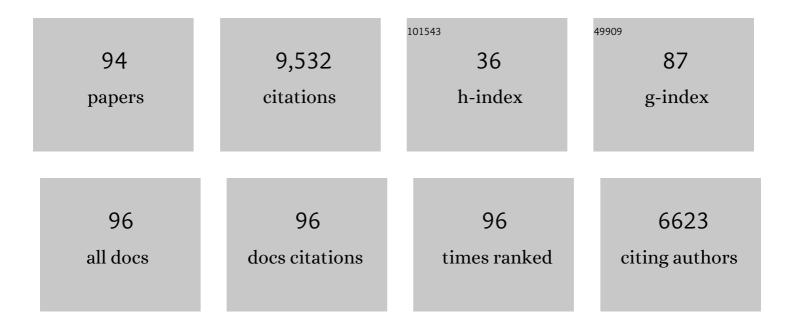
Walter Stummer, med

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Fluorescence-guided surgery with 5-aminolevulinic acid for resection of malignant glioma: a randomised controlled multicentre phase III trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2006, 7, 392-401.	10.7	2,851
2	EXTENT OF RESECTION AND SURVIVAL IN GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME. Neurosurgery, 2008, 62, 564-576.	1.1	950
3	Fluorescence-guided resection of glioblastoma multiforme utilizing 5-ALA-induced porphyrins: a prospective study in 52 consecutive patients. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2000, 93, 1003-1013.	1.6	769
4	Resection and survival in glioblastoma multiforme: An RTOG recursive partitioning analysis of ALA study patients. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 1025-1034.	1.2	285
5	What is the Surgical Benefit of Utilizing 5-Aminolevulinic Acid for Fluorescence-Guided Surgery of Malignant Gliomas?. Neurosurgery, 2015, 77, 663-673.	1.1	272
6	Counterbalancing risks and gains from extended resections in malignant glioma surgery: a supplemental analysis from the randomized 5-aminolevulinic acid glioma resection study. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2011, 114, 613-623.	1.6	257
7	5-Aminolevulinic Acid-derived Tumor Fluorescence. Neurosurgery, 2014, 74, 310-320.	1.1	247
8	In vitro and in vivo porphyrin accumulation by C6 glioma cells after exposure to 5-aminolevulinic acid. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology B: Biology, 1998, 45, 160-169.	3.8	211
9	5-ALA and FDA approval for glioma surgery. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 141, 479-486.	2.9	204
10	Interstitial photodynamic therapy of nonresectable malignant glioma recurrences using 5-aminolevulinic acid induced protoporphyrin IX. Lasers in Surgery and Medicine, 2007, 39, 386-393.	2.1	180
11	Prognostic Significance of Molecular Markers and Extent of Resection in Primary Glioblastoma Patients. Clinical Cancer Research, 2009, 15, 6683-6693.	7.0	180
12	Multimodal metabolic imaging of cerebral gliomas: positron emission tomography with [18F]fluoroethyl-l-tyrosine and magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2005, 102, 318-327.	1.6	170
13	Cytoreductive surgery of glioblastoma as the key to successful adjuvant therapies: new arguments in an old discussion. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2011, 153, 1211-1218.	1.7	168
14	5â€ALA in the management of malignant glioma. Lasers in Surgery and Medicine, 2018, 50, 399-419.	2.1	162
15	Finding the anaplastic focus in diffuse gliomas: The value of Gd-DTPA enhanced MRI, FET-PET, and intraoperative, ALA-derived tissue fluorescence. Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, 2011, 113, 541-547.	1.4	151
16	Comparison of 18F-FET PET and 5-ALA fluorescence in cerebral gliomas. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2011, 38, 731-741.	6.4	140
17	ALA and Malignant Glioma: Fluorescence-Guided Resection and Photodynamic Treatment. Journal of Environmental Pathology, Toxicology and Oncology, 2007, 26, 157-164.	1.2	136
18	Fluorescence-guided resection of malignant gliomas using 5-aminolevulinic acid: practical use, risks, and pitfalls. Clinical Neurosurgery, 2008, 55, 20-6.	0.2	134

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19	Prospective cohort study of radiotherapy with concomitant and adjuvant temozolomide chemotherapy for glioblastoma patients with no or minimal residual enhancing tumor load after surgery. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 108, 89-97.	2.9	120
20	The Value of 5-Aminolevulinic Acid in Low-grade Cliomas and High-grade Cliomas Lacking Glioblastoma Imaging Features. Neurosurgery, 2016, 78, 401-411.	1.1	114
21	Predicting the "usefulness―of 5-ALA-derived tumor fluorescence for fluorescence-guided resections in pediatric brain tumors: a European survey. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2014, 156, 2315-2324.	1.7	87
22	Randomized, Prospective Double-Blinded Study Comparing 3 Different Doses of 5-Aminolevulinic Acid for Fluorescence-Guided Resections of Malignant Gliomas. Neurosurgery, 2017, 81, 230-239.	1.1	85
23	The Simpson grading in meningioma surgery: does the tumor location influence the prognostic value?. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 133, 641-651.	2.9	84
24	Photoirradiation therapy of experimental malignant glioma with 5-aminolevulinic acid. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2002, 97, 970-976.	1.6	77
25	The importance of surgical resection in malignant glioma. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2009, 22, 645-649.	3.6	77
26	Favorable outcome in the elderly cohort treated by concomitant temozolomide radiochemotherapy in a multicentric phase II safety study of 5-ALA. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 103, 361-370.	2.9	71
27	Simultaneous fluorescein sodium and 5-ALA in fluorescence-guided glioma surgery. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2015, 157, 877-879.	1.7	65
28	Fluorescence Imaging/Agents in Tumor Resection. Neurosurgery Clinics of North America, 2017, 28, 569-583.	1.7	62
29	When the Infection Hits the Wound: Matched Case-Control Study in a Neurosurgical Patient Collective Including Systematic Literature Review and Risk Factors Analysis. World Neurosurgery, 2016, 95, 178-189.	1.3	60
30	Established and emerging uses of 5-ALA in the brain: an overview. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 141, 487-494.	2.9	60
31	Microscope-Integrated Quantitative Analysis of Intraoperative Indocyanine Green Fluorescence Angiography for Blood Flow Assessment. Operative Neurosurgery, 2012, 70, ons65-ons74.	0.8	54
32	Dual-labeling with 5–aminolevulinic acid and fluorescein for fluorescence-guided resection of high-grade gliomas: technical note. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2018, 128, 399-405.	1.6	54
33	Is Visible Aminolevulinic Acid-Induced Fluorescence an Independent Biomarker for Prognosis in Histologically Confirmed (World Health Organization 2016) Low-Grade Gliomas?. Neurosurgery, 2019, 84, 1214-1224.	1.1	54
34	Kinetics of Photofrin II in Perifocal Brain Edema. Neurosurgery, 1993, 33, 1075-1082.	1.1	54
35	5-ALA fluorescence–guided surgery in pediatric brain tumors—a systematic review. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2019, 161, 1099-1108.	1.7	43
36	Fluorescence-Based Measurement of Real-Time Kinetics of Protoporphyrin IX After 5-Aminolevulinic Acid Administration in Human In Situ Malignant Gliomas. Neurosurgery, 2019, 85, E739-E746.	1.1	41

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37	Kinetics of Photofrin II in Perifocal Brain Edema. Neurosurgery, 1993, 33, 1075-1082.	1.1	37
38	A Pilot Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Treatments in Newly Diagnosed High-Grade Gliomas. Neurosurgery, 2015, 76, 552-562.	1.1	36
39	5-Aminolevulinic Acid Fluorescence-Guided Resection of 18F-FET-PET Positive Tumor Beyond Gadolinium Enhancing Tumor Improves Survival in Glioblastoma. Neurosurgery, 2019, 85, E1020-E1029.	1.1	32
40	The transorbital keyhole approach: early and long-term outcome analysis of approach-related morbidity and cosmetic results. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2011, 114, 852-856.	1.6	31
41	Aminolevulinic Acid-Mediated Photodynamic Therapy of Human Meningioma: An in Vitro Study on Primary Cell Lines. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 9936-9948.	4.1	28
42	Photodynamic therapy within edematous brain tissue: Considerations on sensitizer dose and time point of laser irradiation. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology B: Biology, 1996, 36, 179-181.	3.8	27
43	Usefulness of 5-ALA (Gliolan®)-derived PPX fluorescence for demonstrating the extent of infiltration in atypical meningiomas. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2014, 156, 1853-1854.	1.7	27
44	Quality Indicators in Cranial Neurosurgery: Which Are Presently Substantiated? A Systematic Review. World Neurosurgery, 2017, 104, 104-112.	1.3	25
45	Fluorescence-guided surgery with aminolevulinic acid for low-grade gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 141, 13-18.	2.9	24
46	Poor man's fluorescence?. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2015, 157, 1379-1381.	1.7	23
47	Adverse events in brain tumor surgery: incidence, type, and impact on current quality metrics. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2019, 161, 287-306.	1.7	23
48	Fluorescence Guidance and Intraoperative Adjuvants to Maximize Extent of Resection. Neurosurgery, 2021, 89, 727-736.	1.1	23
49	Surgical Adjuncts to Increase the Extent of Resection. Neurosurgery Clinics of North America, 2019, 30, 65-74.	1.7	22
50	Kinetics of porphyrin fluorescence accumulation in pediatric brain tumor cells incubated in 5-aminolevulinic acid. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2014, 156, 1077-1084.	1.7	21
51	Fluorescein in brain metastasis and glioma surgery. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2015, 157, 2199-2200.	1.7	21
52	In-Vitro Use of 5-ALA for Photodynamic Therapy in Pediatric Brain Tumors. Neurosurgery, 2018, 83, 1328-1337.	1.1	21
53	5-ALA fluorescence-guided surgery of CNS tumors. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 141, 477-478.	2.9	20
54	Validating a new generation filter system for visualizing 5-ALA-induced PpIX fluorescence in malignant glioma surgery: a proof of principle study. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2020, 162, 785-793.	1.7	20

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55	Factors confounding fluorescein-guided malignant glioma resections: edema bulk flow, dose, timing, and now: imaging hardware?. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2016, 158, 327-328.	1.7	19
56	Intraoperative fluorescence diagnosis in the brain: a systematic review and suggestions for future standards on reporting diagnostic accuracy and clinical utility. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2019, 161, 2083-2098.	1.7	19
57	5-Aminolevulinic Acid-Induced Porphyrin Contents in Various Brain Tumors: Implications Regarding Imaging Device Design and Their Validation. Neurosurgery, 2021, 89, 1132-1140.	1.1	17
58	Where and When to Cut? Fluorescein Guidance for Brain Stem and Spinal Cord Tumor Surgery—Technical Note. Operative Neurosurgery, 2018, 15, 325-331.	0.8	16
59	Establishing risk-adjusted quality indicators in surgery using administrative data—an example from neurosurgery. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2019, 161, 1057-1065.	1.7	16
60	Aquaporin-4 in glioma and metastatic tissues harboring 5-aminolevulinic acid-induced porphyrin fluorescence. Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, 2013, 115, 2075-2081.	1.4	15
61	Dynamic ICG Fluorescence Provides Better Intraoperative Understanding of Arteriovenous Fistulae. Operative Neurosurgery, 2013, 73, ons93-ons99.	0.8	15
62	Impact of distress screening algorithm for psycho-oncological needs in neurosurgical patients. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 31650-31663.	1.8	15
63	Markers for Identifying and Targeting Glioblastoma Cells during Surgery. Journal of Neurological Surgery, Part A: Central European Neurosurgery, 2019, 80, 475-487.	0.8	14
64	The Use of 5-Aminolevulinic Acid in Low-Grade Glioma Resection: A Systematic Review. Operative Neurosurgery, 2020, 19, 1-8.	0.8	13
65	Quality of Life in Brain Tumor Patients and Their Relatives Heavily Depends on Social Support Factors during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Cancers, 2021, 13, 1276.	3.7	13
66	High-Intensity Physical Exercise in a Glioblastoma Patient under Multimodal Treatment. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2019, 51, 2429-2433.	0.4	12
67	The rise of quality indicators in neurosurgery: 30-day unplanned reoperation rate evaluated in 3760 patients—a single-center experience. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2020, 162, 147-156.	1.7	11
68	Dual labeling with 5-aminolevulinic acid and fluorescein in high-grade glioma surgery with a prototype filter system built into a neurosurgical microscope: technical note. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2020, 132, 1724-1730.	1.6	11
69	Î-Aminolevulinic acid-induced fluorescence-guided resection of brain tumors. Neurology India, 2015, 63, 155.	0.4	10
70	Ependymal fluorescence in fluorescence-guided resection of malignant glioma: a systematic review. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2020, 162, 365-372.	1.7	10
71	The 30-day readmission rate in neurosurgery—a useful indicator for quality assessment?. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2020, 162, 2659-2669.	1.7	10
72	Characterization of autofluorescence and quantitative protoporphyrin IX biomarkers for optical spectroscopy-guided glioma surgery. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 20009.	3.3	10

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73	Real-time in vivo kinetics of protoporphyrin IX after administration of 5-aminolevulinic acid in meningiomas and comparative analyses with glioblastomas. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2020, 162, 2197-2202.	1.7	9
74	Development and validation of prediction scores for nosocomial infections, reoperations, and adverse events in the daily clinical setting of neurosurgical patients with cerebral and spinal tumors. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2021, 134, 1226-1236.	1.6	9
75	Fluorescein for vascular and oncological neurosurgery. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2013, 155, 1477-1478.	1.7	8
76	The Fear of 5-ALA—Is It Warranted?. World Neurosurgery, 2014, 81, e30-e31.	1.3	8
77	Initial psycho-oncological counselling in neuro-oncology: analysis of topics and needs of brain tumour patients. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 136, 505-514.	2.9	8
78	Spectroscopic measurement of 5-ALA-induced intracellular protoporphyrin IX in pediatric brain tumors. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2019, 161, 2099-2105.	1.7	8
79	5-ALA kinetics in meningiomas: analysis of tumor fluorescence and PpIX metabolism in vitro and comparative analyses with high-grade gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 152, 37-46.	2.9	7
80	Double dose of 5-aminolevulinic acid and its effect on protoporphyrin IX accumulation in low-grade glioma. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2022, 137, 943-952.	1.6	7
81	Fluorescence real-time kinetics of protoporphyrin IX after 5-ALA administration in low-grade glioma. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2021, , 1-7.	1.6	6
82	Development and validation of a triple-LED surgical loupe device for fluorescence-guided resections with 5-ALA. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2022, 137, 582-590.	1.6	6
83	Image-Guided Brain Surgery. Recent Results in Cancer Research, 2020, 216, 813-841.	1.8	4
84	Feasibility, Safety and Effects of a One-Week, Ski-Based Exercise Intervention in Brain Tumor Patients and Their Relatives: A Pilot Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 1006.	2.4	3
85	Conventional and advanced imaging throughout the cycle of care of gliomas. Neurosurgical Review, 2021, 44, 2493-2509.	2.4	3
86	Delineating Normal from Diseased Brain by Aminolevulinic Acid-Induced Fluorescence. , 2013, , 173-205.		3
87	A Cohort Analysis of Truly Incidental Low-Grade Gliomas. World Neurosurgery, 2022, 159, e347-e355.	1.3	3
88	Fluorescence-Guided Resection of Malignant Gliomas. , 2017, , 81-101.		2
89	Intra-operative tissue diagnosis: isn't it time for some reporting guidelines?. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2017, 159, 369-370.	1.7	2
90	Surgical Management of Glial Cancers. , 2013, , 143-159.		0

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91	Advanced Imaging Modalities and Treatment of Gliomas: Neurosurgery. Medical Radiology, 2014, , 143-154.	0.1	0
92	Introduction. Operative imaging and visualization: cutting edge techniques and future directions. Neurosurgical Focus, 2021, 50, E1.	2.3	0
93	Fluoreszenzgestützte Gliomresektion. , 2018, , 85-94.		0
94	Classical and disease-specific quality indicators in glioma surgery—Development of a quality checklist to improve treatment quality in glioma patients. Neuro-Oncology Practice, 2022, 9, 59-67.	1.6	0