# Junghun Cho

## List of Publications by Citations



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|---|---|---|---|
| 26 papers | 246 citations | 8 h-index | 15 g-index |
| 29 ext. papers | 348 ext. citations | 4.5 avg, IF | 3.36 L-index |

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Dual MRI T1 and T2(*) contrast with size-controlled iron oxide nanoparticles. *Nanomedicine: Nanotechnology, Biology, and Medicine*, **2014**, 10, 1679-89 | 6 | 41 |
| 25 | Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping (QSM) Algorithms: Mathematical Rationale and Computational Implementations. *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, **2017**, 64, 2531-2545 | 5 | 34 |
| 24 | Susceptibility underestimation in a high-susceptibility phantom: Dependence on imaging resolution, magnitude contrast, and other parameters. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2017**, 78, 1080-1086 | 4.4 | 32 |
| 23 | Cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen (CMRO ) mapping by combining quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) and quantitative blood oxygenation level-dependent imaging (qBOLD). *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2018**, 80, 1595-1604 | 4.4 | 31 |
| 22 | Quantitative susceptibility mapping-based cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen mapping with minimum local variance. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2018**, 79, 172-179 | 4.4 | 22 |
| 21 | Cluster analysis of time evolution (CAT) for quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) and quantitative blood oxygen level-dependent magnitude (qBOLD)-based oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) and cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen (CMRO ) mapping. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2020**, 83, 844-857 | 4.4 | 16 |
| 20 | Cerebral oxygen extraction fraction (OEF): Comparison of challenge-free gradient echo QSM+qBOLD (QQ) with O PET in healthy adults. *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*, **2021**, 41, 1658-1668 | 7.3 | 13 |
| 19 | Cerebral OEF quantification: A comparison study between quantitative susceptibility mapping and dual-gas calibrated BOLD imaging. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2020**, 83, 68-82 | 4.4 | 10 |
| 18 | Using an artificial neural network for fast mapping of the oxygen extraction fraction with combined QSM and quantitative BOLD. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2019**, 82, 2199-2211 | 4.4 | 8 |
| 17 | Initial Experience of Challenge-Free MRI-Based Oxygen Extraction Fraction Mapping of Ischemic Stroke at Various Stages: Comparison With Perfusion and Diffusion Mapping. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, **2020**, 14, 535441 | 5.1 | 8 |
| 16 | Response of the primary auditory and non-auditory cortices to acoustic stimulation: a manganese-enhanced MRI study. *PLoS ONE*, **2014**, 9, e90427 | 3.7 | 5 |
| 15 | Comparison of gradient echo and gradient echo sampling of spin echo sequence for the quantification of the oxygen extraction fraction from a combined quantitative susceptibility mapping and quantitative BOLD (QSM+qBOLD) approach. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2019**, 82, 1491-1503 | 4.4 | 4 |
| 14 | Quantification of brain oxygen extraction fraction using QSM and a hyperoxic challenge. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2020**, 84, 3271-3285 | 4.4 | 4 |
| 13 | Deep neural network for water/fat separation: Supervised training, unsupervised training, and no training. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2021**, 85, 2263-2277 | 4.4 | 3 |
| 12 | The Spatiotemporal Evolution of MRI-Derived Oxygen Extraction Fraction and Perfusion in Ischemic Stroke. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, **2021**, 15, 716031 | 5.1 | 3 |
| 11 | Coherence enhancement in quantitative susceptibility mapping by means of anisotropic weighting in morphology enabled dipole inversion. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2018**, 79, 1172-1180 | 4.4 | 2 |
| 10 | Multiecho complex total field inversion method (mcTFI) for improved signal modeling in quantitative susceptibility mapping. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2021**, 86, 2165-2178 | 4.4 | 2 |

# List of Publications

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|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Temporal clustering, tissue composition, and total variation for mapping oxygen extraction fraction using QSM and quantitative BOLD. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2021**, 86, 2635-2646 | 4.4 | 2 |
| 8 | Cerebral oxygen extraction fraction: Comparison of dual-gas challenge calibrated BOLD with CBF and challenge-free gradient echo QSM+qBOLD. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2021**, 85, 953-961 | 4.4 | 2 |
| 7 | QQ-NET - using deep learning to solve quantitative susceptibility mapping and quantitative blood oxygen level dependent magnitude (QSM+qBOLD or QQ) based oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) mapping. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2021**, 87, 1583 | 4.4 | 1 |
| 6 | Dipole modeling of multispectral signal for detecting metallic biopsy markers during MRI-guided breast biopsy: a pilot study. *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, **2020**, 83, 1380-1389 | 4.4 | 1 |
| 5 | Brain oxygen extraction fraction mapping in patients with multiple sclerosis. *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*, **2021**, 271678X211048031 | 7.3 | 1 |
| 4 | Oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) assesses cerebral oxygen metabolism of deep gray matter in patients with pre-eclampsia.. *European Radiology*, **2022**, 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 3 | Application of Cluster Analysis of Time Evolution for Magnetic Resonance Imaging -Derived Oxygen Extraction Fraction Mapping: A Promising Strategy for the Genetic Profile Prediction and Grading of Glioma. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, **2021**, 15, 736891 | 5.1 | 0 |
| 2 | Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping of Magnetic Quadrupole Moments. *Concepts in Magnetic Resonance Part A: Bridging Education and Research*, **2019**, 2019, 1-14 | 0.6 | |
| 1 | Quantitative susceptibility mapping and R measurement: Determination of the myelin volume fraction in the aging ex vivo rat corpus callosum. *NMR in Biomedicine*, **2021**, e4645 | 4.4 | |