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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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567281 377865 1,170 37 15 34 citations g-index h-index papers 38 38 38 1448 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A bioresorbable everolimus-eluting scaffold versus a metallic everolimus-eluting stent for ischaemic heart disease caused by de-novo native coronary artery lesions (ABSORB II): an interim 1-year analysis of clinical and procedural secondary outcomes from a randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 43-54.	13.7	514
2	A Randomized Trial of a DedicatedÂBifurcation Stent Versus Provisional Stenting in the Treatment of Coronary Bifurcation Lesions. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 65, 533-543.	2.8	101
3	Relation Between Bioresorbable Scaffold Sizing Using QCA-Dmax and Clinical Outcomes at 1ÂYear in 1,232 Patients From 3 Study Cohorts (ABSORB Cohort B, ABSORB EXTEND, and ABSORB II). JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 8, 1715-1726.	2.9	50
4	Distal Embolization of Hydrophilic-Coating Material From Coronary Guidewires After Percutaneous Coronary Interventions. Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 8, e001816.	3.9	50
5	First generation versus second generation drugâ€eluting stents for the treatment of bifurcations: 5â€year followâ€up of the <scp>LEADERS</scp> allâ€comers randomized trial. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2016, 87, E248-60.	1.7	44
6	Incidence and Potential Mechanism(s) ofÂPost-Procedural Rise of Cardiac BiomarkerÂin Patients With Coronary ArteryÂNarrowing After Implantation of anÂEverolimus-Eluting Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold or Everolimus-Eluting Metallic Stent. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 8, 1053-1063.	2.9	36
7	Inter–Core Lab Variability in Analyzing Quantitative Coronary Angiography forÂBifurcation Lesions. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 8, 305-314.	2.9	31
8	Bioresorption and Vessel Wall Integration of a Fully Bioresorbable Polymeric Everolimus-Eluting Scaffold. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2016, 9, 838-851.	2.9	31
9	Six-month and one-year clinical outcomes after placement of a dedicated coronary bifurcation stent: a patient-level pooled analysis of eight registry studies. EuroIntervention, 2013, 9, 195-203.	3.2	27
10	In vitro validation and comparison of different software packages or algorithms for coronary bifurcation analysis using calibrated phantoms: Implications for clinical practice and research of bifurcation stenting. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 85, 554-563.	1.7	23
11	Coronary fractional flow reserve measurements of a stenosed side branch: a computational study investigating the influence of the bifurcation angle. BioMedical Engineering OnLine, 2016, 15, 91.	2.7	22
12	The need for dedicated bifurcation quantitative coronary angiography (QCA) software algorithms to evaluate bifurcation lesions. EuroIntervention, 2015, 11, V44-V49.	3.2	21
13	Outcomes of a dedicated stent in coronary bifurcations with large side branches: A subanalysis of the randomized <scp>TRYTON</scp> bifurcation study. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2016, 87, 1231-1241.	1.7	20
14	Three-dimensional optical coherence tomography evaluation of a left main bifurcation lesion treated with ABSORB® bioresorbable vascular scaffold including fenestration and dilatation of the side branch. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 168, e107-e108.	1.7	18
15	Acute Gain in Minimal Lumen AreaÂFollowing Implantation of Everolimus-Eluting ABSORB Biodegradable Vascular Scaffolds orÂXience Metallic Stents. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2016, 9, 1216-1227.	2.9	18
16	Biomechanical Impact of Wrong Positioning of a Dedicated Stent for Coronary Bifurcations: A Virtual Bench Testing Study. Cardiovascular Engineering and Technology, 2018, 9, 415-426.	1.6	13
17	Treatment of coronary bifurcation lesions with the Absorb bioresorbable vascular scaffold in combination with the Tryton dedicated coronary bifurcation stent: evaluation using two- and three-dimensional optical coherence tomography. EuroIntervention, 2015, 11, 877-884.	3.2	13
18	Clinical outcomes after percutaneous or surgical revascularisation of unprotected left main coronary artery-related acute myocardial infarction: a single-centre experience. Heart, 2013, 99, 690-699.	2.9	12

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19	Development and Receding of a Coronary Artery Aneurysm After Implantation of a Fully Bioresorbable Scaffold. Circulation, 2015, 131, 764-767.	1.6	12
20	Older coronary thrombus is an independent predictor of 1â€year mortality in acute myocardial infarction. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2016, 46, 501-510.	3.4	11
21	Contemporary techniques in percutaneous coronary intervention for bifurcation lesions. Expert Review of Cardiovascular Therapy, 2018, 16, 725-734.	1.5	11
22	The Tryton Side Branch Stentâ,,¢ for the treatment of coronary bifurcation lesions. Expert Review of Medical Devices, 2013, 10, 707-716.	2.8	10
23	Placement of tryton side branch stent only; A new treatment strategy for Medina 0,0,1 coronary bifurcation lesions. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2013, 82, E395-402.	1.7	10
24	Visual estimation versus different quantitative coronary angiography methods to assess lesion severity in bifurcation lesions. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2018, 91, 1263-1270.	1.7	10
25	Comparison between two―and threeâ€dimensional quantitative coronary angiography bifurcation analyses for the assessment of bifurcation lesions: A subanalysis of the TRYTON pivotal IDE coronary bifurcation trial. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 86, E140-9.	1.7	9
26	Dedicated stents for distal left main stenting. EuroIntervention, 2015, 11, V129-V134.	3.2	9
27	Side branch healing patterns of the Tryton dedicated bifurcation stent: a 1-year optical coherence tomography follow-up study. International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging, 2014, 30, 1445-1456.	1.5	7
28	Serial 5-Year Evaluation of Side Branches Jailed by Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffolds Using 3-Dimensional Optical Coherence Tomography. Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2017, 10, .	3.9	7
29	The Tryton Side Branch Stent. EuroIntervention, 2015, 11, V145-V146.	3.2	7
30	First report on free expansion simulations of a dedicated bifurcation stent mounted on a stepped balloon. EuroIntervention, 2015, 10, e1-e3.	3.2	6
31	Differences in rotational positioning and subsequent distal main branch rewiring of the Tryton stent: An optical coherence tomography and computational study. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2018, 92, 897-906.	1.7	5
32	The incidence and relevance of site-reported vs. patient-reported angina: insights from the ABSORB II randomized trial comparing Absorb everolimus-eluting bioresorbable scaffold with XIENCE everolimus-eluting metallic stent. European Heart Journal Quality of Care & Clinical Outcomes, 2016, 2, 108-116.	4.0	3
33	Does the novel delivery system for the STENTYS self-apposing coronary stent increase the risk of stent edge dissections? Optical coherence tomography post stent findings. Expert Review of Medical Devices, 2018, 15, 157-165.	2.8	3
34	Ex-vivo study in nephroureterectomy specimens defining the role of 3-D upper urinary tract visualization using optical coherence tomography and endoluminal ultrasound. Journal of Medical Imaging, 2018, 5, 1.	1.5	3
35	Will this trial change my practice? The Dual Antiplatelet Therapy (DAPT) study – 12 or 30 months of dual antiplatelet therapy after drug-eluting stents. EuroIntervention, 2015, 11, 364-365.	3.2	1
36	Treatment of in-stent restenosis involving a bifurcation lesion with a dedicated bifurcation device in combination with drug-eluting balloons. Journal of Invasive Cardiology, 2012, 24, E172-5.	0.4	1

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37	Additional side branch stent placement in patients with long side branch lesions treated with the Tryton dedicated bifurcation side branch stent. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 168, 3059-3062.	1.7	O