

# Yoshiharu Ohno

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

197  
papers

9,518  
citations

31976

53  
h-index

48315

88  
g-index

200  
all docs

200  
docs citations

200  
times ranked

7473  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Computed <sc>DWI</sc> MRI Results in Superior Capability for <sc>Nâ€Stage</sc> Assessment of <sc>Nonâ€Small</sc> Cell Lung Cancer Than That of Actual <sc>DWI</sc>, <sc>STIR</sc> Imaging, and <sc>FDGâ€PET</sc>/<sc>CT</sc>. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2023, 57, 259-272.	3.4	5
2	Comparison of lung CT number and airway dimension evaluation capabilities of ultra-high-resolution CT, using different scan modes and reconstruction methods including deep learning reconstruction, with those of multi-detector CT in a QIBA phantom study. European Radiology, 2023, 33, 368-379.	4.5	5
3	A Bayesian estimation method for cerebral blood flow measurement by area-detector CT perfusion imaging. Neuroradiology, 2023, 65, 65-75.	2.2	1
4	Overview of MRI for pulmonary functional imaging. British Journal of Radiology, 2022, 95, 20201053.	2.2	15
5	State-of-the-art MR Imaging for Thoracic Diseases. Magnetic Resonance in Medical Sciences, 2022, 21, 212-234.	2.0	7
6	Machine learning for lung texture analysis on thin-section CT: Capability for assessments of disease severity and therapeutic effect for connective tissue disease patients in comparison with expert panel evaluations. Acta Radiologica, 2022, 63, 1363-1373.	1.1	7
7	Efficacy of Ultrashort Echo Time Pulmonary MRI for Lung Nodule Detection and Lung-RADS Classification. Radiology, 2022, 302, 697-706.	7.3	16
8	Editorial for â€œ<sc>MRI</sc> Radiomicsâ€Based Nomogram From Primary Tumor for Pretreatment Prediction of Peripancreatic Lymph Node Metastasis in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma: A Multicenter Studyâ€• Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2022, 55, 840-841.	3.4	1
9	Deep Learning Reconstruction of Diffusion-weighted MRI Improves Image Quality for Prostatic Imaging. Radiology, 2022, 303, 373-381.	7.3	51
10	Magnetic resonance imaging for lung cancer: a state-of-the-art review. Precision and Future Medicine, 2022, 6, 49-77.	1.6	4
11	Small Cell Lung Cancer Staging: Prospective Comparison of Conventional Staging Tests, FDG PET/CT, Whole-Body MRI, and Coregistered FDG PET/MRI. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2022, 218, 899-908.	2.2	12
12	Newly developed artificial intelligence algorithm for COVID-19 pneumonia: utility of quantitative CT texture analysis for prediction of favipiravir treatment effect. Japanese Journal of Radiology, 2022, 40, 800-813.	2.4	11
13	Novel Intraoperative Navigation Using Ultra-High-Resolution CT in Robot-Assisted Partial Nephrectomy. Cancers, 2022, 14, 2047.	3.7	4
14	Comparison of utility of deep learning reconstruction on 3D MRCPs obtained with three different k-space data acquisitions in patients with IPMN. European Radiology, 2022, 32, 6658-6667.	4.5	9
15	Synopsis from Expanding Applications of Pulmonary MRI in the Clinical Evaluation of Lung Disorders. Chest, 2021, 159, 492-495.	0.8	12
16	<sc>3D Oxygenâ€Enhanced MRI</sc> at <sc>3T MR</sc> System: Comparison With <sc>Thinâ€Section CT</sc> of Quantitative Capability for Pulmonary Functional Loss Assessment and Clinical Stage Classification of <sc>COPD</sc> in Smokers. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2021, 53, 1042-1051.	3.4	12
17	Machine learning for lung CT texture analysis: Improvement of inter-observer agreement for radiological finding classification in patients with pulmonary diseases. European Journal of Radiology, 2021, 134, 109410.	2.6	20
18	Compressed sensing and deep learning reconstruction for womenâ€™s pelvic MRI denoising: Utility for improving image quality and examination time in routine clinical practice. European Journal of Radiology, 2021, 134, 109430.	2.6	44

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19	Deep learning-based and hybrid-type iterative reconstructions for CT: comparison of capability for quantitative and qualitative image quality improvements and small vessel evaluation at dynamic CE-abdominal CT with ultra-high and standard resolutions. Japanese Journal of Radiology, 2021, 39, 186-197.	2.4	18
20	Compressed sensing and parallel imaging accelerated T2 FSE sequence for head and neck MR imaging: Comparison of its utility in routine clinical practice. European Journal of Radiology, 2021, 135, 109501.	2.6	13
21	Inspiratory/expiratory xenon-enhanced area-detector CT: Capability for quantitative assessment of lung ventilation changes in surgically treated non-small cell lung cancer patients. European Journal of Radiology, 2021, 136, 109574.	2.6	2
22	Imaging of Pulmonary Hypertension in Adults: A Position Paper from the Fleischner Society. Radiology, 2021, 298, 531-549.	7.3	43
23	Pulmonary Functional Imaging: Part 2 "State-of-the-Art Clinical Applications and Opportunities for Improved Patient Care. Radiology, 2021, 299, 524-538.	7.3	29
24	Pulmonary Functional Imaging: Part 1 "State-of-the-Art Technical and Physiologic Underpinnings. Radiology, 2021, 299, 508-523.	7.3	29
25	Effect of Bronchial Thermoplasty on Air Trapping Assessed by Xenon Ventilation Computed Tomography. Internal Medicine, 2021, 60, 2027-2032.	0.7	1
26	A Case of Multiple Sclerosing Pneumocytomas With Calcifications. Journal of Thoracic Imaging, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, W109-W114.	1.5	0
27	Myoinositol to Total Choline Ratio in Glioblastomas as a Potential Prognostic Factor in Preoperative Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. Neurologia Medico-Chirurgica, 2021, 61, 453-460.	2.2	1
28	Functional Assessment of Lung Cancer and Nodules. Medical Radiology, 2021, , 259-297.	0.1	1
29	Future of Pulmonary Functional Imaging. Medical Radiology, 2021, , 337-360.	0.1	1
30	Dynamic Contrast-enhanced Area-detector CT vs Dynamic Contrast-enhanced Perfusion MRI vs FDG-PET/CT: Comparison of Utility for Quantitative Therapeutic Outcome Prediction for NSCLC Patients Undergoing Chemoradiotherapy. Magnetic Resonance in Medical Sciences, 2020, 19, 29-39.	2.0	6
31	Comparison of Diagnostic Accuracy for TNM Stage Among Whole-Body MRI and Coregistered PET/MRI Using 1.5-T and 3-T MRI Systems and Integrated PET/CT for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2020, 215, 1191-1198.	2.2	23
32	Factors associated with silent cerebral events during atrial fibrillation ablation in patients on uninterrupted oral anticoagulation. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2020, 31, 2889-2897.	1.7	8
33	Expanding Applications of Pulmonary MRI in the Clinical Evaluation of Lung Disorders: Fleischner Society Position Paper. Radiology, 2020, 297, 286-301.	7.3	95
34	Variability and Standardization of Quantitative Imaging. Investigative Radiology, 2020, 55, 601-616.	6.2	89
35	Differentiation of Benign from Malignant Pulmonary Nodules by Using a Convolutional Neural Network to Determine Volume Change at Chest CT. Radiology, 2020, 296, 432-443.	7.3	15
36	Wash-in/wash-out phase xenon-enhanced area-detector CT (ADCT): utility for regional ventilation, pulmonary functional loss and clinical stage evaluations of smokers. Acta Radiologica, 2019, 60, 1619-1628.	1.1	3

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37	Solitary pulmonary nodule: Comparison of quantitative capability for differentiation and management among dynamic CE-perfusion MRI at 3T system, dynamic CE-perfusion ADCT and FDG-PET/CT. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2019, 115, 22-30.	2.6	12
38	Effects of acquisition method and reconstruction algorithm for CT number measurement on standard-dose CT and reduced-dose CT: a QIBA phantom study. <i>Japanese Journal of Radiology</i> , 2019, 37, 399-411.	2.4	9
39	Effect of Reconstruction Parameters on the Quantitative Analysis of Chest Computed Tomography. <i>Journal of Thoracic Imaging</i> , 2019, 34, 92-102.	1.5	21
40	Measurement Variability in Treatment Response Determination for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. <i>Journal of Thoracic Imaging</i> , 2019, 34, 103-115.	1.5	14
41	Radiation dose reduction techniques for chest CT: Principles and clinical results. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2019, 111, 93-103.	2.6	35
42	Gadolinium-Based Blood Volume Mapping From MRI With Ultrashort TE Versus CT and SPECT for Predicting Postoperative Lung Function in Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2019, 212, 57-66.	2.2	6
43	Whole-Body MRI: Comparison of Its Capability for TNM Staging of Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma With That of Coregistered PET/MRI, Integrated FDG PET/CT, and Conventional Imaging. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2019, 212, 311-319.	2.2	19
44	Outracing Lung Signal Decay – Potential of Ultrashort Echo Time MRI. <i>RoFo Fortschritte Auf Dem Gebiet Der Rontgenstrahlen Und Der Bildgebenden Verfahren</i> , 2019, 191, 415-423.	1.3	35
45	Comparison of computer-aided detection (CADe) capability for pulmonary nodules among standard-, reduced- and ultra-low-dose CTs with and without hybrid type iterative reconstruction technique. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2018, 100, 49-57.	2.6	14
46	Performance Comparison Between 18F-FDG PET/CT Plus Brain MRI and Conventional Staging Plus Brain MRI in Staging of Small Cell Lung Carcinoma. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2018, 211, 185-192.	2.2	4
47	Update of MR Imaging for Evaluation of Lung Cancer. <i>Radiologic Clinics of North America</i> , 2018, 56, 437-469.	1.8	28
48	Comparison of Interobserver Agreement and Diagnostic Accuracy for IASLC/ITMIG Thymic Epithelial Tumor Staging Among Co-registered FDG-PET/MRI, Whole-body MRI, Integrated FDG-PET/CT, and Conventional Imaging Examination with and without Contrast Media Administrations. <i>Academic Radiology</i> , 2018, , .	2.5	12
49	MRI for solitary pulmonary nodule and mass assessment: Current state of the art. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2018, 47, 1437-1458.	3.4	35
50	Morphologic Characterization of Pulmonary Nodules With Ultrashort TE MRI at 3T. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2018, 210, 1216-1225.	2.2	52
51	Comparison of fat suppression capability for chest MR imaging with Dixon, SPAIR and STIR techniques at 3 Tesla MR system. <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2018, 47, 89-96.	1.8	15
52	Comparison of Xenon-Enhanced Area-Detector CT and Krypton Ventilation SPECT/CT for Assessment of Pulmonary Functional Loss and Disease Severity in Smokers. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2018, 210, W45-W53.	2.2	9
53	Amide proton transfer-weighted imaging to differentiate malignant from benign pulmonary lesions: Comparison with diffusion-weighted imaging and FDG-PET/CT. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2018, 47, 1013-1021.	3.4	27
54	Complementary regional heterogeneity information from COPD patients obtained using oxygen-enhanced MRI and chest CT. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0203273.	2.5	14

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55	Association of Focal Radiation Dose Adjusted on Cross Sections with Subsolid Nodule Visibility and Quantification on Computed Tomography Images Using AIDR 3D. <i>Academic Radiology</i> , 2018, 25, 1156-1166.	2.5	4
56	Magnetic resonance angiography for the primary diagnosis of pulmonary embolism: A review from the international workshop for pulmonary functional imaging. <i>World Journal of Radiology</i> , 2018, 10, 52-64.	1.1	22
57	Unenhanced and Contrast-Enhanced MR Angiography and Perfusion Imaging for Suspected Pulmonary Thromboembolism. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2017, 208, 517-530.	2.2	21
58	Standard-, Reduced-, and No-Dose Thin-Section Radiologic Examinations: Comparison of Capability for Nodule Detection and Nodule Type Assessment in Patients Suspected of Having Pulmonary Nodules. <i>Radiology</i> , 2017, 284, 562-573.	7.3	66
59	Guidelines for Management of Incidental Pulmonary Nodules Detected on CT Images: From the Fleischner Society 2017. <i>Radiology</i> , 2017, 284, 228-243.	7.3	1,587
60	Diagnostic performance of different imaging modalities in the assessment of distant metastasis and local recurrence of tumor in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2017, 46, 1707-1717.	3.4	20
61	Dynamic contrast-enhanced perfusion area-detector CT assessed with various mathematical models: Its capability for therapeutic outcome prediction for non-small cell lung cancer patients with chemoradiotherapy as compared with that of FDG-PET/CT. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 86, 83-91.	2.6	24
62	Xenon-enhanced CT using subtraction CT: Basic and preliminary clinical studies for comparison of its efficacy with that of dual-energy CT and ventilation SPECT/CT to assess regional ventilation and pulmonary functional loss in smokers. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 86, 41-51.	2.6	20
63	Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced Perfusion Area-Detector CT: Preliminary Comparison of Diagnostic Performance for N Stage Assessment With FDG PET/CT in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2017, 209, W253-W262.	2.2	9
64	Securing safe and informative thoracic CT examinations—Progress of radiation dose reduction techniques. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 86, 313-319.	2.6	14
65	Pulmonary MR angiography and perfusion imaging—A review of methods and applications. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 86, 361-370.	2.6	33
66	Screening for lung cancer: Does MRI have a role?. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 86, 353-360.	2.6	62
67	Radiomics and its emerging role in lung cancer research, imaging biomarkers and clinical management: State of the art. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 86, 297-307.	2.6	222
68	Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Positron Emission Tomography (PET)/MRI for Lung Cancer Staging. <i>Journal of Thoracic Imaging</i> , 2016, 31, 215-227.	1.5	25
69	Functional imaging of the lungs with gas agents. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 295-315.	3.4	98
70	Pulmonary high-resolution ultrashort TE MR imaging: Comparison with thin-section standard and low-dose computed tomography for the assessment of pulmonary parenchyma diseases. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 512-532.	3.4	117
71	Challenges of Using 3 T MR Systems and Whole-Body MRI for Lung Imaging. <i>Medical Radiology</i> , 2016, , 479-505.	0.1	1
72	3D lung motion assessments on inspiratory/expiratory thin-section CT: Capability for pulmonary functional loss of smoking-related COPD in comparison with lung destruction and air trapping. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2016, 85, 352-359.	2.6	14

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73	Low dose chest CT protocol (50 mAs) as a routine protocol for comprehensive assessment of intrathoracic abnormality. <i>European Journal of Radiology Open</i> , 2016, 3, 86-94.	1.6	33
74	Emphysema Quantification Using Ultralow-Dose CT With Iterative Reconstruction and Filtered Back Projection. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2016, 206, 1184-1192.	2.2	30
75	Comparative evaluation of newly developed model-based and commercially available hybrid-type iterative reconstruction methods and filter back projection method in terms of accuracy of computer-aided volumetry (CADv) for low-dose CT protocols in phantom study. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2016, 85, 1375-1382.	2.6	50
76	Standard-dose vs. low-dose CT protocols in the evaluation of localized lung lesions: Capability for lesion characterization—iLEAD study. <i>European Journal of Radiology Open</i> , 2016, 3, 67-73.	1.6	30
77	Dynamic contrast-enhanced perfusion area detector CT for non-small cell lung cancer patients: Influence of mathematical models on early prediction capabilities for treatment response and recurrence after chemoradiotherapy. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2016, 85, 176-186.	2.6	29
78	Hybrid Type iterative reconstruction method vs. filter back projection method: Capability for radiation dose reduction and perfusion assessment on dynamic first-pass contrast-enhanced perfusion chest area-detector CT. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2016, 85, 164-175.	2.6	12
79	Chemical Exchange Saturation Transfer MR Imaging: Preliminary Results for Differentiation of Malignant and Benign Thoracic Lesions. <i>Radiology</i> , 2016, 279, 578-589.	7.3	63
80	Adaptive iterative dose reduction 3D (AIDR 3D) vs. filtered back projection: radiation dose reduction capabilities of wide volume and helical scanning techniques on area-detector CT in a chest phantom study. <i>Acta Radiologica</i> , 2016, 57, 684-690.	1.1	11
81	Contrast-enhanced CT- and MRI-based perfusion assessment for pulmonary diseases: basics and clinical applications. <i>Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology</i> , 2016, 22, 407-421.	1.5	29
82	Iterative reconstruction for quantitative computed tomography analysis of emphysema: consistent results using different tube currents. <i>International Journal of COPD</i> , 2015, 10, 321.	2.3	15
83	Paired Inspiratory/Expiratory Volumetric CT and Deformable Image Registration for Quantitative and Qualitative Evaluation of Airflow Limitation in Smokers with or without COPD. <i>Academic Radiology</i> , 2015, 22, 330-336.	2.5	10
84	Value of diffusion-weighted MR imaging using various parameters for assessment and characterization of solitary pulmonary nodules. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2015, 84, 509-515.	2.6	55
85	Solitary Pulmonary Nodules: Comparison of Dynamic First-Pass Contrast-enhanced Perfusion Area-Detector CT, Dynamic First-Pass Contrast-enhanced MR Imaging, and FDG PET/CT. <i>Radiology</i> , 2015, 274, 563-575.	7.3	66
86	Three-way Comparison of Whole-Body MR, Coregistered Whole-Body FDG PET/MR, and Integrated Whole-Body FDG PET/CT Imaging: TNM and Stage Assessment Capability for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients. <i>Radiology</i> , 2015, 275, 849-861.	7.3	66
87	3D ECG- and respiratory-gated non-contrast-enhanced (CE) perfusion MRI for postoperative lung function prediction in non-small-cell lung cancer patients: A comparison with thin-section quantitative computed tomography, dynamic CE-perfusion MRI, and perfus. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2015, 42, 340-353.	3.4	16
88	Quantitative lung perfused blood volume imaging on dual-energy CT: capability for quantitative assessment of disease severity in patients with acute pulmonary thromboembolism. <i>Acta Radiologica</i> , 2015, 56, 284-293.	1.1	8
89	Lung nodule detection performance in five observers on computed tomography (CT) with adaptive iterative dose reduction using three-dimensional processing (AIDR 3D) in a Japanese multicenter study: Comparison between ultra-low-dose CT and low-dose CT by receiver-operating characteristic analysis. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2015, 84, 1401-1412.	2.6	59
90	Lung Cancer Assessment Using MR Imaging. <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging Clinics of North America</i> , 2015, 23, 231-244.	1.1	15

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91	A comparison of axial versus coronal image viewing in computer-aided detection of lung nodules on CT. Japanese Journal of Radiology, 2015, 33, 76-83.	2.4	6
92	State-of-the-Art Imaging of the Lung for Connective Tissue Disease (CTD). Current Rheumatology Reports, 2015, 17, 69.	4.7	20
93	Diffusion-weighted MR imaging using FASE sequence for 3T MR system: Preliminary comparison of capability for N-stage assessment by means of diffusion-weighted MR imaging using EPI sequence, STIR FASE imaging and FDG PET/CT for non-small cell lung cancer patients. European Journal of Radiology, 2015, 84, 2321-2331.	2.6	23
94	PET/CT versus MRI for diagnosis, staging, and follow-up of lung cancer. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2015, 42, 247-260.	3.4	60
95	Asthma: Comparison of Dynamic Oxygen-enhanced MR Imaging and Quantitative Thin-Section CT for Evaluation of Clinical Treatment. Radiology, 2014, 273, 907-916.	7.3	29
96	New Applications of Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Thoracic Oncology. Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 35, 027-040.	2.1	29
97	Oxygen-enhanced MRI for patients with connective tissue diseases: Comparison with thin-section CT of capability for pulmonary functional and disease severity assessment. European Journal of Radiology, 2014, 83, 391-397.	2.6	28
98	Pulmonary 3 T MRI with ultrashort TEs: Influence of ultrashort echo time interval on pulmonary functional and clinical stage assessments of smokers. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2014, 39, 988-997.	3.4	28
99	Emphysema quantification on low-dose CT using percentage of low-attenuation volume and size distribution of low-attenuation lung regions: Effects of adaptive iterative dose reduction using 3D processing. European Journal of Radiology, 2014, 83, 2268-2276.	2.6	19
100	Radiation dose reduction in chest CT—Review of available options. European Journal of Radiology, 2014, 83, 1953-1961.	2.6	80
101	Airflow Limitation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Academic Radiology, 2014, 21, 1262-1267.	2.5	4
102	Iterative reconstruction technique vs filter back projection: utility for quantitative bronchial assessment on low-dose thin-section MDCT in patients with/without chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. European Radiology, 2014, 24, 1860-1867.	4.5	15
103	Diffusion-weighted MR imaging vs. multi-detector row CT: Direct comparison of capability for assessment of management needs for anterior mediastinal solitary tumors. European Journal of Radiology, 2014, 83, 835-842.	2.6	48
104	Emphysema Quantification by Combining Percentage and Size Distribution of Low-Attenuation Lung Regions. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2014, 202, W453-W458.	2.2	11
105	JOURNAL CLUB: Comparison of Assessment of Preoperative Pulmonary Vasculature in Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer by Contrast- and 4D Contrast-Enhanced 3-T MR Angiography and Contrast-Enhanced 64-MDCT. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2014, 202, 493-506.	2.2	18
106	Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced CT and MRI for Pulmonary Nodule Assessment. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2014, 202, 515-529.	2.2	69
107	Adaptive Iterative Dose Reduction Using Three Dimensional Processing (AIDR3D) Improves Chest CT Image Quality and Reduces Radiation Exposure. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e105735.	2.5	33
108	Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Pediatric Lung Parenchyma, Airways, Vasculature, Ventilation, and Perfusion. Radiologic Clinics of North America, 2013, 51, 555-582.	1.8	30

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109	Computed diffusion-weighted imaging using 3-T magnetic resonance imaging for prostate cancer diagnosis. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2013, 23, 3509-3516.	4.5	57
110	Computer-aided detection of lung nodules on multidetector CT in concurrent-reader and second-reader modes: A comparative study. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2013, 82, 1332-1337.	2.6	39
111	Pulmonary MR imaging with ultra-short TEs: Utility for disease severity assessment of connective tissue disease patients. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2013, 82, 1359-1365.	2.6	33
112	Comparison of the utility of whole-body MRI with and without contrast-enhanced Quick 3D and double RF fat suppression techniques, conventional whole-body MRI, PET/CT and conventional examination for assessment of recurrence in NSCLC patients. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2013, 82, 2018-2027.	2.6	22
113	Comparison of Quantitatively Analyzed Dynamic Area-Detector CT Using Various Mathematic Methods With FDG PET/CT in Management of Solitary Pulmonary Nodules. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2013, 200, W593-W602.	2.2	35
114	Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Lung Cancer. <i>Journal of Thoracic Imaging</i> , 2013, 28, 138-150.	1.5	68
115	Objective evaluation of the correction by non-rigid registration of abdominal organ motion in low-dose 4D dynamic contrast-enhanced CT. <i>Physics in Medicine and Biology</i> , 2012, 57, 1701-1715.	3.0	16
116	Adaptive Iterative Dose Reduction Using 3D Processing for Reduced- and Low-Dose Pulmonary CT: Comparison With Standard-Dose CT for Image Noise Reduction and Radiological Findings. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2012, 199, W477-W485.	2.2	69
117	Emphysema Quantification by Low-Dose CT: Potential Impact of Adaptive Iterative Dose Reduction Using 3D Processing. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2012, 199, 595-601.	2.2	47
118	Oxygen-Enhanced MRI, Thin-Section MDCT, and Perfusion SPECT/CT: Comparison of Clinical Implications to Patient Care for Lung Volume Reduction Surgery. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2012, 199, 794-802.	2.2	16
119	Diffusion-Weighted MRI Versus 18F-FDG PET/CT: Performance as Predictors of Tumor Treatment Response and Patient Survival in Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Receiving Chemoradiotherapy. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2012, 198, 75-82.	2.2	119
120	Potential contribution of multiplanar reconstruction (MPR) to computer-aided detection of lung nodules on MDCT. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2012, 81, 366-370.	2.6	11
121	Quantitative bronchial luminal volumetric assessment of pulmonary function loss by thin-section MDCT in pulmonary emphysema patients. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2012, 81, 384-388.	2.6	9
122	Comparison of capability of dynamic O2-enhanced MRI and quantitative thin-section MDCT to assess COPD in smokers. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2012, 81, 1068-1075.	2.6	27
123	Reduced-dose chest CT with 3D automatic exposure control vs. standard chest CT: Quantitative assessment of emphysematous changes in smokers' lung parenchyma. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2012, 81, 1330-1334.	2.6	4
124	CT hepatic perfusion measurement: Comparison of three analytic methods. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2012, 81, 2075-2079.	2.6	43
125	Contrast-enhanced multidetector-row computed tomography vs. time-resolved magnetic resonance angiography vs. contrast-enhanced perfusion MRI: Assessment of treatment response by patients with inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2012, 36, spc0ne-spc0ne.	3.4	0
126	Perfusion measurement of the whole upper abdomen of patients with and without liver diseases: Initial experience with 320-detector row CT. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2012, 81, 2470-2475.	2.6	42



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127	Contrast-enhanced multidetector-row computed tomography vs. Time-resolved magnetic resonance angiography vs. contrast-enhanced perfusion MRI: Assessment of treatment response by patients with inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2012, 36, 612-623.	3.4	24
128	Utility of Right Ventricular Free Wall Speckle-Tracking Strain for Evaluation of Right Ventricular Performance in Patients with Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2011, 24, 1101-1108.	2.8	167
129	Assessment of Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>Academic Radiology</i> , 2011, 18, 437-453.	2.5	22
130	Oxygen-enhanced MRI vs. quantitatively assessed thin-section CT: Pulmonary functional loss assessment and clinical stage classification of asthmatics. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2011, 77, 85-91.	2.6	43
131	State-of-the-art radiological techniques improve the assessment of postoperative lung function in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2011, 77, 97-104.	2.6	45
132	3D automatic exposure control for 64-detector row CT: Radiation dose reduction in chest phantom study. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2011, 77, 522-527.	2.6	18
133	Non-small cell carcinoma: Comparison of postoperative intra- and extrathoracic recurrence assessment capability of qualitatively and/or quantitatively assessed FDG-PET/CT and standard radiological examinations. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2011, 79, 473-479.	2.6	27
134	Capability of abdominal 320-detector row CT for small vasculature assessment compared with that of 64-detector row CT. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2011, 80, 219-223.	2.6	18
135	Oxygen-enhanced lung magnetic resonance imaging: influence of inversion pulse slice selectivity on inversion recovery half-Fourier single-shot turbo spin-echo signal. <i>Japanese Journal of Radiology</i> , 2011, 29, 244-250.	2.4	4
136	Ventilation/perfusion imaging of the lung using ultra-short echo time (UTE) MRI in an animal model of pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2011, 34, 539-546.	3.4	43
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