.2	12
77	A new clustering method for detecting rare senses of abbreviations in clinical notes. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2012, 45, 1075-1083.	2.5	11
78	Monitoring prescribing patterns using regression and electronic health records. BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making, 2017, 17, 175.	1.5	11
79	Using Rich Data on Comorbidities in Case-Control Study Design with Electronic Health Record Data Improves Control of Confounding in the Detection of Adverse Drug Reactions. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0164304.	1.1	10
80	A comparison of the Charlson comorbidities derived from medical language processing and administrative data. Proceedings, 2002, , 160-4.	0.6	10
81	A two-site survey of medical center personnel's willingness to share clinical data for research: implications for reproducible health NLP research. BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making, 2019, 19, 70.	1.5	8
82	Integrating heterogeneous knowledge sources to acquire executable drug-related knowledge. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2010, 2010, 852-6.	0.2	8
83	Semantic Text Parsing for Patient Records. , 2005, , 423-448.		7
84	Natural language processing and visualization in the molecular imaging domain. Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2007, 40, 270-281.	2.5	7
85	Natural Language Processing for Health-Related Texts. , 2021, , 241-272.		7
86	Disseminating natural language processed clinical narratives. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2006, , 126-30.	0.2	7
87	Evaluation considerations for EHR-based phenotyping algorithms: A case study for drug-induced liver injury. AMIA Summits on Translational Science Proceedings, 2013, 2013, 130-4.	0.4	7
88	Generating executable knowledge for evidence-based medicine using natural language and semantic processing. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2006, , 56-60.	0.2	6
89	Detection of practice pattern trends through Natural Language Processing of clinical narratives and biomedical literature. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2007, , 120-4.	0.2	5
90	Word sense disambiguation via semantic type classification. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2008, , 177-81.	0.2	5

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91	Automated Summarization of Publications Associated with Adverse Drug Reactions from PubMed. AMIA Summits on Translational Science Proceedings, 2016, 2016, 68-77.	0.4	4
92	Extracting information on pneumonia in infants using natural language processing of radiology reports. , 2003, , .		3
93	Automated Determination of Publications Related to Adverse Drug Reactions in PubMed. AMIA Summits on Translational Science Proceedings, 2015, 2015, 31-5.	0.4	3
94	Pharmacogenomic Approaches for Automated Medication Risk Assessment in People with Polypharmacy. AMIA Summits on Translational Science Proceedings, 2018, 2017, 142-151.	0.4	3
95	Automated Metabolic Phenotyping of Cytochrome Polymorphisms Using PubMed Abstract Mining. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2017, 2017, 535-544.	0.2	2
96	Generating quality word sense disambiguation test sets based on MeSH indexing. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2009, 2009, 183-7.	0.2	1
97	An automated system for retrieving herb-drug interaction related articles from MEDLINE. AMIA Summits on Translational Science Proceedings, 2016, 2016, 140-9.	0.4	1
98	Response to Abdallah et al American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2014, 109, 602-603.	0.2	0
99	Response to Daniell. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2014, 109, 922-923.	0.2	0
100	ZebraHunter: searching rare medical diagnoses and retrieving relevant citations. AMIA Annual Symposium proceedings, 2006, , 1094.	0.2	0
101	Evaluation of an Ontology-anchored Natural Language-based Approach for Asserting Multi-scale Biomolecular Networks for Systems Medicine. Summit on Translational Bioinformatics, 2010, 2010, 6-10.	0.7	0
102	Crowdsourcing Public Opinion for Sharing Medical Records for the Advancement of Science. Studies in Health Technology and Informatics, 2019, 264, 1393-1397.	0.2	0