Hung-Chi Lue

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

156	2,199	218677	254184
papers	citations	26 h-index	43 g-index

157	157	157	2033
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Ruptured aneurysms of the sinus of Valsalva in Oriental patients. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 1990, 99, 288-298.	0.8	223
2	Epidemiologic Features of Kawasaki Disease in Taiwan, 2003â€“2006. Pediatrics, 2009, 123, e401-e405.	2.1	207
3	Supraventricular tachycardia in patients with right atrial isomerism. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1998, 32, 773-779.	2.8	89
4	Acute and late coronary outcomes in 1073 patients with Kawasaki disease with and without intravenous Î³-immunoglobulin therapy. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2015, 100, 542-547.	1.9	86
5	Intrauterine diagnosis of heterotaxy syndrome. American Heart Journal, 2002, 143, 1002-1008.	2.7	75
6	Short- and intermediate-term results of transcatheter closure of atrial septal defect with the Amplatzer Septal Occluder. American Heart Journal, 2004, 148, 511-517.	2.7	75
7	Cardiac Rhythm Disturbances in Patients with Left Atrial Isomerism. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2001, 24, 1631-1638.	1.2	58
8	Transcatheter closure of moderate to large patent ductus arteriosus with the Amplatzer duct occluder. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2007, 69, 572-578.	1.7	55
9	Quality of life in adults with congenital heart disease: biopsychosocial determinants and sex-related differences. Heart, 2011, 97, 38-43.	2.9	52
10	Left Ventricular False Tendons: Echocardiographic, Morphologic, and Histopathologic Studies and Review of the Literature. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2011, 52, 279-286.	0.9	48
11	Usefulness of Electron Beam Computed Tomography in Children With Heterotaxy Syndrome. American Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 81, 188-194.	1.6	46
12	Cardiac Conduction Disturbance Detected in a Pediatric Population. Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 152, 85-89.	1.8	44
13	A strategic approach to transcatheter closure of patent ductus: Gianturco coils for small-to-moderate ductus and Amplatzer duct occluder for large ductus. International Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 106, 10-15.	1.7	43
14	Outcomes of transcatheter valvotomy in patients with pulmonary atresia and intact ventricular septum. American Journal of Cardiology, 1999, 84, 1055-1060.	1.6	39
15	Epidemiological Features of Kawasaki Disease in Taiwan, 1976â€“2007: Results of Five Nationwide Questionnaire Hospital Surveys. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2014, 55, 92-96.	0.9	39
16	Aortic Valve Prolapse Associated With Outlet-Type Ventricular Septal Defect. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2005, 79, 1366-1371.	1.3	35
17	Three-Versus Four-week Administration of Benzathine Penicillin G: Effects on Incidence of Streptococcal Infections and Recurrences of Rheumatic Fever. Pediatrics, 1996, 97, 984-988.	2.1	34
18	Progression of aortic regurgitation after surgical repair of outlet-type ventricular septal defects. American Heart Journal, 2007, 153, 336-342.	2.7	33

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19	Balloon angioplasty for obstructed modified systemic-pulmonary artery shunts and pulmonary artery stenoses. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2001, 37, 940-947.	2.8	32
20	Acquired coronary artery fistula after open heart surgery for congenital heart disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2005, 103, 187-192.	1.7	32
21	Sudden death in patients with right isomerism (asplenism) after palliation. Journal of Pediatrics, 2002, 140, 93-96.	1.8	31
22	Short-term Sulpiride Treatment of Children and Adolescents With Tourette Syndrome or Chronic Tic Disorder. Journal of the Formosan Medical Association, 2009, 108, 788-793.	1.7	31
23	Obstructed total anomalous pulmonary venous connection. Pediatric Cardiology, 1993, 14, 28-32.	1.3	30
24	Ventricular Septal Defect With Secondary Left Ventricular-to-Right Atrial Shunt Is Associated With a Higher Risk for Infective Endocarditis and a Lower Late Chance of Closure. Pediatrics, 2006, 117, e262-e267.	2.1	29
25	Sequential diagnosis of coronary arterial anatomy in congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2003, 75, 422-429.	1.3	28
26	Ventricular septal defect in chinese with aortic valve prolapse and aortic regurgitation. Heart and Vessels, 1986, 2, 111-116.	1.2	27
27	Characterization of aneurysmal transformation in perimembranous ventricular septal defects: an adhered anterior leaflet of tricuspid valve predisposes to the development of left ventricular-to-right atrial shunt. International Journal of Cardiology, 1994, 47, 117-125.	1.7	27
28	Prognostic Value of Submaximal Exercise Data for Cardiac Morbidity in Fontan Patients. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 10-15.	0.4	27
29	Infantile cardiac hemangioendothelioma. Pediatric Cardiology, 1992, 13, 52-55.	1.3	27
30	Radiofrequency catheter ablation of tachycardia in children with and without congenital heart disease: indications and limitations. International Journal of Cardiology, 2000, 72, 221-227.	1.7	25
31	Three-Dimensional Reconstruction of Abnormal Ventriculoarterial Relationship by Electron Beam CT. Journal of Computer Assisted Tomography, 1998, 22, 560-568.	0.9	25
32	Probability of Supraventricular Tachycardia Recurrence in Pediatric Patients. Cardiology, 1994, 85, 284-289.	1.4	24
33	Modified arterial switch operation by spiral reconstruction of the great arteries in transposition. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2000, 69, 1887-1892.	1.3	24
34	Noninvasive diagnosis of aortic coarctation in neonates with patent ductus arteriosus. Journal of Pediatrics, 2006, 148, 217-221.	1.8	24
35	Influence of aortopulmonary rotation on the anomalous coronary artery pattern in tetralogy of Fallot. American Journal of Cardiology, 2000, 85, 780-784.	1.6	23
36	Revisit on congenital bronchopulmonary vascular malformations: A haphazard branching theory of malinosculations and its clinical classification and implication. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2002, 33, 1-11.	2.0	23

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37	A Shift from Underweight to Overweight and Obesity in Asian Children and Adolescents with Congenital Heart Disease. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2012, 26, 336-343.	1.7	23
38	Retroesophageal aortic arch: diagnostic and therapeutic implications of a rare vascular ring. International Journal of Cardiology, 2001, 79, 133-141.	1.7	22
39	A Swine Model of Horse Serum-Induced Coronary Vasculitis: An Implication for Kawasaki Disease. Pediatric Research, 2004, 55, 211-219.	2.3	21
40	Age-related Quinidine Effects on Ionic Currents of Rabbit Cardiac Myocytes. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 1994, 26, 1167-1177.	1.9	20
41	Malalignment-type ventricular septal defect in double-chambered right ventricle. American Journal of Cardiology, 1996, 77, 839-842.	1.6	17
42	A Systematic Classification of the Congenital Bronchopulmonary Vascular Malformations: Dysmorphogeneses of the Primitive Foregut System and the Primitive Aortic Arch System. Yonsei Medical Journal, 2008, 49, 90.	2.2	17
43	Comparison of a Chinese Herbal Medicine (CCH1) and Lactulose as First-Line Treatment of Constipation in Long-Term Care: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Double-Dummy, and Placebo-Controlled Trial. Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2012, 2012, 1-12.	1.2	17
44	Balloon dilatation for critical pulmonary stenosis. International Journal of Cardiology, 1999, 69, 27-32.	1.7	14
45	Validation of pulmonary venous obstruction by electron beam computed tomography in children with congenital heart disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 2001, 87, 589-593.	1.6	14
46	Clinical Implications of Major Aortopulmonary Collateral Arteries in Patients With Right Isomerism. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2006, 82, 153-157.	1.3	14
47	Heart Disease Screening of Schoolchildren in Taiwan. JAMA Pediatrics, 2009, 163, 233.	3.0	13
48	Surveillance of Kawasaki disease in Taiwan and review of the literature. Acta Paediatrica Taiwanica = Taiwan Er Ke Yi Xue Hui Za Zhi, 2004, 45, 8-14.	0.1	13
49	Right lung agenesis with left pulmonary artery sling. , 2000, 29, 239-241.		12
50	Latex allergy in health care workers in Taiwan: prevalence, clinical features. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2007, 80, 455-457.	2.3	12
51	CT and MRI Findings in a Child with Constrictive Pericarditis. Pediatric Cardiology, 1998, 19, 259-262.	1.3	11
52	Coronary Artery Diameters in Infants and Children With Congenital Heart Disease as Determined by Computed Tomography. American Journal of Cardiology, 2007, 100, 1696-1701.	1.6	11
53	Treatment of Constipation in Long-Term Care with Chinese Herbal Formula: A Randomized, Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Trial. Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, 2011, 17, 639-646.	2.1	11
54	Angiographic evidence of long-axis rotation in addition to short-axis aortopulmonary rotation: Its implication in transposition of the great arteries. , 1996, 39, 21-30.		10

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55	Estimation of the Incidence of Kawasaki Disease in Taiwan. A Comparison of Two Data Sources: Nationwide Hospital Survey and National Health Insurance Claims. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2014, 55, 97-100.	0.9	10
56	Resolution of pathologic Q wave, left ventricular dysfunction and mitral regurgitation after dual coronary repair of the anomalous origin of the left coronary artery from the pulmonary artery. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 167, 1277-1282.	2.7	9
57	Long-Term Outcomes of Pediatric Sinus Bradycardia. Journal of Pediatrics, 2013, 163, 885-889.e1.	1.8	9
58	Study on ECG in the Adolescent. Pediatric Cardiology, 2018, 39, 911-923.	1.3	9
59	Trends in birth weight-specific and -adjusted infant mortality rates in Taiwan between 2004 and 2011. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2018, 59, 267-273.	0.9	9
60	Six-Minute Walking Test: Normal Reference Values for Taiwanese Children and Adolescents. Acta Cardiologica Sinica, 2015, 31, 193-201.	0.2	9
61	Clinical implications of isolated double aortic arch and its complex with intracardiac anomalies. International Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 63, 205-210.	1.7	8
62	Transarterial approach of the pulmonary artery in anatomically corrected malposition of the great arteries by manipulating a catheter inverted with balloon floating maneuver. International Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 67, 1-7.	1.7	8
63	Morphologic Substrates for First-Branch Pulmonary Arterial Hypoplasia in Transposition of the Great Arteries. Cardiology, 2007, 107, 362-369.	1.4	8
64	Role of Antioxidants in Horse Serum-mediated Vasculitis in Swine: Potential Relevance to Early Treatment in Mitigation of Coronary Arteritis in Kawasaki Disease. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2017, 58, 328-337.	0.9	8
65	Restrictive Dermopathy: Report of Two Siblings. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2013, 54, 198-201.	0.9	7
66	Infracardiac total anomalous pulmonary venous connection in tetralogy of Fallot with decreased pulmonary flow and masked pulmonary venous obstruction: report of one case. International Journal of Cardiology, 1994, 47, 81-84.	1.7	6
67	Dilated Cardiomyopathy After Long-Term Right Ventricular Apical Pacing in Children With Complete Atrioventricular Block: Role of Setting of Ventricular Pacing. Journal of Cardiac Failure, 2009, 15, 681-688.	1.7	6
68	International Ranking of Infant Mortality Rates: Taiwan Compared with European Countries. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2016, 57, 326-332.	0.9	6
69	Visualization of pulmonary vein obstruction by pulmonary artery wedge injection and documentation by pressure tracings: report of one case with persistent wheezing following correction of total anomalous pulmonary venous connection. International Journal of Cardiology, 1995, 49, 167-172.	1.7	5
70	Heart Transplantation and the Batista Operation for Children With Refractory Heart Failure. Japanese Circulation Journal, 2001, 65, 289-293.	1.0	5
71	Restoration of Transposed Great Arteries to Nature. World Journal for Pediatric & Congenital Heart Surgery, 2011, 2, 287-295.	0.8	5
72	A pediatric clinic-based approach to early literacy promotion - experience in a well-baby clinic in Taiwan. Journal of the Formosan Medical Association, 2012, 111, 258-264.	1.7	5

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73	Histopathological Evaluation of Horse Serum-induced Immune Complex Vasculitis in Swine: Implication to Coronary Artery Lesions in Kawasaki Disease. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2014, 55, 297-305.	0.9	5
74	Cardiac Screening for High Risk Sudden Cardiac Death in School-Aged Children. Acta Cardiologica Sinica, 2020, 36, 641-648.	0.2	5
75	Taipei consensus on integrative traditional Chinese and Western Medicine. Journal of the Formosan Medical Association, 2021, 120, 34-47.	1.7	4
76	Assessment of ventricular septal defect with aortic valvar prolapse by means of echocardiography and angiography. Cardiology in the Young, 1994, 4, 44-50.	0.8	3
77	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V1. , 0, , 53-53.		3
78	Determination of Pulmonary Blood Volume in Aorto-Pulmonary Shunting. Pediatrics International, 1969, 11, 57-57.	0.5	1
79	R Amplitude in Lead V6 + S Amplitude in Lead V1 by Age. , 0, , 74-74.		1
80	QRS Duration by Age. , 0, , 10-10.		1
81	RR Interval by Age. , 0, , 11-14.		1
82	Changing Spectrum of Cardiac Diseases in Children: An Extended Longitudinal Observation Study of a Pediatric Cardiac Screening Program. Acta Cardiologica Sinica, 2021, 37, 420-426.	0.2	1
83	FEEDING OF INFANTS WITH FULL-FAT SOYA BEAN-RICE FOODS<xref ref-type="fn" rid="fn1">[*]</xref>. Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, 0, , .	1.5	0
84	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead V5. , 0, , 29-29.		0
85	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 26-26.		0
86	T Amplitude by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 51-51.		0
87	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 64-64.		0
88	Frontal Plane T Axis by Age. , 0, , 17-20.		0
89	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V5. , 0, , 71-71.		0
90	R Amplitude in Lead V6 + S Amplitude in Lead V2 by Age. , 0, , 75-75.		0

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91	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 81-81.		0
92	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 23-23.		0
93	S Amplitude by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 40-40.		0
94	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 65-65.		0
95	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V1. , 0, , 82-82.		0
96	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead I. , 0, , 61-61.		0
97	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 72-72.		0
98	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead I. , 0, , 76-76.		0
99	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead I. , 0, , 22-22.		0
100	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V1. , 0, , 42-42.		0
101	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V5. , 0, , 56-56.		0
102	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead III. , 0, , 78-78.		0
103	S Amplitude by Age in Lead III. , 0, , 39-39.		0
104	T Amplitude by Age in Lead III. , 0, , 49-49.		0
105	T Amplitude by Age in Lead I. , 0, , 47-47.		0
106	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V1. , 0, , 67-67.		0
107	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V1. , 0, , 32-32.		0
108	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 28-28.		0

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109	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead III. , 0, , 63-63.		0
110	P Amplitude by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 21-21.		0
111	T Amplitude by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 50-50.		0
112	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 27-27.		0
113	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead III. , 0, , 24-24.		0
114	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 33-33.		0
115	S Amplitude by Age in Lead I. , 0, , 37-37.		0
116	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 44-44.		0
117	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V5. , 0, , 45-45.		0
118	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 43-43.		0
119	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 36-36.		0
120	R Amplitude in Lead V3 + S Amplitude in Lead V3 by Age. , 0, , 73-73.		0
121	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 84-84.		0
122	T Amplitude by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 52-52.		0
123	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 77-77.		0
124	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 34-34.		0
125	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 66-66.		0
126	Frontal Plane QRS Axis by Age. , 0, , 16-16.		0

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127	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V5. , 0, , 35-35.		0
128	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 46-46.		0
129	T Amplitude by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 48-48.		0
130	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 70-70.		0
131	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V5. , 0, , 85-85.		0
132	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 25-25.		0
133	R Amplitude by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 31-31.		0
134	S Amplitude by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 38-38.		0
135	S Amplitude by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 41-41.		0
136	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 54-54.		0
137	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 57-60.		0
138	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 62-62.		0
139	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 68-68.		0
140	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 79-79.		0
141	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 80-80.		0
142	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 83-83.		0
143	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 86-86.		0
144	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V3. , 0, , 69-69.		0

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145	Frontal Plane P Axis by Age. , 0, , 15-15.		0
146	Heart Rate by Age. , 0, , 3-3.		0
147	PR Interval by Age. , 0, , 4-4.		0
148	PR Interval by Heart Rate. , 0, , 5-5.		0
149	QT Interval by Age. , 0, , 6-6.		0
150	QT Interval by Heart Rate. , 0, , 7-7.		0
151	QTc Interval by Age. , 0, , 8-8.		0
152	QTc Interval by Heart Rate. , 0, , 9-9.		0
153	Congratulatory Remarks: Children's Hospital and Child Health Perspectives. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2008, 49, 205-209.	0.9	0
154	Infant mortality rates based on two registration criteria for live births: A comparison of Taiwan with 26 European countries. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2019, 60, 224-226.	0.9	0
155	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 30-30.		0
156	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 55-55.		0