

Felipe A Medeiros

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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276
papers

20,010
citations

14655

66
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17592

121
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279
all docs

279
docs citations

279
times ranked

8537
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Pathophysiology and Treatment of Glaucoma. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2014, 311, 1901.	7.4	2,572
2	Evaluation of retinal nerve fiber layer, optic nerve head, and macular thickness measurements for glaucoma detection using optical coherence tomography. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2005, 139, 44-55.	3.3	589
3	Prevalence of Ocular Surface Disease in Glaucoma Patients. Journal of Glaucoma, 2008, 17, 350-355.	1.6	514
4	Comparison of the GDx VCC Scanning Laser Polarimeter, HRT II Confocal Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope, and Stratus OCT Optical Coherence Tomography for the Detection of Glaucoma. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2004, 122, 827.	2.4	423
5	Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Vessel Density in Healthy, Glaucoma Suspect, and Glaucoma Eyes. , 2016, 57, OCT451.		392
6	Relationship between Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Vessel Density and Severity of Visual Field Loss in Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 2498-2508.	5.2	347
7	Primary open-angle glaucoma. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2016, 2, 16067.	30.5	319
8	Evaluation of the Influence of Corneal Biomechanical Properties on Intraocular Pressure Measurements Using the Ocular Response Analyzer. Journal of Glaucoma, 2006, 15, 364-370.	1.6	279
9	Common Variants at 9p21 and 8q22 Are Associated with Increased Susceptibility to Optic Nerve Degeneration in Glaucoma. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002654.	3.5	276
10	The African Descent and Glaucoma Evaluation Study (ADAGES). JAMA Ophthalmology, 2009, 127, 1136.	2.4	269
11	Corneal thickness as a risk factor for visual field loss in patients with preperimetric glaucomatous optic neuropathy. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2003, 136, 805-813.	3.3	232
12	Corneal Hysteresis as a Risk Factor for Glaucoma Progression: A Prospective Longitudinal Study. Ophthalmology, 2013, 120, 1533-1540.	5.2	232
13	Peripapillary and Macular Vessel Density in Patients with Glaucoma and Single-Hemifield Visual Field Defect. Ophthalmology, 2017, 124, 709-719.	5.2	202
14	The Structure and Function Relationship in Glaucoma: Implications for Detection of Progression and Measurement of Rates of Change. , 2012, 53, 6939.		200
15	Reproducibility of RTVue Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness and Optic Disc Measurements and Agreement with Stratus Optical Coherence Tomography Measurements. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2009, 147, 1067-1074.e1.	3.3	198
16	Deep Retinal Layer Microvasculature Dropout Detected by the Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography in Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 2509-2518.	5.2	194
17	Detection of Glaucoma Progression with Stratus OCT Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer, Optic Nerve Head, and Macular Thickness Measurements. , 2009, 50, 5741.		179
18	Frequency doubling technology perimetry abnormalities as predictors of glaucomatous visual field loss. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2004, 137, 863-871.	3.3	178

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19	Structure-Function Relationships Using Confocal Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy, Optical Coherence Tomography, and Scanning Laser Polarimetry. , 2006, 47, 2889.		174
20	Comparison of the Diagnostic Accuracies of the Spectralis, Cirrus, and RTVue Optical Coherence Tomography Devices in Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2011, 118, 1334-1339.	5.2	174
21	Retinal nerve fiber layer thickness measurements with scanning laser polarimetry predict glaucomatous visual field loss. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2004, 138, 592-601.	3.3	169
22	Comparison of Different Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography Scanning Areas for Glaucoma Diagnosis. Ophthalmology, 2010, 117, 1692-1699.e1.	5.2	169
23	Estimating Optical Coherence Tomography Structural Measurement Floors to Improve Detection of Progression in Advanced Glaucoma. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2017, 175, 37-44.	3.3	167
24	Validation of a Predictive Model to Estimate the Risk of Conversion From Ocular Hypertension to Glaucoma. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2005, 123, 1351.	2.4	166
25	From Machine to Machine. Ophthalmology, 2019, 126, 513-521.	5.2	158
26	Rates of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thinning in Glaucoma Suspect Eyes. Ophthalmology, 2014, 121, 1350-1358.	5.2	157
27	Prediction of Functional Loss in Glaucoma From Progressive Optic Disc Damage. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2009, 127, 1250.	2.4	156
28	Influence of Disease Severity and Optic Disc Size on the Diagnostic Performance of Imaging Instruments in Glaucoma. , 2006, 47, 1008.		155
29	Continuous 24-Hour Monitoring of Intraocular Pressure Patterns With a Contact Lens Sensor. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2012, 130, 1534.	2.4	154
30	Baseline Optical Coherence Tomography Predicts the Development of Glaucomatous Change in Glaucoma Suspects. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2006, 142, 576-582.e1.	3.3	153
31	Long-term Intraocular Pressure Fluctuations and Risk of Conversion from Ocular Hypertension to Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2008, 115, 934-940.	5.2	149
32	Longitudinal Changes in Quality of Life and Rates of Progressive Visual Field Loss in Glaucoma Patients. Ophthalmology, 2015, 122, 293-301.	5.2	144
33	24-2 Visual Fields Miss Central Defects Shown on 10-2 Tests in Glaucoma Suspects, Ocular Hypertensives, and Early Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2017, 124, 1449-1456.	5.2	142
34	Detecting Structural Progression in Glaucoma with Optical Coherence Tomography. Ophthalmology, 2017, 124, S57-S65.	5.2	141
35	Estimating Lead Time Gained by Optical Coherence Tomography in Detecting Glaucoma before Development of Visual Field Defects. Ophthalmology, 2015, 122, 2002-2009.	5.2	131
36	Deep Learning and Glaucoma Specialists. Ophthalmology, 2019, 126, 1627-1639.	5.2	130

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37	African Descent and Glaucoma Evaluation Study (ADAGES). JAMA Ophthalmology, 2010, 128, 541.	2.4	125
38	A Combined Index of Structure and Function for Staging Glaucomatous Damage. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2012, 130, 1107-16.	2.4	125
39	Intraocular Pressure Fluctuations in Medical versus Surgically Treated Glaucomatous Patients. Journal of Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2002, 18, 489-498.	1.4	121
40	The Impact of Location of Progressive Visual Field Loss on Longitudinal Changes in Quality of Life of Patients with Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 552-557.	5.2	120
41	Use of Progressive Glaucomatous Optic Disk Change as the Reference Standard for Evaluation of Diagnostic Tests in Glaucoma. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2005, 139, 1010-1018.	3.3	114
42	Corneal thickness measurements and visual function abnormalities in ocular hypertensive patients. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2003, 135, 131-137.	3.3	113
43	Combining Structural and Functional Testing for Detection of Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 1593-1602.	5.2	112
44	Comparison of Different Spectral Domain OCT Scanning Protocols for Diagnosing Preperimetric Glaucoma. , 2013, 54, 3417.		112
45	Agreement Among Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography Instruments for Assessing Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2011, 151, 85-92.e1.	3.3	111
46	Retinal Ganglion Cell Count Estimates Associated with Early Development of Visual Field Defects in Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2013, 120, 736-744.	5.2	106
47	Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Vessel Density in Glaucomatous Eyes with Focal Lamina Cribrosa Defects. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 2309-2317.	5.2	106
48	Diagnosing Preperimetric Glaucoma with Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119, 2261-2269.	5.2	105
49	Identifying Glaucomatous Vision Loss with Visual-Functionâ€“Specific Perimetry in the Diagnostic Innovations in Glaucoma Study. , 2006, 47, 3381.		104
50	Assessment of Choroidal Thickness and Volume during the Water Drinking Test by Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography. Ophthalmology, 2013, 120, 2508-2516.	5.2	102
51	Combining Structural and Functional Measurements to Improve Detection of Glaucoma Progression using Bayesian Hierarchical Models. , 2011, 52, 5794.		101
52	Structure-function Relationships Using the Cirrus Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomograph and Standard Automated Perimetry. Journal of Glaucoma, 2012, 21, 49-54.	1.6	99
53	Corneal thickness measurements and frequency doubling technology perimetry abnormalities in ocular hypertensive eyes. Ophthalmology, 2003, 110, 1903-1908.	5.2	97
54	Comparing the Rates of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer and Ganglion Cellâ€“Inner Plexiform Layer Loss in Healthy Eyes and in Glaucoma Eyes. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2017, 178, 38-50.	3.3	97

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55	Axonal loss after traumatic optic neuropathy documented by optical coherence tomography. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2003, 135, 406-408.	3.3	95
56	Comparison of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer and Optic Disc Imaging for Diagnosing Glaucoma in Patients Suspected of Having the Disease. Ophthalmology, 2008, 115, 1340-1346.	5.2	94
57	Estimating the Rate of Retinal Ganglion Cell Loss in Glaucoma. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2012, 154, 814-824.e1.	3.3	94
58	Evaluation of Retinal and Choroidal Thickness by Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography: Repeatability and Assessment of Artifacts. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2014, 157, 1022-1032.e3.	3.3	94
59	African Descent and Glaucoma Evaluation Study (ADAGES). JAMA Ophthalmology, 2010, 128, 551.	2.4	92
60	Assessment of a Segmentation-Free Deep Learning Algorithm for Diagnosing Glaucoma From Optical Coherence Tomography Scans. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2020, 138, 333.	2.5	92
61	Detection of Glaucoma Using Scanning Laser Polarimetry with Enhanced Corneal Compensation. , 2007, 48, 3146.		90
62	The Relationship between Intraocular Pressure and Progressive Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss in Glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2009, 116, 1125-1133.e3.	5.2	90
63	Defects of the Lamina Cribrosa in Eyes with Localized Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss. Ophthalmology, 2014, 121, 110-118.	5.2	90
64	A Review of Deep Learning for Screening, Diagnosis, and Detection of Glaucoma Progression. Translational Vision Science and Technology, 2020, 9, 42.	2.2	89
65	Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Features Identified by Unsupervised Machine Learning on Optical Coherence Tomography Scans Predict Glaucoma Progression. , 2018, 59, 2748.		86
66	Comparison of Latanoprostene Bunod 0.024% and Timolol Maleate 0.5% in Open-Angle Glaucoma or Ocular Hypertension: The LUNAR Study. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2016, 168, 250-259.	3.3	85
67	Detection of Progressive Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss in Glaucoma Using Scanning Laser Polarimetry with Variable Corneal Compensation. , 2009, 50, 1675.		84
68	Effect of Disease Severity on the Performance of Cirrus Spectral-Domain OCT for Glaucoma Diagnosis. , 2010, 51, 4104.		84
69	Glaucoma Progression Detection Using Structural Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Measurements and Functional Visual Field Points. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2014, 61, 1143-1154.	4.2	84
70	Comparability of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness Measurements of Optical Coherence Tomography Instruments. , 2005, 46, 1280.		83
71	The Relationship between Intraocular Pressure Reduction and Rates of Progressive Visual Field Loss in Eyes with Optic Disc Hemorrhage. Ophthalmology, 2010, 117, 2061-2066.	5.2	83
72	Structure-Function Relationship in Glaucoma Using Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2011, 129, 864.	2.4	79

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73	Association Between Progressive Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss and Longitudinal Change in Quality of Life in Glaucoma. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2015, 133, 384.	2.5	79
74	Structural Change Can Be Detected in Advanced-Glaucoma Eyes. , 2016, 57, OCT511.		79
75	Detecting Glaucoma With a Portable Brain-Computer Interface for Objective Assessment of Visual Function Loss. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2017, 135, 550.	2.5	78
76	Evaluation of Macular Thickness Measurements for Detection of Band Atrophy of the Optic Nerve Using Optical Coherence Tomography. Ophthalmology, 2007, 114, 175-181.	5.2	77
77	Frequency of Testing to Detect Visual Field Progression Derived Using a Longitudinal Cohort of Glaucoma Patients. Ophthalmology, 2017, 124, 786-792.	5.2	76
78	Relevance Vector Machine and Support Vector Machine Classifier Analysis of Scanning Laser Polarimetry Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Measurements. , 2005, 46, 1322.		75
79	Effect of Signal Strength and Improper Alignment on the Variability of Stratus Optical Coherence Tomography Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness Measurements. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2009, 148, 249-255.e1.	3.3	75
80	The Effect of Disc Size and Severity of Disease on the Diagnostic Accuracy of the Heidelberg Retina Tomograph Glaucoma Probability Score. , 2007, 48, 2653.		74
81	Rates of Progressive Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss in Glaucoma Measured by Scanning Laser Polarimetry. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2010, 149, 908-915.	3.3	73
82	Association Between Corneal Biomechanical Properties and Glaucoma Severity. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2012, 153, 419-427.e1.	3.3	72
83	A Statistical Approach to the Evaluation of Covariate Effects on the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curves of Diagnostic Tests in Glaucoma. , 2006, 47, 2520.		71
84	A Deep Learning Algorithm to Quantify Neuroretinal Rim Loss From Optic Disc Photographs. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 201, 9-18.	3.3	70
85	The Effects of Study Design and Spectrum Bias on the Evaluation of Diagnostic Accuracy of Confocal Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy in Glaucoma. , 2007, 48, 214.		69
86	Human Versus Machine: Comparing a Deep Learning Algorithm to Human Gratings for Detecting Glaucoma on Fundus Photographs. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2020, 211, 123-131.	3.3	69
87	Diagnostic Ability of Macular Ganglion Cell Inner Plexiform Layer Measurements in Glaucoma Using Swept Source and Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125957.	2.5	68
88	A Comparison of Rates of Change in Neuroretinal Rim Area and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness in Progressive Glaucoma. , 2010, 51, 3531.		67
89	Diagnostic Ability of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Imaging by Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography in Glaucoma. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2015, 159, 193-201.	3.3	67
90	Bayesian Machine Learning Classifiers for Combining Structural and Functional Measurements to Classify Healthy and Glaucomatous Eyes. , 2008, 49, 945.		66

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91	Comparison of Scanning Laser Polarimetry Using Variable Corneal Compensation and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Photography for Detection of Glaucoma. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2004, 122, 698.	2.4	65
92	Five rules to evaluate the optic disc and retinal nerve fiber layer for glaucoma. <i>Optometry - Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 2005, 76, 661-668.	0.6	65
93	Effect of Improper Scan Alignment on Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness Measurements Using Stratus Optical Coherence Tomograph. <i>Journal of Glaucoma</i> , 2008, 17, 341-349.	1.6	65
94	Assessment of Choroidal Thickness in Healthy and Glaucomatous Eyes Using Swept Source Optical Coherence Tomography. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e109683.	2.5	65
95	Agreement for Detecting Glaucoma Progression with the GDx Guided Progression Analysis, Automated Perimetry, and Optic Disc Photography. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2010, 117, 462-470.	5.2	63
96	Combining Structural and Functional Measurements to Improve Estimates of Rates of Glaucomatous Progression. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2012, 153, 1197-1205.e1.	3.3	63
97	Spectral domain-optical coherence tomography to detect localized retinal nerve fiber layer defects in glaucomatous eyes. <i>Optics Express</i> , 2009, 17, 4004.	3.4	62
98	Relationship between Ganglion Cell Layer Thickness and Estimated Retinal Ganglion Cell Counts in the Glaucomatous Macula. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2014, 121, 2371-2379.	5.2	62
99	A Prospective Longitudinal Study to Investigate Corneal Hysteresis as a Risk Factor for Predicting Development of Glaucoma. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 187, 148-152.	3.3	62
100	Phase 3, Randomized, 20-Month Study of Bimatoprost Implant in Open-Angle Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension (ARTEMIS 1). <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2020, 127, 1627-1641.	5.2	62
101	Confocal Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy Classifiers and Stereophotograph Evaluation for Prediction of Visual Field Abnormalities in Glaucoma-Suspect Eyes. , 2004, 45, 2255.		61
102	Effect of Disease Severity and Optic Disc Size on Diagnostic Accuracy of RTVue Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomograph in Glaucoma. , 2011, 52, 1290.		61
103	Corneal Hysteresis and Progressive Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss in Glaucoma. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 166, 29-36.	3.3	61
104	Impact of Normal Aging and Progression Definitions on the Specificity of Detecting Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thinning. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2017, 181, 106-113.	3.3	61
105	Fourier Analysis of Scanning Laser Polarimetry Measurements with Variable Corneal Compensation in Glaucoma. , 2003, 44, 2606.		60
106	Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness and Visual Sensitivity Using Scanning Laser Polarimetry with Variable and Enhanced Corneal Compensation. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2007, 114, 1259-1265.	5.2	60
107	The Relative Odds of Progressing by Structural and Functional Tests in Glaucoma. , 2016, 57, OCT421.		60
108	Relationship between central corneal thickness and retinal nerve fiber layer thickness in ocular hypertensive patients. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2005, 112, 251-256.	5.2	56

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109	Strategies for improving early detection of glaucoma: the combined structure–function index. <i>Clinical Ophthalmology</i> , 2014, 8, 611.	1.8	56
110	The NEIGHBOR Consortium Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma Genome-wide Association Study. <i>Journal of Glaucoma</i> , 2013, 22, 517-525.	1.6	55
111	What rates of glaucoma progression are clinically significant?. <i>Expert Review of Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 11, 227-234.	0.6	54
112	Learning From Data: Recognizing Glaucomatous Defect Patterns and Detecting Progression From Visual Field Measurements. <i>IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2014, 61, 2112-2124.	4.2	53
113	Unsupervised Gaussian Mixture-Model With Expectation Maximization for Detecting Glaucomatous Progression in Standard Automated Perimetry Visual Fields. <i>Translational Vision Science and Technology</i> , 2016, 5, 2.	2.2	51
114	Evaluation of Progressive Neuroretinal Rim Loss as a Surrogate End Point for Development of Visual Field Loss in Glaucoma. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2014, 121, 100-109.	5.2	49
115	Management of advanced glaucoma: Characterization and monitoring. <i>Survey of Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 61, 597-615.	4.0	49
116	Detection of Progressive Glaucomatous Optic Nerve Damage on Fundus Photographs with Deep Learning. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2021, 128, 383-392.	5.2	49
117	Agreement among 3 Optical Imaging Methods for the Assessment of Optic Disc Topography. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2005, 112, 2149-2156.	5.2	48
118	Relationship Between Patterns of Visual Field Loss and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness Measurements. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2006, 141, 463-471.e1.	3.3	48
119	Diagnostic Accuracy of the Matrix 24-2 and Original N-30 Frequency-Doubling Technology Tests Compared with Standard Automated Perimetry. , 2008, 49, 954.		47
120	Comparison of Corneal Biomechanical Properties Between Healthy Blacks and Whites Using the Ocular Response Analyzer. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2010, 150, 163-168.e1.	3.3	47
121	Corneal Biomechanics and Visual Field Progression in Eyes with Seemingly Well-Controlled Intraocular Pressure. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2019, 126, 1640-1646.	5.2	47
122	Comparison of Dynamic Contour Tonometry and Goldmann Applanation Tonometry in African American Subjects. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2007, 114, 658-665.	5.2	46
123	Comparison of HRT-3 Glaucoma Probability Score and Subjective Stereophotograph Assessment for Prediction of Progression in Glaucoma. , 2008, 49, 1898.		46
124	Improved Prediction of Rates of Visual Field Loss in Glaucoma Using Empirical Bayes Estimates of Slopes of Change. <i>Journal of Glaucoma</i> , 2012, 21, 147-154.	1.6	46
125	The Bidirectional Relationship between Vision and Cognition. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2021, 128, 981-992.	5.2	46
126	Incorporating Risk Factors to Improve the Assessment of Rates of Glaucomatous Progression. , 2012, 53, 2199.		45

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127	Rates of Glaucomatous Structural and Functional Change From a Large Clinical Population: The Duke Glaucoma Registry Study. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2021, 222, 238-247.	3.3	45
128	American Chinese Glaucoma Imaging Study: A Comparison of the Optic Disc and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer in Detecting Glaucomatous Damage. , 2007, 48, 2644.		44
129	Fast Visual Field Progression Is Associated with Depressive Symptoms in Patients with Glaucoma. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 123, 754-759.	5.2	44
130	Does the Location of Bruch's Membrane Opening Change Over Time? Longitudinal Analysis Using San Diego Automated Layer Segmentation Algorithm (SALSA). , 2016, 57, 675.		43
131	Recent developments in visual field testing for glaucoma. <i>Current Opinion in Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 29, 141-146.	2.9	42
132	The Association Between Macula and ONH Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography (OCT-A) Vessel Densities in Glaucoma, Glaucoma Suspect, and Healthy Eyes. <i>Journal of Glaucoma</i> , 2018, 27, 227-232.	1.6	42
133	Estimating Rates of Progression and Predicting Future Visual Fields in Glaucoma Using a Deep Variational Autoencoder. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 18113.	3.3	42
134	Artificial Intelligence Mapping of Structure to Function in Glaucoma. <i>Translational Vision Science and Technology</i> , 2020, 9, 19.	2.2	42
135	Global rates of glaucoma surgery. <i>Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2013, 251, 2609-2615.	1.9	41
136	The African Descent and Glaucoma Evaluation Study (ADAGES): Predictors of Visual Field Damage in Glaucoma Suspects. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2015, 159, 777-787.e1.	3.3	41
137	Detection of Glaucoma Progression in Individuals of African Descent Compared With Those of European Descent. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 136, 329.	2.5	41
138	The Effect of Atypical Birefringence Patterns on Glaucoma Detection Using Scanning Laser Polarimetry with Variable Corneal Compensation. , 2007, 48, 223.		40
139	Performance of the 10-2 and 24-2 Visual Field Tests for Detecting Central Visual Field Abnormalities in Glaucoma. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 196, 10-17.	3.3	40
140	Genetic Architecture of Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma in Individuals of African Descent. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2019, 126, 38-48.	5.2	40
141	Is 24-hour Intraocular Pressure Monitoring Necessary in Glaucoma?. <i>Seminars in Ophthalmology</i> , 2013, 28, 157-164.	1.6	39
142	Strategies to improve early diagnosis in glaucoma. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2015, 221, 103-133.	1.4	39
143	Association between Intraocular Pressure and Rates of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss Measured by Optical Coherence Tomography. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 123, 2058-2065.	5.2	38
144	Estimated Retinal Ganglion Cell Counts in Glaucomatous Eyes with Localized Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Defects. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2013, 156, 578-587.e1.	3.3	37

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145	Comparison of Visual Field Point-Wise Event-Based and Global Trend-Based Analysis for Detecting Glaucomatous Progression. <i>Translational Vision Science and Technology</i> , 2018, 7, 20.	2.2	37
146	Glaucomatous Patterns in Frequency Doubling Technology (FDT) Perimetry Data Identified by Unsupervised Machine Learning Classifiers. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e85941.	2.5	36
147	Driving Simulation as a Performance-based Test of Visual Impairment in Glaucoma. <i>Journal of Glaucoma</i> , 2012, 21, 221-227.	1.6	35
148	Lamina Cribrosa in Glaucoma: Diagnosis and Monitoring. <i>Current Ophthalmology Reports</i> , 2015, 3, 74-84.	1.2	35
149	Rates of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss in Contralateral Eyes of Glaucoma Patients with Unilateral Progression by Conventional Methods. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2015, 122, 2243-2251.	5.2	35
150	The role of standard automated perimetry and newer functional methods for glaucoma diagnosis and follow-up. <i>Indian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2011, 59, 53.	1.1	35
151	Integrating Event- and Trend-Based Analyses to Improve Detection of Glaucomatous Visual Field Progression. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2012, 119, 458-467.	5.2	34
152	Detecting Glaucoma Using Automated Pupillography. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2014, 121, 1185-1193.	5.2	34
153	African Descent and Glaucoma Evaluation Study (ADAGES). <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 123, 1476-1483.	5.2	33
154	Quantification of Retinal Nerve Fibre Layer Thickness on Optical Coherence Tomography with a Deep Learning Segmentation-Free Approach. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 402.	3.3	33
155	The Use of Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography to Detect Glaucoma Progression. <i>Open Ophthalmology Journal</i> , 2015, 9, 78-88.	0.2	33
156	Retinal nerve fibre layer thickness measurements in patients using chloroquine. <i>Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2006, 34, 130-136.	2.6	32
157	Predicting Glaucomatous Progression in Glaucoma Suspect Eyes Using Relevance Vector Machine Classifiers for Combined Structural and Functional Measurements. , 2012, 53, 2382.		32
158	Estimated Rates of Retinal Ganglion Cell Loss in Glaucomatous Eyes with and without Optic Disc Hemorrhages. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e105611.	2.5	32
159	Effect of glaucoma medications on 24-hour intraocular pressure-related patterns using a contact lens sensor. <i>Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2015, 43, 787-795.	2.6	32
160	The Effect of Age on Increasing Susceptibility to Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Loss in Glaucoma. , 2020, 61, 8.		32
161	Glaucomatous optic neuropathy evaluation project: a standardized internet system for assessing skills in optic disc examination. <i>Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2011, 39, 308-317.	2.6	31
162	Medical backgrounders: Glaucoma. <i>Drugs of Today</i> , 2002, 38, 563.	2.4	30

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163	Clinicians Agreement in Establishing Glaucomatous Progression Using the Heidelberg Retina Tomograph. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2009, 116, 14-24.	5.2	29
164	Diagnostic Accuracy of the Spectralis and Cirrus Reference Databases in Differentiating between Healthy and Early Glaucoma Eyes. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 123, 408-414.	5.2	29
165	Biomarkers and Surrogate Endpoints: Lessons Learned From Glaucoma. , 2017, 58, BIO20.		29
166	Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography for Glaucoma Diagnosis. <i>Open Ophthalmology Journal</i> , 2015, 9, 68-77.	0.2	29
167	Long-term Variability of GDx VCC Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness Measurements. <i>Journal of Glaucoma</i> , 2007, 16, 277-281.	1.6	28
168	Impact of Atypical Retardation Patterns on Detection of Glaucoma Progression using the GDx with Variable Corneal Compensation. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2009, 148, 155-163.e1.	3.3	28
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