

# Xiangui He

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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35  
papers

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citations

516215

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433756

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all docs

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docs citations

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times ranked

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citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Time spent in outdoor activities in relation to myopia prevention and control: a meta-analysis and systematic review. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2017, 95, 551-566.	0.6	344
2	IMI Risk Factors for Myopia. , 2021, 62, 3.		143
3	Choroidal and Retinal Thickness in Children With Different Refractive Status Measured by Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 168, 164-176.	1.7	140
4	Age-Specific Prevalence of Visual Impairment and Refractive Error in Children Aged 3-10 Years in Shanghai, China. , 2016, 57, 6188.		115
5	Axial Length/Corneal Radius Ratio: Association with Refractive State and Role on Myopia Detection Combined with Visual Acuity in Chinese Schoolchildren. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0111766.	1.1	82
6	LONGITUDINAL CHANGES IN CHOROIDAL AND RETINAL THICKNESSES IN CHILDREN WITH MYOPIC SHIFT. <i>Retina</i> , 2019, 39, 1091-1099.	1.0	72
7	Comparison of noncycloplegic and cycloplegic autorefractometry in categorizing refractive error data in children. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2017, 95, e633-e640.	0.6	67
8	Choroidal Thickness in 3001 Chinese Children Aged 6 to 19 Years Using Swept-Source OCT. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 45059.	1.6	60
9	Changes in Choroidal Thickness Varied by Age and Refraction in Children and Adolescents: A 1-Year Longitudinal Study. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2020, 213, 46-56.	1.7	59
10	Near Work Related Behaviors Associated with Myopic Shifts among Primary School Students in the Jiading District of Shanghai: A School-Based One-Year Cohort Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0154671.	1.1	47
11	Cohort study with 4-year follow-up of myopia and refractive parameters in primary schoolchildren in Baoshan District, Shanghai. <i>Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 46, 861-872.	1.3	46
12	CHOROIDAL THICKNESS IN HEALTHY CHINESE CHILDREN AGED 6 to 12. <i>Retina</i> , 2017, 37, 368-375.	1.0	41
13	Distribution Pattern of Choroidal Thickness at the Posterior Pole in Chinese Children With Myopia. , 2018, 59, 1577.		41
14	Sleeping late is a risk factor for myopia development amongst school-aged children in China. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 17194.	1.6	39
15	Distribution of scleral thickness and associated factors in 810 Chinese children and adolescents: a swept-source optical coherence tomography study. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2019, 97, e410-e418.	0.6	30
16	The Associations of Lens Power With Age and Axial Length in Healthy Chinese Children and Adolescents Aged 6 to 18 Years. , 2017, 58, 5849.		28
17	Normative data and percentile curves for axial length and axial length/corneal curvature in Chinese children and adolescents aged 4-18 years. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2023, 107, 167-175.	2.1	27
18	Shanghai Time Outside to Reduce Myopia trial: design and baseline data. <i>Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2019, 47, 171-178.	1.3	26

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Myopia Screening. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 2013, 90, 1479-1485.	0.6	24
20	Comparison of Refractive Measures of Three Autorefractors in Children and Adolescents. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 2017, 94, 894-902.	0.6	24
21	Prevalence of myopia and high myopia, and the association with education: Shanghai Child and Adolescent Large-scale Eye Study (SCALE): a cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e048450.	0.8	21
22	Prevalence of fundus tessellation and its associated factors in Chinese children and adolescents with high myopia. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2021, 99, e1524-e1533.	0.6	20
23	Design and methodology of the Shanghai child and adolescent large-scale eye study (SCALE). <i>Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 46, 329-338.	1.3	16
24	Crystalline Lens Power and Associated Factors in Highly Myopic Children and Adolescents Aged 4 to 19 Years. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2021, 223, 169-177.	1.7	16
25	Using Decision Curve Analysis to Evaluate Common Strategies for Myopia Screening in School-Aged Children. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 26, 286-294.	0.8	14
26	Eyes grow towards mild hyperopia rather than emmetropia in Chinese preschool children. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2021, 99, e1274-e1280.	0.6	13
27	Design and Pilot data of the high myopia registration study: Shanghai Child and Adolescent Large-scale Eye Study (SCALE-HM). <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2021, 99, e489-e500.	0.6	12
28	Discrimination of indoor versus outdoor environmental state with machine learning algorithms in myopia observational studies. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2019, 17, 314.	1.8	11
29	Retinal oxygen saturation in 1461 healthy children aged 7-19 and its associated factors. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2019, 97, 287-295.	0.6	9
30	Accelerated loss of crystalline lens power initiating from emmetropia among young school children: a 2-year longitudinal study. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2022, 100, .	0.6	9
31	How to Conduct School Myopia Screening: Comparison Among Myopia Screening Tests and Determination of Associated Cutoffs. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2022, 11, 12-18.	1.3	7
32	Association between axial length elongation and spherical equivalent progression in Chinese children and adolescents. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 2022, 42, 1133-1140.	1.0	5
33	Development of the retina and its relation with myopic shift varies from childhood to adolescence. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2022, 106, 825-830.	2.1	4
34	The Existence and Regression of Persistent Bergmeister's Papilla in Myopic Children Are Associated With Axial Length. <i>Translational Vision Science and Technology</i> , 2021, 10, 4.	1.1	4
35	Higher-order aberrations and their association with axial elongation in highly myopic children and adolescents. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2023, 107, 862-868.	2.1	3