

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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<u>Υι Μανς</u>

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Morphology enabled dipole inversion for quantitative susceptibility mapping using structural consistency between the magnitude image and the susceptibility map. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 2560-2568.	2.1	397
2	Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping of Multiple Sclerosis Lesions at Various Ages. Radiology, 2014, 271, 183-192.	3.6	201
3	Quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) of white matter multiple sclerosis lesions: Interpreting positive susceptibility and the presence of iron. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2015, 74, 564-570.	1.9	199
4	Quantitative susceptibility mapping identifies inflammation in a subset of chronic multiple sclerosis lesions. Brain, 2019, 142, 133-145.	3.7	136
5	MEDI+0: Morphology enabled dipole inversion with automatic uniform cerebrospinal fluid zero reference for quantitative susceptibility mapping. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2018, 79, 2795-2803.	1.9	132
6	Flow compensated quantitative susceptibility mapping for venous oxygenation imaging. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2014, 72, 438-445.	1.9	104
7	Accuracy of the Morphology Enabled Dipole Inversion (MEDI) Algorithm for Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping in MRI. IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 2012, 31, 816-824.	5.4	101
8	Reproducibility of quantitative susceptibility mapping in the brain at two field strengths from two vendors. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2015, 42, 1592-1600.	1.9	99
9	Iron in Multiple Sclerosis and Its Noninvasive Imaging with Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2016, 17, 100.	1.8	83
10	Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping and R2* Measured Changes during White Matter Lesion Development in Multiple Sclerosis: Myelin Breakdown, Myelin Debris Degradation and Removal, and Iron Accumulation. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2016, 37, 1629-1635.	1.2	57
11	Cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen (CMRO <sub>2</sub> ) mapping by combining quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) and quantitative blood oxygenation levelâ€dependent imaging (qBOLD). Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2018, 80, 1595-1604.	1.9	57
12	Multiple sclerosis lesion geometry in quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) and phase imaging. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2015, 42, 224-229.	1.9	52
13	Quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) minimizes interference from cellular pathology in R2* estimation of liver iron concentration. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2018, 48, 1069-1079.	1.9	50
14	Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping (QSM) Algorithms: Mathematical Rationale and Computational Implementations. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2017, 64, 2531-2545.	2.5	49
15	Quantifying changes in nigrosomes using quantitative susceptibility mapping and neuromelanin imaging for the diagnosis of early-stage Parkinson's disease. British Journal of Radiology, 2018, 91, 20180037.	1.0	41
16	Combining Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping with Automatic Zero Reference (QSM0) and Myelin Water Fraction Imaging to Quantify Iron-Related Myelin Damage in Chronic Active MS Lesions. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2018, 39, 303-310.	1.2	39
17	Magnetic Susceptibility from Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping Can Differentiate New Enhancing from Nonenhancing Multiple Sclerosis Lesions without Gadolinium Injection. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2016, 37, 1794-1799.	1.2	35
18	Magnetic susceptibility increases as diamagnetic molecules breakdown: Myelin digestion during multiple sclerosis lesion formation contributes to increase on QSM. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2018, 48, 1281-1287.	1.9	34

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19	Cluster analysis of time evolution (CAT) for quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) and quantitative blood oxygen levelâ€dependent magnitude (qBOLD)â€based oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) and cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen (CMRO <sub>2</sub> ) mapping. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2020, 83, 844-857.	1.9	32
20	In Vivo 7T MR Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping Reveals Opposite Susceptibility Contrast between Cortical and White Matter Lesions in Multiple Sclerosis. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2016, 37, 1808-1815.	1.2	31
21	Multicenter reproducibility of quantitative susceptibility mapping in a gadolinium phantom using MEDI+0 automatic zero referencing. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2019, 81, 1229-1236.	1.9	31
22	Rapid automated liver quantitative susceptibility mapping. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2019, 50, 725-732.	1.9	27
23	The Use of Noncontrast Quantitative MRI to Detect Gadolinium-Enhancing Multiple Sclerosis Brain Lesions: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2017, 38, 1317-1322.	1.2	26
24	Deep neural network for water/fat separation: Supervised training, unsupervised training, and no training. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 85, 2263-2277.	1.9	24
25	Left Ventricle: Fully Automated Segmentation Based on Spatiotemporal Continuity and Myocardium Information in Cine Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging (LV-FAST). BioMed Research International, 2015, 2015, 1-9.	0.9	23
26	Cardiac quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM) for heart chamber oxygenation. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2018, 79, 1545-1552.	1.9	23
27	High-resolution QSM for functional and structural depiction of subthalamic nuclei in DBS presurgical mapping. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2019, 131, 360-367.	0.9	22
28	Cerebral OEF quantification: A comparison study between quantitative susceptibility mapping and dualâ€gas calibrated BOLD imaging. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2020, 83, 68-82.	1.9	18
29	The Role of Systematic and Targeted Biopsies in Light of Overlap on Magnetic Resonance Imaging Ultrasound Fusion Biopsy. European Urology Oncology, 2018, 1, 263-267.	2.6	17
30	Using an artificial neural network for fast mapping of the oxygen extraction fraction with combined QSM and quantitative BOLD. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2019, 82, 2199-2211.	1.9	17
31	Magnetic Susceptibility and Fat Content in the Lumbar Spine of Postmenopausal Women With Varying Bone Mineral Density. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2019, 49, 1020-1028.	1.9	17
32	Quantitative evaluation of brain iron accumulation in different stages of Parkinson's disease. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2022, 32, 363-371.	1.0	16
33	Diagnostic accuracy of semiautomatic lesion detection plus quantitative susceptibility mapping in the identification of new and enhancing multiple sclerosis lesions. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2018, 18, 143-148.	1.4	15
34	Multiecho complex total field inversion method (mcTFI) for improved signal modeling in quantitative susceptibility mapping. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 86, 2165-2178.	1.9	15
35	Temporal clustering, tissue composition, and total variation for mapping oxygen extraction fraction using QSM and quantitative BOLD. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 86, 2635-2646.	1.9	14
36	Discontinuity Preserving Liver MR Registration With Three-Dimensional Active Contour Motion Segmentation. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2019, 66, 1884-1897.	2.5	13

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37	Quantitative susceptibility mapping of carotid plaques using nonlinear total field inversion: Initial experience in patients with significant carotid stenosis. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2020, 84, 1501-1509.	1.9	12
38	Quantitative susceptibility mapping across two clinical field strengths: Contrastâ€ŧoâ€noise ratio enhancement at 1.5T. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2018, 48, 1410-1420.	1.9	11
39	Characterization of Carotid Plaque Components by Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2020, 41, 310-317.	1.2	11
40	Quantitative transport mapping (QTM) of the kidney with an approximate microvascular network. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 85, 2247-2262.	1.9	11
41	Cerebral oxygen extraction fraction: Comparison of dualâ€gas challenge calibrated BOLD with CBF and challengeâ€free gradient echo QSM+qBOLD. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 85, 953-961.	1.9	11
42	QQâ€NET – using deep learning to solve quantitative susceptibility mapping and quantitative blood oxygen level dependent magnitude (QSM+qBOLD or QQ) based oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) mapping. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2022, 87, 1583-1594.	1.9	11
43	Quantitative susceptibility mapping versus phase imaging to identify multiple sclerosis iron rim lesions with demyelination. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2022, 32, 667-675.	1.0	11
44	Region-specific susceptibility change in cognitively impaired patients with diabetes mellitus. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0205797.	1.1	10
45	Clinical Integration of Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping Magnetic Resonance Imaging into Neurosurgical Practice. World Neurosurgery, 2019, 122, e10-e19.	0.7	10
46	Deep Learning Automation of Kidney, Liver, and Spleen Segmentation for Organ Volume Measurements in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. Tomography, 2022, 8, 1804-1819.	0.8	10
47	A radial selfâ€calibrated (RASCAL) generalized autocalibrating partially parallel acquisition (GRAPPA) method using weight interpolation. NMR in Biomedicine, 2011, 24, 844-854.	1.6	9
48	Cerebral Microbleeds Are Associated With Increased Brain Iron and Cognitive Impairment in Patients With Cerebral Small Vessel Disease: A Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping Study. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2022, , .	1.9	9
49	Susceptibility source separation from gradient echo data using magnitude decay modeling. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2022, 32, 852-859.	1.0	9
50	MRI based texture analysis to classify low grade gliomas into astrocytoma and 1p/19q codeleted oligodendroglioma. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2019, 57, 254-258.	1.0	8
51	Evaluation of oxygen extraction fraction in systemic lupus erythematosus patients using quantitative susceptibility mapping. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2019, 39, 1648-1658.	2.4	8
52	Automated adaptive preconditioner for quantitative susceptibility mapping. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2020, 83, 271-285.	1.9	7
53	Global cerebrospinal fluid as a zeroâ€reference regularization for brain quantitative susceptibility mapping. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2022, 32, 141-147.	1.0	7
54	Magnetic Susceptibility Source Separation Solely from Gradient Echo Data: Histological Validation. Tomography, 2022, 8, 1544-1551.	0.8	7

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55	Vastly accelerated linear leastâ€squares fitting with numerical optimization for dualâ€input delayâ€compensated quantitative liver perfusion mapping. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2018, 79, 2415-2421.	1.9	6
56	The influence of molecular order and microstructure on the R2* and the magnetic susceptibility tensor. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2016, 34, 682-689.	1.0	5
57	Primalâ€dual and forward gradient implementation for quantitative susceptibility mapping. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2017, 78, 2416-2427.	1.9	5
58	Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping of the Thalamus: Relationships with Thalamic Volume, Total Gray Matter Volume, and T2 Lesion Burden. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2018, 39, 467-472.	1.2	5
59	Fast and Robust Unsupervised Identification of MS Lesion Change Using the Statistical Detection of Changes Algorithm. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2018, 39, 830-833.	1.2	5
60	Brain oxygen extraction and neural tissue susceptibility are associated with cognitive impairment in older individuals. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2022, 32, 697-709.	1.0	5
61	Motion Artifact Suppression in Breath Hold 3D Contrast Enhanced Magnetic Resonance Angiography using ECG Ordering. , 2006, 2006, 739-42.		4
62	Multiple Regions of Interest on Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging are Not Associated with Increased Detection of Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer on Fusion Biopsy. Journal of Urology, 2018, 200, 559-563.	0.2	4
63	Patents on Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping (QSM) of Tissue Magnetism. Recent Patents on Biotechnology, 2019, 13, 90-113.	0.4	4
64	Oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) assesses cerebral oxygen metabolism of deep gray matter in patients with pre-eclampsia. European Radiology, 2022, 32, 6058-6069.	2.3	4
65	Brain Injury Lesion Imaging Using Preconditioned Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping without Skull Stripping. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2018, 39, 648-653.	1.2	3
66	Subsecond accurate myelin water fraction reconstruction from FASTâ€T <sub>2</sub> data with 3D UNET. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2022, 87, 2979-2988.	1.9	3
67	Reconstruction of highly under-sampled dynamic MRI using sparse representation of 1D temporal snippets. , 2015, , .		2
68	Coherence enhancement in quantitative susceptibility mapping by means of anisotropic weighting in morphology enabled dipole inversion. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2018, 79, 1172-1180.	1.9	2
69	Dipole modeling of multispectral signal for detecting metallic biopsy markers during MRIâ€guided breast biopsy: a pilot study. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2020, 83, 1380-1389.	1.9	2
70	Spatially Adaptive Regularization in Total Field Inversion for Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping. IScience, 2020, 23, 101553.	1.9	2
71	Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping Is Superior to T1-weighted Imaging for Detecting and Measuring Gadolinium. Radiology, 2020, 297, 151-153.	3.6	1
72	The central vein sign in multiple sclerosis lesions: Susceptibility relaxation optimization from a routine MRI multiecho gradient echo sequence. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2022, 32, 48-56.	1.0	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping of Magnetic Quadrupole Moments. Concepts in Magnetic Resonance Part A: Bridging Education and Research, 2019, 2019, 1-14.	0.2	0
74	IRIS—Intelligent Rapid Interactive Segmentation for Measuring Liver Cyst Volumes in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. Tomography, 2022, 8, 447-456.	0.8	0