Peicong Ge

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5250217/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

840776 888059 36 367 11 17 citations h-index g-index papers 42 42 42 385 citing authors all docs docs citations times ranked

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Modifiable Risk Factors Associated With Moyamoya Disease. Stroke, 2020, 51, 2472-2479.	2.0	36
2	Clinical Features and Long-Term Outcomes of Unilateral Moyamoya Disease. World Neurosurgery, 2016, 96, 474-482.	1.3	29
3	Association Between p.R4810K Variant and Long-Term Clinical Outcome in Patients With Moyamoya Disease. Frontiers in Neurology, 2019, 10, 662.	2.4	27
4	Clinical Features, Surgical Treatment, and Long-Term Outcome in Elderly Patients with Moyamoya Disease. World Neurosurgery, 2017, 100, 459-466.	1.3	22
5	Long-Term Outcome After Conservative Treatment and Direct Bypass Surgery of Moyamoya Disease at Late Suzuki Stage. World Neurosurgery, 2017, 103, 283-290.	1.3	22
6	Treatment of Moyamoya Disease. Neurosurgery, 2018, 65, 62-65.	1.1	20
7	The Association of the RNF213 p.R4810K Polymorphism with Quasi-Moyamoya Disease and a Review of the Pertinent Literature. World Neurosurgery, 2017, 99, 701-708.e1.	1.3	19
8	Angiographic Outcomes of Direct and Combined Bypass Surgery in Moyamoya Disease. Frontiers in Neurology, 2019, 10, 1267.	2.4	19
9	Postoperative collateral formation after indirect bypass for hemorrhagic moyamoya disease. BMC Neurology, 2020, 20, 28.	1.8	19
10	Clinical Features, Surgical Treatment, and Long-Term Outcome in Children with Hemorrhagic Moyamoya Disease. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2018, 27, 1517-1523.	1.6	15
11	Clinical Features of Hemorrhagic Moyamoya Disease in China. World Neurosurgery, 2017, 106, 224-230.	1.3	13
12	Clinical Features and Surgical Outcomes of Patients With Moyamoya Disease and the Homozygous RNF213 p.R4810K Variant. Journal of Child Neurology, 2019, 34, 793-800.	1.4	13
13	Association between p.R4810K Variant and Postoperative Collateral Formation in Patients with Moyamoya Disease. Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2019, 48, 77-84.	1.7	13
14	FAM225B Is a Prognostic IncRNA for Patients with Recurrent Glioblastoma. Disease Markers, 2020, 2020, 1-7.	1.3	13
15	Encephaloduroateriosynangiosis versus conservative treatment for patients with moyamoya disease at late Suzuki stage. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2018, 50, 277-280.	1.5	12
16	Hemorrhagic patterns and their risk factors in patients with moyamoya disease. European Journal of Neurology, 2020, 27, 2499-2507.	3.3	9
17	Risk factors for postoperative ischemic complications in pediatric moyamoya disease. BMC Neurology, 2021, 21, 229.	1.8	9
18	Hyperhomocysteinemia is a risk factor for postoperative ischemia in adult patients with moyamoya disease. Neurosurgical Review, 2021, 44, 2913-2921.	2.4	8

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Prediction of High-Grade Pediatric Meningiomas: Magnetic Resonance ImagingÂFeatures Based on T1-Weighted, T2-Weighted, and Contrast-Enhanced T1-WeightedÂlmages. World Neurosurgery, 2016, 91, 89-95.	1.3	6
20	Clinical features, surgical treatment, and outcome of intracranial aneurysms associated with moyamoya disease. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2020, 80, 274-279.	1.5	6
21	Different subtypes of collateral vessels in hemorrhagic moyamoya disease with p.R4810K variant. BMC Neurology, 2020, 20, 308.	1.8	5
22	Digital subtraction angiographic characteristics of progression of moyamoya disease 6 months prior to surgical revascularisation. Stroke and Vascular Neurology, 2020, 5, 97-102.	3.3	5
23	Association of <i>RNF213</i> Variants With Periventricular Anastomosis in Moyamoya Disease. Stroke, 2022, 53, 2906-2916.	2.0	5
24	Steroid sulfatase and filaggrin mutations in a boy with severe ichthyosis, elevated serum IgE level and moyamoya syndrome. Gene, 2017, 628, 103-108.	2.2	4
25	Association of Ring Finger Protein 213 Gene P.R4810k Polymorphism with Intracranial Major Artery Stenosis/Occlusion. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2018, 27, 1556-1564.	1.6	4
26	Angiographic characteristics in Moyamoya disease with the p.R4810K variant: a propensity scoreâ€matched analysis. European Journal of Neurology, 2020, 27, 856-863.	3.3	4
27	Clinical Significance of Ultrasound-Based Hemodynamic Assessment of Extracranial Internal Carotid Artery and Posterior Cerebral Artery in Symptomatic and Angiographic Evolution of Moyamoya Disease: A Preliminary Study. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 614749.	2.4	4
28	Association Between Ultrasound Parameters and History of Ischemic or Hemorrhagic Stroke in Patients With Moyamoya Disease. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 570843.	2.4	2
29	Homocysteine Level and Risk of Hemorrhage in Brain Arteriovenous Malformations. Disease Markers, 2021, 2021, 1-9.	1.3	2
30	Association between bilateral postoperative neoangiogenesis in patients with moyamoya disease. Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, 2020, 197, 106195.	1.4	1
31	In Reply To "Moyamoya Disease: From Hypoperfusion to Network Disruption― World Neurosurgery, 2017, 104, 1038-1039.	1.3	0
32	Moyamoya disease associated with ankylosing spondylitis in a 9-year-old child: a case report. Chinese Neurosurgical Journal, 2017, 3, .	0.9	0
33	Cranioplasty after decompressive craniectomy in hemorrhagic moyamoya disease. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2019, 70, 234-237.	1.5	0
34	Prognostic Significance of Homocysteine Level on Neurological Outcome in Brain Arteriovenous Malformations. Disease Markers, 2020, 2020, 1-8.	1.3	0
35	Response to letter regarding article, "Angiographic characteristics in moyamoya disease with the p.R4810K variant: a propensityâ€scoreâ€matched analysis― European Journal of Neurology, 2020, 27, e27.	3.3	0
36	Letter to the Editor Regarding "Clinical Prediction of Surgical Revascularization Outcome in Moyamoya Disease Via Transcranial Color Sonographyâ€, Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2021, 30, 105545.	1.6	0