Daniel J Cher

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Minimally Invasive Sacroiliac Joint Fusion with Triangular Titanium Implants: Cost-Utility Analysis from NHS Perspective. PharmacoEconomics - Open, 2021, 5, 197-209.	1.8	5
2	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
3	Prospective Trial of Sacroiliac Joint Fusion Using 3D-Printed Triangular Titanium Implants . Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2020, Volume 13, 173-182.	0.8	12
4	Long-Term Prospective Clinical And Radiographic Outcomes After Minimally Invasive Lateral Transiliac Sacroiliac Joint Fusion Using Triangular Titanium Implants . Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2019, Volume 12, 411-422.	0.8	22
5	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
6	Health Care Economics of SI Joint Fusion. Techniques in Orthopaedics, 2019, 34, 103-108.	0.2	0
7	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
8	Postmarket surveillance of 3D-printed implants for sacroiliac joint fusion. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2018, Volume 11, 337-343.	0.8	10
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	Rates reported by Schoell et al. are of questionable validity. Spine Journal, 2017, 17, 158.	1.3	0
14	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
15	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
16	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
17	Pipeline for uncoilable or failed aneurysms: 3-year follow-up results. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2017, 127, 81-88.	1.6	162
18	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

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19	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
20	Cost-effectiveness of minimally invasive sacroiliac joint fusion. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, 8, 1.	1.9	20
21	Ignoring the sacroiliac joint in chronic low back pain is costly. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, 8, 23.	1.9	15
22	Work intensity in sacroiliac joint fusion and lumbar microdiscectomy. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, Volume 8, 367-376.	1.9	6
23	Productivity benefits of minimally invasive surgery in patients with chronic sacroiliac joint dysfunction. ClinicoEconomics and Outcomes Research, 2016, 8, 77.	1.9	11
24	Letter. Neurosurgery, 2016, 78, E475-E476.	1.1	1
25	Triangular Titanium Implants for Minimally Invasive Sacroiliac Joint Fusion: A Prospective Study. Global Spine Journal, 2016, 6, 257-269.	2.3	44
26	Improvement in Health State Utility after Sacroiliac Joint Fusion: Comparison to Normal Populations. Global Spine Journal, 2016, 6, 100-107.	2.3	7
27	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
28	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
29	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
30	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
31	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
32	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
33	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
34	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
35	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
36	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

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37	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
38	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
39	Spine device clinical trials: design and sponsorship. Spine Journal, 2015, 15, 1133-1140.	1.3	20
40	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
41	Letter to the Editor: Sacroiliac joint fusion. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2015, 23, 824.	1.7	0
42	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
43	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
44	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
45	Sacroiliac joint pain: burden of disease. Medical Devices: Evidence and Research, 2014, 7, 73.	0.8	71
46	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
47	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
48	Pipeline for Uncoilable or Failed Aneurysms: Results from a Multicenter Clinical Trial. Radiology, 2013, 267, 858-868.	7.3	937
49	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
50	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
51	Assessment of the Beryllium Lymphocyte Proliferation Test Using Statistical Process Control. Inhalation Toxicology, 2006, 18, 901-910.	1.6	17
52	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
53	Occupational Magnetic Field Exposure, Cardiovascular Disease Mortality, and Potential Confounding by Smoking. Annals of Epidemiology, 2005, 15, 622-629.	1.9	7
54	Microinsert nonincisional hysteroscopic sterilization. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 102, 59-67.	2.4	174

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55	The Effect of Search Procedures on Utility Elicitations. Medical Decision Making, 1998, 18, 76-83.	2.4	136
56	Incorporating Risk Attitude into Markov-process Decision Models:. Medical Decision Making, 1997, 17, 340-350.	2.4	58