Jerry S Wolinsky

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

155 papers	32,817 citations	30070 54 h-index	7745 150 g-index
166 all docs	166 docs citations	166 times ranked	19037 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Risk of requiring a walking aid after 6.5Âyears of ocrelizumab treatment in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis: Data from the OPERA I and OPERA II trials. European Journal of Neurology, 2022, 29, 1238-1242.	3.3	9
2	Risk of requiring a wheelchair in primary progressive multiple sclerosis: Data from the ORATORIO trial and the MSBase registry. European Journal of Neurology, 2022, 29, 1082-1090.	3.3	11
3	Ocrelizumab treatment for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis after a suboptimal response to previous disease-modifying therapy: A nonrandomized controlled trial. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2022, 28, 790-800.	3.0	13
4	Characterizing the time course of cerebrovascular reactivity in multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2022, , .	2.0	1
5	Early firstâ€line treatment response and subsequent disability worsening in relapsingâ€“remitting multiple sclerosis. European Journal of Neurology, 2022, 29, 1106-1116.	3.3	1
6	031â€… Long-term efficacy of ocrelizumab in primary progressive multiple sclerosis: 6.5-study years. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2022, 93, A23.1-A23.	1.9	0
7	Ocrelizumab reduces thalamic volume loss in patients with RMS and PPMS. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2022, 28, 1927-1936.	3.0	10
8	Early versus delayed treatment with glatiramer acetate: Analysis of up to 27â€‰years of continuous follow-up in a US open-label extension study. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2022, 28, 1729-1743.	3.0	1
9	Temporal profile of lymphocyte counts and relationship with infections with fingolimod therapy in paediatric patients with multiple sclerosis: Results from the PARADIGMS study. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2021, 27, 922-932.	3.0	5
10	Assessment of Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Volumetric MRI Correlates of Clinical Disability in Multiple Sclerosis: A Preliminary Study. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2021, 31, 115-123.	2.0	14
11	Comparison of the EDSS, Timed 25-Foot Walk, and the 9-Hole Peg Test as Clinical Trial Outcomes in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis. Neurology, 2021, 97, e1560-e1570.	1.1	19
12	Association of Age With Contrast-Enhancing Lesions Across the Multiple Sclerosis Disease Spectrum. Neurology, 2021, 97, e1334-e1342.	1.1	12
13	Safety of Ocrelizumab in Patients With Relapsing and Primary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis. Neurology, 2021, 97, e1546-e1559.	1.1	75
14	The Effect of Body Mass Index on Brain Volume and Cognitive Function in Relapsingâ€“Remitting Multiple sclerosis: A CombiRx Secondary Analysis. Journal of Central Nervous System Disease, 2021, 13, 117957352110421.	1.9	2
15	Brain and lesion segmentation in multiple sclerosis using fully convolutional neural networks: A large-scale study. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2020, 26, 1217-1226.	3.0	58
16	Diroximel fumarate (DRF) in patients with relapsingâ€“remitting multiple sclerosis: Interim safety and efficacy results from the phase 3 EVOLVE-MS-1 study. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2020, 26, 1729-1739.	3.0	41
17	Are multi-contrast magnetic resonance images necessary for segmenting multiple sclerosis brains? A large cohort study based on deep learning. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2020, 65, 8-14.	1.8	19
18	Deepâ€Learningâ€Based Neural Tissue Segmentation of MRI in Multiple Sclerosis: Effect of Training Set Size. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2020, 51, 1487-1496.	3.4	31

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19	Deep Learning for Predicting Enhancing Lesions in Multiple Sclerosis from Noncontrast MRI. Radiology, 2020, 294, 398-404.	7.3	67
20	Treatment response score to glatiramer acetate or interferon beta-1a. Neurology, 2020, 96, 10.1212/WNL.0000000000010991.	1.1	6
21	Safety and efficacy of MD1003 (high-dose biotin) in patients with progressive multiple sclerosis (SPI2): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2020, 19, 988-997.	10.2	64
22	Five years of ocrelizumab in relapsing multiple sclerosis. Neurology, 2020, 95, e1854-e1867.	1.1	81
23	Long-term safety and efficacy of teriflunomide in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis: Results from the TOWER extension study. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2020, 46, 102438.	2.0	14
24	Long-term follow-up from the ORATORIO trial of ocrelizumab for primary progressive multiple sclerosis: a post-hoc analysis from the ongoing open-label extension of the randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2020, 19, 998-1009.	10.2	98
25	Contribution of Relapse-Independent Progression vs Relapse-Associated Worsening to Overall Confirmed Disability Accumulation in Typical Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis in a Pooled Analysis of 2 Randomized Clinical Trials. JAMA Neurology, 2020, 77, 1132.	9.0	245
26	An exploratory analysis of the efficacy of ocrelizumab in patients with multiple sclerosis with increased disability. Multiple Sclerosis Journal - Experimental, Translational and Clinical, 2020, 6, 205521732091193.	1.0	6
27	Diroximel Fumarate Demonstrates an Improved Gastrointestinal Tolerability Profile Compared with Dimethyl Fumarate in Patients with Relapsingâ€“Remitting Multiple Sclerosis: Results from the Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase III EVOLVE-MS-2 Study. CNS Drugs, 2020, 34, 185-196.	5.9	80
28	Effect of fingolimod on MRI outcomes in patients with paediatric-onset multiple sclerosis: results from the phase 3 PARADIGMS study. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2020, 91, 483-492.	1.9	26
29	An International Standardized Magnetic Resonance Imaging Protocol for Diagnosis and Follow-up of Patients with Multiple Sclerosis. International Journal of MS Care, 2020, 22, 226-232.	1.0	14
30	Chronic white matter lesion activity predicts clinical progression in primary progressive multiple sclerosis. Brain, 2019, 142, 2787-2799.	7.6	136
31	Onset of clinical and MRI efficacy of ocrelizumab in relapsing multiple sclerosis. Neurology, 2019, 93, e1778-e1786.	1.1	37
32	Lymphocyte counts and infection rates. Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation, 2019, 6, .	6.0	7
33	Ocrelizumab infusion experience in patients with relapsing and primary progressive multiple sclerosis: Results from the phase 3 randomized OPERA I, OPERA II, and ORATORIO studies. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2019, 30, 236-243.	2.0	69
34	Long-term outcomes with teriflunomide in patients with clinically isolated syndrome: Results of the TOPIC extension studyâ˜…â˜…. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2019, 33, 131-138.	2.0	15
35	Placebo-Controlled Trial of an Oral BTK Inhibitor in Multiple Sclerosis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 380, 2406-2417.	27.0	219
36	Ocrelizumab efficacy in subgroups of patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neurology, 2019, 266, 1182-1193.	3.6	61

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37	Exploring the relationship between Endothelin-1 and peripheral inflammation in multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2019, 326, 45-48.	2.3	11
38	Slowly expanding/evolving lesions as a magnetic resonance imaging marker of chronic active multiple sclerosis lesions. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2019, 25, 1915-1925.	3.0	122
39	Interleaved susceptibilityâ€weighted and FLAIR MRI for imaging lesionâ€penetrating veins in multiple sclerosis. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2018, 80, 1132-1137.	3.0	6
40	Brain atrophy and disability worsening in primary progressive multiple sclerosis: insights from the <scp>INFORMS</scp> study. Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology, 2018, 5, 346-356.	3.7	17
41	The efficacy of teriflunomide in patients who received prior disease-modifying treatments: Subgroup analyses of the teriflunomide phase 3 TEMSO and TOWER studies. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2018, 24, 535-539.	3.0	15
42	Multimodal MRI Segmentation of Brain Tissue and T2-Hyperintense White Matter Lesions in Multiple Sclerosis using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks and a Large Multi-center Image Database. , 2018, , .		4
43	Ocrelizumab reduces progression of upper extremity impairment in patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis: Findings from the phase III randomized ORATORIO trial. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2018, 24, 1862-1870.	3.0	41
44	Trial of Fingolimod versus Interferon Beta-1a in Pediatric Multiple Sclerosis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 379, 1017-1027.	27.0	237
45	Evaluation of no evidence of progression or active disease (NEPAD) in patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis in the ORATORIO trial. Annals of Neurology, 2018, 84, 527-536.	5.3	42
46	061â€...Ocrelizumab reduces disability progression independent of relapse activity in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) (ENCORE). Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2018, 89, A25.2-A25.	1.9	5
47	068â€...Evaluation of the long-term treatment effect of teriflunomide on cognitive outcomes and association with brain volume change: data from temso and its extension study. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2018, 89, A28.1-A28.	1.9	2
48	033â€...Effect of ocrelizumab on upper limb function in patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) in the oratorio study (ENCORE). Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2018, 89, A14.1-A14.	1.9	3
49	Baseline EDSS proportions in MS clinical trials affect the overall outcome and power: A cautionary note. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2017, 23, 982-987.	3.0	7
50	Evaluation of no evidence of progression or active disease (nepad) in patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis in the oratorio trial. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2017, 88, e1.85-e1.	1.9	0
51	Ocrelizumab versus Interferon Beta-1a in Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 376, 221-234.	27.0	1,322
52	Ocrelizumab versus Placebo in Primary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 376, 209-220.	27.0	1,324
53	Long-term follow-up of a randomized study of combination interferon and glatiramer acetate in multiple sclerosis: Efficacy and safety results up to 7 years. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2017, 18, 95-102.	2.0	15
54	Patient selection for trials. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2017, 23, 1636-1641.	3.0	1

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55	Teriflunomide slows BVL in relapsing MS. Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation, 2017, 4, e390.	6.0	65
56	Preliminary results of the opera i and opera ii open-label extension study. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2017, 88, e1.90-e1.	1.9	1
57	Patientâ€specific 3D FLAIR for enhanced visualization of brain white matter lesions in multiple sclerosis. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2017, 46, 557-564.	3.4	2
58	Limbic Pathway Correlates of Cognitive Impairment in Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2017, 27, 37-42.	2.0	19
59	Novel fMRI working memory paradigm accurately detects cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2017, 23, 836-847.	3.0	8
60	PO128â€...Infusion-related reactions with ocrelizumab in rms and ppms. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2017, 88, A46.1-A46.	1.9	0
61	Comparative utility of disability progression measures in PPMS. Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation, 2017, 4, e358.	6.0	17
62	Optimal combination of FLAIR and T2â€weighted MRI for improved lesion contrast in multiple sclerosis. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2016, 44, 1293-1300.	3.4	15
63	Pooled safety and tolerability data from four placebo-controlled teriflunomide studies and extensions. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2016, 5, 97-104.	2.0	75
64	Consensus definitions for pediatric MS and other demyelinating disorders in childhood. Neurology, 2016, 87, S8-S11.	1.1	59
65	Multiple sclerosis relapses are associated with increased fatigue and reduced health-related quality of life â€“ A post hoc analysis of the TEMSO and TOWER studies. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2016, 7, 33-40.	2.0	32
66	Oral fingolimod in primary progressive multiple sclerosis (INFORMS): a phase 3, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2016, 387, 1075-1084.	13.7	379
67	Effect of inâ€painting on cortical thickness measurements in multiple sclerosis: A large cohort study. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 3749-3760.	3.6	15
68	Mrâ€derived cerebral spinal fluid hydrodynamics as a marker and a risk factor for intracranial hypertension in astronauts exposed to microgravity. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2015, 42, 1560-1571.	3.4	20
69	Regional gray matter atrophy in relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis: Baseline analysis of multi-center data. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2015, 4, 124-136.	2.0	31
70	Lateral ventricular cerebrospinal fluid diffusivity as a potential neuroimaging marker of brain temperature in multiple sclerosis: a hypothesis and implications. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2015, 33, 262-269.	1.8	12
71	GLACIER: An open-label, randomized, multicenter study to assess the safety and tolerability of glatiramer acetate 40mg three-times weekly versus 20mg daily in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2015, 4, 370-376.	2.0	52
72	Varicella-Zoster Virus Infections in Patients Treated With Fingolimod. JAMA Neurology, 2015, 72, 31.	9.0	142

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73	Contrast enhanced MR venography with gadofosveset trisodium: Evaluation of the intracranial and extracranial venous system. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2014, 40, 630-640.	3.4	6
74	Recruitment of participants to a multiple sclerosis trial: The CombiRx experience. Clinical Trials, 2014, 11, 159-166.	1.6	6
75	Teriflunomide versus subcutaneous interferon beta-1a in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis: a randomised, controlled phase 3 trial. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2014, 20, 705-716.	3.0	295
76	Hypoperfusion and T1-hypointense lesions in white matter in multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2014, 20, 365-373.	3.0	42
77	Oral teriflunomide for patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis (TOWER): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2014, 13, 247-256.	10.2	476
78	Risk evaluation and monitoring in multiple sclerosis therapeutics. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2014, 20, 1306-1311.	3.0	23
79	Teriflunomide reduces relapses with sequelae and relapses leading to hospitalizations: results from the TOWER study. Journal of Neurology, 2014, 261, 1781-1788.	3.6	23
80	Oral teriflunomide for patients with a first clinical episode suggestive of multiple sclerosis (TOPIC): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2014, 13, 977-986.	10.2	254
81	Defining the clinical course of multiple sclerosis. Neurology, 2014, 83, 278-286.	1.1	2,344
82	Is 3D MPRAGE better than the combination DIR/PSIR for cortical lesion detection at 3T MRI?. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders, 2014, 3, 253-257.	2.0	16
83	Randomized study combining interferon and glatiramer acetate in multiple sclerosis. Annals of Neurology, 2013, 73, 327-340.	5.3	182
84	Teriflunomide reduces relapse-related neurological sequelae, hospitalizations and steroid use. Journal of Neurology, 2013, 260, 2472-2480.	3.6	35
85	Regional cortical thickness in relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis: A multi-center study. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2013, 2, 120-131.	2.7	72
86	Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency. Annals of Neurology, 2013, 73, 721-728.	5.3	24
87	Magnetic resonance imaging outcomes from a phase III trial of teriflunomide. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2013, 19, 1310-1319.	3.0	69
88	Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency: masked multimodal imaging assessment. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2013, 19, 1499-1507.	3.0	10
89	EDSS variability before randomization may limit treatment discovery in primary progressive MS. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2013, 19, 775-781.	3.0	19
90	Pre-specified subgroup analyses of a placebo-controlled phase III trial (TEMSO) of oral teriflunomide in relapsing multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2012, 18, 1625-1632.	3.0	75

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91	Multi-task functional MRI in multiple sclerosis patients without clinical disability. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 573-581.	4.2	30
92	Human brain atlas-based multimodal MRI analysis of volumetry, diffusimetry, relaxometry and lesion distribution in multiple sclerosis patients and healthy adult controls: Implications for understanding the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis and consolidation of quantitative MRI results in MS. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2012, 313, 99-109.	0.6	45
93	Multiâ€modal quantitative MRI investigation of brain tissue neurodegeneration in multiple sclerosis. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2012, 35, 1300-1311.	3.4	36
94	Disability outcome measures in multiple sclerosis clinical trials: current status and future prospects. Lancet Neurology, The, 2012, 11, 467-476.	10.2	211
95	Diagnostic criteria for multiple sclerosis: 2010 Revisions to the McDonald criteria. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 69, 292-302.	5.3	8,001
96	Intracortical lesions by 3T magnetic resonance imaging and correlation with cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2011, 17, 1122-1129.	3.0	102
97	Randomized Trial of Oral Teriflunomide for Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2011, 365, 1293-1303.	27.0	842
98	Multimodal Quantitative Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Thalamic Development and Aging across the Human Lifespan: Implications to Neurodegeneration in Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 16826-16832.	3.6	57
99	Considerations on discontinuing natalizumab for the treatment of multiple sclerosis. Annals of Neurology, 2010, 68, 409-411.	5.3	40
100	Evolving expectations around early management of multiple sclerosis. Therapeutic Advances in Neurological Disorders, 2010, 3, 351-367.	3.5	81
101	Deep gray matter atrophy in multiple sclerosis: A tensor based morphometry. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2009, 282, 39-46.	0.6	77
102	Glatiramer acetate treatment in PPMS: Why males appear to respond favorably. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2009, 286, 92-98.	0.6	39
103	Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy in Multiple Sclerosis. Neuroimaging Clinics of North America, 2009, 19, 45-58.	1.0	111
104	Cervical Spinal Cord Lesions in Multiple Sclerosis: T1-weighted Inversion-Recovery MR Imaging with Phase-Sensitive Reconstruction. Radiology, 2008, 246, 258-264.	7.3	50
105	Diffusion-Tensor MR Imaging of Cortical Lesions in Multiple Sclerosis: Initial Findings. Radiology, 2008, 246, 880-886.	7.3	55
106	Glatiramer acetate in primary progressive multiple sclerosis: Results of a multinational, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Annals of Neurology, 2007, 61, 14-24.	5.3	394
107	Segmentation of gadolinium-enhanced lesions on MRI in multiple sclerosis. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2007, 25, 932-937.	3.4	34
108	Segmentation and quantification of black holes in multiple sclerosis. NeuroImage, 2006, 29, 467-474.	4.2	73

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109	Unified Approach for Multiple Sclerosis Lesion Segmentation on Brain MRI. Annals of Biomedical Engineering, 2006, 34, 142-151.	2.5	105
110	Effects of oral glatiramer acetate on clinical and MRI-monitored disease activity in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis: a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2006, 5, 213-220.	10.2	79
111	Diagnostic criteria for multiple sclerosis: 2005 revisions to the â€œMcDonald Criteriaâ€. Annals of Neurology, 2005, 58, 840-846.	5.3	4,495
112	Multiple sclerosis diagnostic criteria: three years later. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2005, 11, 5-12.	3.0	81
113	Imaging of multiple sclerosis: Role in neurotherapeutics. NeuroRx, 2005, 2, 277-303.	6.0	92
114	Imaging of multiple sclerosis: Role in neurotherapeutics. Neurotherapeutics, 2005, 2, 277-303.	4.4	0
115	Phase-sensitive T1 inversion recovery imaging: a time-efficient interleaved technique for improved tissue contrast in neuroimaging. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2005, 26, 1432-8.	2.4	59
116	Glatiramer acetate for the treatment of multiple sclerosis. Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy, 2004, 5, 875-891.	1.8	31
117	Rational therapy for relapsing multiple sclerosis. Lancet Neurology, The, 2003, 2, 271-272.	10.2	7
118	Interferon-beta antibodies: implications for the treatment of MS. Lancet Neurology, The, 2003, 2, 528.	10.2	17
119	The diagnosis of primary progressive multiple sclerosis. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2003, 206, 145-152.	0.6	63
120	Effects of glatiramer acetate on relapse rate and accumulated disability in multiple sclerosis: meta-analysis of three double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2003, 9, 349-355.	3.0	72
121	A comparative study of correlation coefficients in spatially MRSI-observed neurochemicals from multiple sclerosis patients. Journal of Applied Statistics, 2003, 30, 1221-1229.	1.3	2
122	Short-term correlations between clinical and MR imaging findings in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2003, 24, 75-81.	2.4	24
123	Magnetic resonance spectroscopy in multiple sclerosis: window into the diseased brain. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2002, 15, 247-251.	3.6	49
124	Optimizing immunomodulatory therapy for MS patients: an integrated management model. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2002, 201, 89-90.	0.6	14
125	Report of the Consensus Panel on the New International Panel Guidelines for Diagnosis of MS. International Journal of MS Care, 2002, 4, 170-173.	1.0	4
126	Recommended diagnostic criteria for multiple sclerosis: Guidelines from the international panel on the diagnosis of multiple sclerosis. Annals of Neurology, 2001, 50, 121-127.	5.3	6,122

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127	Grey matter abnormalities in multiple sclerosis: proton magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2001, 7, 221-226.	3.0	108
128	Combination therapy with glatiramer acetate (copolymer-1) and a type I interferon (IFN-?) does not improve experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Annals of Neurology, 2000, 47, 127-131.	5.3	42
129	INGESTED INTERFERON ALPHA INDUCES Mx mRNA. Cytokine, 1999, 11, 492-499.	3.2	22
130	Serial proton magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging, contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging, and quantitative lesion volumetry in multiple sclerosis. Annals of Neurology, 1998, 43, 56-71.	5.3	310
131	Ingested IFN-Î± has biological effects in humans with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 1997, 3, 1-7.	3.0	44
132	A dual approach for minimizing false lesion classifications on magnetic resonance images. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 1997, 37, 94-102.	3.0	64
133	The role of rubella-immunoblot and rubella-peptide-EIA for the diagnosis of the congenital rubella syndrome during the prenatal and newborn periods. , 1997, 51, 280-283.		17
134	Decreased CD3-mediated interferon-? production in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. Annals of Neurology, 1995, 37, 546-549.	5.3	13
135	Short TE hydrogen-1 spectroscopic MR imaging of normal human brain: Reproducibility studies. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 1994, 4, 545-551.	3.4	31
136	Accuracy and Reproducibility in Volumetric Analysis of Multiple Sclerosis Lesions. Journal of Computer Assisted Tomography, 1993, 17, 200-205.	0.9	63
137	Antibody Response to Rubella Virus Antigen and Structural Proteins in Retinitis Pigmentosa. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1992, 166, 528-530.	4.0	2
138	Proton MR spectroscopy of gadolinium-enhanced multiple sclerosis plaques. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 1992, 2, 263-270.	3.4	47
139	Effect of cyclosporine on rubella virus-specific immune responses in chronic progressive multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1989, 22, 143-148.	2.3	4
140	Serial immune evaluation of cyclosporine- and placebo-treated multiple sclerosis patients. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1988, 18, 325-331.	2.3	13
141	Use of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of multiple sclerosis. Policy statement of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 1986, 3, 821-822.	3.0	4
142	A quantitation of myelin-associated glycoprotein and myelin basic protein loss in different demyelinating disease. Annals of Neurology, 1985, 18, 324-328.	5.3	56
143	The production of a membrane by purified oligodendroglia maintained in culture. Experimental Cell Research, 1982, 137, 203-215.	2.6	43
144	Encephalitis after inhalation of measles virus: A pathogenetic study in hamsters. Annals of Neurology, 1981, 9, 21-27.	5.3	11

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145	Comparison of human cytomegalovirus growth in MRC-5 human fibroblasts, brain, and choroid plexus cells in vitro. Journal of Medical Virology, 1981, 8, 245-256.	5.0	13
146	Primary culture of capillary endothelium from rat brain. In Vitro, 1981, 17, 353-362.	1.2	226
147	Electron probe microanalysis of isolated brain capillaries poisoned with lead. Brain Research, 1980, 189, 369-376.	2.2	30
148	Isolated brain capillaries: A model for the study of lead encephalopathy. Annals of Neurology, 1977, 1, 235-239.	5.3	46
149	Subacute measles encephalitis complicating Hodgkin's disease in an adult. Annals of Neurology, 1977, 1, 452-457.	5.3	41
150	Adenine arabinoside in the treatment of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy: Use of virus-containing cells in the urine to assess response to therapy. Annals of Neurology, 1977, 1, 458-462.	5.3	57
151	EXPERIMENTAL PANENCEPHALITIS INDUCED IN SUCKLING MICE BY PARAINFLUENZA I (6/94) VIRUS. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 1976, 35, 271-286.	1.7	18
152	EXPERIMENTAL PANENCEPHALITIS INDUCED IN SUCKLING MICE BY PARAINFLUENZA TYPE 1 (6/94) VIRUS. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 1976, 35, 247-258.	1.7	13
153	EXPERIMENTAL PANENCEPHALITIS INDUCED IN SUCKLING MICE BY PARAINFLUENZA TYPE 1 (6/94) VIRUS. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 1976, 35, 259-270.	1.7	17
154	THE NEUROPATHOLOGY OF PROGRESSIVE RUBELLA PANENCEPHALITIS OF LATE ONSET. Brain, 1976, 99, 81-90.	7.6	40
155	Progressive Rubella Panencephalitis. New England Journal of Medicine, 1975, 292, 990-993.	27.0	167