

Feng-Yu Chiang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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90
papers

3,598
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126907

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docs citations

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times ranked

1630
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Surgeon-Centered Neuromuscular Block Protocol Improving Intraoperative Neuromonitoring Outcome of Thyroid Surgery. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2022, 13, 817476.	3.5	4
2	Radiofrequency ablation and related <scp>ultrasoundâ€guided</scp> ablation technologies for treatment of benign and malignant thyroid disease: An international multidisciplinary consensus statement of the American Head and Neck Society Endocrine Surgery Section with the Asia Pacific Society of Thyroid Surgery, Associazione Medici Endocrinologi, British Association of Endocrine and Thyroid Surgeons, European Thyroid Association, Italian Society of Endocrine Surgery Units, Korean Society of Thyroid Radiology,. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2022, 44, 633-660.	2.0	92
3	In Reference to Awake Thyroidectomyâ€â€Squeezeâ€Technique for Nerve Monitoring. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2021, 131, E314.	2.0	0
4	Neural Monitoring of the External Branch of the Superior Laryngeal Nerve During Transoral Thyroidectomy. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2021, 131, E671-E676.	2.0	11
5	Full percutaneous intraoperative neuromonitoring technique in remote thyroid surgery: Porcine model feasibility study. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2021, 43, 505-513.	2.0	8
6	Training Courses in Laryngeal Nerve Monitoring in Thyroid and Parathyroid Surgery- The INMSG Consensus Statement. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 12, 705346.	3.5	18
7	Laryngeal Neural Monitoring during Pediatric Thyroid Cancer Surgeryâ€Is Transcartilage Recording a Preferable Method?. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 4051.	3.7	9
8	Varied Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Course Is Associated with Increased Risk of Nerve Dysfunction During Thyroidectomy: Results of the Surgical Anatomy of the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve in Thyroid Surgery Study, an International Multicenter Prospective Anatomic and Electrophysiologic Study of 1000 Monitored Nerves at Risk from the International Neural Monitoring Study Group. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2021, 31, 1730-1740.	4.5	20
9	New Developments in Anterior Laryngeal Recording Technique During Neuromonitored Thyroid and Parathyroid Surgery. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 12, 763170.	3.5	4
10	Improving Voice Outcomes After Thyroid Surgery â€ Review of Safety Parameters for Using Energy-Based Devices Near the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 12, 793431.	3.5	9
11	Informed Consent for Intraoperative Neural Monitoring in Thyroid and Parathyroid Surgery â€ Consensus Statement of the International Neural Monitoring Study Group. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 12, 795281.	3.5	16
12	Transâ€thyroid cartilage recording for neural monitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve in thyroid surgery. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2020, 130, E280-E283.	2.0	14
13	Intraoperative Neuromonitoring of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve During Thyroidectomy with Adhesive Skin Electrodes. <i>World Journal of Surgery</i> , 2020, 44, 148-154.	1.6	23
14	Correlation Between Electrophysiological Changes and Outcomes of Vocal Cord Function in 1764 Recurrent Laryngeal Nerves with Visual Integrity During Thyroidectomy. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2020, 30, 739-745.	4.5	14
15	Safety of Ligasure exact dissector in thyroidectomy with continuous neuromonitoring: a porcine model. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2020, 9, 702-710.	1.1	11
16	Peculiar anatomic variation of recurrent laryngeal nerve and EMG change in a patient with right substernal goiter and pre-operative vocal cord palsyâ€case report. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2020, 9, 802-805.	1.1	3
17	Precision Neuromuscular Block Management for Neural Monitoring During Thyroid Surgery. <i>Journal of Investigative Surgery</i> , 2020, 34, 1-8.	1.3	8
18	U-shaped strap muscle flap for difficult thyroid surgery. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2020, 9, 372-379.	1.1	3

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19	The transcutaneous electromyography recording method for intraoperative neuromonitoring of recurrent laryngeal nerve during minimally invasive parathyroidectomy. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 7609.	3.3	7
20	Safety parameters of ferromagnetic device during thyroid surgery: Porcine model using continuous neuromonitoring. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2020, 42, 2931-2940.	2.0	5
21	Feasibility and efficacy of intraoperative neural monitoring in remote access robotic and endoscopic thyroidectomy. <i>Oral Oncology</i> , 2020, 103, 104617.	1.5	21
22	Comparison of hypocalcemia rates between LigaSure and clamp–and–tie hemostatic technique in total thyroidectomies. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2019, 41, 3677-3683.	2.0	7
23	Tris(8-Hydroxyquinoline)iron induces apoptotic cell death via oxidative stress and by activating death receptor signaling pathway in human head and neck carcinoma cells. <i>Phytomedicine</i> , 2019, 63, 153005.	5.3	13
24	Lenvatinib complementary with radioiodine therapy for patients with advanced differentiated thyroid carcinoma: case reports and literature review. <i>World Journal of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2019, 17, 84.	1.9	14
25	Regarding: <i>Cricothyroid muscle twitch could be a preventive tool for EBSLN injury in thyroid surgery</i>. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2019, 129, E263.	2.0	2
26	Intra-Operative Neural Monitoring of Thyroid Surgery in a Porcine Model. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2019, , .	0.3	13
27	Prediction of Postoperative Vocal Fold Function After Intraoperative Recovery of Loss of Signal. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2019, 129, 525-531.	2.0	42
28	Safety of high–current stimulation for intermittent intraoperative neural monitoring in thyroid surgery: A porcine model. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2018, 128, 2206-2212.	2.0	9
29	Laryngeal nerve morbidity in 1.273 central node dissections for thyroid cancer. <i>Surgical Oncology</i> , 2018, 27, A21-A25.	1.6	18
30	Anterior laryngeal electrodes for recurrent laryngeal nerve monitoring during thyroid and parathyroid surgery: New expanded options for neural monitoring. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2018, 128, 2910-2915.	2.0	37
31	International neural monitoring study group guideline 2018 part I: Staging bilateral thyroid surgery with monitoring loss of signal. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2018, 128, S1-S17.	2.0	162
32	International neuromonitoring study group guidelines 2018: Part II: Optimal recurrent laryngeal nerve management for invasive thyroid cancer–incorporation of surgical, laryngeal, and neural electrophysiologic data. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2018, 128, S18-S27.	2.0	111
33	Feasibility of Intraoperative Neuromonitoring During Thyroid Surgery Using Transcartilage Surface Recording Electrodes. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2018, 28, 1508-1516.	4.5	30
34	Transcutaneous Recording During Intraoperative Neuromonitoring in Thyroid Surgery. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2018, 28, 1500-1507.	4.5	33
35	Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury with incomplete loss of electromyography signal during monitored thyroidectomy–evaluation and outcome. <i>Langenbeck's Archives of Surgery</i> , 2017, 402, 691-699.	1.9	37
36	In response to <i>Reversal of rocuronium–induced neuromuscular blockade by sugammadex allows for optimization of neural monitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve</i>. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2017, 127, E51-E52.	2.0	6

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37	Gastric acid secretion and gastrin release during continuous vagal neuromonitoring in thyroid surgery. <i>Langenbeck's Archives of Surgery</i> , 2017, 402, 265-272.	1.9	17
38	Percutaneous probe stimulation for intraoperative neuromonitoring in total endoscopic thyroidectomy: A preliminary experience. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2017, 39, 1001-1007.	2.0	10
39	Comparison of EMG signals recorded by surface electrodes on endotracheal tube and thyroid cartilage during monitored thyroidectomy. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2017, 33, 503-509.	1.9	46
40	The feasibility of sugammadex for general anesthesia and facial nerve monitoring in patients undergoing parotid surgery. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2017, 33, 400-404.	1.9	8
41	Safety of LigaSure in recurrent laryngeal nerve dissectionâ€porcine model using continuous monitoring. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2017, 127, 1724-1729.	2.0	28
42	Optimal stimulation during monitored thyroid surgery: EMG response characteristics in a porcine model. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2017, 127, 998-1005.	2.0	25
43	Preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative anesthetic prospective for thyroid surgery: whatâ€™s new. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2017, 6, 469-475.	1.1	24
44	Trachway video intubating stylet allows for optimization of electromyographic endotracheal tube placement for monitored thyroidectomy. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2017, 6, 464-468.	1.1	13
45	IL-8 promotes inflammatory mediators and stimulates activation of p38 MAPK/ERK-NF-Î² pathway and reduction of JNK in HNSCC. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 56375-56388.	1.8	58
46	Intraoperative neural monitoring in thyroid surgery: lessons learned from animal studies. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2016, 5, 473-480.	1.1	13
47	Continuous intraoperative neural monitoring of the recurrent nerves in thyroid surgery: a quantum leap in technology. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2016, 5, 607-616.	1.1	65
48	IL-8 promotes HNSCC progression on CXCR1/2-mediated NOD1/RIP2 signaling pathway. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 61820-61831.	1.8	55
49	Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury in thyroid surgery: Clinical pathways and resources consumption. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2016, 38, 1657-1665.	2.0	14
50	Prospective study of vocal fold function after loss of the neuromonitoring signal in thyroid surgery: The International Neural Monitoring Study Group's POLT study. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2016, 126, 1260-1266.	2.0	86
51	Reversal of rocuronium-induced neuromuscular blockade by sugammadex allows for optimization of neural monitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2016, 126, 1014-1019.	2.0	35
52	Impact of positional changes in neural monitoring endotracheal tube on amplitude and latency of electromyographic response in monitored thyroid surgery: Results from the Porcine Experiment. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2016, 38, E1004-8.	2.0	45
53	Continuous intraoperative neuromonitoring in thyroid surgery: Safety analysis of 400 consecutive electrode probe placements with standardized procedures. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2016, 38, E1568-74.	2.0	29
54	A cohort study on 10-year survival of sporadic medullary thyroid carcinoma with somatic RET mutation. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2016, 32, 545-551.	1.9	4

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55	Exclusive real-time monitoring during recurrent laryngeal nerve dissection in conventional monitored thyroidectomy. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2016, 32, 135-141.	1.9	27
56	Recurrent laryngeal nerve management in thyroid surgery: consequences of routine visualization, application of intermittent, standardized and continuous nerve monitoring. <i>Updates in Surgery</i> , 2016, 68, 331-341.	2.0	47
57	Traction injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerve: Results of continuous intraoperative neuromonitoring in a swine model. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2016, 38, 582-588.	2.0	28
58	Safety of Continuous Intraoperative Neuromonitoring (C-IONM) in Thyroid Surgery. <i>World Journal of Surgery</i> , 2016, 40, 768-769.	1.6	22
59	Severity of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Injuries in Thyroid Surgery. <i>World Journal of Surgery</i> , 2016, 40, 1373-1381.	1.6	108
60	Prospective validation study of Cernea classification for predicting EMG alterations of the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve. <i>Surgery Today</i> , 2016, 46, 785-791.	1.5	36
61	Recurrent laryngeal nerve safety parameters of the Harmonic Focus during thyroid surgery: Porcine model using continuous monitoring. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2015, 125, 2838-2845.	2.0	45
62	Electrophysiologic monitoring correlates of recurrent laryngeal nerve heat thermal injury in a porcine model. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2015, 125, E283-90.	2.0	58
63	Vitamin D decreases the secretion of eotaxin and RANTES in nasal polyp fibroblasts derived from Taiwanese patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2015, 31, 63-69.	1.9	11
64	Vitamin D decreases the secretion of matrix metalloproteinase-2 and matrix metalloproteinase-9 in fibroblasts derived from Taiwanese patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2015, 31, 235-240.	1.9	21
65	Loss of signal in recurrent nerve neuromonitoring: causes and management. <i>Gland Surgery</i> , 2015, 4, 19-26.	1.1	60
66	Clinical guidelines on intraoperative neuromonitoring during thyroid and parathyroid surgery. <i>Annals of Translational Medicine</i> , 2015, 3, 213.	1.7	13
67	Continuous Intraoperative Neuromonitoring (C-IONM) Technique with the Automatic Periodic Stimulating (APS) Accessory for Conventional and Endoscopic Thyroid Surgery. <i>Surgical Technology International</i> , 2015, 26, 101-14.	0.2	11
68	Intraoperative neuromonitoring for the early detection and prevention of RLN traction injury in thyroid surgery: A porcine model. <i>Surgery</i> , 2014, 155, 329-339.	1.9	99
69	The Current State of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Monitoring for Thyroid Surgery. <i>Current Otorhinolaryngology Reports</i> , 2014, 2, 44-54.	0.5	9
70	Influence of intravenous anesthetics on neuromonitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve during thyroid surgery. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2014, 30, 499-503.	1.9	14
71	Evidence-based Analysis on The Clinical Impact of Intraoperative Neuromonitoring in Thyroid Surgery: State of the Art and Future Perspectives. <i>Surgical Technology International</i> , 2014, 25, 91-6.	0.2	9
72	Vagal nerve stimulation without dissecting the carotid sheath during intraoperative neuromonitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve in thyroid surgery. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2013, 35, 1443-1447.	2.0	38

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73	Safety of neural monitoring in thyroid surgery. <i>International Journal of Surgery</i> , 2013, 11, S120-S126.	2.7	45
74	Continuous monitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve in thyroid surgery: a critical appraisal. <i>International Journal of Surgery</i> , 2013, 11, S44-S46.	2.7	55
75	Detecting and identifying nonrecurrent laryngeal nerve with the application of intraoperative neuromonitoring during thyroid and parathyroid operation. <i>American Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Medicine and Surgery</i> , 2012, 33, 1-5.	1.3	43
76	Does extensive dissection of recurrent laryngeal nerve during thyroid operation increase the risk of nerve injury? Evidence from the application of intraoperative neuromonitoring. <i>American Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Medicine and Surgery</i> , 2011, 32, 499-503.	1.3	39
77	A comparative study between 1 and 2 effective doses of rocuronium for intraoperative neuromonitoring during thyroid surgery. <i>Surgery</i> , 2011, 149, 543-548.	1.9	44
78	Standardization of Intraoperative Neuromonitoring of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve in Thyroid Operation. <i>World Journal of Surgery</i> , 2010, 34, 223-229.	1.6	241
79	Investigation of optimal intensity and safety of electrical nerve stimulation during intraoperative neuromonitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve: A prospective porcine model. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2010, 32, 1295-1301.	2.0	66
80	Anatomical Variations of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve During Thyroid Surgery: How to Identify and Handle the Variations With Intraoperative Neuromonitoring. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2010, 26, 575-583.	1.9	77
81	Intraoperative Neuromonitoring for Early Localization and Identification of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve During Thyroid Surgery. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2010, 26, 633-639.	1.9	58
82	Optimal Depth of NIM EMG Endotracheal Tube for Intraoperative Neuromonitoring of the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve During Thyroidectomy. <i>World Journal of Surgery</i> , 2008, 32, 1935-1939.	1.6	107
83	The mechanism of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury during thyroid surgery—The application of intraoperative neuromonitoring. <i>Surgery</i> , 2008, 143, 743-749.	1.9	323
84	Association between Polymorphisms in DNA Base Excision Repair Genes <i>XRCC1</i> , <i>APE1</i> , and <i>ADPRT</i> and Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2008, 14, 5919-5924.	7.0	68
85	Morbidity After Total Thyroidectomy for Benign Thyroid Disease: Comparison of Graves' Disease and Non-Graves' Disease. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2006, 22, 554-559.	1.9	30
86	Thyroid tumors with preoperative recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy: Clinicopathologic features and treatment outcome. <i>Surgery</i> , 2006, 140, 413-417.	1.9	39
87	Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy after thyroidectomy with routine identification of the recurrent laryngeal nerve. <i>Surgery</i> , 2005, 137, 342-347.	1.9	270
88	Risk of Vocal Palsy After Thyroidectomy with Identification of the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve. <i>Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2004, 20, 431-436.	1.9	22
89	Neural monitoring in transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy. <i>Annals of Thyroid</i> , 0, 3, 7-7.	1.0	3
90	Necessity of Routinely Testing the Proximal and Distal Ends of Exposed Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve During Monitored Thyroidectomy. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 0, 13, .	3.5	3