

Pawel Buszman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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33
papers

3,990
citations

361413

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395702

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docs citations

33
times ranked

4050
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Everolimus-Eluting Stents or Bypass Surgery for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2016, 375, 2223-2235.	27.0	843
2	Biolimus-eluting stent with biodegradable polymer versus sirolimus-eluting stent with durable polymer for coronary revascularisation (LEADERS): a randomised non-inferiority trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2008, 372, 1163-1173.	13.7	607
3	Ticagrelor plus aspirin for 1 month, followed by ticagrelor monotherapy for 23 months vs aspirin plus clopidogrel or ticagrelor for 12 months, followed by aspirin monotherapy for 12 months after implantation of a drug-eluting stent: a multicentre, open-label, randomised superiority trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2018, 392, 940-949.	13.7	555
4	Long-term clinical outcomes of biodegradable polymer biolimus-eluting stents versus durable polymer sirolimus-eluting stents in patients with coronary artery disease (LEADERS): 4 year follow-up of a randomised non-inferiority trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2011, 378, 1940-1948.	13.7	321
5	Improved Safety and Reduction in Stent Thrombosis Associated With Biodegradable Polymer-Based Biolimus-Eluting Stents Versus Durable Polymer-Based Sirolimus-Eluting Stents in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2013, 6, 777-789.	2.9	296
6	Clinical outcomes of state-of-the-art percutaneous coronary revascularization in patients with de novo three vessel disease: 1-year results of the SYNTAX II study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017, 38, 3124-3134.	2.2	244
7	Value of the SYNTAX Score for Risk Assessment in the All-Comers Population of the Randomized Multicenter LEADERS (Limus Eluted from A Durable versus ERodable Stent coating) Trial. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2010, 56, 272-277.	2.8	198
8	Randomized Trial of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Subacute Infarct-Related Coronary Artery Occlusion to Achieve Long-Term Patency and Improve Ventricular Function. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006, 114, 2449-2457.	1.6	139
9	Six months versus 12 months dual antiplatelet therapy after drug-eluting stent implantation in ST-elevation myocardial infarction (DAPT-STEMI): randomised, multicentre, non-inferiority trial. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 363, k3793.	2.3	125
10	Value of Age, Creatinine, and Ejection Fraction (ACEF Score) in Assessing Risk in Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Interventions in the All-Comers' LEADERS Trial. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2011, 4, 47-56.	3.9	109
11	A sirolimus-eluting bioabsorbable polymer-coated stent (MiStent) versus an everolimus-eluting durable polymer stent (Xience) after percutaneous coronary intervention (DESSOLVE III): a randomised, single-blind, multicentre, non-inferiority, phase 3 trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2018, 391, 431-440.	13.7	70
12	Five-year outcomes after state-of-the-art percutaneous coronary revascularization in patients with de novo three-vessel disease: final results of the SYNTAX II study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2022, 43, 1307-1316.	2.2	54
13	Local Delivery of Enoxaparin to Decrease Restenosis After Stenting: Results of Initial Multicenter Trial. <i>Circulation</i> , 2001, 103, 26-31.	1.6	53
14	The Impact of Body Mass Index on the One Year Outcomes of Patients Treated by Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Biolimus- and Sirolimus-Eluting Stents (from the LEADERS Trial). <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2010, 105, 475-479.	1.6	49
15	Impact of Vessel Size on Angiographic and Clinical Outcomes of Revascularization With Biolimus-Eluting Stent With Biodegradable Polymer and Sirolimus-Eluting Stent With Durable Polymer. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2009, 2, 861-870.	2.9	48
16	First generation versus second generation drug-eluting stents for the treatment of bifurcations: 5-year follow-up of the LEADERS all-comers randomized trial. <i>Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2016, 87, E248-60.	1.7	44
17	The three year follow-up of the randomised all-comers trial of a biodegradable polymer biolimus-eluting stent versus permanent polymer sirolimus-eluting stent (LEADERS). <i>EuroIntervention</i> , 2011, 7, 789-795.	3.2	36
18	2-Year Clinical Follow-Up From the Randomized Comparison of Biolimus-Eluting Stents With Biodegradable Polymer and Sirolimus-Eluting Stents With Durable Polymer in Routine Clinical Practice. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2011, 4, 887-895.	2.9	32

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Long-Term Outcomes of Percutaneous Coronary Interventions or Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease in Octogenarians (from a Drug-Eluting stent for Left main) Tj ETQq1 1 0.7843.14 rgBT / Overlock	3.14	20
20	Implantation of the biodegradable polymer biolimus-eluting stent in patients with high SYNTAX score is associated with decreased cardiac mortality compared to a permanent polymer sirolimus-eluting stent: two year follow-up results from the "Call-comers" LEADERS trial. EuroIntervention, 2011, 7, 605-613.	3.2	21
21	Predictive ability of ACEF and ACEF II score in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention in the GLOBAL LEADERS study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 286, 43-50.	1.7	19
22	The outcome of bifurcation lesion stenting using a biolimus-eluting stent with a bio-degradable polymer compared to a sirolimus-eluting stent with a durable polymer. EuroIntervention, 2011, 6, 928-935.	3.2	19
23	Biolimus-eluting stent with biodegradable polymer improves clinical outcomes in patients with acute myocardial infarction. Heart, 2015, 101, 271-278.	2.9	15
24	Biolimus-eluting biodegradable polymer versus sirolimus-eluting permanent polymer stent performance in long lesions: results from the LEADERS multicentre trial substudy. EuroIntervention, 2009, 5, 310-317.	3.2	14
25	A prospective, randomized, open-label trial of 6-month versus 12-month dual antiplatelet therapy after drug-eluting stent implantation in ST-elevation myocardial infarction: Rationale and design of the "DAPT-STEMI trial". American Heart Journal, 2017, 188, 11-17.	2.7	13
26	Comparison of Investigator-Reported and Clinical Event Committee "Adjudicated Outcome Events in GLASSY. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2021, 14, e006581.	2.2	10
27	Managed Care after Acute Myocardial Infarction (MC-AMI) Reduces Total Mortality in 12-Month Follow-Up "Results from a Poland's National Health Fund Program of Comprehensive Post-MI Care" A Population-Wide Analysis. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 3178.	2.4	9
28	Percutaneous Coronary Intervention or Coronary Artery Bypass Graft for Unprotected Left Main Coronary Artery Disease: The Endless Debate. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2008, 52, 582-584.	2.8	6
29	Duration of dual antiplatelet therapy after myocardial infarction: Insights from a pooled database of the SMART-DATE and DAPT-STEMI trials. Atherosclerosis, 2020, 315, 55-61.	0.8	4
30	Ticagrelor Monotherapy or Dual Antiplatelet Therapy After Drug-Eluting Stent Implantation: Per-Protocol Analysis of the GLOBAL LEADERS Trial. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2022, 11, e024291.	3.7	4
31	Impact of recruitment and retention on all-cause mortality in a large all-comers randomised controlled trial: insights from the GLOBAL LEADERS trial. Clinical Research in Cardiology, 2020, 109, 918-929.	3.3	3
32	Effects of local intracoronary paclitaxel delivery using the Remedy transport catheter on neointimal hyperplasia after stent implantation in a porcine model. Cardiovascular Revascularization Medicine, 2011, 12, 82-89.	0.8	2
33	Resolute zotarolimus-eluting stent in ST-elevation myocardial infarction (resolute-STEMI): A prespecified prospective register from the DAPT-STEMI trial. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2020, 95, 706-710.	1.7	2