

Valentina Giuffra

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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88
papers

909
citations

471509

17
h-index

580821

25
g-index

91
all docs

91
docs citations

91
times ranked

1197
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Recovery of a Medieval <i>Brucella melitensis</i> Genome Using Shotgun Metagenomics. <i>MBio</i> , 2014, 5, e01337-14.	4.1	67
2	The paradox of HBV evolution as revealed from a 16th century mummy. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2018, 14, e1006750.	4.7	66
3	The 'gout' of the Medici, Grand Dukes of Florence: a palaeopathological study. <i>Rheumatology</i> , 2009, 48, 375-377.	1.9	39
4	Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis in the Medici, Grand Dukes of Florence (XVI century). <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2010, 19, 103-107.	2.2	38
5	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> immunodetection in bone remains of members of the Renaissance Medici family (Florence, Italy, sixteenth century). <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2010, 104, 583-587.	1.8	34
6	Rickets in a High Social Class of Renaissance Italy: The Medici Children. <i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i> , 2015, 25, 608-624.	1.2	30
7	An investigation of Etruscan cremations by Computed Tomography (CT). <i>Antiquity</i> , 2010, 84, 195-201.	1.0	28
8	Quinto Tiberio Angelerio and New Measures for Controlling Plague in 16th-Century Alghero, Sardinia. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 19, 1478-1483.	4.3	25
9	Assessing heavy metal exposure in Renaissance Europe using synchrotron microbeam techniques. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2014, 52, 204-217.	2.4	25
10	Multiple myeloma in paleopathology: A critical review. <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2019, 24, 201-212.	1.4	25
11	Embalming methods and plants in Renaissance Italy: two artificial mummies from Siena (central Italy). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2011, 38, 1949-1956.	2.4	22
12	The Use of Mercury against Pediculosis in the Renaissance: The Case of Ferdinand II of Aragon, King of Naples, 1467-1496. <i>Medical History</i> , 2011, 55, 109-115.	0.2	21
13	Trepanation in Italy: A Review. <i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i> , 2017, 27, 745-767.	1.2	21
14	"Royal" pediculosis in Renaissance Italy: lice in the mummy of the King of Naples Ferdinand II of Aragon (1467-1496). <i>Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz</i> , 2009, 104, 671-672.	1.6	20
15	Gut Microbiome and Putative Resistome of Inca and Italian Nobility Mummies. <i>Genes</i> , 2017, 8, 310.	2.4	20
16	Soft Tissue Tumors in Palaeopathology: A Review. <i>Pathobiology</i> , 2012, 79, 257-267.	3.8	18
17	Atherosclerosis in the Renaissance elite: Ferdinand I King of Naples (1431-1494). <i>Virchows Archiv Fur Pathologische Anatomie Und Physiologie Und Fur Klinische Medizin</i> , 2013, 462, 593-595.	2.8	17
18	Secondary burial and mummification practices in the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. <i>Mortality</i> , 2010, 15, 223-249.	0.5	16

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19	The Medici Project first anthropological and paleopathological results of the exploration of the Medici tombs in Florence. <i>Medicina Nei Secoli</i> , 2007, 19, 521-43.	0.1	16
20	Malaria Was the Killer of Francesco I de' Medici (1531-1587). <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2010, 123, 568-569.	1.5	13
21	Eleonora of Toledo (1522-1562): Evidence for tuberculosis and leishmaniasis co-infection in Renaissance Italy. <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2012, 2, 231-235.	1.4	13
22	Visceral Leishmaniasis during Italian Renaissance, 1522-1562. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 18, 184-186.	4.3	13
23	A medieval case of digitalis poisoning: the sudden death of Cangrande della Scala, lord of verona (1291-1329). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2015, 54, 162-167.	2.4	13
24	Weapon-related Cranial Lesions from Medieval and Renaissance Turin, Italy. <i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i> , 2015, 25, 690-700.	1.2	12
25	Trepanation to Treat a Head Wound: A Case of Neurosurgery from 13th-Century Tuscany. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 104, 9-13.	1.3	12
26	Autoptic practices in 16th-18th century Florence: Skeletal evidences from the Medici family. <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2016, 15, 21-30.	1.4	11
27	Cancer in the Renaissance court of Naples. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2017, 18, e432.	10.7	11
28	A human MMTV-like betaretrovirus linked to breast cancer has been present in humans at least since the copper age. <i>Aging</i> , 2020, 12, 15978-15994.	3.1	10
29	Giant Bladder Stone in a Natural Mummy of the Early 19th Century. <i>Urology</i> , 2008, 72, 780-781.	1.0	9
30	Metals in bones of the middle-aged inhabitants of Sardinia island (Italy) to assess nutrition and environmental exposure. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2018, 25, 8404-8414.	5.3	9
31	Enamel hypoplasia and health conditions through social status in the Roman Imperial Age (First to Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo	1.2	9
32	Commensal and Pathogenic Members of the Dental Calculus Microbiome of Badia Pozzeveri Individuals from the 11th to 19th Centuries. <i>Genes</i> , 2019, 10, 299.	2.4	8
33	The paleopathological evidence on the origins of human tuberculosis: a review. <i>Journal of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 61, E3-E8.	0.9	8
34	Renal Calculosis of Pandolfo III Malatesta (1370-1427). <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2011, 124, 1186-1187.	1.5	7
35	The Gout of the Medici: Making the modern diagnosis using paleopathology. <i>Gene</i> , 2013, 528, 46-50.	2.2	7
36	Cautery in medieval surgery: a unique palaeopathological case. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2018, 392, 1111.	13.7	7

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37	Cone-Beam Computed Tomography vs. Multi-Slice Computed Tomography in paleoimaging: where we stand. <i>HOMO- Journal of Comparative Human Biology</i> , 2020, 71, 63-72.	0.7	7
38	Syndromic Craniosynostosis in a Modern-Age Skeleton From Siena, Italy. <i>Journal of Craniofacial Surgery</i> , 2011, 22, 1743-1745.	0.7	6
39	Breastfeeding and Weaning in Renaissance Italy: The Medici Children. <i>Breastfeeding Medicine</i> , 2013, 8, 257-262.	1.7	6
40	<i>Trichuris trichiura</i> in a post-Colonial Brazilian mummy. <i>Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz</i> , 2015, 110, 145-147.	1.6	6
41	A rare case of osteoblastoma from medieval Tuscany. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2018, 19, 26.	10.7	6
42	Metastatic Prostate Carcinoma from Imperial Rome (1st to 2nd Centuries AD). <i>Pathobiology</i> , 2018, 85, 289-299.	3.8	6
43	Insights on Funeral Practices and Insects Associated With the Tombs of King Ferrante II de' Aragona and Other Renaissance Nobles. <i>Journal of Medical Entomology</i> , 2019, 56, 1582-1589.	1.8	6
44	A case of erosive polyarthropathy from Medieval northern Italy (12th-13th centuries). <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2019, 25, 20-29.	1.4	6
45	Rheumatoid arthritis, Klippel-Feil syndrome and Pott's disease in Cardinal Carlo de' Medici (1595-1666). <i>Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology</i> , 2009, 27, 594-602.	0.8	6
46	Developmental Hip Dysplasia in the Medici Family: Giovanna from Austria (1548-1578) and Her Daughter Anna (1569-1584). <i>HIP International</i> , 2013, 23, 108-109.	1.7	5
47	Paleopathological evidence of paranasal lesions: Two cases of frontal sinus osteomata from Imperial Rome. <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2018, 20, 60-64.	1.4	5
48	Tetracycline-like resistome of ancient human guts. <i>Human Microbiome Journal</i> , 2018, 10, 21-26.	3.8	5
49	Linear Cutting Trepanation in Italy: A Unique Case from Hellenistic Sicily (Third Century BC). <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 116, 116-120.	1.3	5
50	Disseminated cystic echinococcosis of Ferdinando II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (1610-1670). <i>Journal of Infection</i> , 2019, 79, 462-470.	3.3	5
51	Cancer and therapy in the 16th century: the unique case of adenocarcinoma in Luigi Carafa, prince of Stigliano (1511-1576). <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2019, 20, 1641-1642.	10.7	5
52	Severe atherosclerosis in the natural mummy of Girolamo Macchi (1648-1734), a major writer of Santa Maria della Scala Hospital in Siena (Italy). <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2019, 280, 66-74.	0.8	5
53	A 13th-century cystic echinococcosis from the cemetery of the monastery of Badia Pozzeveri (Lucca, Tuscany). <i>Journal of Infection</i> , 2019, 79, 462-470.	1.4	5
54	Gout in Duke Federico of Montefeltro (1422-1482): a new pearl of the Italian Renaissance. <i>Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology</i> , 2018, 36, 15-20.	0.8	5

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55	A probable case of non-syndromic brachycephaly from 16th century Sardinia (Italy). <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2013, 3, 134-137.	1.4	4
56	A historical case of amelogenesis imperfecta: Giovanna of Austria, Grand Duchess of Tuscany (1547-1578). <i>European Journal of Oral Sciences</i> , 2014, 122, 1-6.	1.5	4
57	Pulverized human skull in pharmacological preparations: Possible evidence from the "emartys of Otranto" (southern Italy, 1480). <i>Journal of Ethnopharmacology</i> , 2015, 160, 133-139.	4.1	4
58	The painting of St. Roch in the picture gallery of Bari (15th century): An ancient representation of dracunculiasis?. <i>Journal of Infection</i> , 2017, 74, 519-521.	3.3	4
59	Multiple osteomata from medieval Tuscany, Italy (ca. 10th-12th AD). <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2019, 25, 56-61.	1.4	4
60	Dental health in adults and subadults from the 16th-century plague cemetery of Alghero (Sardinia). <i>Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50</i>	1.8	4
61	A possible case of juvenile idiopathic arthritis from Renaissance Lucca (Tuscany, central Italy). <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2021, 33, 72-83.	1.4	4
62	Maxillary sinusitis as a respiratory health indicator: a bioarchaeological investigation into medieval central Italy. <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2021, 35, 40-48.	1.4	4
63	Antonio Ascenzi (1915-2000), a pathologist devoted to anthropology and paleopathology. <i>Pathologica</i> , 2010, 102, 1-5.	3.4	4
64	A possible case of Garre's sclerosing osteomyelitis from Medieval Tuscany (11th-12th centuries). <i>International Journal of Paleopathology</i> , 2015, 11, 51-55.	1.4	3
65	Sclerosing Bone Dysplasia from 16 th Century Sardinia (Italy): A Possible Case of Camurati's "Engelmann Disease". <i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i> , 2016, 26, 830-841.	1.2	3
66	A Dental Prosthesis from the Early Modern Age in Tuscany (Italy). <i>Clinical Implant Dentistry and Related Research</i> , 2017, 19, 365-371.	3.7	3
67	The 1918/19 Spanish Flu in Pisa (Tuscany, Italy). <i>AMHA - Acta Medico-Historica Adriatica</i> , 2020, 18, 47-62.	0.0	3
68	On the history of gout: paleopathological evidence from the Medici family of Florence. <i>Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology</i> , 2017, 35, 321-326.	0.8	3
69	Exploring activity-induced dental modifications in medieval Pieve di Pava (central Italy, 10th-12th). <i>Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50</i>	1.8	3
70	Surgery in the early middle ages: Evidence of cauterisation from Pisa. <i>Surgery</i> , 2012, 151, 351-352.	1.9	2
71	First Portrait of a Syphilitic Patient: Ulrich von Hutten. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2018, 131, 714-715.	1.5	2
72	Leprosy in the Pisan fresco "Triumph of Death" (1336-1341). <i>Journal of Infection</i> , 2018, 77, 75-81.	3.3	2

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73	Stable isotopic reconstruction of dietary changes across Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages in Tuscany. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2020, 33, 102546.	0.5	2
74	Identification of Italian Renaissance noble women through a bioarchaeological study of skeletal remains. <i>HOMO- Journal of Comparative Human Biology</i> , 2020, 71, 129-138.	0.7	2
75	Atlas occipitalisation associated with other anomalies in a 16th century skeleton from Sardinia (Italy). <i>Folia Morphologica</i> , 2017, 76, 123-127.	0.8	2
76	Paleopathology of Endocranial Lesions: A Possible Case of a Middle Meningeal Artery Aneurysm in an Etruscan Child from Pontecagnano (Southern Italy). <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2022, 158, 168-173.	1.3	2
77	Renaissance mercurial therapy in the mummies of Saint Domenico Maggiore in Naples: a palaeopathological and palaeotoxicological approach. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i> , 2022, 14, 1.	1.8	2
78	A Case of Brachymetatarsia From Medieval Sardinia (Italy). <i>Anatomical Record</i> , 2014, 297, 650-652.	1.4	1
79	Posterior Arch Defect of the Atlas Associated to Absence of Costal Element of Foramen Transversarium from 16th-Century Sardinia (Italy). <i>Spine</i> , 2016, 41, 182-184.	2.0	1
80	“Renal Calculi as Big as Eggs”: Urolithiasis and Chronic Kidney Disease of Ludovico I, Marquis of Saluzzo (1406-1475). <i>Urology</i> , 2017, 103, 4-6.	1.0	1
81	Syphilis in Maria Salviati (1499–1543), Wife of Giovanni de’ Medici of the Black Bands. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 26, 1274-1282.	4.3	1
82	Maternal–fetal death in medieval Pieve di Pava (central Italy, 10th–12th century AD). <i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i> , 0, , .	1.2	1
83	A medical bandage in an Italian Renaissance mummy (Naples, XVI century). <i>Medicina Nei Secoli</i> , 2008, 20, 169-81.	0.1	1
84	Neurotoxins during the Renaissance. Bioarcheology of Ferrante II of Aragon (1469–1496) and Isabella of Aragon (1470–1524). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2016, 5, 542-546.	0.5	0
85	Cancer in two Renaissance families. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2018, 19, e74.	10.7	0
86	Francesco Maria Fiorentini (1603–1673): An Italian physician in “The Iron Century”. <i>Journal of Medical Biography</i> , 2021, , 096777202110391.	0.1	0
87	Surgical pain management at the Medical School of Salerno (11th-13th centuries). <i>Vesalius</i> , 2013, 19, 31-6.	0.0	0
88	An 18th century Tuscan pharmacy: analysis of the library. <i>AMHA - Acta Medico-Historica Adriatica</i> , 2015, 13, 21-40.	0.0	0