

Judy Savige

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5656383/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

117
papers

5,007
citations

117571

34
h-index

98753

67
g-index

118
all docs

118
docs citations

118
times ranked

4058
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Alport Syndrome With Kidney Cysts Is Still Alport Syndrome. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2022, 7, 339-342.	0.4	7
2	Retinal Drusen Are More Common and Larger in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus With Renal Impairment. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2022, 7, 848-856.	0.4	3
3	Genotype-phenotype correlations for COL4A3-COL4A5 variants resulting in Gly substitutions in Alport syndrome. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 2722.	1.6	21
4	The 2019 and 2021 International Workshops on Alport Syndrome. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2022, 30, 507-516.	1.4	12
5	Identification of 27 Novel Variants in Genes COL4A3, COL4A4, and COL4A5 in Lithuanian Families With Alport Syndrome. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2022, 9, 859521.	1.2	1
6	Guidelines for Genetic Testing and Management of Alport Syndrome. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2022, 17, 143-154.	2.2	49
7	Genotype-Phenotype Correlations for Pathogenic COL4A3-COL4A5 Variants in X-Linked, Autosomal Recessive, and Autosomal Dominant Alport Syndrome. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2022, 9, .	1.2	15
8	Retinal drusen in glomerulonephritis with or without immune deposits suggest systemic complement activation in disease pathogenesis. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 8234.	1.6	3
9	Heterozygous Pathogenic COL4A3 and COL4A4 Variants (Autosomal Dominant Alport Syndrome) Are Common, and Not Typically Associated With End-Stage Kidney Failure, Hearing Loss, or Ocular Abnormalities. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2022, 7, 1933-1938.	0.4	12
10	Digenic Alport Syndrome. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2022, 17, 1697-1706.	2.2	19
11	Citelman syndrome and ectopic calcification in the retina and joints. <i>CKJ: Clinical Kidney Journal</i> , 2021, 14, 2023-2028.	1.4	6
12	Consensus statement on standards and guidelines for the molecular diagnostics of Alport syndrome: refining the ACMG criteria. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2021, 29, 1186-1197.	1.4	61
13	Prevalence Estimates of Predicted Pathogenic COL4A3-COL4A5 Variants in a Population Sequencing Database and Their Implications for Alport Syndrome. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2021, 32, 2273-2290.	3.0	81
14	Pathogenic Variants in the Genes Affected in Alport Syndrome (COL4A3-COL4A5) and Their Association With Other Kidney Conditions: A Review. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2021, 78, 857-864.	2.1	27
15	Increased retinal venular calibre in acute infections. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 17280.	1.6	2
16	Pathogenic <i>LAMA5</i> Variants and Kidney Disease. <i>Kidney360</i> , 2021, 2, 1876-1879.	0.9	2
17	Alport syndrome: deducing the mode of inheritance from the presence of haematuria in family members. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2020, 35, 59-66.	0.9	9
18	Corneal endothelial cell abnormalities in X-linked Alport syndrome. <i>Ophthalmic Genetics</i> , 2020, 41, 13-19.	0.5	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Acute Glomerulonephritis. , 2019, , 275-282.e2.		0
20	Expert consensus guidelines for the genetic diagnosis of Alport syndrome. Pediatric Nephrology, 2019, 34, 1175-1189.	0.9	97
21	Increased microvascular disease in X-linked and autosomal recessive Alport syndrome: a case control cross sectional observational study. Ophthalmic Genetics, 2019, 40, 129-134.	0.5	1
22	Microvascular narrowing and BP monitoring: A single centre observational study. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0210625.	1.1	2
23	Testing and reporting antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) in treated vasculitis and non-vasculitic disease. Journal of Immunological Methods, 2018, 458, 1-7.	0.6	11
24	Temporal retinal thinning and the diagnosis of Alport syndrome and Thin basement membrane nephropathy. Ophthalmic Genetics, 2018, 39, 208-214.	0.5	14
25	Should We Diagnose Autosomal Dominant Alport Syndrome When There Is a Pathogenic Heterozygous COL4A3 or COL4A4 Variant?. Kidney International Reports, 2018, 3, 1239-1241.	0.4	29
26	Microvascular retinopathy and angiographically-demonstrated coronary artery disease: A cross-sectional, observational study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0192350.	1.1	11
27	The Chemical Chaperone, PBA, Reduces ER Stress and Autophagy and Increases Collagen IV $\hat{\pm}$ 5 Expression in Cultured Fibroblasts From Men With X-Linked Alport Syndrome and Missense Mutations. Kidney International Reports, 2017, 2, 739-748.	0.4	30
28	Bull's eye and pigment maculopathy are further retinal manifestations of an abnormal Bruch's membrane in Alport syndrome. Ophthalmic Genetics, 2017, 38, 238-244.	0.5	12
29	Chronic Kidney Disease and Cataract: Seeing the Light. American Journal of Nephrology, 2017, 45, 522-523.	1.4	3
30	The collagen III fibril has a "flexi-rod" structure of flexible sequences interspersed with rigid bioactive domains including two with hemostatic roles. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0175582.	1.1	24
31	KHA-CARI guideline recommendations for the diagnosis and management of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nephrology, 2016, 21, 705-716.	0.7	26
32	A further genetic cause of thin basement membrane nephropathy. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2016, 31, 1758-1760.	0.4	3
33	Hypertensive/Microvascular Disease and COPD: a Case Control Study. Kidney and Blood Pressure Research, 2016, 41, 29-39.	0.9	10
34	Alport Syndrome in Women and Girls. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2016, 11, 1713-1720.	2.2	93
35	Identifying and integrating consumer perspectives in clinical practice guidelines on autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nephrology, 2016, 21, 122-132.	0.7	33
36	Microvascular Disease After Renal Transplantation. Kidney and Blood Pressure Research, 2015, 40, 575-583.	0.9	7

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: A Path Forward. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2015, 35, 524-537.	0.6	18
38	KHA-CARI Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease Guideline: Genetics and Genetic Counseling. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2015, 35, 550-556.e1.	0.6	5
39	KHA-CARI Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease Guideline: Genetic Testing for Diagnosis. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2015, 35, 545-549.e2.	0.6	10
40	KHA-CARI Autosomal Dominant Kidney Disease Guideline: Management of Chronic Pain. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2015, 35, 607-611.e3.	0.6	6
41	KHA-CARI Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease Guideline: Management of Polycystic Liver Disease. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2015, 35, 618-622.e5.	0.6	14
42	Ocular Features in Alport Syndrome. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2015, 10, 703-709.	2.2	147
43	The Human Variome Project: ensuring the quality of DNA variant databases in inherited renal disease. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2015, 30, 1893-1901.	0.9	2
44	Mutation Databases for Inherited Renal Disease: Are They Complete, Accurate, Clinically Relevant, and Freely Available?. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2014, 35, 791-793.	1.1	2
45	Alport syndrome: its effects on the glomerular filtration barrier and implications for future treatment. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2014, 592, 4013-4023.	1.3	51
46	DNA variant databases improve test accuracy and phenotype prediction in Alport syndrome. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2014, 29, 971-977.	0.9	22
47	Clinical and genetic features in autosomal recessive and X-linked Alport syndrome. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2014, 29, 391-396.	0.9	32
48	A female with X-linked Alport syndrome and compound heterozygous COL4A5 mutations. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2014, 29, 481-485.	0.9	13
49	Retinal Venular Calibre is Increased in Patients with Autoimmune Rheumatic Disease: A Case-Control Study. <i>Current Eye Research</i> , 2013, 38, 685-690.	0.7	12
50	Expert Guidelines for the Management of Alport Syndrome and Thin Basement Membrane Nephropathy. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2013, 24, 364-375.	3.0	285
51	COL4A3/COL4A4 Mutations and Features in Individuals with Autosomal Recessive Alport Syndrome. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2013, 24, 1945-1954.	3.0	121
52	Microvascular Dilatation after Haemodialysis Is Determined by the Volume of Fluid Removed and Fall in Mean Arterial Pressure. <i>Kidney and Blood Pressure Research</i> , 2012, 35, 644-648.	0.9	8
53	About time to treating children with Alport syndrome. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2012, 8, 375-376.	4.1	2
54	N-Terminal Pro-Brain Natriuretic Peptide and Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme-2 Levels and Their Association With Postoperative Cardiac Complications After Emergency Orthopedic Surgery. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2012, 109, 1365-1373.	0.7	29

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Does cardiology intervention improve mortality for post-operative troponin elevations after emergency orthopaedic geriatric surgery? A randomised controlled study. <i>Injury</i> , 2012, 43, 1193-1198.	0.7	29
56	Cardiac injury and troponin testing after orthopaedic surgery. <i>Injury</i> , 2011, 42, 855-863.	0.7	24
57	Mapping structural landmarks, ligand binding sites, and missense mutations to the collagen IV heterotrimers predicts major functional domains, novel interactions, and variation in phenotypes in inherited diseases affecting basement membranes. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2011, 32, 127-143.	1.1	99
58	The Microvasculature in Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2011, 6, 1872-1878.	2.2	65
59	Retinal Abnormalities Characteristic of Inherited Renal Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2011, 22, 1403-1415.	3.0	37
60	Usefulness of N-Terminal Pro-Brain Natriuretic Peptide to Predict Postoperative Cardiac Complications and Long-Term Mortality After Emergency Lower Limb Orthopedic Surgery. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2010, 106, 865-872.	0.7	34
61	Retinal Basement Membrane Abnormalities and the Retinopathy of Alport Syndrome. , 2010, 51, 1621.		80
62	Alport Retinopathy Results from Severe COL4A5 Mutations and Predicts Early Renal Failure. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2010, 5, 34-38.	2.2	42
63	Troponin I and NT-proBNP (N-terminal pro-Brain Natriuretic Peptide) Do Not Predict 6-Month Mortality in Frail Older Patients Undergoing Orthopedic Surgery. <i>Journal of the American Medical Directors Association</i> , 2010, 11, 415-420.	1.2	20
64	Ocular features aid the diagnosis of Alport syndrome. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2009, 5, 356-360.	4.1	47
65	Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA) testing of routine sera varies in different laboratories but concordance is greater for cytoplasmic fluorescence (C-ANCA) and myeloperoxidase specificity (MPO-ANCA). <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2009, 347, 19-23.	0.6	5
66	Most proteinase-3 and myeloperoxidase antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays perform less well in treated small vessel vasculitis than in active disease. <i>Apmis</i> , 2009, 117, 60-62.	0.9	13
67	Orthopaedic geriatric models of care and their effectiveness. <i>Australasian Journal on Ageing</i> , 2009, 28, 171-176.	0.4	22
68	Poststreptococcal Glomerulonephritis. , 2009, , 855-859.		0
69	The use of ocular abnormalities to diagnose X-linked Alport syndrome in children. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2008, 23, 1245-1250.	0.9	18
70	The R229Q mutation in NPHS2 may predispose to proteinuria in thin-basement-membrane nephropathy. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2008, 23, 2201-2207.	0.9	49
71	NPHS2 variation in focal and segmental glomerulosclerosis. <i>BMC Nephrology</i> , 2008, 9, 13.	0.8	46
72	Array-Based Gene Discovery with Three Unrelated Subjects Shows SCARB2/LIMP-2 Deficiency Causes Myoclonus Epilepsy and Glomerulosclerosis. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 82, 673-684.	2.6	230

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Evaluation of a multiplex flow cytometric immunoassay to detect PR3- and MPO-ANCA in active and treated vasculitis, and in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2008, 336, 104-112.	0.6	26
74	Testing on formalin-fixed neutrophils is less sensitive and specific for small vessel vasculitis, and less sensitive for MPO-ANCA, than most ELISAs. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2008, 339, 141-145.	0.6	13
75	Stem cell therapy for Alport syndrome: the hope beyond the hype. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2008, 24, 731-734.	0.4	40
76	Antigen-Specific ANCA ELISAs Have Different Sensitivities for Active and Treated Vasculitis and for Nonvasculitic Disease. <i>American Journal of Clinical Pathology</i> , 2008, 129, 42-53.	0.4	25
77	Retinal atrophy associated with FSGS in a patient with MELAS syndrome. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2008, 74, 252.	2.6	5
78	Gene symbol: COL4A5. Disease: Alport Syndrome. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 124, 301.	1.8	0
79	Gene symbol: COL4A5. Disease: Alport Syndrome. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 124, 301-2.	1.8	5
80	Gene symbol: COL4A5. Disease: Alport Syndrome. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 124, 302.	1.8	0
81	Do mutations in COL4A1 or COL4A2 cause thin basement membrane nephropathy (TBMN)?. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2007, 22, 645-651.	0.9	7
82	Nine novel COL4A3 and COL4A4 mutations and polymorphisms identified in inherited membrane diseases. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2007, 22, 652-657.	0.9	30
83	Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-associated microscopic polyangiitis following a suppurative wound infection. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2006, 21, 2993-2994.	0.4	13
84	Characterization of the peripheral retinopathy in X-linked and autosomal recessive Alport syndrome. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2006, 22, 104-108.	0.4	30
85	What do antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) tell us?. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Rheumatology</i> , 2005, 19, 263-276.	1.4	58
86	Persistent familial hematuria in children and the locus for thin basement membrane nephropathy. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2005, 20, 1729-1737.	0.9	19
87	The Genetics of Thin Basement Membrane Nephropathy. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2005, 25, 163-170.	0.6	34
88	Hematuria in Thin Basement Membrane Nephropathy. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2005, 25, 146-148.	0.6	9
89	The Risks of Thin Basement Membrane Nephropathy. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2005, 25, 171-175.	0.6	19
90	The Epidemiology of Thin Basement Membrane Nephropathy. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2005, 25, 136-139.	0.6	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Thin basement membrane nephropathy and coincidental renal biopsy lesions. <i>Nephrology</i> , 2004, 9, 52-52.	0.7	5
92	COL4A3 mutations and their clinical consequences in thin basement membrane nephropathy (TBMN) ¹¹ See Editorial by Gregory, p. 1109.. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2004, 65, 786-790.	2.6	56
93	Clinical, histopathologic, and genetic studies in nine families with focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2003, 41, 1170-1178.	2.1	21
94	Visual impairment caused by retinal abnormalities in mesangiocapillary (membranoproliferative) glomerulonephritis type II (â€œdense deposit diseaseâ€œ). <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2003, 42, e3.1-e3.4.	2.1	56
95	Thin basement membrane nephropathy. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2003, 64, 1169-1178.	2.6	204
96	Mutations in the COL4A4 gene in thin basement membrane disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2003, 63, 447-453.	2.6	65
97	Addendum to the International Consensus Statement on Testing and Reporting of Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies. <i>American Journal of Clinical Pathology</i> , 2003, 120, 312-318.	0.4	167
98	Addendum to the International Consensus Statement on Testing and Reporting of Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies: Quality Control Guidelines, Comments, and Recommendations for Testing in Other Autoimmune Diseases. <i>American Journal of Clinical Pathology</i> , 2003, 120, 312-318.	0.4	86
99	Correlation of histopathological features and renal impairment in autosomal dominant Alport syndrome in Bull terriers. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2002, 17, 1897-1908.	0.4	27
100	Asymptomatic microscopic hematuria. <i>Urology</i> , 2002, 59, 631-632.	0.5	1
101	RE: THE ASSOCIATION OF AN INCREASED URINARY CALCIUM-TO-CREATININE RATIO, AND ASYMPTOMATIC GROSS AND MICROSCOPIC HEMATURIA IN CHILDREN. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2002, 168, 2126-2127.	0.2	0
102	Three novel COL4A4 mutations resulting in stop codons and their clinical effects in autosomal recessive Alport syndrome. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2002, 20, 321-322.	1.1	26
103	RE: THE ASSOCIATION OF AN INCREASED URINARY CALCIUM-TO-CREATININE RATIO, AND ASYMPTOMATIC GROSS AND MICROSCOPIC HEMATURIA IN CHILDREN. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2002, , 2126-2127.	0.2	0
104	Nonmuscle Myosin Heavy Chain IIA Mutations Define a Spectrum of Autosomal Dominant Macrothrombocytopenias: May-Hegglin Anomaly and Fechtner, Sebastian, Epstein, and Alport-Like Syndromes. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2001, 69, 1033-1045.	2.6	283
105	Segregation of hematuria in thin basement membrane disease with haplotypes at the loci for Alport syndrome. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2001, 59, 1670-1676.	2.6	70
106	COL4A4 mutation in thin basement membrane disease previously described in Alport syndrome ¹¹ See Editorial by Monnens, p. 799. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2001, 60, 480-483.	2.6	70
107	A comparison of the clinical, histopathologic, and ultrastructural phenotypes in carriers of X-linked and autosomal recessive Alport's syndrome. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2001, 38, 1217-1228.	2.1	54
108	Testing for antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies. <i>Expert Review of Molecular Diagnostics</i> , 2001, 1, 281-289.	1.5	6

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies and associated diseases: A review of the clinical and laboratory features. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2000, 57, 846-862.	2.6	196
110	Ocular clues to the nature of disease causing end-stage renal failure. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2000, 15, 429-432.	0.4	3
111	LACK OF SEGREGATION OF HAEMATURIA IN THIN BASEMENT MEMBRANE DISEASE (TBMD) WITH HAPLOTYPES AT THE LOCI FOR NIDOGEN, PERLECAN, FIBRONECTIN AND LAMININ. <i>Nephrology</i> , 2000, 5, A94-A94.	0.7	0
112	International Consensus Statement on Testing and Reporting of Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies (ANCA). <i>American Journal of Clinical Pathology</i> , 1999, 111, 507-513.	0.4	539
113	Pyoderma gangrenosum with secondary pyarthrosis following propylthiouracil. <i>Australasian Journal of Dermatology</i> , 1999, 40, 144-146.	0.4	35
114	Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)–positive cutaneous leucocytoclastic vasculitis associated with antithyroid therapy in Graves' disease. <i>Australasian Journal of Dermatology</i> , 1998, 39, 96-99.	0.4	32
115	A review of the ocular manifestations. <i>Ophthalmic Genetics</i> , 1997, 18, 161-173.	0.5	209
116	Lupus Anticoagulant in Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody-Associated Polyarteritis. <i>American Journal of Nephrology</i> , 1995, 15, 157-160.	1.4	20
117	Bull terrier hereditary nephritis: A model for autosomal dominant Alport syndrome. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1995, 47, 758-765.	2.6	45