

# shay bess

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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docs citations

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Frailty and Health-Related Quality of Life Improvement Following Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery. World Neurosurgery, 2018, 112, e548-e554.	1.3	71
2	Alignment Risk Factors for Proximal Junctional Kyphosis and the Effect of Lower Thoracic Junctional Tethers for Adult Spinal Deformity. World Neurosurgery, 2019, 121, e96-e103.	1.3	44
3	Rod Fracture After Apparently Solid Radiographic Fusion in Adult Spinal Deformity Patients. World Neurosurgery, 2018, 117, e530-e537.	1.3	37
4	External Validation of the Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD) Frailty Index (ASD-FI) in the Scolio-RISK-1 Patient Database. Spine, 2018, 43, 1426-1431.	2.0	34
5	Development of a Preoperative Predictive Model for Reaching the Oswestry Disability Index Minimal Clinically Important Difference for Adult Spinal Deformity Patients. Spine Deformity, 2018, 6, 593-599.	1.5	34
6	The Fate of Patients with Adult Spinal Deformity Incurring Rod Fracture After Thoracolumbar Fusion. World Neurosurgery, 2017, 106, 905-911.	1.3	30
7	Location of correction within the lumbar spine impacts acute adjacent-segment kyphosis. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2019, 30, 69-77.	1.7	27
8	T1 Slope Minus Cervical Lordosis (TS-CL), the Cervical Answer to PI-LL, Defines Cervical Sagittal Deformity in Patients Undergoing Thoracolumbar Osteotomy. International Journal of Spine Surgery, 2018, 12, 362-370.	1.5	25
9	Clinical Improvement Through Surgery for Adult Spinal Deformity: What Can Be Expected and Who Is Likely to Benefit Most?. Spine Deformity, 2015, 3, 566-574.	1.5	23
10	Cost-utility analysis of cervical deformity surgeries using 1-year outcome. Spine Journal, 2018, 18, 1552-1557.	1.3	21
11	Importance of patient-reported individualized goals when assessing outcomes for adult spinal deformity (ASD): initial experience with a Patient Generated Index (PGI). Spine Journal, 2017, 17, 1397-1405.	1.3	15
12	Comparison of Best Versus Worst Clinical Outcomes for Adult Cervical Deformity Surgery. Global Spine Journal, 2019, 9, 303-314.	2.3	15
13	Artificial Intelligence Models Predict Operative Versus Nonoperative Management of Patients with Adult Spinal Deformity with 86% Accuracy. World Neurosurgery, 2020, 141, e239-e253.	1.3	13
14	Analysis of Early Distal Junctional Kyphosis (DJK) after Cervical Deformity Correction. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S355-S356.	1.3	9
15	Obesity is Associated with Increased Major Complications following Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD) Surgery Including Implant Failure, Wound Problems and Return to Surgery: a Propensity Score Matched Analysis. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S131.	1.3	4
16	Effect of Obesity on Radiographic Alignment and Short-Term Complications After Surgical Treatment of Adult Cervical Deformity. World Neurosurgery, 2019, 125, e1082-e1088.	1.3	4
17	258. The pelvic tilt response to ASD correction depends on PI, age and alignment. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S126.	1.3	3
18	The Location of Correction within the Lumbar Spine Impacts Acute Adjacent Segment Kyphosis. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S177-S178.	1.3	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Preoperative Use of a Validated Computer-Based Predictive Model for Patient Selection for Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD) Surgery has the Potential to Significantly Enhance QALYs Gained at Two Years Postop: Simulation in 234 ASD Patients. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S179.	1.3	2
20	4. At what point should the thoracolumbar region be addressed in patients undergoing corrective cervical deformity surgery?. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S2-S3.	1.3	2
21	Factors influencing upper-most instrumented vertebrae selection in adult spinal deformity patients: qualitative case-based survey of deformity surgeons. Journal of Spine Surgery, 2021, 7, 37-47.	1.2	2
22	Thromboembolic Disease in Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery: Incidence and Risk Factors in 737 Patients. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S129-S130.	1.3	1
23	Unfused Thoracic Spine Reciprocal Alignment Changes following Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD) Surgery Can Be Predicted. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S312.	1.3	1
24	Propensity-Matched Cost-Effectiveness Comparison of Bone Morphogenetic Protein (BMP) Utilization in Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD) Surgery Using Direct Costs. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S349-S350.	1.3	1
25	212. Giving patients the info they want: practical answers to FAQs for shared decision-making in ASD surgery. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S104-S105.	1.3	1
26	10. Pelvic nonresponders, postoperative cervical malalignment, and proximal junctional kyphosis following treatment of adult spinal deformity: influence of realignment strategies on occurrence. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S5-S6.	1.3	1
27	210. Development of a modified frailty index for adult spinal deformities independent of functional changes following surgical correction: a true baseline risk assessment tool. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S103-S104.	1.3	1
28	Opioid use prior to surgery is associated with worse preoperative and postoperative patient reported quality of life and decreased surgical cost effectiveness for symptomatic adult spine deformity; A matched cohort analysis. North American Spine Society Journal (NASSJ), 2022, 9, 100096.	0.5	1
29	Operative Treatment of Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD) Improves Health Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) for All Spinal Deformity Types while Patients Treated Nonoperatively Demonstrate No Change at Mean 4.9 Years Follow-Up. Spine Journal, 2015, 15, S123-S124.	1.3	0
30	Total Disability Index (TDI): A Single Functional Status Measure in Patients with Neck and/or Back Pain. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S303.	1.3	0
31	Characterizing Cervical Spine Deformity Based on Existing Cervical and Adult Deformity Classification Schemes at Presentation and following Treatment. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S308-S309.	1.3	0
32	The Fate of Adult Spinal Deformity Patients Incurring Rod Fracture after Thoracolumbar Fusion without Prior 3-Column Osteotomy. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S264-S265.	1.3	0
33	Operative versus Nonoperative Treatment for Sagittal Deformities Characterized by Loss of Lumbar Lordosis with Normal Sagittal Vertical Axis. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S368-S369.	1.3	0
34	Operative (OP) Treatment of Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD) Patients with Moderate to Severe Disability is Superior to Nonoperative (NON) Treatment. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S178-S179.	1.3	0
35	Adult Spinal Deformity Patients 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. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S339.	1.3	0
36	Rates of Recovery and Outcomes after Neurologic Complications in Adult Spinal Deformity Surgery. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S326.	1.3	0

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37	Lumbar Stenosis Severity Predicts Worsening Sagittal Malalignment on Full-Body Standing Stereoradiographs. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S341.	1.3	0
38	When Do Surgeons Choose Upper Thoracic versus Lower Thoracic Proximal End Point for Fusion of Adult Spinal Deformity Patients?. Spine Journal, 2016, 16, S344.	1.3	0
39	65. A risk/benefit analysis of increasing surgical invasiveness relative to frailty status in adult spinal deformity surgery. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S32.	1.3	0
40	38. Prioritization of realignment associated with superior clinical outcomes for surgical cervical deformity patients. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S19.	1.3	0
41	49. Increasing surgical invasiveness relative to frailty status in cervical deformity surgery: a risk benefit analysis. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S24-S25.	1.3	0
42	173. Defining symptomatic versus radiographic distal junctional kyphosis after cervical deformity-corrective surgery. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S83-S84.	1.3	0
43	175. Intraoperative alignment goals for severe cervical deformity to achieve optimal improvements in health-related quality of life measures. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S84-S85.	1.3	0
44	210. Comparing and contrasting the clinical utility of sagittal spine alignment classification frameworks: Roussouly vs SRS-Schwab. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S103.	1.3	0
45	241. Towards a cervical deformity-specific outcome instrument: use of the patient-generated index to capture the disability of cervical deformity. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S118.	1.3	0
46	253. Factors associated with chronic opioid use in preoperative opioid nonusers following adult spinal deformity surgery. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S123-S124.	1.3	0
47	296. Upper thoracic vs midthoracic lower instrumented endpoints have similar radiographic and clinical outcomes in cervical deformity patients. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S144.	1.3	0
48	P27. Postop opioid cessation in ASD patients using opioids preop is associated with improved outcomes and satisfaction. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S170-S171.	1.3	0
49	P84. Predicting ASD surgeries that exceed Medicare allowable payment thresholds: a comparison of hospital costs to what the government will actually pay. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S197-S198.	1.3	0
50	P111. Simulated corrections of cervical deformity using in-construct measures demonstrate that insufficient corrections result in DJK. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S209-S210.	1.3	0
51	208. Predictors of superior recovery kinetics in adult cervical deformity correction: an analysis using a novel area under the curve methodology. Spine Journal, 2019, 19, S102.	1.3	0
52	93. Cost utility analysis of a combined approach for surgical correction of adult spinal deformity. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S45-S46.	1.3	0
53	97. Complications following adult spinal deformity impact length of stay and are driven by intervention severity and can be predicted using a weighted score. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S47.	1.3	0
54	135. Multicenter prospective assessment of outcomes and complications associated with adult spinal deformity surgery in 62 patients with severe global coronal malalignment. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S66-S67.	1.3	0

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55	147. Neurologic complications following adult spinal deformity and impact on health-related quality of life measures. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S72-S73.	1.3	0
56	282. Establishment of an individualized distal junctional kyphosis risk index taking into account radiographic and surgical components. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S140.	1.3	0
57	P11. How much lumbar lordosis does a patient need to reach their age-adjusted alignment target? A formulated approach predicting successful surgical outcomes. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S152-S153.	1.3	0
58	P70. A combined anterior-posterior approach in select cervical deformity corrections has potential for superior cost effectiveness driven by outcomes. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S179-S180.	1.3	0
59	191. Multiple revision surgeries are associated with reduced patient satisfaction in adult spinal deformity. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S94-S95.	1.3	0
60	208. Low pelvic incidence (PI) patients are at high risk of over correction following ASD surgery. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S102-S103.	1.3	0
61	212. Operative treatment of adult spinal deformity patients with severe scoliosis: retrospective review of a prospectively collected multicenter series with minimum 2-year follow up. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S104-S105.	1.3	0
62	217. Outcomes of surgical treatment for patients with mild scoliosis and age appropriate sagittal alignment with minimum 2-year follow up. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S107-S108.	1.3	0
63	256. Does patient frailty status influence recovery patterns and ultimate outcome following spinal fusion for cervical deformity?. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S126-S127.	1.3	0
64	262. Opioid use prior to adult spinal deformity surgery is associated with decreased cost effectiveness: a matched cohort analysis. Spine Journal, 2020, 20, S129-S130.	1.3	0