

# Hongming Zhuang

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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244  
papers

9,630  
citations

50273

46  
h-index

43886

91  
g-index

245  
all docs

245  
docs citations

245  
times ranked

7661  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Akt Stimulates Aerobic Glycolysis in Cancer Cells. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2004, 64, 3892-3899.	0.9	1,297
2	18-Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomographic imaging in the detection and monitoring of infection and inflammation. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002, 32, 47-59.	4.6	495
3	Utility of FDG-PET scanning in lymphoma by WHO classification. <i>Blood</i> , 2003, 101, 3875-3876.	1.4	415
4	Positron Emission Tomography as a Diagnostic Tool in Infection: Present Role and Future Possibilities. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009, 39, 36-51.	4.6	231
5	Diagnosis and Localization of Focal Congenital Hyperinsulinism by 18F-Fluorodopa PET Scan. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2007, 150, 140-145.	1.8	214
6	Positron emission tomography imaging in nonmalignant thoracic disorders. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002, 32, 293-321.	4.6	203
7	Functional Imaging of Inflammatory Diseases Using Nuclear Medicine Techniques. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009, 39, 124-145.	4.6	199
8	Electrical Stimulation Induces the Level of TGF- $\beta$ 21 mRNA in Osteoblastic Cells by a Mechanism Involving Calcium/Calmodulin Pathway. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1997, 237, 225-229.	2.1	182
9	Use of a corrected standardized uptake value based on the lesion size on CT permits accurate characterization of lung nodules on FDG-PET. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2002, 29, 1639-1647.	6.4	168
10	Role of Modern Imaging Techniques for Diagnosis of Infection in the Era of $^{18}\text{F}$ -Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Microbiology Reviews</i> , 2008, 21, 209-224.	13.6	166
11	Exclusion of Chronic Osteomyelitis With F-18 Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomographic Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2000, 25, 281-284.	1.3	161
12	Applications of fluorodeoxyglucose-PET imaging in the detection of infection and inflammation and other benign disorders. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2005, 43, 121-134.	1.8	157
13	18F-FDG PET in evaluation of adrenal lesions in patients with lung cancer. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 45, 2058-62.	5.0	149
14	When should we recommend use of dual time-point and delayed time-point imaging techniques in FDG PET?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2013, 40, 779-787.	6.4	148
15	Potential role of FDG PET in the setting of diabetic neuro-osteoarthropathy: can it differentiate uncomplicated Charcot's neuroarthropathy from osteomyelitis and soft-tissue infection?. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2007, 28, 465-472.	1.1	138
16	Rapid normalization of osseous FDG uptake following traumatic or surgical fractures. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2003, 30, 1096-1103.	6.4	134
17	Potential of dual-time-point imaging to improve breast cancer diagnosis with (18)F-FDG PET. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 46, 1819-24.	5.0	134
18	Accuracy of [18F]Fluorodopa Positron Emission Tomography for Diagnosing and Localizing Focal Congenital Hyperinsulinism. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 92, 4706-4711.	3.6	132

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19	Evolving role of positron emission tomography in the management of patients with inflammatory and other benign disorders. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 34, 313-329.	4.6	130
20	Persistent non-specific FDG uptake on PET imaging following hip arthroplasty. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2002, 29, 1328-1333.	6.4	119
21	FDG Positron Emission Tomography in the Surveillance of Hepatic Tumors Treated with Radiofrequency Ablation. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 192-197.	1.3	119
22	Dual time point 18F-FDG PET imaging detects breast cancer with high sensitivity and correlates well with histologic subtypes. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006, 47, 1440-6.	5.0	117
23	Dual-Time Point FDG PET Imaging in the Evaluation of Pulmonary Nodules With Minimally Increased Metabolic Activity. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007, 32, 101-105.	1.3	109
24	FDG-PET Imaging Can Diagnose Periprosthetic Infection of the Hip. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> , 2008, 466, 1338-1342.	1.5	98
25	FDG-PET Imaging in Primary Bilateral Adrenal Lymphoma: A Case Report and Review of the Literature. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 222-230.	1.3	96
26	Comparison of Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography and 111Indium-White Blood Cell Imaging in the Diagnosis of Periprosthetic Infection of the Hip. <i>Journal of Arthroplasty</i> , 2006, 21, 91-97.	3.1	92
27	Biopsy versus FDG PET/CT in the initial evaluation of bone marrow involvement in pediatric lymphoma patients. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2011, 38, 1469-1476.	6.4	89
28	Is 18F-FDG PET more accurate than standard diagnostic procedures in the detection of suspected recurrent melanoma?. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 45, 1323-7.	5.0	89
29	F-18 FDG-PET imaging and correlation with CT in staging and follow-up of pediatric lymphomas. <i>Pediatric Radiology</i> , 2006, 36, 524-531.	2.0	87
30	Incidental Detection of Colon Cancer by FDG Positron Emission Tomography in Patients Examined for Pulmonary Nodules. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002, 27, 628-632.	1.3	82
31	68Ga DOTATATE PET/CT is an Accurate Imaging Modality in the Detection of Culprit Tumors Causing Osteomalacia. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, 642-646.	1.3	80
32	FDG PET for Diagnosing Infection in Hip and Knee Prostheses. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014, 39, 609-615.	1.3	77
33	Evaluation of recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck with FDG positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001, 26, 131-135.	1.3	74
34	Implications of PET based molecular imaging on the current and future practice of medicine. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 34, 56-69.	4.6	70
35	Mechanical Strain-Induced Proliferation of Osteoblastic Cells Parallels Increased TGF- $\beta$ 1 mRNA. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1996, 229, 449-453.	2.1	69
36	Sarcoidosis Demonstrated by FDG PET Imaging With Negative Findings on Gallium Scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 193-195.	1.3	67

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37	Accuracy of PET/CT Scan in the diagnosis of the focal form of congenital hyperinsulinism. <i>Journal of Pediatric Surgery</i> , 2013, 48, 388-393.	1.6	65
38	Imaging in vivo herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase gene transfer to tumour-bearing rodents using positron emission tomography and [18F]FHPG. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2001, 28, 5-12.	2.1	59
39	Fluorodeoxyglucose-PET in characterizing solitary pulmonary nodules, assessing pleural diseases, and the initial staging, restaging, therapy planning, and monitoring response of lung cancer. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2005, 43, 1-21.	1.8	59
40	18F-FDG PET for evaluation of the treatment response in patients with gastrointestinal tract lymphomas. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 45, 1796-803.	5.0	56
41	81-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography as a Novel Imaging Tool for the Diagnosis of Aortoenteric Fistula and Aortic Graft Infection. <i>Vascular and Endovascular Surgery</i> , 2003, 37, 363-366.	0.7	54
42	Paraneoplastic Encephalitis Associated With Cystic Teratoma Is Detected by Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography With Negative Magnetic Resonance Image Findings. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 893-896.	1.3	53
43	Diffuse Bone Marrow Accumulation of FDG in a Patient With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Mimics Hematopoietic Cytokine-Mediated FDG Uptake on Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 637-639.	1.3	53
44	Safety and efficacy of tandem <sup>131</sup> I-metaiodobenzylguanidine infusions in relapsed/refractory neuroblastoma. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2011, 57, 1124-1129.	1.5	53
45	Diffuse Bone Marrow Involvement of Hodgkin Lymphoma Mimics Hematopoietic Cytokine-Mediated FDG uptake on FDG PET Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 674-676.	1.3	52
46	Standardized Uptake Values of Normal Breast Tissue with 2-Deoxy-2-[F-18]Fluoro-d-glucose Positron Emission Tomography: Variations with Age, Breast Density, and Menopausal Status. <i>Molecular Imaging and Biology</i> , 2006, 8, 355-362.	2.6	49
47	Quantification in PET. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004, 42, 1055-1062.	1.8	48
48	PET: a revolution in medical imaging. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004, 42, 983-1001.	1.8	48
49	Growing applications of FDG PET-CT imaging in non-oncologic conditions. <i>Journal of Biomedical Research</i> , 2015, 29, 189.	1.6	48
50	Effective detection of the tumors causing osteomalacia using [Tc-99m]-HYNIC-octreotide (99mTc-HYNIC-TOC) whole body scan. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2013, 82, 2028-2034.	2.6	46
51	Radiation-Induced Esophagitis on FDG PET Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 849-850.	1.3	45
52	SPECT/CT MIBG Imaging Is Crucial in the Follow-up of the Patients With High-Risk Neuroblastoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2018, 43, 232-238.	1.3	44
53	Catheter-Related Focal FDG Activity on Whole Body PET Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 238-242.	1.3	43
54	Value of <sup>18</sup> F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography scan versus diagnostic contrast computed tomography in initial staging of pediatric patients with lymphoma. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2013, 54, 737-742.	1.3	43

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55	Iatrogenic Artifacts on Whole-Body F-18 FDG PET Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 429-439.	1.3	41
56	Intense Fluorodeoxyglucose Activity in Pulmonary Amyloid Lesions on Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 975-976.	1.3	39
57	Demonstration of Increased FDG Activity in Rosai-Dorfman Disease on Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 209-210.	1.3	39
58	Prognostic Implication of Dual-Phase PET in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010, 51, 535-542.	5.0	39
59	Normal variants in [18F]-fluorodeoxyglucose PET imaging. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004, 42, 1063-1081.	1.8	38
60	<sup>99m</sup> Tc-HYNIC-TOC Scintigraphy Is Superior to <sup>131</sup> I-MIBG Imaging in the Evaluation of Extraadrenal Pheochromocytoma. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009, 50, 397-400.	5.0	38
61	Prevalence of Stress Reaction in the Pars Interarticularis in Pediatric Patients With New-Onset Lower Back Pain. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 38, 110-114.	1.3	37
62	Can [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography imaging complement biopsy results from the iliac crest for the detection of bone marrow involvement in patients with malignant lymphoma?. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2006, 27, 11-15.	1.1	36
63	Tc-99m Sulfur Colloid and Tc-99m Tagged Red Blood Cell Methods Are Comparable for Detecting Lower Gastrointestinal Bleeding in Clinical Practice. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002, 27, 405-409.	1.3	34
64	Biodistribution of post-therapeutic versus diagnostic <sup>131</sup> I-MIBG scans in children with neuroblastoma. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2004, 42, 268-274.	1.5	33
65	Intense Esophageal FDG Activity Caused by Candida Infection Obscured the Concurrent Primary Esophageal Cancer on PET Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 695-697.	1.3	33
66	Demonstration of Excessive Metabolic Activity of Thoracic and Abdominal Muscles on FDG-PET in Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 159-164.	1.3	33
67	Comparison of I-123 and I-131 for Whole-Body Imaging After Stimulation by Recombinant Human Thyrotropin. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 93-96.	1.3	32
68	Facet Joint Arthropathy Demonstrated on FDG-PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006, 31, 418-419.	1.3	32
69	Comparison of FDG-PET, MRI and CT for post radiofrequency ablation evaluation of hepatic tumors. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 27, 58-64.	2.2	32
70	An update on the role of F-FDG-PET/CT in major infectious and inflammatory diseases. <i>American Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2019, 9, 255-273.	1.0	32
71	Unsuspected Synchronous Lung Cancer Unveiled on FDG PET After Chemotherapy for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2008, 33, 109-110.	1.3	31
72	Potential False-Positive FDG PET Imaging Caused by Subcutaneous Radiotracer Infiltration. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 786-788.	1.3	30

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73	Chronic Cholecystitis Detected by FDG-PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 496-497.	1.3	30
74	Finding infectionâ€™help from PET. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2001, 358, 1386.	13.7	29
75	Imaging of Lower Extremity Artery Atherosclerosis in Diabetic Foot. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007, 32, 567-568.	1.3	29
76	Standardized Uptake Value as an Unreliable Index of Renal Disease on Fluorodeoxyglucose PET Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2000, 25, 358-360.	1.3	29
77	Investigation of thyroid, head, and neck cancers with PET. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004, 42, 1101-1111.	1.8	28
78	Radiation Myelopathy Visualized as Increased FDG Uptake on Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 560.	1.3	28
79	Critical Role of 18F-Labeled Fluorodeoxyglucose PET in the Management of Patients with Arthroplasty. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2007, 45, 711-718.	1.8	28
80	I-131 MIBG post-therapy scan is more sensitive than I-123 MIBG pretherapy scan in the evaluation of metastatic neuroblastoma. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2012, 33, 1134-1137.	1.1	28
81	Detection of Chronic Recurrent Lower Extremity Deep Venous Thrombosis on Fluorine-18 Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2000, 25, 838-839.	1.3	27
82	Acute Bronchitis Imaged with F-18 FDG Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 511-512.	1.3	25
83	Diffuse FDG Uptake in the Lungs in Aspiration Pneumonia on Positron Emission Tomographic Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 567-568.	1.3	24
84	Minimal Lymphatic Leakage in an Infant With Chylothorax Detected by Lymphoscintigraphy SPECT/CT. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2014, 134, e606-e610.	2.1	24
85	Increased Tc-99m MDP Accumulation in Soft Tissue Caused by Bicycle Riding. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 279-280.	1.3	22
86	Detection of Bone Marrow Metastases by FDG-PET and Missed by Bone Scintigraphy in Widespread Melanoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 606-607.	1.3	22
87	Comparison of methods of quantifying global synovial metabolic activity with FDGâ€™PET/CT in rheumatoid arthritis. <i>International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2019, 22, 2191-2198.	1.9	22
88	Achilles Tendonitis Detected by FDG-PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006, 31, 147-148.	1.3	21
89	Diffuse Hepatic and Splenic Uptake of Tc-99m Methylene Diphosphonate on Bone Scintigraphy After Intravenous Administration of Gadolinium-Containing MRI Contrast. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2011, 36, 178-182.	1.3	21
90	Elevated Iodine Uptake at Autogenous Bone Graft Harvest Sites. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2012, 37, 901-903.	1.3	21

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91	Osteomalacia-Inducing Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma Uncovered by <sup>99m</sup> Tc-Hydrazinonicotinyl-Tyr3-Octreotide ( <sup>99m</sup> Tc-HYNIC-TOC) Scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 38, 922-924.	1.3	21
92	Radionuclide Salivagram and Gastroesophageal Reflux Scintigraphy in Pediatric Patients. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, 559-563.	1.3	21
93	Quantitative evaluation of normal spinal osseous metabolism with <sup>18</sup> F-NaF PET/CT. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2018, 39, 945-950.	1.1	21
94	Mild-to-moderate hyperglycemia will not decrease the sensitivity of <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET imaging in the detection of pedal osteomyelitis in diabetic patients. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2016, 37, 259-262.	1.1	21
95	Gastric Distension by Ingesting Food Is Useful in the Evaluation of Primary Gastric Cancer by FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007, 32, 106-109.	1.3	20
96	Cardiac Pheochromocytomas Detected by Tc- <sup>99m</sup> -Hydrazinonicotinyl-Tyr3-Octreotide (HYNIC-TOC) Scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007, 32, 182-185.	1.3	20
97	Elevated FDG Activity in the Spinal Cord and the Sciatic Nerves Due to Neuropathy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009, 34, 950-951.	1.3	20
98	Lung Sequestration and Pott Disease Masquerading as Primary Lung Cancer With Bone Metastases on FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009, 34, 236-238.	1.3	20
99	Intense F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose uptake caused by mycobacterium avium intracellulare infection. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001, 26, 458.	1.3	19
100	Dual Time Point C-11 Acetate PET Imaging Can Potentially Distinguish Focal Nodular Hyperplasia From Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009, 34, 874-877.	1.3	19
101	<sup>99m</sup> Tc-HYNIC-TOC ( <sup>99m</sup> Tc-Hydrazinonicotinyl-Tyr3-Octreotide) Scintigraphy Identifying Two Separate Causative Tumors in a Patient With Tumor-Induced Osteomalacia (TIO). <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 38, 664-667.	1.3	19
102	Varicella Zoster Infection Associated Rhabdomyolysis Demonstrated by Tc- <sup>99m</sup> MDP Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 594-595.	1.3	18
103	Age-related decrease in cardiopulmonary adrenergic neuronal function in children as assessed by I-123 metaiodobenzylguanidine imaging. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2008, 15, 73-79.	2.1	18
104	Hepatic Paragonimiasis Revealed by FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010, 35, 726-728.	1.3	18
105	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of the bone and the liver without lymphadenopathy revealed on FDG-PET/CT. <i>Clinical Imaging</i> , 2010, 34, 476-479.	1.5	18
106	Spontaneous Regression of Follicular, Mantle Cell, and Diffuse Large B-Cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas Detected by FDG PET Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 685-688.	1.3	17
107	FDG PET imaging for diagnosing prosthetic joint infection: discussing the facts, rectifying the unsupported claims and call for evidence-based and scientific approach. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2013, 40, 464-466.	6.4	17
108	Intense Iodine Activity Caused by Mosquito Bite. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 38, e414-e416.	1.3	17

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109	MIBG Activity in the Gallbladder. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2016, 41, 576-577.	1.3	17
110	Chest Tube Insertion as a Potential Source of False-Positive FDG Positron Emission Tomographic Results. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002, 27, 285-286.	1.3	17
111	Clinical Significance of Incidental Focal Versus Diffuse Thyroid Uptake on FDG-PET Imaging. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2007, 2, 321-329.	3.0	16
112	FDG PET and PET/CT Imaging in Complicated Diabetic Foot. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2012, 7, 151-160.	3.0	16
113	Persistent Intense MIBG Activity in the Liver Caused by Prior Radiation. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014, 39, 926-930.	1.3	16
114	Relationship Between the Elevated Muscle FDG Uptake in the Distal Upper Extremities on PET/CT Scan and Prescan Utilization of Mobile Devices in Young Patients. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2018, 43, 168-173.	1.3	16
115	Similar Pelvic Abnormalities on FDG Positron Emission Tomography of Different Origins. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001, 26, 515-517.	1.3	15
116	Rosai-Dorfman Disease Mimics Lymphoma on FDG PET/CT in a Pediatric Patient. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014, 39, 206-208.	1.3	15
117	Diffuse Elevated MIBG Activity in the Renal Parenchyma Caused by Compromised Renal Blood Flow. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014, 39, 1005-1008.	1.3	15
118	Multiple FDG-Avid Injection Site Granulomas Due to Lovenox Injection. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014, 39, 308-311.	1.3	15
119	Long-Lasting FDG Uptake in the Muscles After Strenuous Exercise. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, 975-976.	1.3	15
120	Increased MIBG Activity in the Uterine Cervix Due to Menstruation. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, 179-181.	1.3	14
121	Comparison of 18F-sodium fluoride uptake in the whole bone, pelvis, and femoral neck of multiple myeloma patients before and after high-dose therapy and conventional-dose chemotherapy. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 47, 2846-2855.	6.4	14
122	Detection of cranial metastases by F-18 FDG positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001, 26, 402-404.	1.3	13
123	Transiently Increased MDP Activity in the Soft Tissue of Lower Extremity Caused by Iliofemoral Venous Thrombosis. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 742-743.	1.3	13
124	Intussusception incidentally detected by FDG-PET/CT in a pediatric lymphoma patient. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010, 24, 555-558.	2.2	13
125	Neuroblastoma with a Solitary Intraventricular Brain Metastasis Visualized on 123 MIBG Scan. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2014, 24, 202-204.	2.0	13
126	Malignant Lesions Can Mimic Gastric Uptake on FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006, 31, 37-38.	1.3	12



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127	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma of the Bone Can Mimic Osteomyelitis on FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007, 32, 252-254.	1.3	12
128	FDG PET and PET/CT in the Management of Pediatric Lymphoma Patients. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2008, 3, 621-634.	3.0	12
129	Elevated MDP Activity in the Spleen Due to Fungal Infection. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2011, 36, 811-813.	1.3	12
130	Tube Feeding Increases the Gastric-Emptying Rate Determined by Gastroesophageal Scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 38, 962-965.	1.3	12
131	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia Presented as Back Pain and Revealed by Bone Scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 38, 649-651.	1.3	12
132	Limbus Vertebra on Bone Scintigraphy in a Pediatric Patient. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, 915-916.	1.3	12
133	Focally Increased MIBG Activity in the Muscle. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2016, 41, 167-168.	1.3	12
134	Evolving Role of MR Imaging and PET in Assessing Osteoporosis. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2019, 14, 31-41.	3.0	12
135	Isolated cholangiolitis revealed by 18F-FDG-PET/CT in a patient with fever of unknown origin. <i>Hellenic Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2011, 14, 60-1.	0.3	12
136	Hodgkin Disease in the Sinonasal Region Detected by FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004, 29, 449.	1.3	11
137	Cytomegalovirus Pneumonitis Detected by Gallium-67 Scintigraphy With a Negative Diagnostic Chest Computed Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010, 35, 542-544.	1.3	11
138	Earlier Detection of Bone Metastases From Pleomorphic Liposarcoma in a Pediatric Patient by FDG PET/CT Than Planar 99mTc MDP Bone Scan. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2012, 37, e104-e107.	1.3	11
139	Disparities in Uptake Pattern of 123I-MIBG, 18F-FDG, and 99mTc-MDP Within the Same Primary Neuroblastoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014, 39, e184-e186.	1.3	11
140	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Dominated by Multiple Organ Extranodal Disease Revealed on FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, 360-363.	1.3	11
141	Metastatic Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma to the Pancreas Presenting as Acute Pancreatitis Detected by FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2012, 37, 694-696.	1.3	10
142	Asymmetric Thoracic Metaiodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) Activity Due to Prior Radiation Therapy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, e338-e340.	1.3	10
143	Variable MIBG Activity in the Same Renal Cyst. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2017, 42, 887-889.	1.3	10
144	An Isolated Osseous Rosai-Dorfman Disease Shown on FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2019, 44, 485-488.	1.3	10

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146	Detection of Barrett's Esophagus Superimposed by Esophageal Cancer by FDG Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001, 26, 1060.	1.3	10
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148	Applications of PET/CT in Pediatric Patients with Fever of Unknown Origin. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2008, 3, 605-619.	3.0	9
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159	Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Excludes Pericardial Metastasis by Recurrent Lung Cancer. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 666-667.	1.3	7
160	Application of 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose and PET in Evaluation of the Diabetic Foot. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2006, 1, 123-130.	3.0	7
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227	Title is missing!. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003, 28, 655-657.	1.3	1
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