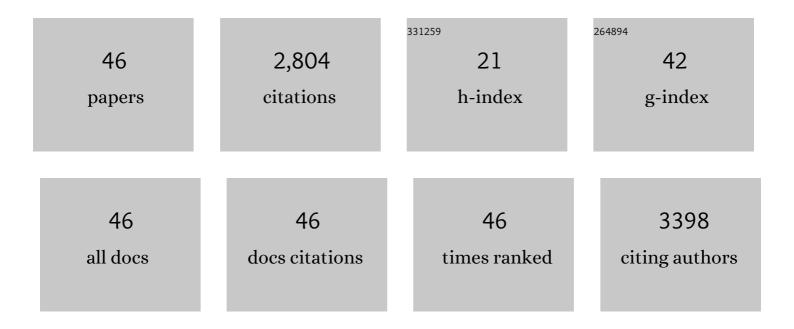
## Yoshio Hirano

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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YOSHIO HIDANO

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	DICER1 deficit induces Alu RNA toxicity in age-related macular degeneration. Nature, 2011, 471, 325-330.	13.7	573
2	DICER1 Loss and Alu RNA Induce Age-Related Macular Degeneration via the NLRP3 Inflammasome and MyD88. Cell, 2012, 149, 847-859.	13.5	526
3	cGAS drives noncanonical-inflammasome activation in age-related macular degeneration. Nature Medicine, 2018, 24, 50-61.	15.2	205
4	Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors possess intrinsic anti-inflammatory activity. Science, 2014, 346, 1000-1003.	6.0	189
5	TLR-Independent and P2X7-Dependent Signaling Mediate <i>Alu</i> RNA-Induced NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation in Geographic Atrophy. , 2013, 54, 7395.		138
6	Microvascular Abnormalities on Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography in Macular Edema Associated With Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2016, 161, 126-132.e1.	1.7	125
7	ERK1/2 activation is a therapeutic target in age-related macular degeneration. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 13781-13786.	3.3	98
8	Short-interfering RNAs Induce Retinal Degeneration via TLR3 and IRF3. Molecular Therapy, 2012, 20, 101-108.	3.7	86
9	Targeted Intraceptor Nanoparticle Therapy Reduces Angiogenesis and Fibrosis in Primate and Murine Macular Degeneration. ACS Nano, 2013, 7, 3264-3275.	7.3	83
10	DICER1/ <i>Alu</i> RNA dysmetabolism induces Caspase-8–mediated cell death in age-related macular degeneration. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 16082-16087.	3.3	79
11	Retinal Hemodynamics Seen on Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Before and After Treatment of Retinal Vein Occlusion. , 2016, 57, 5681.		60
12	VISUAL OUTCOME AFTER INTRAVITREAL TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE DEPENDS ON OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFUSE DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA. Retina, 2011, 31, 748-754.	1.0	57
13	Wide-Field Fundus Autofluorescence Imaging to Evaluate Retinal Function in Patients With Retinitis Pigmentosa. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2014, 158, 1093-1098.e3.	1.7	54
14	Intraocular Pressure Elevation after Injection of Triamcinolone Acetonide: A Multicenter Retrospective Case-Control Study. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2008, 145, 676-681.e1.	1.7	52
15	Pneumatic displacement of submacular hemorrhage with or without tissue plasminogen activator. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2011, 249, 1153-1157.	1.0	48
16	IL-18 is not therapeutic for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Nature Medicine, 2014, 20, 1372-1375.	15.2	37
17	Microaneurysms cause refractory macular edema in branch retinal vein occlusion. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 29445.	1.6	35
18	Intraocular pressure elevation following triamcinolone acetonide administration as related to administration routes. Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology, 2009, 53, 519-522.	0.9	32

Yoshio Hirano

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19	Suppression of ICAM-1 in Retinal and Choroidal Endothelial Cells by Plasmid Small-Interfering RNAs In Vivo. , 2010, 51, 508.		30
20	Human lgG1 antibodies suppress angiogenesis in a target-independent manner. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2016, 1, .	7.1	30
21	Collateral vessels on optical coherence tomography angiography in eyes with branch retinal vein occlusion. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 103, 1373-1379.	2.1	30
22	Outcomes and Complications of 25-Gauge Transconjunctival Sutureless Vitrectomy for Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy. Ophthalmologica, 2011, 226, 76-80.	1.0	26
23	Multimodal Imaging of Microvascular Abnormalities in Retinal Vein Occlusion. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 405.	1.0	24
24	Intravenous immune globulin suppresses angiogenesis in mice and humans. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2016, 1, .	7.1	23
25	Indocyanine green angiography-guided laser photocoagulation combined with sub-Tenon's capsule injection of triamcinolone acetonide for idiopathic macular telangiectasia. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2010, 94, 600-605.	2.1	22
26	Indocyanine Green Angiography-Guided Focal Laser Photocoagulation for Diabetic Macular Edema. Ophthalmologica, 2015, 234, 139-150.	1.0	20
27	Short Pulse Laser Induces Less Inflammatory Cytokines in the Murine Retina after Laser Photocoagulation. Ophthalmic Research, 2015, 53, 65-73.	1.0	20
28	Prevention of increased abnormal fundus autofluorescence with blue light–filtering intraocular lenses. Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, 2015, 41, 1855-1859.	0.7	14
29	Comparative Study on Efficacy of a Combination Therapy of Triamcinolone Acetonide Administration with and without Vitrectomy for Macular Edema Associated with Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion. Ophthalmic Research, 2007, 39, 207-212.	1.0	11
30	Structural and Functional Analyses of Retinal Ischemia in Eyes with Retinal Vein Occlusion: Relationship with Macular Edema or Microaneurysm Formation. Ophthalmic Research, 2019, 61, 218-225.	1.0	11
31	Peripheral Microvascular Abnormalities Detected by Wide-Field Fluorescein Angiography in Eyes with Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion. Ophthalmic Research, 2019, 61, 107-114.	1.0	9
32	Wide-field fluorescein and indocyanine green angiography findings in the eyes with Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease. Journal of Ophthalmic Inflammation and Infection, 2017, 7, 16.	1.2	8
33	Ultra-Widefield Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography Findings of Peripheral Retinal Degenerations and Breaks. Clinical Ophthalmology, 2021, Volume 15, 4739-4745.	0.9	8
34	Combination therapy with intravitreal tissue plasminogen activator and ranibizumab for subfoveal type 2 choroidal neovascularization. Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology, 2016, 60, 179-186.	0.9	6
35	Intravitreal Ranibizumab for Patients with Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration with Good Baseline Visual Acuity. Ophthalmologica, 2015, 233, 27-34.	1.0	5
36	Six-month results of intravitreal ranibizumab for macular edema after branch retinal vein occlusion in a single-center prospective study: visual outcomes and microaneurysm formation. Clinical Ophthalmology, 2018, Volume 12, 1487-1494.	0.9	5

Yoshio Hirano

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37	Twenty-Four Month Results of Intravitreal Ranibizumab for Macular Edema after Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion: Visual Outcomes and Resolution of Macular Edema. Seminars in Ophthalmology, 2021, 36, 482-489.	0.8	5
38	Remote screening of diabetic retinopathy using ultra-widefield retinal imaging. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 177, 108902.	1.1	5
39	Flattening of retinal pigment epithelial detachments after pneumatic displacement of submacular hemorrhages secondary to age-related macular degeneration. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2018, 256, 1823-1829.	1.0	3
40	Fundus autofluorescence and retinal sensitivity in fellow eyes of age-related macular degeneration in Japan. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0213161.	1.1	3
41	Multimodal Imaging in a Case of Idiopathic Neuroretinitis. Case Reports in Ophthalmology, 2019, 9, 487-492.	0.3	3
42	Spatio-temporal understanding of the pathology of acute posterior multifocal placoid pigment epitheliopathy. Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology, 2012, 56, 371-374.	0.9	2
43	Morphologic Classifications and Locations of Microaneurysms and Clinical Relevance in Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion. Clinical Ophthalmology, 2020, Volume 14, 1909-1919.	0.9	2
44	Three-dimensional analysis of choroidal vessels in eyes with Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease before and after treatment. Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology, 2020, 55, 500-508.	0.4	1
45	Macular hole and serous pigment epithelial detachment in bilateral acquired vitelliform lesions. American Journal of Ophthalmology Case Reports, 2020, 18, 100628.	0.4	1
46	Background Factors Affecting Visual Acuity at Initial Visit in Eyes with Central Retinal Vein Occlusion: Multicenter Study in Japan. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 5619.	1.0	0