

Arnaud Perrier

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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105
papers

15,541
citations

71102

41
h-index

34986

98
g-index

113
all docs

113
docs citations

113
times ranked

8753
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ruling out pulmonary embolism across different healthcare settings: A systematic review and individual patient data meta-analysis. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2022, 19, e1003905.	8.4	19
2	Safety and Efficiency of Diagnostic Strategies for Ruling Out Pulmonary Embolism in Clinically Relevant Patient Subgroups. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2022, 175, 244-255.	3.9	27
3	A half-century of developments in the field of antithrombotics—A tribute to Jack Hirsh. <i>European Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2020, 75, 23-24.	2.2	2
4	Translating Clinical Questions by Physicians Into Searchable Queries: Analytical Survey Study. <i>JMIR Medical Education</i> , 2020, 6, e16777.	2.6	2
5	Early experimental COVID-19 therapies: associations with length of hospital stay, mortality and related costs. <i>Swiss Medical Weekly</i> , 2020, 150, w20446.	1.6	21
6	Development of a predictive score for potentially avoidable hospital readmissions for general internal medicine patients. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0219348.	2.5	17
7	Cost-effectiveness of HLA-DQB1/HLA-B pharmacogenetic-guided treatment and blood monitoring in US patients taking clozapine. <i>Pharmacogenomics Journal</i> , 2019, 19, 211-218.	2.0	25
8	Low-dose computed tomography for the diagnosis of pneumonia in elderly patients: a prospective, interventional cohort study. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2018, 51, 1702375.	6.7	56
9	Unwarranted regional variation in vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty in Switzerland: A population-based small area variation analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0208578.	2.5	15
10	A buyers' club to improve access to hepatitis C treatment for vulnerable populations. <i>Swiss Medical Weekly</i> , 2018, 148, w14649.	1.6	6
11	Frequency of use and acceptability of clinical prediction rules for pulmonary embolism among Swiss general internal medicine residents. <i>Thrombosis Research</i> , 2017, 160, 9-13.	1.7	2
12	PIM-Check: development of an international prescription-screening checklist designed by a Delphi method for internal medicine patients. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e016070.	1.9	30
13	Determining prognosis in acute exacerbation of COPD. <i>International Journal of COPD</i> , 2017, Volume 12, 467-475.	2.3	64
14	Contrast Circulation Time to Assess Right Ventricular Dysfunction in Pulmonary Embolism: A Retrospective Pilot Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0159674.	2.5	3
15	Safety and efficacy of tenecteplase versus alteplase in acute coronary syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized trials. <i>Archives of Medical Science</i> , 2016, 6, 1181-1187.	0.9	25
16	Diagnostic characteristics of lower limb venous compression ultrasonography in suspected pulmonary embolism: a meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2016, 14, 1765-1772.	3.8	35
17	Drug Pricing Evolution in Hepatitis C. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0157098.	2.5	16
18	Creating a List of Low-Value Health Care Activities in Swiss Primary Care. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2015, 175, 640.	5.1	20

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19	Drug-related problems identification in general internal medicine: The impact and role of the clinical pharmacist and pharmacologist. <i>European Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2015, 26, 399-406.	2.2	59
20	Doctors' Decisions When Faced With Contradictory Patient Advance Directives and Health Care Proxy Opinion: A Randomized Vignette-Based Study. <i>Journal of Pain and Symptom Management</i> , 2015, 49, 637-645.	1.2	10
21	Outcome in Acute Heart Failure: Prognostic Value of Acute Kidney Injury and Worsening Renal Function. <i>Journal of Cardiac Failure</i> , 2015, 21, 382-390.	1.7	27
22	Direct oral anticoagulants: efficacy and safety in patient subgroups. <i>Swiss Medical Weekly</i> , 2015, 145, w14081.	1.6	13
23	Diagnostic et traitement de la maladie thromboembolique veineuse en 2013. <i>Archives of Cardiovascular Diseases Supplements</i> , 2014, 6, 93-101.	0.0	0
24	2014 ESC Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2014, 35, 3033-3080.	2.2	2,591
25	Impact of Advance Directives and a Health Care Proxy on Doctors' Decisions: A Randomized Trial. <i>Journal of Pain and Symptom Management</i> , 2014, 47, 1-11.	1.2	23
26	An independent jury-based consensus conference model for the development of recommendations in medico-surgical practice. <i>Surgery</i> , 2014, 155, 390-397.	1.9	24
27	Catheter-directed thrombolysis for deep venous thrombosis might be cost-effective, but for whom?. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2013, 11, 1029-1031.	3.8	4
28	Usefulness of Preemptive Anticoagulation in Patients With Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Chest</i> , 2012, 142, 697-703.	0.8	20
29	Risk of post-thrombotic syndrome after subtherapeutic warfarin anticoagulation for a first unprovoked deep vein thrombosis: results from the REVERSE study. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2012, 10, 2039-2044.	3.8	110
30	Sensitivity and Predictive Value of 15 PubMed Search Strategies to Answer Clinical Questions Rated Against Full Systematic Reviews. <i>Journal of Medical Internet Research</i> , 2012, 14, e85.	4.3	41
31	Relationship Between Subtherapeutic Warfarin Anticoagulation and the Development of Post Thrombotic Syndrome After a First Unprovoked Deep Vein Thrombosis: Results From the REVERSE Cohort Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 712-712.	1.4	22
32	Comparison of the Villalta Post Thrombotic Syndrome (PTS) Score in the Ipsilateral Versus Contralateral Leg After a First Unprovoked Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT): Results From the REVERSE Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 1236-1236.	1.4	0
33	Frequency and Predictors of Post-Thrombotic Syndrome in Patients with a First, Unprovoked Deep Vein Thrombosis and No Prior Primary Venous Insufficiency: Results From the REVERSE Cohort Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 3332-3332.	1.4	0
34	Family History of Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) and the Risk of VTE Recurrence in Patients with a First Unprovoked VTE: A Multicenter Prospective Cohort Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 2299-2299.	1.4	0
35	Volumetric or time-based capnography for excluding pulmonary embolism in outpatients?. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2010, 8, 60-67.	3.8	17
36	Differences in clinical presentation of pulmonary embolism in women and men. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2010, 8, 693-698.	3.8	36

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37	Clinical prediction rules for pulmonary embolism: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2010, 8, 957-970.	3.8	258
38	Subsegmental pulmonary embolism diagnosed by computed tomography: incidence and clinical implications. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the management outcome studies. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2010, 8, 1716-1722.	3.8	323
39	Diagnosis of venous thromboembolism: an update. <i>Vascular Medicine</i> , 2010, 15, 399-406.	1.5	65
40	Potential of an age adjusted D-dimer cut-off value to improve the exclusion of pulmonary embolism in older patients: a retrospective analysis of three large cohorts. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2010, 340, c1475-c1475.	2.3	258
41	Validity and clinical utility of the simplified Wells rule for assessing clinical probability for the exclusion of pulmonary embolism. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2009, 101, 197-200.	3.4	71
42	VIDAS D-dimer in combination with clinical pre-test probability to rule out pulmonary embolism. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2009, 101, 886-892.	3.4	156
43	Review: 1-year risk of previously undiagnosed cancer is 6.3% in patients with newly diagnosed venous thromboembolism. <i>Evidence-Based Medicine</i> , 2009, 14, 57-57.	0.6	1
44	Complete venous ultrasound in outpatients with suspected pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2009, 7, 406-412.	3.8	59
45	From dyspnea to pulmonary embolism. <i>Therapeutische Umschau Revue Therapeutique</i> , 2009, 66, 643-647.	0.1	2
46	Extended Follow-up of the Multi-Center Multi-National Prospective Cohort Study That Derived the "Men Continue and HERDOO2" Clinical Decision Rule Which Identifies Low Risk Patients Who May Be Able to Discontinue Oral Anticoagulants (Oac) 5-7 Months After Treatment for Unprovoked Venous Thromboembolism (VTE).. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 451-451.	1.4	4
47	Subsegmental Pulmonary Embolism Diagnosed by Computed Tomography: Incidence and Clinical Implications. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Management Outcome Studies.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 4002-4002.	1.4	15
48	Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2008, 29, 2276-2315.	2.2	2,645
49	D-Dimer for venous thromboembolism diagnosis: 20 years later. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2008, 6, 1059-1071.	3.8	305
50	Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism by multidetector CT alone or combined with venous ultrasonography of the leg: a randomised non-inferiority trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2008, 371, 1343-1352.	13.7	375
51	Simplification of the Revised Geneva Score for Assessing Clinical Probability of Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2008, 168, 2131.	3.8	255
52	VIDAS D-Dimer in Combination with Clinical Pre-Test Probability to Rule out Pulmonary Embolism. A Systematic Review of the Management Outcome Studies.. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 1811-1811.	1.4	0
53	Validation of a clinical prognostic model to identify low-risk patients with pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2007, 261, 597-604.	6.0	148
54	Influence of age on the cost-effectiveness of diagnostic strategies for suspected pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2007, 5, 1869-1877.	3.8	100

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55	Prediction of Pulmonary Embolism in the Emergency Department: The Revised Geneva Score. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2006, 144, 165.	3.9	851
56	A positive compression ultrasonography of the lower limb veins is highly predictive of pulmonary embolism on computed tomography in suspected patients. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2006, 95, 963-966.	3.4	203
57	Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism: in transition. <i>Current Opinion in Internal Medicine</i> , 2006, 5, 577-583.	1.5	5
58	Contemporary approach to the diagnosis of non-massive pulmonary embolism. <i>Current Opinion in Pulmonary Medicine</i> , 2006, 12, 291-298.	2.6	6
59	Clinical probability assessment of pulmonary embolism by the Wells' score: is the easiest the best?. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2006, 4, 702-704.	3.8	8
60	Value of D-Dimer Testing for the Exclusion of Pulmonary Embolism in Patients With Previous Venous Thromboembolism. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2006, 166, 176.	3.8	75
61	A Prediction Rule to Identify Low-Risk Patients With Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2006, 166, 169.	3.8	152
62	Review: the Wells clinical prediction guide and D-dimer testing predict deep vein thrombosis. <i>Evidence-Based Medicine</i> , 2006, 11, 119-119.	0.6	4
63	Review: The Wells clinical prediction guide and D-dimer testing predict deep venous thrombosis. <i>ACP Journal Club</i> , 2006, 145, 24.	0.1	1
64	Multidetector CTA with venography was more sensitive for diagnosing pulmonary embolism than CTA alone. <i>ACP Journal Club</i> , 2006, 145, 76.	0.1	1
65	Review: the Wells clinical prediction guide and D-dimer testing predict deep venous thrombosis. <i>ACP Journal Club</i> , 2006, 145, 24.	0.1	1
66	Multidetector CTA with venography was more sensitive for diagnosing pulmonary embolism than CTA alone. <i>ACP Journal Club</i> , 2006, 145, 76.	0.1	0
67	Reproduction of chest pain by palpation: diagnostic accuracy in suspected pulmonary embolism. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2005, 330, 452-453.	2.3	36
68	Validation of helical computed tomography for suspected pulmonary embolism: a near miss?. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2005, 3, 14-16.	3.8	9
69	More on: clinical criteria to prevent unnecessary diagnostic testing in emergency department patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2005, 3, 188-189.	3.8	34
70	D-dimer testing and venous thromboembolism: four view points. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2005, 3, 382-384.	3.8	13
71	Differential value of risk factors and clinical signs for diagnosing pulmonary embolism according to age. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2005, 3, 2457-2464.	3.8	64
72	The Challenge of Diagnosing Pulmonary Embolism in Elderly Patients: Influence of Age on Commonly Used Diagnostic Tests and Strategies. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2005, 53, 1039-1045.	2.6	88

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73	Multidetector-Row Computed Tomography in Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2005, 352, 1760-1768.	27.0	593
74	Derivation and Validation of a Prognostic Model for Pulmonary Embolism. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2005, 172, 1041-1046.	5.6	971
75	Validation of a risk score identifying patients with acute pulmonary embolism, who are at low risk of clinical adverse outcome. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2004, 91, 1232-1236.	3.4	71
76	Labeling the Thrombus. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2004, 169, 977-978.	5.6	5
77	Thrombolysis in submassive pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2004, 2, 1474-1475.	3.8	0
78	Effect of age on the assessment of clinical probability of pulmonary embolism by prediction rules. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2004, 2, 1206-1208.	3.8	30
79	Diagnosing pulmonary embolism in outpatients with clinical assessment, D-Dimer measurement, venous ultrasound, and helical computed tomography: a multicenter management study. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2004, 116, 291-299.	1.5	355
80	Clinical Usefulness of D-Dimer Depending on Clinical Probability and Cutoff Value in Outpatients With Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2004, 164, 2483.	3.8	85
81	Review: several factors are associated with the performance of D-dimer assays for detecting deep venous thrombosis. <i>ACP Journal Club</i> , 2004, 141, 76.	0.1	0
82	Review: Several factors are associated with the performance of <sc>D</sc>-dimer assays for detecting deep venous thrombosis. <i>ACP Journal Club</i> , 2004, 141, 76.	0.1	0
83	LMWH contra LMWH: superior, equivalent or non-inferior? Reply to a rebuttal. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2003, 1, 2259-2259.	3.8	0
84	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Diagnostic Strategies for Suspected Pulmonary Embolism Including Helical Computed Tomography. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2003, 167, 39-44.	5.6	94
85	Exclusion of pulmonary embolism using C-reactive protein and D-dimer. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2003, 90, 1198-1203.	3.4	19
86	Comparison of two clinical prediction rules and implicit assessment among patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2002, 113, 269-275.	1.5	214
87	Cost-effective Diagnosis of Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2001, 86, 475-487.	3.4	106
88	Performance of Helical Computed Tomography in Unselected Outpatients with Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2001, 135, 88.	3.9	276
89	Assessing Clinical Probability of Pulmonary Embolism in the Emergency Ward. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2001, 161, 92.	3.8	507
90	Cost-effective diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2001, 86, 475-87.	3.4	15

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91	Predicting Adverse Outcome in Patients with Acute Pulmonary Embolism: A Risk Score. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2000, 84, 548-552.	3.4	338
92	Diagnosis of acute pulmonary embolism: an update. <i>Swiss Medical Weekly</i> , 2000, 130, 264-71.	1.6	7
93	Non-invasive diagnosis of venous thromboembolism in outpatients. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 1999, 353, 190-195.	13.7	800
94	Contribution of noninvasive evaluation to the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism in hospitalized patients. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 1999, 13, 1365-1370.	6.7	98
95	Evidence-based medicine and critical care. <i>Swiss Medical Weekly</i> , 1999, 129, 1572-82.	1.6	4
96	Noninvasive Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Hospital Practice (1995)</i> , 1998, 33, 47-55.	1.0	7
97	D-dimer Testing for Suspected Pulmonary Embolism in Outpatients. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 1997, 156, 492-496.	5.6	260
98	Noninvasive diagnosis of pulmonary embolism. <i>Haematologica</i> , 1997, 82, 328-31.	3.5	14
99	Cost-effectiveness of noninvasive diagnostic aids in suspected pulmonary embolism. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 1997, 157, 2309-16.	3.8	2
100	Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism by a Decision Analysis-Based Strategy Including Clinical Probability, D-Dimer Levels, and Ultrasonography: A Management Study. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 1996, 156, 531.	3.8	202
101	Contribution of a New, Rapid, Individual and Quantitative Automated D-Dimer ELISA to Exclude Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 1996, 75, 011-013.	3.4	130
102	Has the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism become easier to establish?. <i>Respiratory Medicine</i> , 1995, 89, 241-251.	2.9	14
103	Plasma Measurement of D-Dimer as Diagnostic Aid in Suspected Venous Thromboembolism: An Overview. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 1994, 71, 001-006.	3.4	317
104	Reply to the Rebuttal of Smith and Kortmann. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 1994, 72, 489-490.	3.4	0
105	Plasma D-Dimer and Venous Thromboembolic Disease. , 0, , 85-111.		3