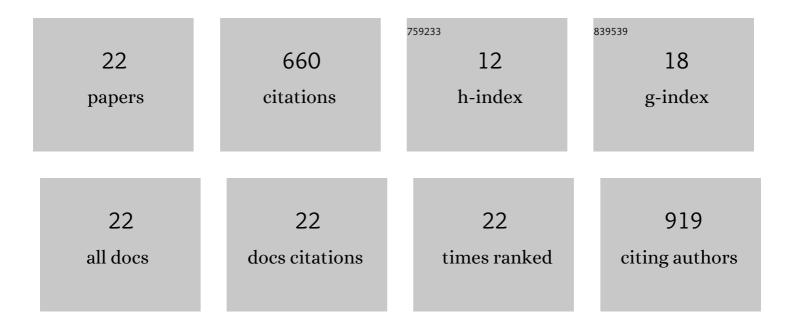


## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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ΙΔΥΙΗΔΝΙ

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Personalized Telehealth in the Future: A Global Research Agenda. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2016, 18, e53.	4.3	212
2	Evaluation of upper extremity reachable workspace using Kinect camera. Technology and Health Care, 2013, 21, 641-656.	1.2	86
3	Reachable workspace in facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) by kinect. Muscle and Nerve, 2015, 51, 168-175.	2.2	47
4	Effect of Different Corticosteroid Dosing Regimens on Clinical Outcomes in Boys With Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327, 1456.	7.4	43
5	Upper extremity 3â€dimensional reachable workspace analysis in dystrophinopathy using Kinect. Muscle and Nerve, 2015, 52, 344-355.	2.2	37
6	Reachable workspace and performance of upper limb (PUL) in duchenne muscular dystrophy. Muscle and Nerve, 2016, 53, 545-554.	2.2	31
7	Upper extremity 3-dimensional reachable workspace assessment in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis by Kinect sensor. Muscle and Nerve, 2016, 53, 234-241.	2.2	27
8	Energy Expenditure Estimation using Smartphone Body Sensors. , 2013, , .		26
9	Reachable workspace reflects dynamometerâ€measured upper extremity strength in facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy. Muscle and Nerve, 2015, 52, 948-955.	2.2	24
10	VR solutions for improving physical therapy. , 2013, , .		22
11	Validity, Reliability, and Sensitivity of a 3D Vision Sensor-based Upper Extremity Reachable Workspace Evaluation in Neuromuscular Diseases. PLOS Currents, 2013, 5, .	1.4	19
12	Reliability Assessment of Various Sonographic Techniques for Evaluating Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2015, 34, 2077-2088.	1.7	18
13	Longitudinal evaluation of upper extremity reachable workspace in ALS by Kinect sensor. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration, 2017, 18, 17-23.	1.7	18
14	Diagnosis and Clinical Management of Spinal Muscular Atrophy. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinics of North America, 2008, 19, 661-680.	1.3	17
15	Machine Learning to Improve Energy Expenditure Estimation in Children With Disabilities: A Pilot Study in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. JMIR Rehabilitation and Assistive Technologies, 2016, 3, e7.	2.2	10
16	Reachable Workspace and Proximal Function Measures for Quantifying Upper Limb Motion. IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics, 2020, 24, 3285-3294.	6.3	6
17	Energy Expenditure Estimation in boys with Duchene muscular dystrophy using accelerometer and heart rate sensors. , 2014, , .		4
18	Usefulness of Kinect sensor–based reachable workspace system for assessing upper extremity dysfunction in breast cancer patients. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2020, 28, 779-786.	2.2	4

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Using Electromyography to Assess Function in Humans and Animal Models of Muscular Dystrophy. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinics of North America, 2005, 16, 981-997.	1.3	3
20	The Black Box of Technological Outcome Measures: An Example in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases, 2022, 9, 555-569.	2.6	3
21	Reachable workspace analysis is a potential measurement for impairment of the upper extremity in neuralgic amyotrophy. Muscle and Nerve, 2022, 66, 282-288.	2.2	2
22	High Rates of Vitamin D Deficiency in Acute Rehabilitation Patients. Archives of Rehabilitation Research and Clinical Translation, 2021, 3, 100137.	0.9	1