Daniel J Cher

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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		186265	168389
56	3,887	28	53
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
5.0	F.C.	F.C.	2270
56	56	56	2379
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pipeline for Uncoilable or Failed Aneurysms: Results from a Multicenter Clinical Trial. Radiology, 2013, 267, 858-868.	7.3	937
2	Long-Term Clinical and Angiographic Outcomes Following Pipeline Embolization Device Treatment of Complex Internal Carotid Artery Aneurysms: Five-Year Results of the Pipeline for Uncoilable or Failed Aneurysms Trial. Neurosurgery, 2017, 80, 40-48.	1,1	346
3	Randomized trial comparing cyanoacrylate embolization and radiofrequency ablation for incompetent great saphenous veins (VeClose). Journal of Vascular Surgery, 2015, 61, 985-994.	1.1	222
4	Microinsert nonincisional hysteroscopic sterilization. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 102, 59-67.	2.4	174
5	Pipeline for uncoilable or failed aneurysms: 3-year follow-up results. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2017, 127, 81-88.	1.6	162
6	Open versus minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion: a multi-center comparison of perioperative measures and clinical outcomes. Annals of Surgical Innovation and Research, 2013, 7, 14.	1.3	147
7	The European multicenter cohort study on cyanoacrylate embolization of refluxing great saphenous veins. Journal of Vascular Surgery: Venous and Lymphatic Disorders, 2015, 3, 2-7.	1.6	145
8	Two-Year Outcomes from a Randomized Controlled Trial of Minimally Invasive Sacroiliac Joint Fusion vs. Non-Surgical Management for Sacroiliac Joint Dysfunction. International Journal of Spine Surgery, 2016, 10, 28.	1.5	138
9	The Effect of Search Procedures on Utility Elicitations. Medical Decision Making, 1998, 18, 76-83.	2.4	136
10	Randomized Controlled Trial of Minimally Invasive Sacroiliac Joint Fusion Using Triangular Titanium Implants vs Nonsurgical Management for Sacroiliac Joint Dysfunction. Neurosurgery, 2015, 77, 674-691.	1.1	103
11	Two-year follow-up of first human use of cyanoacrylate adhesive for treatment of saphenous vein incompetence. Phlebology, 2015, 30, 397-404.	1.2	93
12	Triangular Titanium Implants for Minimally Invasive Sacroiliac Joint Fusion: 2-Year Follow-Up from a Prospective Multicenter Trial. International Journal of Spine Surgery, 2016, 10, 13.	1.5	93
13	VeClose trial 12-month outcomes of cyanoacrylate closure versus radiofrequency ablation for incompetent great saphenous veins. Journal of Vascular Surgery: Venous and Lymphatic Disorders, 2017, 5, 321-330.	1.6	91
14	Randomized Trial of Sacroiliac Joint Arthrodesis Compared with Conservative Management for Chronic Low Back Pain Attributed to the Sacroiliac Joint. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery - Series A, 2019, 101, 400-411.	3.0	84
15	Sacroiliac Joint Fusion Using Triangular Titanium Implants vs. Non-Surgical Management: Six-Month Outcomes from a Prospective Randomized Controlled Trial. International Journal of Spine Surgery, 2015, 9, 6.	1.5	77
16	Sacroiliac joint pain: burden of disease. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2014, 7, 73.	0.8	71
17	Twenty-four month results from a randomized trial of cyanoacrylate closure versus radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of incompetent great saphenous veins. Journal of Vascular Surgery: Venous and Lymphatic Disorders, 2018, 6, 606-613.	1.6	69
18	Incorporating Risk Attitude into Markov-process Decision Models:. Medical Decision Making, 1997, 17, 340-350.	2.4	58

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19	Thirty-sixth-month follow-up of first-in-human use of cyanoacrylate adhesive for treatment of saphenous vein incompetence. Journal of Vascular Surgery: Venous and Lymphatic Disorders, 2017, 5, 658-666.	1.6	56
20	Neuroophthalmological outcomes associated with use of the Pipeline Embolization Device: analysis of the PUFS trial results. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2015, 123, 897-905.	1.6	53
21	A systematic review of minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion utilizing a lateral transarticular technique. International Journal of Spine Surgery, 2015, 9, 40.	1.5	52
22	Triangular Titanium Implants for Minimally Invasive Sacroiliac Joint Fusion: A Prospective Study. Global Spine Journal, 2016, 6, 257-269.	2.3	44
23	Safety and 6-month effectiveness of minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion: a prospective study. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2013, 6, 219.	0.8	41
24	Predictors of Outcome in Conservative and Minimally Invasive Surgical Management of Pain Originating From the Sacroiliac Joint. Spine, 2017, 42, 1664-1673.	2.0	37
25	Roll-in phase analysis of clinical study of cyanoacrylate closure for incompetent great saphenous veins. Journal of Vascular Surgery: Venous and Lymphatic Disorders, 2016, 4, 407-415.	1.6	33
26	Is the Oswestry Disability Index a valid measure of response to sacroiliac joint treatment?. Quality of Life Research, 2016, 25, 283-292.	3.1	32
27	1-Year Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial of Conservative Management vs. Minimally Invasive Surgical Treatment for Sacroiliac Joint Pain. Pain Physician, 2017, 20, 537-550.	0.4	32
28	One-year outcomes after minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion with a series of triangular implants: a multicenter, patient-level analysis. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2014, 7, 299.	0.8	30
29	Implant survivorship analysis after minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion using the iFuse Implant System®. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2015, 8, 485.	0.8	28
30	Quality of life in preoperative patients with sacroiliac joint dysfunction is at least as depressed as in other lumbar spinal conditions. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2015, 8, 395.	0.8	25
31	Does Level of Response to SI Joint Block Predict Response to SI Joint Fusion?. International Journal of Spine Surgery, 2016, 10, 4.	1.5	23
32	<p>Long-Term Prospective Clinical And Radiographic Outcomes After Minimally Invasive Lateral Transiliac Sacroiliac Joint Fusion Using Triangular Titanium Implants</p> . Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2019, Volume 12, 411-422.	0.8	22
33	Long-term prospective outcomes after minimally invasive trans-iliac sacroiliac joint fusion using triangular titanium implants. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2018, Volume 11, 113-121.	0.8	21
34	Hybrid Therapy with Right Atrial Catheter Ablation and Previously Ineffective Antiarrhythmic Drugs for the Management of Atrial Fibrillation. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2005, 12, 189-197.	1.3	20
35	Cost-effectiveness of minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, 8, 1.	1.9	20
36	Spine device clinical trials: design and sponsorship. Spine Journal, 2015, 15, 1133-1140.	1.3	20

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37	Assessment of the Beryllium Lymphocyte Proliferation Test Using Statistical Process Control. Inhalation Toxicology, 2006, 18, 901-910.	1.6	17
38	Safety and effectiveness of minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion in women with persistent post-partum posterior pelvic girdle pain: 12-month outcomes from a prospective, multi-center trial. SpringerPlus, 2015, 4, 570.	1.2	15
39	Ignoring the sacroiliac joint in chronic low back pain is costly. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, 8, 23.	1.9	15
40	Referred leg pain originating from the sacroiliac joint: 6-month outcomes from the prospective randomized controlled iMIA trial. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2016, 158, 2219-2224.	1.7	12
41	<p>Prospective Trial of Sacroiliac Joint Fusion Using 3D-Printed Triangular Titanium Implants</p> . Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2020, Volume 13, 173-182.	0.8	12
42	Productivity benefits of minimally invasive surgery in patients with chronic sacroiliac joint dysfunction. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, 8, 77.	1.9	11
43	Postmarket surveillance of 3D-printed implants for sacroiliac joint fusion. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2018, Volume 11, 337-343.	0.8	10
44	Pre-hysterectomy Assessment of Immediate Tubal Occlusion With the Third-Generation ESSURE Insert (ESS505). Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology, 2014, 21, 1055-1060.	0.6	9
45	Four-year outcomes after minimally invasive transiliac sacroiliac joint fusion with triangular titanium implants. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2018, Volume 11, 287-289.	0.8	8
46	Occupational Magnetic Field Exposure, Cardiovascular Disease Mortality, and Potential Confounding by Smoking. Annals of Epidemiology, 2005, 15, 622-629.	1.9	7
47	Improvement in Health State Utility after Sacroiliac Joint Fusion: Comparison to Normal Populations. Global Spine Journal, 2016, 6, 100-107.	2.3	7
48	Risk Factors for Continued Opioid Use in Conservative Versus Surgical Management of Low Back Pain Originating From the Sacroiliac Joint. Global Spine Journal, 2018, 8, 453-459.	2.3	7
49	Minimally invasive lateral transiliac sacroiliac joint fusion using 3D-printed triangular titanium implants Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2019, Volume 12, 203-214.	0.8	7
50	Work intensity in sacroiliac joint fusion and lumbar microdiscectomy. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, Volume 8, 367-376.	1.9	6
51	Minimally Invasive Sacroiliac Joint Fusion with Triangular Titanium Implants: Cost-Utility Analysis from NHS Perspective. PharmacoEconomics - Open, 2021, 5, 197-209.	1.8	5
52	Prospective Trial of Sacroiliac Joint Fusion Using 3D-Printed Triangular Titanium Implants: 24-Month Follow-Up. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2021, Volume 14, 211-216.	0.8	3
53	Letter. Neurosurgery, 2016, 78, E475-E476.	1.1	1
54	Letter to the Editor: Sacroiliac joint fusion. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2015, 23, 824.	1.7	0

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#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
55	Rates reported by Schoell et al. are of questionable validity. Spine Journal, 2017, 17, 158.	1.3	O
56	Health Care Economics of SI Joint Fusion. Techniques in Orthopaedics, 2019, 34, 103-108.	0.2	0