Hung-Chi Lue

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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156	2,199	26	43
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
157	157	157	2033
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Taipei consensus on integrative traditional Chinese and Western Medicine. Journal of the Formosan Medical Association, 2021, 120, 34-47.	1.7	4
2	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
3	Cardiac Screening for High Risk Sudden Cardiac Death in School-Aged Children. Acta Cardiologica Sinica, 2020, 36, 641-648.	0.2	5
4	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
5	Study on ECG in the Adolescent. Pediatric Cardiology, 2018, 39, 911-923.	1.3	9
6	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
7	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
8	International Ranking of Infant Mortality Rates: Taiwan Compared with European Countries. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2016, 57, 326-332.	0.9	6
9	Acute and late coronary outcomes in 1073 patients with Kawasaki disease with and without intravenous Î ³ -immunoglobulin therapy. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2015, 100, 542-547.	1.9	86
10	Six-Minute Walking Test: Normal Reference Values for Taiwanese Children and Adolescents. Acta Cardiologica Sinica, 2015, 31, 193-201.	0.2	9
11	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
12	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
13	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
14	Epidemiological Features of Kawasaki Disease in Taiwan, 1976–2007: Results of Five Nationwide Questionnaire Hospital Surveys. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2014, 55, 92-96.	0.9	39
15	Restrictive Dermopathy: Report of Two Siblings. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2013, 54, 198-201.	0.9	7
16	Long-Term Outcomes of Pediatric Sinus Bradycardia. Journal of Pediatrics, 2013, 163, 885-889.e1.	1.8	9
17	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
18	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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19	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
20	Left Ventricular False Tendons: Echocardiographic, Morphologic, and Histopathologic Studies and Review of the Literature. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2011, 52, 279-286.	0.9	48
21	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
22	Quality of life in adults with congenital heart disease: biopsychosocial determinants and sex-related differences. Heart, 2011, 97, 38-43.	2.9	52
23	Restoration of Transposed Great Arteries to Nature. World Journal for Pediatric & Dongenital Heart Surgery, 2011, 2, 287-295.	0.8	5
24	Heart Disease Screening of Schoolchildren in Taiwan. JAMA Pediatrics, 2009, 163, 233.	3.0	13
25	Epidemiologic Features of Kawasaki Disease in Taiwan, 2003–2006. Pediatrics, 2009, 123, e401-e405.	2.1	207
26	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
27	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
28	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
29	Cardiac Conduction Disturbance Detected in a Pediatric Population. Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 152, 85-89.	1.8	44
30	Congratulatory Remarks: Children's Hospital and Child Health Perspectives. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2008, 49, 205-209.	0.9	0
31	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
32	Morphologic Substrates for First-Branch Pulmonary Arterial Hypoplasia in Transposition of the Great Arteries. Cardiology, 2007, 107, 362-369.	1.4	8
33	Progression of aortic regurgitation after surgical repair of outlet-type ventricular septal defects. American Heart Journal, 2007, 153, 336-342.	2.7	33
34	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
35	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
36	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

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37	Clinical Implications of Major Aortopulmonary Collateral Arteries in Patients With Right Isomerism. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2006, 82, 153-157.	1.3	14
38	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
39	Noninvasive diagnosis of aortic coarctation in neonates with patent ductus arteriosus. Journal of Pediatrics, 2006, 148, 217-221.	1.8	24
40	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
41	Acquired coronary artery fistula after open heart surgery for congenital heart disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2005, 103, 187-192.	1.7	32
42	Aortic Valve Prolapse Associated With Outlet-Type Ventricular Septal Defect. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2005, 79, 1366-1371.	1.3	35
43	A Swine Model of Horse Serum-Induced Coronary Vasculitis: An Implication for Kawasaki Disease. Pediatric Research, 2004, 55, 211-219.	2.3	21
44	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
45	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
46	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
47	Intrauterine diagnosis of heterotaxy syndrome. American Heart Journal, 2002, 143, 1002-1008.	2.7	75
48	Sudden death in patients with right isomerism (asplenism) after palliation. Journal of Pediatrics, 2002, 140, 93-96.	1.8	31
49	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
50	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
51	Retroesophageal aortic arch: diagnostic and therapeutic implications of a rare vascular ring. International Journal of Cardiology, 2001, 79, 133-141.	1.7	22
52	Heart Transplantation and the Batista Operation for Children With Refractory Heart Failure. Japanese Circulation Journal, 2001, 65, 289-293.	1.0	5
53	Cardiac Rhythm Disturbances in Patients with Left Atrial Isomerism. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2001, 24, 1631-1638.	1.2	58
54	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

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55	Right lung agenesis with left pulmonary artery sling. , 2000, 29, 239-241.		12
56	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
57	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
58	Modified arterial switch operation by spiral reconstruction of the great arteries in transposition. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2000, 69, 1887-1892.	1.3	24
59	Outcomes of transcatheter valvotomy in patients with pulmonary atresia and intact ventricular septum. American Journal of Cardiology, 1999, 84, 1055-1060.	1.6	39
60	Balloon dilatation for critical pulmonary stenosis. International Journal of Cardiology, 1999, 69, 27-32.	1.7	14
61	CT and MRI Findings in a Child with Constrictive Pericarditis. Pediatric Cardiology, 1998, 19, 259-262.	1.3	11
62	Usefulness of Electron Beam Computed Tomography in Children With Heterotaxy Syndrome. American Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 81, 188-194.	1.6	46
63	Clinical implications of isolated double aortic arch and its complex with intracardiac anomalies. International Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 63, 205-210.	1.7	8
64	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
65	Supraventricular tachycardia in patients with right atrial isomerism. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1998, 32, 773-779.	2.8	89
66	Three-Dimensional Reconstruction of Abnormal Ventriculoarterial Relationship by Electron Beam CT. Journal of Computer Assisted Tomography, 1998, 22, 560-568.	0.9	25
67	Malalignment-type ventricular septal defect in double-chambered right ventricle. American Journal of Cardiology, 1996, 77, 839-842.	1.6	17
68	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
69	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
70	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
71	Probability of Supraventricular Tachycardia Recurrence in Pediatric Patients. Cardiology, 1994, 85, 284-289.	1.4	24
72	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

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73	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
74	Age-related Quinidine Effects on Ionic Currents of Rabbit Cardiac Myocytes. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 1994, 26, 1167-1177.	1.9	20
75	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
76	Obstructed total anomalous pulmonary venous connection. Pediatric Cardiology, 1993, 14, 28-32.	1.3	30
77	Infantile cardiac hemangioendothelioma. Pediatric Cardiology, 1992, 13, 52-55.	1.3	27
78	Ruptured aneurysms of the sinus of Valsalva in Oriental patients. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 1990, 99, 288-298.	0.8	223
79	Ventricular septal defect in chinese with aortic valve prolapse and aortic regurgitation. Heart and Vessels, 1986, 2, 111-116.	1.2	27
80	Determination of Pulmonary Blood Volume in Aorto-Pulmonary Shunting. Pediatrics International, 1969, 11, 57-57.	0.5	1
81	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
82	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead V5., 0,, 29-29.		0
83	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 26-26.		0
84	T Amplitude by Age in Lead aVL., 0,, 51-51.		0
85	R Amplitude in Lead V6 + S Amplitude in Lead V1 by Age. , 0, , 74-74.		1
86	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 64-64.		0
87	Frontal Plane T Axis by Age., 0,, 17-20.		0
88	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V5., 0,, 71-71.		0
89	R Amplitude in Lead V6 + S Amplitude in Lead V2 by Age. , 0, , 75-75.		0
90	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 81-81.		0

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead II., 0,, 23-23.		O
92	S Amplitude by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 40-40.		0
93	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 65-65.		0
94	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V1., 0,, 82-82.		0
95	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead I. , 0, , 61-61.		0
96	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V6., 0,, 72-72.		0
97	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead I. , 0, , 76-76.		0
98	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead I., 0,, 22-22.		0
99	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V1., 0,, 42-42.		0
100	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V5., 0,, 56-56.		0
101	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead III., 0,, 78-78.		0
102	S Amplitude by Age in Lead III., 0,, 39-39.		0
103	T Amplitude by Age in Lead III. , 0, , 49-49.		0
104	T Amplitude by Age in Lead I., 0,, 47-47.		0
105	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V1., 0,, 67-67.		0
106	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V1., 0,, 32-32.		0
107	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 28-28.		0
108	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead III. , 0, , 63-63.		O

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
109	P Amplitude by Age in Lead II., 0,, 21-21.		O
110	T Amplitude by Age in Lead aVR., 0,, 50-50.		O
111	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 27-27.		0
112	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead III., 0,, 24-24.		0
113	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V2., 0,, 33-33.		O
114	S Amplitude by Age in Lead I., 0,, 37-37.		0
115	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 44-44.		O
116	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V5., 0,, 45-45.		0
117	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 43-43.		O
118	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V6., 0,, 36-36.		0
119	R Amplitude in Lead V3 + S Amplitude in Lead V3 by Age. , 0, , 73-73.		O
120	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 84-84.		0
121	T Amplitude by Age in Lead aVF. , 0, , 52-52.		O
122	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead II., 0,, 77-77.		0
123	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 34-34.		O
124	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead aVF., 0,, 66-66.		0
125	Frontal Plane QRS Axis by Age. , 0, , 16-16.		0
126	R Amplitude by Age in Lead V5., 0,, 35-35.		0

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
127	S Amplitude by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 46-46.		O
128	T Amplitude by Age in Lead II., 0,, 48-48.		O
129	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V4. , 0, , 70-70.		0
130	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V5. , 0, , 85-85.		0
131	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 25-25.		O
132	R Amplitude by Age in Lead aVR., 0,, 31-31.		0
133	S Amplitude by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 38-38.		O
134	S Amplitude by Age in Lead aVF., 0,, 41-41.		0
135	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V2., 0,, 54-54.		O
136	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 57-60.		0
137	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead II. , 0, , 62-62.		O
138	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 68-68.		0
139	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead aVR. , 0, , 79-79.		O
140	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead aVL. , 0, , 80-80.		0
141	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V2. , 0, , 83-83.		O
142	Ventricular Activation Time by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 86-86.		0
143	R/S Amplitude Ratio by Age in Lead V3. , 0, , 69-69.		0
144	Frontal Plane P Axis by Age. , 0, , 15-15.		0

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Heart Rate by Age., 0,, 3-3.		O
146	PR Interval by Age. , 0, , 4-4.		0
147	PR Interval by Heart Rate. , 0, , 5-5.		O
148	QT Interval by Age. , 0, , 6-6.		0
149	QT Interval by Heart Rate. , 0, , 7-7.		O
150	QTc Interval by Age., 0,, 8-8.		0
151	QTc Interval by Heart Rate. , 0, , 9-9.		O
152	QRS Duration by Age. , 0, , 10-10.		1
153	RR Interval by Age. , 0, , 11-14.		1
154	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V1., 0,, 53-53.		3
155	Q Amplitude by Age in Lead V6. , 0, , 30-30.		0
156	T Amplitude by Age in Lead V4., 0,, 55-55.		0