

Han Jo Kim

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

175
papers

4,652
citations

159585

30
h-index

133252

59
g-index

178
all docs

178
docs citations

178
times ranked

2957
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cervicothoracic Versus Proximal Thoracic Lower Instrumented Vertebra Have Comparable Radiographic and Clinical Outcomes in Adult Cervical Deformity. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2023, 13, 1056-1063.	2.3	2
2	Prevention of Surgical Site Infections in Spine Surgery: An International Survey of Clinical Practices Among Expert Spine Surgeons. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2023, 13, 2007-2015.	2.3	6
3	Neurological Complications and Recovery Rates of Patients With Adult Cervical Deformity Surgeries. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 1091-1097.	2.3	5
4	The Spine Physical Examination Using Telemedicine: Strategies and Best Practices. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 8-14.	2.3	42
5	Surgical Planning for Adult Spinal Deformity: Anticipated Sagittal Alignment Corrections According to the Surgical Level. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 1761-1769.	2.3	8
6	Sagittal age-adjusted score (SAAS) for adult spinal deformity (ASD) more effectively predicts surgical outcomes and proximal junctional kyphosis than previous classifications. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2022, 10, 121-131.	1.5	23
7	Computed Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Overlay in the Spine for Surgical Planning: A Technical Report. <i>HSS Journal</i> , 2022, 18, 439-447.	1.7	3
8	The Impact of Corticosteroid Injection Timing on Infection Rates Following Spine Surgery: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 1524-1534.	2.3	3
9	Surgical Factors and Treatment Severity for Perioperative Complications Predict Hospital Length of Stay in Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery. <i>Spine</i> , 2022, 47, 136-143.	2.0	11
10	Preoperative opioids before adult spinal deformity surgery associated with increased reoperations and high rates of chronic postoperative opioid use at 3-year follow-up. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2022, 10, 615-623.	1.5	8
11	Predicting development of severe clinically relevant distal junctional kyphosis following adult cervical deformity surgery, with further distinction from mild asymptomatic episodes. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2022, 36, 960-967.	1.7	4
12	Establishing consensus: determinants of high-risk and preventative strategies for neurological events in complex spinal deformity surgery. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2022, 10, 733-744.	1.5	5
13	Development of consensus-based best practice guidelines for response to intraoperative neuromonitoring events in high-risk spinal deformity surgery. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2022, 10, 745-761.	1.5	15
14	Complication rate evolution across a 10-year enrollment period of a prospective multicenter database. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2022, 36, 1012.	1.7	1
15	Proximal and distal reciprocal changes following cervical deformity malalignment correction. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2022, 37, 599-606.	1.7	3
16	Outcomes of operative treatment for adult spinal deformity: a prospective multicenter assessment with mean 4-year follow-up. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2022, 37, 607-616.	1.7	6
17	Classification system for cervical spine deformity morphology: a validation study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2022, 37, 865-873.	1.7	1
18	Patients with abnormal microarchitecture have an increased risk of early complications after spinal fusion surgery. <i>Bone</i> , 2021, 143, 115731.	2.9	13

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19	Predictive Model for Selection of Upper Treated Vertebra Using a Machine Learning Approach. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 146, e225-e232.	1.3	10
20	Morphometric analysis of cervical interlaminar space for posterior surgical approach and decompression. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 873-879.	1.2	1
21	Predictive model for achieving good clinical and radiographic outcomes at one-year following surgical correction of adult cervical deformity. <i>Journal of Craniovertebral Junction and Spine</i> , 2021, 12, 228.	0.8	1
22	Effect of age-adjusted alignment goals and distal inclination angle on the fate of distal junctional kyphosis in cervical deformity surgery. <i>Journal of Craniovertebral Junction and Spine</i> , 2021, 12, 65.	0.8	4
23	The relationship of global sagittal malalignment to fatty infiltration in the aging spine. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2021, 30, 2480-2485.	2.2	5
24	Practical answers to frequently asked questions for shared decision-making in adult spinal deformity surgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2021, 34, 218-227.	1.7	2
25	The Spine Telehealth Physical Examination: Strategies for Success. <i>HSS Journal</i> , 2021, 17, 14-17.	1.7	10
26	The Use of Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System in Spine: A Systematic Review. <i>International Journal of Spine Surgery</i> , 2021, 15, 186-194.	1.5	18
27	At What Point Should the Thoracolumbar Region Be Addressed in Patients Undergoing Corrective Cervical Deformity Surgery?. <i>Spine</i> , 2021, 46, E1113-E1118.	2.0	1
28	Multicenter assessment of surgical outcomes in adult spinal deformity patients with severe global coronal malalignment: determination of target coronal realignment threshold. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2021, 34, 399-412.	1.7	19
29	Factors influencing upper-most instrumented vertebrae selection in adult spinal deformity patients: qualitative case-based survey of deformity surgeons. <i>Journal of Spine Surgery</i> , 2021, 7, 37-47.	1.2	2
30	Power versus manual pedicle tract preparation: a multi-center study of early adopters. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2021, 9, 1395-1402.	1.5	6
31	Lowest Instrumented Vertebra Selection to S1 or Ilium Versus L4 or L5 in Adult Spinal Deformity: Factors for Consideration in 349 Patients With a Mean 46-Month Follow-Up. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2021, , 219256822110091.	2.3	0
32	Artificial intelligence clustering of adult spinal deformity sagittal plane morphology predicts surgical characteristics, alignment, and outcomes. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2021, 30, 2157-2166.	2.2	16
33	Enhanced recovery pathway in adult patients undergoing thoracolumbar deformity surgery. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2021, 21, 753-764.	1.3	15
34	Surgical outcomes in rigid versus flexible cervical deformities. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2021, 34, 716-724.	1.7	6
35	Use of rhBMP-2 for adult spinal deformity surgery: patterns of usage and changes over the past decade. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2021, 50, E4.	2.3	5
36	Outcomes of Surgical Treatment for 138 Patients With Severe Sagittal Deformity at a Minimum 2-Year Follow-up: A Case Series. <i>Operative Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 21, 94-103.	0.8	3

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37	Timing of conversion to cervical malalignment and proximal junctional kyphosis following surgical correction of adult spinal deformity: a 3-year radiographic analysis. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2021, 34, 830-838.	1.7	0
38	Prevalence of Cannabidiol Use in Patients With Spine Complaints: Results of an Anonymous Survey. <i>International Journal of Spine Surgery</i> , 2021, 15, 663-668.	1.5	10
39	Global coronal decompensation and adult spinal deformity surgery: comparison of upper-thoracic versus lower-thoracic proximal fixation for long fusions. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2021, 35, 761-773.	1.7	5
40	Multicenter assessment of outcomes and complications associated with transforaminal versus anterior lumbar interbody fusion for fractional curve correction. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2021, 35, 729-742.	1.7	14
41	Lateral Thoracolumbar Listhesis as an Independent Predictor of Disability in Adult Scoliosis Patients: Multivariable Assessment Before and After Surgical Realignment. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 89, 1080-1086.	1.1	3
42	Shoulder Balance in Adult Spinal Deformity Patients Undergoing Selective Lumbar Fusion. <i>Spine</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, E385-E389.	2.0	0
43	Cervical deformity patients with baseline hyperlordosis or hyperkyphosis differ in surgical treatment and radiographic outcomes. <i>Journal of Craniovertebral Junction and Spine</i> , 2021, 12, 279.	0.8	4
44	Risk-benefit assessment of major versus minor osteotomies for flexible and rigid cervical deformity correction. <i>Journal of Craniovertebral Junction and Spine</i> , 2021, 12, 263.	0.8	3
45	Operative Treatment of Severe Scoliosis in Symptomatic Adults: Multicenter Assessment of Outcomes and Complications With Minimum 2-Year Follow-up. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 89, 1012-1026.	1.1	3
46	Effect of Topical Steroid on Swallowing Following ACDF. <i>Spine</i> , 2021, 46, 413-420.	2.0	15
47	Surgical Strategy for the Management of Cervical Deformity Is Based on Type of Cervical Deformity. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 4826.	2.4	6
48	Depression Symptoms Are Associated with Poor Functional Status Among Operative Spinal Deformity Patients. <i>Spine</i> , 2021, 46, 447-456.	2.0	10
49	The impact of postoperative neurologic complications on recovery kinetics in cervical deformity surgery. <i>Journal of Craniovertebral Junction and Spine</i> , 2021, 12, 393.	0.8	0
50	The Influence of Surgical Intervention and Sagittal Alignment on Frailty in Adult Cervical Deformity. <i>Operative Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 18, 583-589.	0.8	8
51	Outcomes of Revision Surgery for Pseudarthrosis After Anterior Cervical Fusion: Case Series and Systematic Review. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 10, 559-570.	2.3	9
52	Posterior Ligamentous Reinforcement of the Upper Instrumented Vertebrae +1 Does Not Decrease Proximal Junctional Kyphosis in Adult Spinal Deformity. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 10, 692-699.	2.3	18
53	Cervical, Thoracic, and Spinopelvic Compensation After Proximal Junctional Kyphosis (PJK): Does Location of PJK Matter?. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 10, 6-12.	2.3	7
54	The 3 Sagittal Morphotypes That Define the Normal Cervical Spine. <i>Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery - Series A</i> , 2020, 102, e109.	3.0	17

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55	The spino-pelvic ratio: a novel global sagittal parameter associated with clinical outcomes in adult spinal deformity patients. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 29, 2354-2361.	2.2	4
56	Global alignment and proportion (GAP) scores in an asymptomatic, nonoperative cohort: a divergence of age-adjusted and pelvic incidence-based alignment targets. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 29, 2362-2367.	2.2	10
57	Intraoperative alignment goals for distinctive sagittal morphotypes of severe cervical deformity to achieve optimal improvements in health-related quality of life measures. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 20, 1267-1275.	1.3	22
58	Artificial Intelligence Models Predict Operative Versus Nonoperative Management of Patients with Adult Spinal Deformity with 86% Accuracy. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 141, e239-e253.	1.3	13
59	Advances in Spinal Fusion Strategies in Adult Deformity Surgery. <i>HSS Journal</i> , 2020, 16, 195-199.	1.7	5
60	Spine fellowship training reorganizing during a pandemic: perspectives from a tertiary orthopedic specialty center in the epicenter of outbreak. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 20, 1381-1385.	1.3	16
61	Assessment of Patient Outcomes and Proximal Junctional Failure Rate of Patients with Adult Spinal Deformity Undergoing Caudal Extension of Previous Spinal Fusion. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 139, e449-e454.	1.3	4
62	Probability of severe frailty development among operative and nonoperative adult spinal deformity patients: an actuarial survivorship analysis over a 3-year period. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 20, 1276-1285.	1.3	8
63	Defining an Algorithm of Treatment for Severe Cervical Deformity Using Surgeon Survey and Treatment Patterns. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 139, e541-e547.	1.3	3
64	Sexual Dysfunction Secondary to Lumbar Stiffness in Adult Spinal Deformity Patients Before and After Long-Segment Spinal Fusion. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 139, e474-e479.	1.3	5
65	Predicting the combined occurrence of poor clinical and radiographic outcomes following cervical deformity corrective surgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2020, 32, 182-190.	1.7	16
66	The morphology of cervical deformities: a two-step cluster analysis to identify cervical deformity patterns. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2020, 32, 353-359.	1.7	14
67	Prospective multicenter assessment of complication rates associated with adult cervical deformity surgery in 133 patients with minimum 1-year follow-up. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2020, 33, 588-600.	1.7	14
68	Cervical Deformity: Evaluation, Classification, and Surgical Planning. <i>Neurospine</i> , 2020, 17, 833-842.	2.9	8
69	Revision Strategies for Harrington Rod Instrumentation: Radiographic Outcomes and Complications. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2020, , 219256822096075.	2.3	5
70	Thoracolumbar junction orientation: its impact on thoracic kyphosis and sagittal alignment in both asymptomatic volunteers and symptomatic patients. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 28, 1937-1947.	2.2	12
71	Predicting extended operative time and length of inpatient stay in cervical deformity corrective surgery. <i>Journal of Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 69, 206-213.	1.5	6
72	Younger Patients Are Differentially Affected by Stiffness-Related Disability Following Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 132, e297-e304.	1.3	4

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73	Cervical Deformity Patients Have Baseline Swallowing Dysfunction but Surgery Does Not Increase Dysphagia at 3 Months: Results From a Prospective Cohort Study. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 9, 532-539.	2.3	13
74	Comparison of Best Versus Worst Clinical Outcomes for Adult Cervical Deformity Surgery. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 9, 303-314.	2.3	15
75	Which NDI domains best predict change in physical function in patients undergoing cervical spine surgery?. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 19, 1698-1705.	1.3	15
76	Evolution in Surgical Approach, Complications, and Outcomes in an Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery Multicenter Study Group Patient Population. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2019, 7, 481-488.	1.5	32
77	Cervical and Cervicothoracic Sagittal Alignment According to Roussouly Thoracolumbar Subtypes. <i>Spine</i> , 2019, 44, E634-E639.	2.0	15
78	Location of correction within the lumbar spine impacts acute adjacent-segment kyphosis. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2019, 30, 69-77.	1.7	27
79	Butterfly Vertebrae: A Systematic Review of the Literature and Analysis. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 9, 666-679.	2.3	19
80	Recovery kinetics following spinal deformity correction: a comparison of isolated cervical, thoracolumbar, and combined deformity morphometries. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 19, 1422-1433.	1.3	7
81	Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion can restore cervical sagittal alignment in degenerative cervical disease. <i>European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology</i> , 2019, 29, 767-774.	1.4	15
82	Outcomes of Fusions From the Cervical Spine to the Pelvis. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 9, 6-13.	2.3	7
83	Operative Versus Nonoperative Treatment for Adult Symptomatic Lumbar Scoliosis. <i>Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery - Series A</i> , 2019, 101, 338-352.	3.0	110
84	Surgery for the Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Patients After Skeletal Maturity: Early Versus Late Surgery. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2019, 7, 84-92.	1.5	24
85	Predicting the occurrence of complications following corrective cervical deformity surgery: Analysis of a prospective multicenter database using predictive analytics. <i>Journal of Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 59, 155-161.	1.5	21
86	Recovery Kinetics: Comparison of Patients Undergoing Primary or Revision Procedures for Adult Cervical Deformity Using a Novel Area Under the Curve Methodology. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 85, E40-E51.	1.1	12
87	Cervical mismatch: the normative value of T1 slope minus cervical lordosis and its ability to predict ideal cervical lordosis. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2019, 30, 31-37.	1.7	62
88	The impact of osteotomy grade and location on regional and global alignment following cervical deformity surgery. <i>Journal of Craniovertebral Junction and Spine</i> , 2019, 10, 160.	0.8	8
89	Dural Tears in Adult Deformity Surgery: Incidence, Risk Factors, and Outcomes. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2018, 8, 25-31.	2.3	17
90	Cervical Alignment Changes in Patients Developing Proximal Junctional Kyphosis Following Surgical Correction of Adult Spinal Deformity. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 83, 675-682.	1.1	12

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91	Drivers of Cervical Deformity Have a Strong Influence on Achieving Optimal Radiographic and Clinical Outcomes at 1 Year After Cervical Deformity Surgery. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 112, e61-e68.	1.3	23
92	Xipho-pubic angle (XPA) correlates with patient's reported outcomes in a population of adult spinal deformity: results from a multi-center cohort study. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2018, 27, 670-677.	2.2	5
93	The Effect of Aging on Cervical Parameters in a Normative North American Population. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2018, 8, 709-715.	2.3	36
94	Three types of sagittal alignment regarding compensation in asymptomatic adults: the contribution of the spine and lower limbs. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2018, 27, 397-405.	2.2	24
95	After 9 Years of 3-Column Osteotomies, Are We Doing Better? Performance Curve Analysis of 573 Surgeries With 2-Year Follow-up. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 83, 69-75.	1.1	16
96	Building Consensus: Development of Best Practice Guidelines on Wrong Level Surgery in Spinal Deformity. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2018, 6, 121-129.	1.5	19
97	Current Evidence Regarding the Diagnostic Methods for Pediatric Lumbar Spondylolisthesis: A Report From the Scoliosis Research Society Evidence Based Medicine Committee. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2018, 6, 185-188.	1.5	6
98	Prospective multi-centric evaluation of upper cervical and infra-cervical sagittal compensatory alignment in patients with adult cervical deformity. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2018, 27, 416-425.	2.2	19
99	Outcomes of Operative Treatment for Adult Cervical Deformity: A Prospective Multicenter Assessment With 1-Year Follow-up. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 83, 1031-1039.	1.1	34
100	The Posterior Use of BMP-2 in Cervical Deformity Surgery Does Not Result in Increased Early Complications: A Prospective Multicenter Study. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2018, 8, 622-628.	2.3	6
101	Leg-Length Discrepancy, Functional Scoliosis, and Low Back Pain. <i>JBJS Reviews</i> , 2018, 6, e6-e6.	2.0	39
102	Identifying Thoracic Compensation and Predicting Reciprocal Thoracic Kyphosis and Proximal Junctional Kyphosis in Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery. <i>Spine</i> , 2018, 43, 1479-1486.	2.0	31
103	Peak Timing for Complications After Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 115, e509-e515.	1.3	22
104	Clinically Significant Thromboembolic Disease in Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery: Incidence and Risk Factors in 737 Patients. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2018, 8, 224-230.	2.3	15
105	Clinical and radiographic presentation and treatment of patients with cervical deformity secondary to thoracolumbar proximal junctional kyphosis are distinct despite achieving similar outcomes: Analysis of 123 prospective CD cases. <i>Journal of Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 56, 121-126.	1.5	5
106	Rod Fracture After Apparently Solid Radiographic Fusion in Adult Spinal Deformity Patients. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 117, e530-e537.	1.3	37
107	Sagittal Spinal Alignment in Adult Spinal Deformity. <i>JBJS Reviews</i> , 2018, 6, e2-e2.	2.0	52
108	Prospective Multicenter Assessment of All-Cause Mortality Following Surgery for Adult Cervical Deformity. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 83, 1277-1285.	1.1	18

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109	Patients with Adult Spinal Deformity with Previous Fusions Have an Equal Chance of Reaching Substantial Clinical Benefit Thresholds in Health-Related Quality of Life Measures but Do Not Reach the Same Absolute Level of Improvement. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 116, e354-e361.	1.3	4
110	Adult cervical deformity: radiographic and osteotomy classifications. <i>Der Orthopade</i> , 2018, 47, 496-504.	1.6	9
111	T1 Slope Minus Cervical Lordosis (TS-CL), the Cervical Answer to PI-LL, Defines Cervical Sagittal Deformity in Patients Undergoing Thoracolumbar Osteotomy. <i>International Journal of Spine Surgery</i> , 2018, 12, 362-370.	1.5	25
112	Development of New-Onset Cervical Deformity in Nonoperative Adult Spinal Deformity Patients With 2-Year Follow-Up. <i>International Journal of Spine Surgery</i> , 2018, 12, 725-734.	1.5	4
113	Evaluating cervical deformity corrective surgery outcomes at 1-year using current patient-derived and functional measures: are they adequate?. <i>Journal of Spine Surgery</i> , 2018, 4, 295-303.	1.2	21
114	Comparing Quality of Life in Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy with Other Chronic Debilitating Diseases Using the Short Form Survey 36-Health Survey. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 106, 699-706.	1.3	98
115	Complication rates associated with 3-column osteotomy in 82 adult spinal deformity patients: retrospective review of a prospectively collected multicenter consecutive series with 2-year follow-up. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2017, 27, 444-457.	1.7	115
116	Prognosis of Significant Intraoperative Neurophysiologic Monitoring Events in Severe Spinal Deformity Surgery. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2017, 5, 117-123.	1.5	17
117	Orientation of the Upper-most Instrumented Segment Influences Proximal Junctional Disease Following Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery. <i>Spine</i> , 2017, 42, 1570-1577.	2.0	64
118	Cell Saver for Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery Reduces Cost. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2017, 5, 272-276.	1.5	27
119	Trends in Attendance at Scoliosis Research Society Annual Meetings (SRS AM) and International Meeting on Advanced Spine Techniques (IMAST): Location, Location, Location. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2017, 5, 238-243.	1.5	1
120	Three-column osteotomy for correction of cervical and cervicothoracic deformities: alignment changes and early complications in a multicenter prospective series of 23 patients. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2017, 26, 2128-2137.	2.2	48
121	Degenerative Scoliosis. <i>Current Reviews in Musculoskeletal Medicine</i> , 2017, 10, 547-558.	3.5	46
122	Current Evidence Regarding the Treatment of Pediatric Lumbar Spondylolisthesis: A Report From the Scoliosis Research Society Evidence Based Medicine Committee. <i>Spine Deformity</i> , 2017, 5, 284-302.	1.5	18
123	The Health Impact of Adult Cervical Deformity in Patients Presenting for Surgical Treatment: Comparison to United States Population Norms and Chronic Disease States Based on the EuroQuol-5 Dimensions Questionnaire. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 80, 716-725.	1.1	74
124	The Fate of Patients with Adult Spinal Deformity Incurring Rod Fracture After Thoracolumbar Fusion. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 106, 905-911.	1.3	30
125	Distal Fusion Level Selection in Scheuermann's Kyphosis: A Comparison of Lordotic Disc Segment Versus the Sagittal Stable Vertebrae. <i>Global Spine Journal</i> , 2017, 7, 254-259.	2.3	22
126	Male sex may not be associated with worse outcomes in primary all-posterior adult spinal deformity surgery: a multicenter analysis. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2017, 43, E9.	2.3	10

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127	Cervical sagittal deformity develops after PJK in adult thoracolumbar deformity correction: radiographic analysis utilizing a novel global sagittal angular parameter, the CTPA. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2017, 26, 1111-1120.	2.2	36
128	Cervical Radiculopathy: Incidence and Treatment of 1,420 Consecutive Cases. <i>Asian Spine Journal</i> , 2016, 10, 231.	2.0	36
129	Osteotomies in the Cervical Spine. <i>Asian Spine Journal</i> , 2016, 10, 184.	2.0	17
130	A Review of Complications and Outcomes following Vertebral Column Resection in Adults. <i>Asian Spine Journal</i> , 2016, 10, 601.	2.0	23
131	Does Degenerative Lumbar Spine Disease Influence Femoroacetabular Flexion in Patients Undergoing Total Hip Arthroplasty?. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> , 2016, 474, 1788-1797.	1.5	175
132	Cervical radiculopathy. <i>Current Reviews in Musculoskeletal Medicine</i> , 2016, 9, 272-280.	3.5	177
133	Variations in Occipitocervical and Cervicothoracic Alignment Parameters Based on Age. <i>Spine</i> , 2016, 41, 1837-1844.	2.0	72
134	Reply to the Letter to the Editor: Does Degenerative Lumbar Spine Disease Influence Femoroacetabular Flexion in Patients Undergoing Total Hip Arthroplasty?. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> , 2016, 474, 1881-1881.	1.5	2
135	Neurological complications in adult spinal deformity surgery. <i>Current Reviews in Musculoskeletal Medicine</i> , 2016, 9, 290-298.	3.5	26
136	Patients with spinal deformity over the age of 75: a retrospective analysis of operative versus non-operative management. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2016, 25, 2433-2441.	2.2	63
137	Prospective multicenter assessment of perioperative and minimum 2-year postoperative complication rates associated with adult spinal deformity surgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2016, 25, 1-14.	1.7	280
138	Effectiveness of preoperative autologous blood donation for protection against allogeneic blood exposure in adult spinal deformity surgeries: a propensity-matched cohort analysis. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2016, 24, 124-130.	1.7	25
139	Maintenance of Derotation in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis: a Novel Technique Measuring Postoperative Vertebral Rotation by Pedicle Screw Position. <i>HSS Journal</i> , 2016, 12, 18-25.	1.7	1
140	Association between preoperative cervical sagittal deformity and inferior outcomes at 2-year follow-up in patients with adult thoracolumbar deformity: analysis of 182 patients. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2016, 24, 108-115.	1.7	42
141	The management of severe rigid tuberculous kyphosis of the lumbar spine with multilevel vertebral column resection. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2015, 15, e21-e24.	1.3	1
142	Apex of deformity for three-column osteotomy. Does it matter in the occurrence of complications?. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2015, 15, 2351-2359.	1.3	11
143	Cervical Spine Disease in Rheumatoid Arthritis: Incidence, Manifestations, and Therapy. <i>Current Rheumatology Reports</i> , 2015, 17, 9.	4.7	34
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