

Frederik A Verburg

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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85
papers

3,938
citations

172457

29
h-index

123424

61
g-index

85
all docs

85
docs citations

85
times ranked

3772
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	²²⁵ Ac-PSMA-617 for PSMA-Targeted α -Radiation Therapy of Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2016, 57, 1941-1944.	5.0	741
2	Controversies, Consensus, and Collaboration in the Use of ¹³¹ I Therapy in Differentiated Thyroid Cancer: A Joint Statement from the American Thyroid Association, the European Association of Nuclear Medicine, the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, and the European Thyroid Association. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2019, 29, 461-470.	4.5	257
3	The Treatment of Differentiated Thyroid Cancer in Children: Emphasis on Surgical Approach and Radioactive Iodine Therapy. <i>Endocrine Reviews</i> , 2011, 32, 798-826.	20.1	191
4	Life Expectancy Is Reduced in Differentiated Thyroid Cancer Patients \geq 45 Years Old with Extensive Local Tumor Invasion, Lateral Lymph Node, or Distant Metastases at Diagnosis and Normal in All Other DTC Patients. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2013, 98, 172-180.	3.6	166
5	[⁶⁸ Ga]PSMA-HBED uptake mimicking lymph node metastasis in coeliac ganglia: an important pitfall in clinical practice. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2015, 42, 210-214.	6.4	162
6	Extent of disease in recurrent prostate cancer determined by [⁶⁸ Ga]PSMA-HBED-CC PET/CT in relation to PSA levels, PSA doubling time and Gleason score. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 397-403.	6.4	162
7	Implications of Thyroglobulin Antibody Positivity in Patients with Differentiated Thyroid Cancer: A Clinical Position Statement. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2013, 23, 1211-1225.	4.5	152
8	Detection of recurrent prostate cancer lesions before salvage lymphadenectomy is more accurate with ⁶⁸ Ga-PSMA-HBED-CC than with ¹⁸ F-Fluoroethylcholine PET/CT. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 1410-1417.	6.4	125
9	European Perspective on 2015 American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Adult Patients with Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer: Proceedings of an Interactive International Symposium. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2019, 29, 7-26.	4.5	122
10	First evidence of PSMA expression in differentiated thyroid cancer using [⁶⁸ Ga]PSMA-HBED-CC PET/CT. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2015, 42, 1622-1623.	6.4	112
11	Favourable course of disease after incomplete remission on ¹³¹ I therapy in children with pulmonary metastases of papillary thyroid carcinoma: 10Åyears follow-up. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2011, 38, 651-655.	6.4	94
12	Prognostic significance of successful ablation with radioiodine of differentiated thyroid cancer patients. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2005, 152, 33-37.	3.7	93
13	Why the European Association of Nuclear Medicine has declined to endorse the 2015 American Thyroid Association management guidelines for adult patients with thyroid nodules and differentiated thyroid cancer. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 1001-1005.	6.4	92
14	Long-Term Survival in Differentiated Thyroid Cancer Is Worse After Low-Activity Initial Post-Surgical ¹³¹ I Therapy in Both High- and Low-Risk Patients. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 99, 4487-4496.	3.6	83
15	Dosimetry-guided high-activity ¹³¹ I therapy in patients with advanced differentiated thyroid carcinoma: initial experience. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2010, 37, 896-903.	6.4	72
16	EANM dosimetry committee recommendations for dosimetry of ¹⁷⁷ Lu-labelled somatostatin-receptor- and PSMA-targeting ligands. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2022, 49, 1778-1809.	6.4	70
17	EANM position paper on article 56 of the Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom (basic safety standards) for nuclear medicine therapy. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2021, 48, 67-72.	6.4	62
18	Histology does not influence prognosis in differentiated thyroid carcinoma when accounting for age, tumour diameter, invasive growth and metastases. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2009, 160, 619-624.	3.7	58

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19	Prevalence of normal ^{TSH} value among patients with autonomously functioning thyroid nodule. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 45, 739-744.	3.4	57
20	Radioiodine for remnant ablation and therapy of metastatic disease. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2011, 7, 589-595.	9.6	56
21	Differentiated thyroid cancer patients potentially benefitting from postoperative I-131 therapy: a review of the literature of the past decade. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2020, 47, 78-83.	6.4	52
22	Primary tumour diameter as a risk factor for advanced disease features of differentiated thyroid carcinoma. Clinical Endocrinology, 2009, 71, 291-297.	2.4	51
23	The absorbed dose to the blood is a better predictor of ablation success than the administered 131I activity in thyroid cancer patients. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2011, 38, 673-680.	6.4	44
24	A comparison of prognostic classification systems for differentiated thyroid carcinoma. Clinical Endocrinology, 2010, 72, 830-838.	2.4	41
25	I-131 Activities as High as Safely Administrable (AHASA) for the Treatment of Children and Adolescents with Advanced Differentiated Thyroid Cancer. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2011, 96, E1268-E1271.	3.6	39
26	2022 European Thyroid Association Guideline for the management of pediatric Gravesâ€™ disease. European Thyroid Journal, 2022, 11, .	2.4	37
27	Why radioiodine remnant ablation is right for most patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2009, 36, 343-346.	6.4	35
28	Low or Undetectable Basal Thyroglobulin Levels Obviate the Need for Neck Ultrasound in Differentiated Thyroid Cancer Patients After Total Thyroidectomy and ¹³¹I Ablation. Thyroid, 2018, 28, 722-728.	4.5	33
29	The number of 131I therapy courses needed to achieve complete remission is an indicator of prognosis in patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2014, 41, 2281-2290.	6.4	32
30	Radioactive iodine (RAI) therapy for metastatic differentiated thyroid cancer. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2017, 31, 279-290.	4.7	32
31	Differentiated thyroid cancerâ€™ personalized therapies to prevent overtreatment. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2014, 10, 563-574.	9.6	30
32	Approach to the Patient: Role of Dosimetric RAI Rx in Children With DTC. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 98, 3912-3919.	3.6	26
33	Relationship between positive thyroglobulin doubling time and 18F-FDG PET/CT-positive, 131I-negative lesions. Nuclear Medicine Communications, 2014, 35, 176-181.	1.1	26
34	Endogenous TSH levels at the time of 131I ablation do not influence ablation success, recurrence-free survival or differentiated thyroid cancer-related mortality. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2016, 43, 224-231.	6.4	25
35	Metabolic tumour volume of anal carcinoma on 18FDG PET/CT before combined radiochemotherapy is the only independant determinant of recurrence free survival. European Journal of Radiology, 2016, 85, 1390-1394.	2.6	24
36	The ^{TNM} system (version 7) is the most accurate staging system for the prediction of loss of life expectancy in differentiated thyroid cancer. Clinical Endocrinology, 2016, 84, 284-291.	2.4	24

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37	The 2015 Revised American Thyroid Association guidelines for the management of medullary thyroid carcinoma: the "evidence-based" refusal to endorse them by EANM due to the "not evidence-based" marginalization of the role of Nuclear Medicine. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 1486-1490.	6.4	23
38	Finding the Optimal Age Cutoff for the UICC/AJCC TNM Staging System in Patients with Papillary or Follicular Thyroid Cancer. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2021, 31, 1041-1049.	4.5	23
39	Negative 18F-2-fluorodeoxyglucose PET/CT predicts good cancer specific survival in patients with a suspicion of recurrent ovarian cancer. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2014, 83, 463-467.	2.6	20
40	Determinants of successful ablation and complete remission after total thyroidectomy and 131I therapy of paediatric differentiated thyroid cancer. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2015, 42, 1390-1398.	6.4	20
41	Molecular imaging using PSMA PET/CT versus multiparametric MRI for initial staging of prostate cancer: comparing apples with oranges?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 1397-1399.	6.4	18
42	68Ga-PSMA-HBED-CC PET/CT: where molecular imaging has an edge over morphological imaging. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2016, 43, 394-396.	6.4	18
43	The "reset button" revisited: why high activity 131I therapy of advanced differentiated thyroid cancer after dosimetry is advantageous for patients. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2017, 44, 915-917.	6.4	16
44	Higher thyroid hormone levels and cancer. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2021, 48, 808-821.	6.4	16
45	The effects of the Union for International Cancer Control/American Joint Committee on Cancer Tumour, Node, Metastasis system version 8 on staging of differentiated thyroid cancer: a comparison to version 7. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 2018, 88, 950-956.	2.4	15
46	Errare humanum est, sed in errare perseverare diabolicum: methodological errors in the assessment of the relationship between I-131 therapy and possible increases in the incidence of malignancies. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 47, 519-522.	6.4	15
47	Sonographic Features Differentiating Follicular Thyroid Cancer from Follicular Adenoma – A Meta-Analysis. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 938.	3.7	15
48	Nothing new under the nuclear sun: towards 80 years of theranostics in nuclear medicine. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2014, 41, 199-201.	6.4	14
49	Intraindividual comparison of selective intraarterial versus systemic intravenous 68Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT in patients with inoperable meningioma. <i>Nuklearmedizin - Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2019, 58, 23-27.	0.7	13
50	The Efficacy and Short- and Long-Term Side Effects of Radioactive Iodine Treatment in Pediatric Graves' Disease: A Systematic Review. <i>European Thyroid Journal</i> , 2021, 10, 353-363.	2.4	13
51	PSMA PET-CT in initial prostate cancer staging. <i>Nature Reviews Urology</i> , 2016, 13, 498-499.	3.8	12
52	Power of Absolute Values to Avoid Data Misinterpretations: The Case of Radioiodine-Induced Leukemia and Myelodysplasia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 36, 1880-1881.	1.6	11
53	The influence of age on disease outcome in 2015 ATA high-risk differentiated thyroid cancer patients. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 185, 421-429.	3.7	11
54	Changes within the thyroid axis after long-term TSH-suppressive levothyroxine therapy. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 2012, 76, 577-581.	2.4	10

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55	The influence of different contrast medium concentrations and injection protocols on quantitative and clinical assessment of FDG-PET/CT in lung cancer. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2013, 82, e617-e622.	2.6	10
56	The reconstruction algorithm used for [68Ga]PSMA-HBED-CC PET/CT reconstruction significantly influences the number of detected lymph node metastases and coeliac ganglia. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2017, 44, 662-669.	6.4	10
57	Adjuvant post-operative I-131 therapy in differentiated thyroid carcinoma: are the 2015 ATA guidelines an exact science or a dark art?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2017, 44, 183-184.	6.4	10
58	Clinical performance of calcitonin and procalcitonin Elecsys [®] immunoassays in patients with medullary thyroid carcinoma. <i>Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine</i> , 2021, 59, 743-747.	2.3	10
59	I-131 as adjuvant treatment for differentiated thyroid carcinoma may cause an increase in the incidence of secondary haematological malignancies: an "inconvenient" truth?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2018, 45, 2247-2249.	6.4	9
60	To go where no one has gone before: the necessity of radiobiology studies for exploration beyond the limits of the "Holy Gray" in radionuclide therapy. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2021, 48, 2680-2682.	6.4	9
61	A dedicated paediatric [18F]FDG PET/CT dosage regimen. <i>EJNMMI Research</i> , 2021, 11, 65.	2.5	9
62	Persistent Disease in Patients with Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma and Lymph Node Metastases After Surgery and Iodine-131 Ablation. <i>World Journal of Surgery</i> , 2007, 31, 2309-2314.	1.6	8
63	Body surface area adapted iopromide 300mg/ml versus 370mg/ml contrast medium injection protocol: Influence on quantitative and clinical assessment in combined PET/CT. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2013, 82, 2348-2352.	2.6	8
64	Advantages of dosimetry in 131I therapy of differentiated thyroid carcinoma. <i>Quarterly Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2019, 63, 253-257.	0.7	8
65	Use of Radiopharmaceuticals for Diagnosis, Treatment, and Follow-Up of Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma. <i>Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2007, 7, 399-409.	1.7	7
66	"Quid autem vides festucam in oculo fratris tui et trabem in oculo tuo non vides" on the hyperthyroidism-induced mortality and antithyroid drug-induced side effects in the era of radioiodine fake news. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 47, 1342-1344.	6.4	7
67	To give or not to give? A critical appraisal of a clinical trial on radioiodine treatment. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2022, , .	6.4	7
68	Intratracheal Growth of Recurrent Benign Goiter. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2009, 19, 1009-1011.	4.5	6
69	New! F-18-based PET/CT for sodium-iodine-symporter-targeted imaging!. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 47, 2484-2486.	6.4	6
70	Thyroglobulin and thyroglobulin antibodies: assay-dependent management consequences in patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma. <i>Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine</i> , 2022, 60, 756-765.	2.3	6
71	Is thyroid surgery performed too often in Germany?. <i>Nuklearmedizin - NuclearMedicine</i> , 2015, 54, 101-5.	0.7	6
72	No time like the present: time to re-think our habits in science and continuous medical education?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 47, 1628-1629.	6.4	5

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73	Somatostatin Receptor Imagingâ€“Guided Pasireotide Therapy in Medullary Thyroid Cancer With Ectopic Adrenocorticotropin Production. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 40, e83-e84.	1.3	4
74	A new perspective for nuclear medicine: expanding the indications for PSMA targeted imaging and therapy. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2017, 44, 1611-1613.	6.4	4
75	¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA for advanced prostate cancer: are we ready to play big?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 48, 2325-2328.	6.4	4
76	Brief progress report from the intersocietal working group on differentiated thyroid cancer. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 47, 1345-1347.	6.4	4
77	Intracranial hemangiopericytoma showing excellent uptake on arterial injection of [68Ga]DOTATATE. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2021, 48, 1673-1674.	6.4	4
78	Positive [18F]fluoroethyltyrosine PET/MRI in suspected recurrence of growth hormoneâ€“producing pituitary adenoma in a paediatric patient. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2021, 49, 410-411.	6.4	4
79	Clinical considerations for the treatment of secondary differentiated thyroid carcinoma in childhood cancer survivors. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2020, 183, P1-P10.	3.7	4
80	Perioperative diagnostics of patients referred for radioiodine therapy of differentiated thyroid carcinoma: referral center experience in an iodine-insufficient country. <i>Endocrine</i> , 2021, 72, 721-726.	2.3	3
81	Therapeutic efficacy of heterogeneously distributed radiolabelled peptides: Influence of radionuclide choice. <i>Physica Medica</i> , 2022, 96, 90-100.	0.7	2
82	No clinically relevant differences between positron emission tomography (<sc>PET</sc>) reconstructions based on lowâ€“dose or contrastâ€“enhanced <sc>CT</sc> in combined integrated multiphase ¹⁸Fâ€“Fluoroethylcholine <sc>PET</sc>/<sc>CT</sc> for prostate cancer. <i>Journal of Medical Imaging and Radiation Oncology</i> , 2016, 60, 498-505.	1.8	1
83	False positive FDG uptake in melanoma patients treated with talimogene laherparepvec (Tâ€“VEC). <i>Journal of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2021, 124, 1161-1165.	1.7	1
84	Asinus in Tegulisâ€“basing stark warning messages on insufficient methodology. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2022, , 1.	6.4	1
85	The limits of the â€“holy grayâ€“in radioembolization and beyond. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2021, 48, 4118-4119.	6.4	0