

Hongming Zhuang

List of Publications by Citations

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

236
papers

8,164
citations

44
h-index

84
g-index

245
ext. papers

9,058
ext. citations

2.7
avg, IF

5.73
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
236	Akt stimulates aerobic glycolysis in cancer cells. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2004 , 64, 3892-9	10.1	1120
235	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	5.4	428
234	Utility of FDG-PET scanning in lymphoma by WHO classification. <i>Blood</i> , 2003 , 101, 3875-6	2.2	352
233	Positron emission tomography as a diagnostic tool in infection: present role and future possibilities. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009 , 39, 36-51	5.4	196
232	Diagnosis and localization of focal congenital hyperinsulinism by 18F-fluorodopa PET scan. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2007 , 150, 140-5	3.6	179
231	Positron emission tomography imaging in nonmalignant thoracic disorders. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002 , 32, 293-321	5.4	168
230	Functional imaging of inflammatory diseases using nuclear medicine techniques. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009 , 39, 124-45	5.4	161
229	Electrical stimulation induces the level of TGF-beta1 mRNA in osteoblastic cells by a mechanism involving calcium/calmodulin pathway. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1997 , 237, 225-9	3.4	155
228	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, 1639-47	8.8	147
227	Role of modern imaging techniques for diagnosis of infection in the era of 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Microbiology Reviews</i> , 2008 , 21, 209-24	34	138
226	18F-FDG PET in evaluation of adrenal lesions in patients with lung cancer. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 45, 2058-62	8.9	138
225	Exclusion of chronic osteomyelitis with F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomographic imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2000 , 25, 281-4	1.7	135
224	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, 121-34	2.3	129
223	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	8.9	124
222	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, 465-72	1.6	117
221	Accuracy of [18F]fluorodopa positron emission tomography for diagnosing and localizing focal congenital hyperinsulinism. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2007 , 92, 4706-11	5.6	115
220	Rapid normalization of osseous FDG uptake following traumatic or surgical fractures. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2003 , 30, 1096-103	8.8	114

219	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, 779-87	8.8	112
218	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, 313-29	5.4	112
217	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	8.9	112
216	FDG positron emission tomography in the surveillance of hepatic tumors treated with radiofrequency ablation. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 192-7	1.7	107
215	Persistent non-specific FDG uptake on PET imaging following hip arthroplasty. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2002 , 29, 1328-33	8.8	103
214	Dual-time point FDG PET imaging in the evaluation of pulmonary nodules with minimally increased metabolic activity. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007 , 32, 101-5	1.7	100
213	FDG-PET imaging can diagnose periprosthetic infection of the hip. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> , 2008 , 466, 1338-42	2.2	89
212	FDG-PET imaging in primary bilateral adrenal lymphoma: a case report and review of the literature. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005 , 30, 222-30	1.7	83
211	F-18 FDG-PET imaging and correlation with CT in staging and follow-up of pediatric lymphomas. <i>Pediatric Radiology</i> , 2006 , 36, 524-31	2.8	82
210	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	8.9	79
209	Comparison of fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography and (111)indium-white blood cell imaging in the diagnosis of periprosthetic infection of the hip. <i>Journal of Arthroplasty</i> , 2006 , 21, 91-7	7.4	75
208	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, 1469-76	8.8	72
207	Incidental detection of colon cancer by FDG positron emission tomography in patients examined for pulmonary nodules. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002 , 27, 628-32	1.7	71
206	68Ga DOTATATE PET/CT is an Accurate Imaging Modality in the Detection of Culprit Tumors Causing Osteomalacia. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, 642-6	1.7	65
205	Mechanical strain-induced proliferation of osteoblastic cells parallels increased TGF-beta 1 mRNA. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1996 , 229, 449-53	3.4	64
204	Sarcoidosis demonstrated by FDG PET imaging with negative findings on gallium scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005 , 30, 193-5	1.7	62
203	Implications of PET based molecular imaging on the current and future practice of medicine. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 34, 56-69	5.4	60
202	FDG PET for diagnosing infection in hip and knee prostheses: prospective study in 221 prostheses and subgroup comparison with combined (111)In-labeled leukocyte/(99m)Tc-sulfur colloid bone marrow imaging in 88 prostheses. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014 , 39, 609-15	1.7	59

201	Accuracy of PET/CT Scan in the diagnosis of the focal form of congenital hyperinsulinism. <i>Journal of Pediatric Surgery</i> , 2013 , 48, 388-93	2.6	58
200	Evaluation of recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck with FDG positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001 , 26, 131-5	1.7	58
199	Imaging in vivo herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase gene transfer to tumour-bearing rodents using positron emission tomography and. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2001 , 28, 5-12		54
198	¹⁸ F-FDG PET for evaluation of the treatment response in patients with gastrointestinal tract lymphomas. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 45, 1796-803	8.9	54
197	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, 637-9	1.7	48
196	Diffuse bone marrow involvement of Hodgkin lymphoma mimics hematopoietic cytokine-mediated FDG uptake on FDG PET imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 674-6	1.7	47
195	¹⁸ -fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography as a novel imaging tool for the diagnosis of aortoenteric fistula and aortic graft infection--a case report. <i>Vascular and Endovascular Surgery</i> , 2003 , 37, 363-6	1.4	47
194	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, ix	2.3	45
193	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, 893-6	1.7	44
192	Standardized uptake values of normal breast tissue with 2-deoxy-2-[¹⁸ F]fluoro-D: -glucose positron emission tomography: variations with age, breast density, and menopausal status. <i>Molecular Imaging and Biology</i> , 2006 , 8, 355-62	3.8	43
191	Quantification in PET. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004 , 42, 1055-62, viii	2.3	41
190	Radiation-induced esophagitis on FDG PET imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 849-50	1.7	39
189	Effective detection of the tumors causing osteomalacia using [^{99m} Tc]-HYNIC-octreotide (^{99m} Tc-HYNIC-TOC) whole body scan. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2013 , 82, 2028-34	4.7	38
188	Value of (¹⁸ 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, 737-42	1.9	38
187	Safety and efficacy of tandem ¹³¹ I-metaiodobenzylguanidine infusions in relapsed/refractory neuroblastoma. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2011 , 57, 1124-9	3	38
186	Prognostic implication of dual-phase PET in adenocarcinoma of the lung. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010 , 51, 535-42	8.9	38
185	Iatrogenic artifacts on whole-body F-18 FDG PET imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 29, 429-39	1.7	37
184	Demonstration of increased FDG activity in Rosai-Dorfman disease on positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 29, 209-10	1.7	37

183	Catheter-related focal FDG activity on whole body PET imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 29, 238-42		35
182	PET: a revolution in medical imaging. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004 , 42, 983-1001, vii	2.3	33
181	Growing applications of FDG PET-CT imaging in non-oncologic conditions. <i>Journal of Biomedical Research</i> , 2015 , 29, 189-202	1.5	33
180	Prevalence of stress reaction in the pars interarticularis in pediatric patients with new-onset lower back pain. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013 , 38, 110-4	1.7	32
179	Biodistribution of post-therapeutic versus diagnostic (131)I-MIBG scans in children with neuroblastoma. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2004 , 42, 268-74	3	32
178	Intense fluorodeoxyglucose activity in pulmonary amyloid lesions on positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 975-6	1.7	31
177	99mTc-HYNIC-TOC scintigraphy is superior to 131I-MIBG imaging in the evaluation of extraadrenal pheochromocytoma. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009 , 50, 397-400	8.9	30
176	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, 11-5	1.6	30
175	Comparison of I-123 and I-131 for whole-body imaging after stimulation by recombinant human thyrotropin: a preliminary report. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 93-6	1.7	30
174	Normal variants in [18F]-fluorodeoxyglucose PET imaging. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004 , 42, 1063-81, viii	2.3	29
173	Intense esophageal FDG activity caused by Candida infection obscured the concurrent primary esophageal cancer on PET imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005 , 30, 695-7	1.7	29
172	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, 159-64	1.7	29
171	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	2.5	28
170	Facet joint arthropathy demonstrated on FDG-PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006 , 31, 418-9	1.7	28
169	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	1.7	27
168	Unsuspected synchronous lung cancer unveiled on FDG PET after chemotherapy for non-Hodgkin lymphoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2008 , 33, 109-10	1.7	27
167	Imaging of lower extremity artery atherosclerosis in diabetic foot: FDG-PET imaging and histopathological correlates. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007 , 32, 567-8	1.7	27
166	Chronic cholecystitis detected by FDG-PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 29, 496-7	1.7	27

165	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, 405-9	1.7	26
164	Finding infection--help from PET. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2001 , 358, 1386	4.0	25
163	Standardized uptake value as an unreliable index of renal disease on fluorodeoxyglucose PET imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2000 , 25, 358-60	1.7	25
162	Detection of chronic recurrent lower extremity deep venous thrombosis on fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2000 , 25, 838-9	1.7	25
161	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, 1134-7	1.6	24
160	Critical role of 18F-labeled fluorodeoxyglucose PET in the management of patients with arthroplasty. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2007 , 45, 711-8, vii	2.3	24
159	Radiation myelopathy visualized as increased FDG uptake on positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005 , 30, 560	1.7	24
158	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	2.2	24
157	Potential false-positive FDG PET imaging caused by subcutaneous radiotracer infiltration. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 786-8	1.7	23
156	Investigation of thyroid, head, and neck cancers with PET. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2004 , 42, 1101-11, viii	2.3	23
155	Diffuse FDG uptake in the lungs in aspiration pneumonia on positron emission tomographic imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 29, 567-8	1.7	22
154	Achilles tendonitis detected by FDG-PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006 , 31, 147-8	1.7	21
153	Acute bronchitis imaged with F-18 FDG positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 511-2	1.7	21
152	Increased Tc-99m MDP accumulation in soft tissue caused by bicycle riding. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 29, 279-80	1.7	21
151	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, 178-82	1.7	20
150	Lung sequestration and Pott disease masquerading as primary lung cancer with bone metastases on FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009 , 34, 236-8	1.7	20
149	Minimal lymphatic leakage in an infant with chylothorax detected by lymphoscintigraphy SPECT/CT. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2014 , 134, e606-10	7.4	18
148	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, 874-7	1.7	18

147	Hepatic paragonimiasis revealed by FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010 , 35, 726-8	1.7	18
146	Cardiac pheochromocytomas detected by Tc-99m-hydrazinonicotinyl-Tyr3-octreotide (HYNIC-TOC) scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007 , 32, 182-5	1.7	18
145	Varicella Zoster Infection Associated Rhabdomyolysis Demonstrated by Tc-99m MDP Imaging. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 594-595	1.7	18
144	Radionuclide Salivagram and Gastroesophageal Reflux Scintigraphy in Pediatric Patients: Targeting Different Types of Pulmonary Aspiration. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, 559-63	1.7	17
143	99mTc-HYNIC-TOC (99mTc-hydrazinonicotinyl-Tyr3-octreotide) scintigraphy identifying two separate causative tumors in a patient with tumor-induced osteomalacia (TIO). <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013 , 38, 664-7	1.7	17
142	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of the bone and the liver without lymphadenopathy revealed on FDG-PET/CT. <i>Clinical Imaging</i> , 2010 , 34, 476-9	2.7	17
141	Gastric distension by ingesting food is useful in the evaluation of primary gastric cancer by FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007 , 32, 106-9	1.7	17
140	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, 685-8	1.7	17
139	Detection of bone marrow metastases by FDG-PET and missed by bone scintigraphy in widespread melanoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005 , 30, 606-7	1.7	17
138	Intense F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose uptake caused by mycobacterium avium intracellulare infection. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001 , 26, 458	1.7	17
137	Chest tube insertion as a potential source of false-positive FDG-positron emission tomographic results. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2002 , 27, 285-6	1.7	17
136	Osteomalacia-inducing renal clear cell carcinoma uncovered by 99mTc-Hydrazinonicotinyl-Tyr3-octreotide (99mTc-HYNIC-TOC) scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013 , 38, 922-4	1.7	16
135	Elevated iodine uptake at autogenous bone graft harvest sites. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2012 , 37, 901-3	1.7	16
134	Elevated FDG activity in the spinal cord and the sciatic nerves due to neuropathy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2009 , 34, 950-1	1.7	16
133	MIBG Activity in the Gallbladder. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2016 , 41, 576-7	1.7	15
132	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, 464-6	8.8	15
131	Clinical Significance of Incidental Focal Versus Diffuse Thyroid Uptake on FDG-PET Imaging. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2007 , 2, 321-9	2.2	15
130	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, 73-9	2.1	15

129	Similar pelvic abnormalities on FDG positron emission tomography of different origins. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001 , 26, 515-7	1.7	14
128	Mild-to-moderate hyperglycemia will not decrease the sensitivity of 18F-FDG PET imaging in the detection of pedal osteomyelitis in diabetic patients. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2016 , 37, 259-62	1.6	14
127	Quantitative evaluation of normal spinal osseous metabolism with 18F-NaF PET/CT. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2018 , 39, 945-950	1.6	14
126	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	1.7	13
125	Multiple FDG-avid injection site granulomas due to lovenox injection. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014 , 39, 308-11	1.7	13
124	Long-lasting FDG uptake in the muscles after strenuous exercise. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, 975-6	1.7	13
123	Diffuse elevated MIBG activity in the renal parenchyma caused by compromised renal blood flow. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014 , 39, 1005-8	1.7	13
122	Transiently increased MDP activity in the soft tissue of lower extremity caused by iliofemoral venous thrombosis. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005 , 30, 742-3	1.7	13
121	Persistent intense MIBG activity in the liver caused by prior radiation. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014 , 39, 926-30	1.7	12
120	Limbus Vertebra on Bone Scintigraphy in a Pediatric Patient. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, 915-6	1.7	12
119	Elevated MDP activity in the spleen due to fungal infection. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2011 , 36, 811-3	1.7	12
118	Intussusception incidentally detected by FDG-PET/CT in a pediatric lymphoma patient. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010 , 24, 555-8	2.5	12
117	Malignant lesions can mimic gastric uptake on FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006 , 31, 37-8	1.7	12
116	Comparison of methods of quantifying global synovial metabolic activity with FDG-PET/CT in rheumatoid arthritis. <i>International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases</i> , 2019 , 22, 2191-2198	2.3	12
115	Neuroblastoma with a solitary intraventricular brain metastasis visualized on I-123 MIBG scan. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2014 , 24, 202-4	2.8	11
114	Increased MIBG activity in the uterine cervix due to menstruation. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, 179-81	1.7	11
113	Rosai-Dorfman disease mimics lymphoma on FDG PET/CT in a pediatric patient. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014 , 39, 206-8	1.7	11
112	Acute lymphocytic leukemia presented as back pain and revealed by bone scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013 , 38, 649-51	1.7	11

111	Intense iodine activity caused by mosquito bite. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013 , 38, e414-6	1.7	11
110	FDG PET and PET/CT in the Management of Pediatric Lymphoma Patients. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2008 , 3, 621-34	2.2	11
109	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of the bone can mimic osteomyelitis on FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007 , 32, 252-4	1.7	11
108	Detection of cranial metastases by F-18 FDG positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001 , 26, 402-4	1.7	11
107	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	0.6	11
106	Disparities in uptake pattern of (123)I-MIBG, (18)F-FDG, and (99m)Tc-MDP within the same primary neuroblastoma. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014 , 39, e184-6	1.7	10
105	Cytomegalovirus pneumonitis detected by gallium-67 scintigraphy with a negative diagnostic chest computed tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010 , 35, 542-4	1.7	10
104	Detection of Barrett's esophagus superimposed by esophageal cancer by FDG positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001 , 26, 1060	1.7	10
103	Variable MIBG Activity in the Same Renal Cyst. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2017 , 42, 887-889	1.7	9
102	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma dominated by multiple organ extranodal disease revealed on FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, 360-3	1.7	9
101	Tube feeding increases the gastric-emptying rate determined by gastroesophageal scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013 , 38, 962-5	1.7	9
100	Focally Increased MIBG Activity in the Muscle: Real Lesion or LOVENOX Injection Artifact?. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2016 , 41, 167-8	1.7	9
99	Evolving Role of MR Imaging and PET in Assessing Osteoporosis. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2019 , 14, 31-41	2.2	9
98	Abnormal FDG and MIBG Activity in the Bones in a Patient With Neuroblastoma Without Detectable Primary Tumor. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2016 , 41, 632-3	1.7	8
97	Asymmetric thoracic metaiodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) activity due to prior radiation therapy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, e338-40	1.7	8
96	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, e104-7	1.7	8
95	Metastatic embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma to the pancreas presenting as acute pancreatitis detected by FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2012 , 37, 694-6	1.7	8
94	Hodgkin disease in the sinonasal region detected by FDG PET. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2004 , 29, 449	1.7	8

93	Burkitt's Lymphoma Involving Multiple Hormone-Producing Organs on FDG PET/CT. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2019 , 44, 995-997	1.7	8
92	FDG PET and PET/CT Imaging in Complicated Diabetic Foot. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2012 , 7, 151-60	2.2	7
91	Relation between popliteal-tibial artery atherosclerosis and global glycolytic metabolism in the affected diabetic foot: a pilot study using quantitative FDG-PET. <i>Journal of the American Podiatric Medical Association</i> , 2012 , 102, 240-6	1	7
90	Beware of mosquitoes: the first instance of a mosquito bite detected by fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography. <i>Pediatric Dermatology</i> , 2007 , 24, 344-5	1.9	7
89	Pulmonary clostridium perfringens infection detected by FDG positron emission tomography. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2003 , 28, 517-8	1.7	7
88	Horseshoe kidney on FDG positron emission tomographic imaging is easily confused with malignancy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001 , 26, 351-2	1.7	7
87	Primary Neuroblastoma Involving Spinal Canal. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2016 , 41, 986-988	1.7	6
86	A large pelvic soft tissue mass implied by subtle bone scan findings. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014 , 39, 402-5	1.7	6
85	Acrometastasis of Neuroblastoma to the Great Toe Revealed by MIBG Scan. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2017 , 42, 397-400	1.7	6
84	FDG PET/CT Findings of the Recurrent Posttransplantation Lymphoproliferative Disorder in a Pediatric Liver Transplant Recipient With Right Leg Pain as the Only Complaint. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015 , 40, 832-4	1.7	6
83	PET/CT in Patients with Sarcoidosis or IgG4 Disease. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2012 , 7, 191-210	2.2	6
82	Bone marrow metastases from alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma with impressive FDG PET/CT finding but less-revealing bone scintigraphy. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013 , 38, 988-91	1.7	6
81	FDG PET/CT detection of intussusception caused by aggressive fibromatosis. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2010 , 35, 370-3	1.7	6
80	Applications of PET/CT in Pediatric Patients with Fever of Unknown Origin. <i>PET Clinics</i> , 2008 , 3, 605-19	2.2	6
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