

Jim M Wild

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

220
papers

7,599
citations

44444

50
h-index

90395

73
g-index

224
all docs

224
docs citations

224
times ranked

5410
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Deep learning in structural and functional lung image analysis. British Journal of Radiology, 2022, 95, 20201107.	1.0	17
2	Lung MRI with hyperpolarised gases: current & future clinical perspectives. British Journal of Radiology, 2022, 95, 20210207.	1.0	26
3	Assessment of the Precision in Measuring Glutathione at $3\text{â}\%$ With a $\text{MEGAâ}\text{PRESS}$ Sequence in Primary Motor Cortex and Occipital Cortex. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2022, 55, 435-442.	1.9	2
4	Standalone portable xenon-129 hyperpolariser for multicentre clinical magnetic resonance imaging of the lungs. British Journal of Radiology, 2022, 95, 20210872.	1.0	10
5	Computed tomography lung parenchymal descriptions in routine radiological reporting have diagnostic and prognostic utility in patients with idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension and pulmonary hypertension associated with lung disease. ERJ Open Research, 2022, 8, 00549-2021.	1.1	7
6	Effect of indacaterol/glycopyrronium on ventilation and perfusion in COPD: a randomized trial. Respiratory Research, 2022, 23, 26.	1.4	6
7	Hyperpolarized ^{129}Xe imaging of the brain: Achievements and future challenges. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2022, 88, 83-105.	1.9	7
8	Imaging and Risk Stratification in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension: Time to Include Right Ventricular Assessment. Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2022, 9, 797561.	1.1	7
9	A dual center and dual vendor comparison study of automated perfusion-weighted phase-resolved functional lung magnetic resonance imaging with dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging in patients with cystic fibrosis. Pulmonary Circulation, 2022, 12, e12054.	0.8	11
10	Training and clinical testing of artificial intelligence derived right atrial cardiovascular magnetic resonance measurements. Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, 2022, 24, 25.	1.6	8
11	Severe pulmonary hypertension associated with lung disease is characterised by a loss of small pulmonary vessels on quantitative computed tomography. ERJ Open Research, 2022, 8, 00503-2021.	1.1	10
12	Cardiac magnetic resonance identifies raised left ventricular filling pressure: prognostic implications. European Heart Journal, 2022, 43, 2511-2522.	1.0	32
13	Right ventricular remodelling in pulmonary arterial hypertension predicts treatment response. Heart, 2022, 108, 1392-1400.	1.2	15
14	Machine learning cardiac-MRI features predict mortality in newly diagnosed pulmonary arterial hypertension. European Heart Journal Digital Health, 2022, 3, 265-275.	0.7	11
15	Model-based Bayesian inference of the ventilation distribution in patients with Cystic Fibrosis from multiple breath washout, with comparison to ventilation MRI. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2022, 302, 103919.	0.7	0
16	Lung Abnormalities Detected with Hyperpolarized ^{129}Xe MRI in Patients with Long COVID. Radiology, 2022, 305, 709-717.	3.6	57
17	Large-scale investigation of deep learning approaches for ventilated lung segmentation using multi-nuclear hyperpolarized gas MRI. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, .	1.6	9
18	^{129}Xe Pulmonary MRI for Individuals with Post-acute COVID-19 Syndrome. Radiology, 2022, 305, 477-478.	3.6	2

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19	Quantification of lung ventilation defects on hyperpolarized MRI: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) COPD study. <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2022, 92, 140-149.	1.0	5
20	In vivo methods and applications of xenon-129 magnetic resonance. <i>Progress in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy</i> , 2021, 122, 42-62.	3.9	30
21	Quantification of pulmonary perfusion in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis with first pass dynamic contrast-enhanced perfusion MRI. <i>Thorax</i> , 2021, 76, 144-151.	2.7	15
22	Peripheral and proximal lung ventilation in asthma: Short-term variation and response to bronchodilator inhalation. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2021, 147, 2154-2161.e6.	1.5	5
23	Dissolved ¹²⁹ Xe lung MRI with four-echo 3D radial spectroscopic imaging: Quantification of regional gas transfer in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2021, 85, 2622-2633.	1.9	28
24	MR properties of 19 F C 3 F 8 gas in the lungs of healthy volunteers: and apparent diffusion coefficient at 1.5T and at 3T. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2021, 85, 1561-1570.	1.9	4
25	Maximal Exercise Testing Using the Incremental Shuttle Walking Test Can Be Used to Risk-Stratify Patients with Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2021, 18, 34-43.	1.5	13
26	Measuring 129 Xe transfer across the blood-brain barrier using MR spectroscopy. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2021, 85, 2939-2949.	1.9	11
27	Finite element simulations of hyperpolarized gas DWI in micro-CT meshes of acinar airways: validating the cylinder and stretched exponential models of lung microstructural length scales. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2021, 86, 514-525.	1.9	10
28	Repeatability and sensitivity to change of non-invasive end points in PAH: the RESPIRE study. <i>Thorax</i> , 2021, 76, 1032-1035.	2.7	13
29	Airspace Dimension Assessment (AiDA) by inhaled nanoparticles: benchmarking with hyperpolarised 129Xe diffusion-weighted lung MRI. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 4721.	1.6	9
30	Imaging of Pulmonary Hypertension in Adults: A Position Paper from the Fleischner Society. <i>Radiology</i> , 2021, 298, 531-549.	3.6	43
31	Pulmonary Hypertension in Association with Lung Disease: Quantitative CT and Artificial Intelligence to the Rescue? State-of-the-Art Review. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 679.	1.3	15
32	Cardiovascular magnetic resonance predicts all-cause mortality in pulmonary hypertension associated with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. <i>International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2021, 37, 3019-3025.	0.7	12
33	Xenon MRI for Future Assessment of Lung Function and Treatment Response: A Commentary. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2021, 54, 1363-1364.	1.9	1
34	Myocardial T1-mapping and extracellular volume in pulmonary arterial hypertension: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2021, 79, 66-75.	1.0	16
35	An asymmetrical whole-body birdcage RF coil without RF shield for hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe lung MR imaging at 1.5 T. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2021, 86, 3373-3381.	1.9	3
36	Xenon ventilation MRI in difficult asthma: initial experience in a clinical setting. <i>ERJ Open Research</i> , 2021, 7, 00785-2020.	1.1	10

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37	Integrated Cardiopulmonary MRI Assessment of Pulmonary Hypertension. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2021, , .	1.9	7
38	Protocols for multi-site trials using hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe MRI for imaging of ventilation, alveolar airspace size, and gas exchange: A position paper from the ¹²⁹ Xe MRI clinical trials consortium. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 86, 2966-2986.	1.9	35
39	Understanding the burden of interstitial lung disease post-COVID-19: the UK Interstitial Lung Disease-Long COVID Study (UKILD-Long COVID). BMJ Open Respiratory Research, 2021, 8, e001049.	1.2	28
40	Abnormal Gas Exchange in Nonspecific Interstitial Pneumonia at Xenon MRI. Radiology, 2021, 301, 221-222.	3.6	0
41	MA-SOCRATIS: An automatic pipeline for robust segmentation of the left ventricle and scar. Computerized Medical Imaging and Graphics, 2021, 93, 101982.	3.5	5
42	Hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe MRI Abnormalities in Dyspneic Patients 3 Months after COVID-19 Pneumonia: Preliminary Results. Radiology, 2021, 301, E353-E360.	3.6	88
43	Reproducibility of 19 F-MR ventilation imaging in healthy volunteers. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 85, 3343-3352.	1.9	6
44	A machine learning cardiac magnetic resonance approach to extract disease features and automate pulmonary arterial hypertension diagnosis. European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging, 2021, 22, 236-245.	0.5	40
45	Brain energy metabolism in ALS: A phosphorus-31 magnetic resonance spectroscopy study. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2021, 429, 119412.	0.3	0
46	MA06.03 Deep Learning-Based Survival Prediction for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients Undergoing Radical Radiotherapy. Journal of Thoracic Oncology, 2021, 16, S902-S903.	0.5	0
47	Dissolved hyperpolarized xenon-129 MRI in human kidneys. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2020, 83, 262-270.	1.9	23
48	Identification of Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging Thresholds for Risk Stratification in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 201, 458-468.	2.5	99
49	MRI Prediction of Precapillary Pulmonary Hypertension according to the Sixth World Symposium on Pulmonary Hypertension. Radiology, 2020, 294, 482-482.	3.6	10
50	Current state of the art MRI for the longitudinal assessment of cystic fibrosis. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2020, 52, 1306-1320.	1.9	53
51	The effect of acute maximal exercise on the regional distribution of ventilation using ventilation MRI in CF. Journal of Cystic Fibrosis, 2020, 20, 625-631.	0.3	10
52	Spectral graph theory efficiently characterizes ventilation heterogeneity in lung airway networks. Journal of the Royal Society Interface, 2020, 17, 20200253.	1.5	12
53	Expanding Applications of Pulmonary MRI in the Clinical Evaluation of Lung Disorders: Fleischner Society Position Paper. Radiology, 2020, 297, 286-301.	3.6	95
54	Free breathing lung T1 mapping using image registration in patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2020, 84, 3088-3102.	1.9	4

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55	The assessment of short- and long-term changes in lung function in cystic fibrosis using ¹²⁹ Xe MRI. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2020, 56, 2000441.	3.1	25
56	Diagnostic accuracy of CT pulmonary angiography in suspected pulmonary hypertension. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2020, 30, 4918-4929.	2.3	29
57	Editorial: Pulmonary Hypertension: Mechanisms and Management, History and Future. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, 125.	1.2	1
58	Comparison of MRI and VQ-SPECT as a Screening Test for Patients With Suspected CTEPH: CHANGE-MRI Study Design and Rationale. <i>Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, 51.	1.1	16
59	An 8â€element Tx/Rx array utilizing MEMS detuning combined with 6 Rx loops for ¹⁹ F and ¹ H lung imaging at 1.5T. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2020, 84, 2262-2277.	1.9	7
60	Magnetic resonance spectroscopy reveals mitochondrial dysfunction in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Brain</i> , 2020, 143, 3603-3618.	3.7	24
61	Interpretation of multiple breath washout (MBW) measurements of lung function using mathematical modelling and hyperpolarised ³ He gas MRI. , 2020, , .		0
62	Comparison of phase-resolved functional lung (PREFUL) MRI derived perfusion and ventilation parameters at 1.5T and 3T in healthy volunteers. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0244638.	1.1	12
63	3D Deep Convolutional Neural Network-Based Ventilated Lung Segmentation Using Multi-nuclear Hyperpolarized Gas MRI. <i>Lecture Notes in Computer Science</i> , 2020, , 24-35.	1.0	3
64	Comparison of CT ventilation imaging and hyperpolarised gas MRI: effects of breathing manoeuvre. <i>Physics in Medicine and Biology</i> , 2019, 64, 055013.	1.6	7
65	The incremental shuttle walk test predicts mortality in nonâ€group 1 pulmonary hypertension: results from the ASPIRE Registry. <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2019, 9, 1-9.	0.8	7
66	Experimental and quantitative imaging techniques in interstitial lung disease. <i>Thorax</i> , 2019, 74, 611-619.	2.7	53
67	Single breathâ€held acquisition of coregistered 3D ¹²⁹ Xe lung ventilation and anatomical proton images of the human lung with compressed sensing. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2019, 82, 342-347.	1.9	14
68	Statement on imaging and pulmonary hypertension from the Pulmonary Vascular Research Institute (PVRI). <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2019, 9, 1-32.	0.8	96
69	Airway Microstructure in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis: Assessment at Hyperpolarized ³ He Diffusion-weighted MRI. <i>Radiology</i> , 2019, 291, 223-229.	3.6	26
70	Assessment of brain perfusion using hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe MRI in a subject with established stroke. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2019, 50, 1002-1004.	1.9	20
71	The VAMPIRE challenge: A multiâ€institutional validation study of CT ventilation imaging. <i>Medical Physics</i> , 2019, 46, 1198-1217.	1.6	59
72	Comparison of in vivo lung morphometry models from 3D multiple bâ€value ³ He and ¹²⁹ Xe diffusionâ€weighted MRI. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2019, 81, 2959-2971.	1.9	20

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73	Hyperpolarised xenon magnetic resonance spectroscopy for the longitudinal assessment of changes in gas diffusion in IPF. <i>Thorax</i> , 2019, 74, 500-502.	2.7	53
74	Assessment of the influence of lung inflation state on the quantitative parameters derived from hyperpolarized gas lung ventilation MRI in healthy volunteers. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2019, 126, 183-192.	1.2	30
75	Optimization of steady-state free precession MRI for lung ventilation imaging with ^{19}F and ^{129}Xe at 1.5T and 3T. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2019, 81, 1130-1142.	1.9	12
76	Imaging Collateral Ventilation in Patients With Advanced Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Relative Sensitivity of ^{3}He and ^{129}Xe MRI. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2019, 49, 1195-1197.	1.9	5
77	New Developments in Imaging Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis With Hyperpolarized Xenon Magnetic Resonance Imaging. <i>Journal of Thoracic Imaging</i> , 2019, 34, 136-150.	0.8	43
78	A prospective study comparing the repeatability and sensitivity to change of non-invasive endpoints in pulmonary arterial hypertension: the RESPIRE study. , 2019, , .		1
79	Repeatability and Sensitivity to change of right ventricular analysis methods using cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in PAH: results from the RESPIRE Study. , 2019, , .		2
80	^1H and ^{129}Xe MRI to detect functional and structural lung disease in sub-clinical cystic fibrosis. , 2019, , .		0
81	Clinical applicability of ^3He and ^{129}Xe ventilation MRI in cystic fibrosis: longitudinal follow up. , 2019, , .		0
82	Comparison of ^{3}He and ^{129}Xe MRI for evaluation of lung microstructure and ventilation at 1.5T. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2018, 48, 632-642.	1.9	61
83	Comparison of MEMS switches and PIN diodes for switched dual tuned RF coils. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2018, 80, 1746-1753.	1.9	31
84	3D phase contrast MRI in models of human airways: Validation of computational fluid dynamics simulations of steady inspiratory flow. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2018, 48, 1400-1409.	1.9	19
85	Current and emerging imaging techniques in the diagnosis and assessment of pulmonary hypertension. <i>Expert Review of Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2018, 12, 145-160.	1.0	7
86	Imaging Lung Function Abnormalities in Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia Using Hyperpolarized Gas Ventilation MRI. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2018, 15, 1487-1490.	1.5	8
87	Longitudinal Assessment of Children with Mild Cystic Fibrosis Using Hyperpolarized Gas Lung Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Lung Clearance Index. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2018, 197, 397-400.	2.5	54
88	Spatial fuzzy c-means thresholding for semiautomated calculation of percentage lung ventilated volume from hyperpolarized gas and ^1H MRI. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2018, 47, 640-646.	1.9	35
89	3D diffusion-weighted ^{129}Xe MRI for whole lung morphometry. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2018, 79, 2986-2995.	1.9	38
90	Reply to Hou et al.: Can Magnetic Resonance Imaging Effectively Evaluate the Prognosis of Patients with Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension?. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2018, 197, 676-677.	2.5	0

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91	Imaging Human Brain Perfusion with Inhaled Hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe MR Imaging. <i>Radiology</i> , 2018, 286, 659-665.	3.6	49
92	Imaging pathophysiological changes in the lungs in IPF with xenon magnetic resonance imaging. <i>Thorax</i> , 2018, 73, 1-1.	2.7	90
93	Comparison of quantitative multiple-breath specific ventilation imaging using colocalized 2D oxygen-enhanced MRI and hyperpolarized 3He MRI. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 125, 1526-1535.	1.2	9
94	Diagnostic and prognostic significance of cardiovascular magnetic resonance native myocardial T1 mapping in patients with pulmonary hypertension. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance</i> , 2018, 20, 78.	1.6	34
95	Patterns of regional lung physiology in cystic fibrosis using ventilation magnetic resonance imaging and multiple-breath washout. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2018, 52, 1800821.	3.1	35
96	Effect of upper airway on tracheobronchial fluid dynamics. <i>International Journal for Numerical Methods in Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2018, 34, e3112.	1.0	12
97	Pulmonary Artery Size in Interstitial Lung Disease and Pulmonary Hypertension: Association with Interstitial Lung Disease Severity and Diagnostic Utility. <i>Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2018, 5, 53.	1.1	29
98	The impact of patient choice on survival in chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2018, 52, 1800589.	3.1	87
99	Detection of early subclinical lung disease in children with cystic fibrosis by lung ventilation imaging with hyperpolarised gas MRI. <i>Thorax</i> , 2017, 72, 760-762.	2.7	70
100	Reproducibility of quantitative indices of lung function and microstructure from ¹²⁹ Xe chemical shift saturation recovery (CSSR) MR spectroscopy. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2017, 77, 2107-2113.	1.9	33
101	Lung perfusion: MRI vs. SPECT for screening in suspected chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2017, 46, 1693-1697.	1.9	71
102	Regional Ventilation Changes in the Lung: Treatment Response Mapping by Using Hyperpolarized Gas MR Imaging as a Quantitative Biomarker. <i>Radiology</i> , 2017, 284, 854-861.	3.6	26
103	Incremental shuttle walk test distance and autonomic dysfunction predict survival in pulmonary arterial hypertension. <i>Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation</i> , 2017, 36, 871-879.	0.3	16
104	Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Prognostic Evaluation of Patients with Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2017, 196, 228-239.	2.5	122
105	Cardiopulmonary MRI as a diagnostic tool in pulmonary hypertension. <i>Clinical Radiology</i> , 2017, 72, S2.	0.5	1
106	Impact of field number and beam angle on functional image-guided lung cancer radiotherapy planning. <i>Physics in Medicine and Biology</i> , 2017, 62, 7114-7130.	1.6	8
107	Hyperpolarised Helium-3 (3He) MRI: Physical Methods for Imaging Human Lung Function. <i>Medical Radiology</i> , 2017, , 69-97.	0.0	0
108	Multiple breath washout of hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe and ³ He in human lungs with three-dimensional balanced steady-state free-precession imaging. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2017, 77, 2288-2295.	1.9	24

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109	Whole lung morphometry with 3D multiple b-value hyperpolarized gas MRI and compressed sensing. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2017, 77, 1916-1925.	1.9	37
110	¹²⁹ Xe chemical shift in human blood and pulmonary blood oxygenation measurement in humans using hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe NMR. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2017, 77, 1399-1408.	1.9	37
111	Pulmonary MR angiography and perfusion imaging—A review of methods and applications. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 86, 361-370.	1.2	33
112	Supine posture changes lung volumes and increases ventilation heterogeneity in cystic fibrosis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0188275.	1.1	7
113	Hyperpolarized Gases in NMR, Methods and Applications. , 2017, , 163-169.		0
114	New Disagreement Metrics Incorporating Spatial Detail — Applications to Lung Imaging. <i>Communications in Computer and Information Science</i> , 2017, , 804-814.	0.4	4
115	Comparison of in-vivo lung morphometry models from multiple b-value diffusion-weighted MRI in healthy controls, IPF and COPD patients. , 2017, , .		0
116	RF instrumentation for same-breath triple nuclear lung MR imaging of ¹ H and hyperpolarized ³ He and ¹²⁹ Xe at 1.5T. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2016, 75, 1841-1848.	1.9	15
117	Pulmonary ventilation and microstructural findings in congenital diaphragmatic hernia. <i>Pediatric Pulmonology</i> , 2016, 51, 517-524.	1.0	24
118	Enhancement of radio frequency magnetic field for a 1.5 T magnetic resonance system using a high impedance surface. <i>IET Microwaves, Antennas and Propagation</i> , 2016, 10, 1378-1383.	0.7	6
119	Hyperpolarized ¹³ C, ¹⁵ N ₂ — urea MRI for assessment of the urea gradient in the porcine kidney. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2016, 76, 1895-1899.	1.9	28
120	High resolution spectroscopy and chemical shift imaging of hyperpolarized ¹²⁹ Xe dissolved in the human brain in vivo at 1.5 tesla. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2016, 75, 2227-2234.	1.9	46
121	Finite element modeling of ¹²⁹ Xe diffusive gas exchange NMR in the human alveoli. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance</i> , 2016, 271, 21-33.	1.2	12
122	Diagnosis of Pulmonary Hypertension from Magnetic Resonance Imaging—Based Computational Models and Decision Tree Analysis. <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2016, 6, 181-190.	0.8	32
123	Commentaries on Viewpoint: Could lobar flow sequencing account for convection-dependent ventilation heterogeneity in normal humans?. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2016, 121, 592-592.	1.2	1
124	Comparison of CT-based Lobar Ventilation with ³ He MR Imaging Ventilation Measurements. <i>Radiology</i> , 2016, 278, 585-592.	3.6	32
125	Longitudinal monitoring of disease progression in children with mild CF using hyperpolarised gas MRI and LCI. , 2016, , .		1
126	Respiratory tract exacerbations revisited: Ventilation, inflammation, perfusion, and structure (VIPS) monitoring to redefine treatment. <i>Pediatric Pulmonology</i> , 2015, 50, S57-65.	1.0	29

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127	Longitudinal and Transverse Right Ventricular Function in Pulmonary Hypertension: Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Imaging Study from the ASPIRE Registry. <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2015, 5, 557-564.	0.8	15
128	In vivo measurement of gas flow in human airways with hyperpolarized gas MRI and compressed sensing. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2015, 73, 2255-2261.	1.9	23
129	Dedicated receiver array coil for ^1H lung imaging with same-breath acquisition of hyperpolarized ^3He and ^{129}Xe gas. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2015, 74, 291-299.	1.9	11
130	Feasibility of human lung ventilation imaging using highly polarized naturally abundant xenon and optimized three-dimensional steady-state free precession. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2015, 74, 346-352.	1.9	58
131	Magnetic resonance imaging in children: common problems and possible solutions for lung and airways imaging. <i>Pediatric Radiology</i> , 2015, 45, 1901-1915.	1.1	68
132	Observation of cardiogenic flow oscillations in healthy subjects with hyperpolarized ^3He MRI. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2015, 119, 1007-1014.	1.2	13
133	Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>Current Cardiovascular Imaging Reports</i> , 2015, 8, 1.	0.4	1
134	Ventilation heterogeneity and the benefits and challenges of multiple breath washout testing in patients with cystic fibrosis. <i>Paediatric Respiratory Reviews</i> , 2015, 16, 15-18.	1.2	18
135	Experimental validation of the hyperpolarized ^{129}Xe chemical shift saturation recovery technique in healthy volunteers and subjects with interstitial lung disease. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2015, 74, 196-207.	1.9	76
136	Radiofrequency pulse design for the selective excitation of dissolved ^{129}Xe . <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2015, 73, 21-30.	1.9	20
137	Relaxation and exchange dynamics of hyperpolarized ^{129}Xe in human blood. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2015, 74, 303-311.	1.9	38
138	Right Ventricular Sex Differences in Patients with Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Characterised by Magnetic Resonance Imaging: Pair-Matched Case Controlled Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0127415.	1.1	33
139	Reply to Verbanck and Paiva. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2014, 116, 1258-1258.	1.2	0
140	Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Patients with Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2014, 4, 61-70.	0.8	54
141	On the Use of ^3He Diffusion Magnetic Resonance as Evidence of Neo-Alveolarization during Childhood and Adolescence. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 189, 501-502.	2.5	6
142	A method for quantitative analysis of regional lung ventilation using deformable image registration of CT and hybrid hyperpolarized gas/ ^1H MRI. <i>Physics in Medicine and Biology</i> , 2014, 59, 7267-7277.	1.6	24
143	Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Ventilation and Perfusion Changes in Response to Pulmonary Endarterectomy in Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 190, e18-e19.	2.5	18
144	LGE Patterns in Pulmonary Hypertension Do Not Impact Overall Mortality. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014, 7, 1209-1217.	2.3	82

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145	Prognostic Value of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Imaging Measurements Corrected for Age and Sex in Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2014, 7, 100-106.	1.3	79
146	Quantitative Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>Journal of Thoracic Imaging</i> , 2014, 29, 68-79.	0.8	68
147	Quantification of regional fractional ventilation in human subjects by measurement of hyperpolarized ³ He washout with 2D and 3D MRI. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2014, 116, 129-139.	1.2	75
148	Response to Commentary on "The influence of lung airways branching structure and diffusion time on measurements and models of short-range 3He gas MR diffusion". <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance</i> , 2014, 239, 143-146.	1.2	4
149	Use of late gadolinium enhancement cardiac magnetic resonance for prediction of mortality in pulmonary hypertension. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2014, 383, S99.	6.3	0
150	³ He pO ₂ mapping is limited by delayed ventilation and diffusion in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2014, 71, 1172-1178.	1.9	25
151	Lung ventilation volumetry with same breath acquisition of hyperpolarized gas and proton MRI. <i>NMR in Biomedicine</i> , 2014, 27, 1461-1467.	1.6	26
152	Incorporation of prior knowledge in compressed sensing for faster acquisition of hyperpolarized gas images. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2013, 69, 360-369.	1.9	26
153	Noninvasive Estimation of PA Pressure, Flow, and Resistance With CMR Imaging. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2013, 6, 1036-1047.	2.3	129
154	3D contrast-enhanced lung perfusion MRI is an effective screening tool for chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension: results from the ASPIRE Registry. <i>Thorax</i> , 2013, 68, 677-678.	2.7	130
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