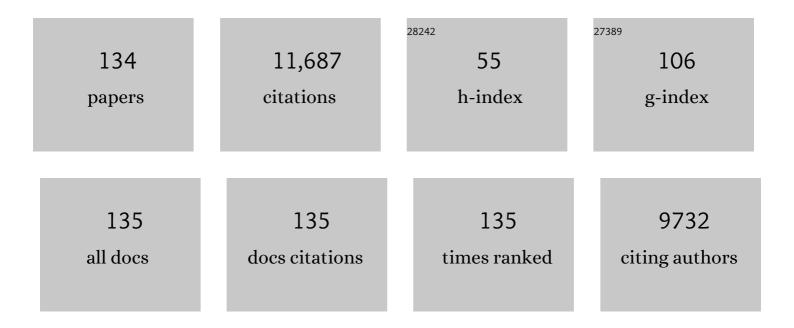
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	18F-fluoride positron emission tomography for identification of ruptured and high-risk coronary atherosclerotic plaques: a prospective clinical trial. Lancet, The, 2014, 383, 705-713.	6.3	804
2	Common pitfalls and recommendations for using machine learning to detect and prognosticate for COVID-19 using chest radiographs and CT scans. Nature Machine Intelligence, 2021, 3, 199-217.	8.3	607
3	Safety and efficacy of dalcetrapib on atherosclerotic disease using novel non-invasive multimodality imaging (dal-PLAQUE): a randomised clinical trial. Lancet, The, 2011, 378, 1547-1559.	6.3	479
4	Coronary Arterial 18F-Sodium Fluoride Uptake. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2012, 59, 1539-1548.	1.2	445
5	18Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Imaging of Atherosclerotic Plaque Inflammation Is Highly Reproducible. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2007, 50, 892-896.	1.2	415
6	Atherosclerosis Inflammation Imaging with <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET: Carotid, Iliac, and Femoral Uptake Reproducibility, Quantification Methods, and Recommendations. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2008, 49, 871-878.	2.8	410
7	Identifying active vascular microcalcification by 18F-sodium fluoride positron emission tomography. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7495.	5.8	385
8	Intensification of Statin Therapy Results in a Rapid Reduction in Atherosclerotic Inflammation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2013, 62, 909-917.	1.2	364
9	Detection of Atherosclerotic Inflammation by 68 Ga-DOTATATE PET Compared to [ 18 F]FDG PET Imaging. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 69, 1774-1791.	1.2	321
10	Imaging Atherosclerotic Plaque Inflammation by Fluorodeoxyglucose With Positron Emission Tomography. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2010, 55, 2527-2535.	1.2	319
11	Cardiovascular disease risk prediction using automated machine learning: A prospective study of 423,604 UK Biobank participants. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0213653.	1.1	301
12	PET imaging of inflammation in atherosclerosis. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2014, 11, 443-457.	6.1	296
13	Assessment of Valvular Calcification and Inflammation by Positron Emission Tomography in Patients With Aortic Stenosis. Circulation, 2012, 125, 76-86.	1.6	280
14	Identification of Culprit Lesions After Transient Ischemic Attack by Combined 18 F Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron-Emission Tomography and High-Resolution Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Stroke, 2005, 36, 2642-2647.	1.0	252
15	Relationships Among Regional Arterial Inflammation, Calcification, Risk Factors, and Biomarkers. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2009, 2, 107-115.	1.3	227
16	Imaging Atherosclerosis. Circulation Research, 2016, 118, 750-769.	2.0	215
17	18F-Sodium Fluoride Uptake Is a Marker of Active Calcification and Disease Progression in Patients With Aortic Stenosis. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2014, 7, 371-378.	1.3	210
18	Splenic Metabolic Activity Predicts Risk ofÂFuture Cardiovascular Events. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2015, 8, 121-130.	2.3	198

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19	Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor-α Therapy Reduces Aortic Inflammation and Stiffness in Patients With Rheumatoid Arthritis. Circulation, 2012, 126, 2473-2480.	1.6	196
20	Comparison of Methods for Magnetic Resonance-Guided [18-F]Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography in Human Carotid Arteries. Stroke, 2009, 40, 86-93.	1.0	154
21	HIF-1α and PFKFB3 Mediate a Tight Relationship Between Proinflammatory Activation and Anerobic Metabolism in Atherosclerotic Macrophages. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2015, 35, 1463-1471.	1.1	150
22	Multimodal Clinical Imaging To Longitudinally Assess a Nanomedical Anti-Inflammatory Treatment in Experimental Atherosclerosis. Molecular Pharmaceutics, 2010, 7, 2020-2029.	2.3	144
23	Multimodality imaging of atherosclerotic plaque activity and composition using FDG-PET/CT and MRI in carotid and femoral arteries. Atherosclerosis, 2009, 207, 139-143.	0.4	142
24	Detection of Neovessels in Atherosclerotic Plaques of Rabbits Using Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI and 18F-FDG PET. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2008, 28, 1311-1317.	1.1	127
25	Effects of p38 Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Inhibition on Vascular and Systemic Inflammation in Patients With Atherosclerosis. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2012, 5, 911-922.	2.3	123
26	Inflammation Imaging in Atherosclerosis. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2009, 29, 1009-1016.	1.1	117
27	Quantification of Inflammation Within Rabbit Atherosclerotic Plaques Using the Macrophage-Specific CT Contrast Agent N1177: A Comparison with <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET/CT and Histology. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2009, 50, 959-965.	2.8	115
28	Noninvasive Molecular Imaging of Disease Activity in Atherosclerosis. Circulation Research, 2016, 119, 330-340.	2.0	114
29	Detection and Prediction of BioprostheticÂAortic Valve Degeneration. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 1107-1119.	1.2	110
30	Optimizing 18F-FDG PET/CT imaging of vessel wall inflammation: the impact of 18F-FDG circulation time, injected dose, uptake parameters, and fasting blood glucose levels. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2014, 41, 369-383.	3.3	107
31	Radionuclide Imaging for the Detection of Inflammation in Vulnerable Plaques. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2006, 47, C57-C68.	1.2	105
32	High-Dose Atorvastatin Reduces Periodontal Inflammation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2013, 62, 2382-2391.	1.2	103
33	Atherosclerotic Plaque Composition and Classification Identified by Coronary Computed Tomography. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2013, 6, 655-664.	1.3	103
34	<sup>18</sup> F-Fluoride and <sup>18</sup> F-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography After Transient Ischemic Attack or Minor Ischemic Stroke. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2017, 10, .	1.3	91
35	Valvular 18F-Fluoride and 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose Uptake Predict Disease Progression and Clinical Outcome in Patients With Aortic Stenosis. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 66, 1200-1201.	1.2	88
36	Alcohol use disorders and the heart. Addiction, 2019, 114, 1670-1678.	1.7	84

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37	Low-dose interleukin-2 in patients with stable ischaemic heart disease and acute coronary syndromes (LILACS): protocol and study rationale for a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase I/II clinical trial. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e022452.	0.8	83
38	The Progression and Early detection of Subclinical Atherosclerosis (PESA) study: Rationale and design. American Heart Journal, 2013, 166, 990-998.	1.2	82
39	Thresholds for Arterial Wall Inflammation Quantified by 18F-FDG PET Imaging. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2016, 9, 1198-1207.	2.3	81
40	Cardiac α <sub>V</sub> β <sub>3</sub> integrin expression following acute myocardial infarction in humans. Heart, 2017, 103, 607-615.	1.2	81
41	Carotid Plaque Inflammation Is Associated With Cerebral Microembolism in Patients With Recent Transient Ischemic Attack or Stroke. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2010, 3, 536-541.	1.3	79
42	PET Imaging of Atherosclerotic Disease: Advancing Plaque Assessment from Anatomy to Pathophysiology. Current Atherosclerosis Reports, 2016, 18, 30.	2.0	75
43	Effect of Treatment for 12 Weeks With Rilapladib, a Lipoprotein-Associated Phospholipase A2 Inhibitor, on Arterial Inflammation as Assessed With 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose-Positron Emission Tomography Imaging. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 86-88.	1.2	74
44	Pioglitazone Modulates Vascular Inflammation in Atherosclerotic Rabbits. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2011, 4, 1100-1109.	2.3	73
45	Molecular and metabolic imaging of atherosclerosis. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2004, 45, 1898-907.	2.8	71
46	FDG-PET Imaging for Oxidized LDL in StableÂAtherosclerotic Disease: A Phase II Study ofÂSafety, Tolerability, and Anti-Inflammatory Activity. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2015, 8, 493-494.	2.3	70
47	Systemic Atherosclerotic Inflammation Following Acute Myocardial Infarction: Myocardial Infarction Begets Myocardial Infarction. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2015, 4, e001956.	1.6	69
48	Regression of Inflammation in Atherosclerosis by the LXR Agonist R211945. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2012, 5, 819-828.	2.3	68
49	Relationship of Serum Inflammatory Biomarkers With Plaque Inflammation Assessed by FDG PET/CT. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2013, 6, 1087-1094.	2.3	66
50	Dual-energy computed tomography imaging to determine atherosclerotic plaque composition: A prospective study with tissue validation. Journal of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, 2014, 8, 230-237.	0.7	64
51	Impact of Noninsulin-Dependent Type 2 Diabetes on Carotid Wall 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Uptake. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2012, 59, 2080-2088.	1.2	62
52	Optimization and Reproducibility of Aortic Valve 18F-Fluoride Positron Emission Tomography in Patients With Aortic Stenosis. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2016, 9, .	1.3	61
53	Critical mechanical conditions around neovessels in carotid atherosclerotic plaque may promote intraplaque hemorrhage. Atherosclerosis, 2012, 223, 321-326.	0.4	60
54	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Carotid Vessel Wall Inflammation in Coronary Artery Disease Patients. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2011, 4, 1195-1205.	2.3	57

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55	<sup>18</sup> FDG PET Imaging can Quantify Increased Cellular Metabolism in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension: A Proofâ€ofâ€Principle Study. Pulmonary Circulation, 2011, 1, 448-455.	0.8	57
56	The complementary roles of dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose PET/CT for imaging of carotid atherosclerosis. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2013, 40, 1884-1893.	3.3	57
57	Correlation Between Arterial FDG Uptake and Biomarkers in Peripheral Artery Disease. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2012, 5, 38-45.	2.3	55
58	Rationale and design of dal-PLAQUE: A study assessing efficacy and safety of dalcetrapib on progression or regression of atherosclerosis using magnetic resonance imaging and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography. American Heart Journal, 2011, 162, 214-221.e2.	1.2	50
59	FDG–PET can distinguish inflamed from non-inflamed plaque in an animal model of atherosclerosis. International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging, 2010, 26, 41-48.	0.7	49
60	Excessive Aortic Inflammation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: An <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET Pilot Study. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2010, 51, 1357-1360.	2.8	48
61	Coronary CT angiography features of ruptured and high-risk atherosclerotic plaques: Correlation with intra-vascular ultrasound. Journal of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, 2017, 11, 455-461.	0.7	48
62	A phase 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the effect of VIA-2291, a 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor, on vascular inflammation in patients after an acute coronary syndrome. Atherosclerosis, 2015, 240, 53-60.	0.4	47
63	Arterial and fat tissue inflammation are highly correlated : a prospective 18F-FDG PET/CT study. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2014, 41, 934-945.	3.3	46
64	Coronary Plaque Morphology and the Anti-Inflammatory Impact of Atorvastatin. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2016, 9, .	1.3	46
65	Does Vascular Calcification AccelerateÂInflammation?. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2016, 67, 69-78.	1.2	46
66	Non-invasive imaging of atherosclerosis. European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging, 2012, 13, 205-218.	0.5	45
67	18 F-FDG Uptake on PET/CT in Symptomatic versus Asymptomatic Carotid Disease: a Meta-Analysis. European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, 2018, 56, 172-179.	0.8	43
68	Lower limb arterial calcification (LLAC) scores in patients with symptomatic peripheral arterial disease are associated with increased cardiac mortality and morbidity. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182952.	1.1	43
69	Vascular Positron Emission Tomography and Restenosis in Symptomatic Peripheral Arterial Disease. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2020, 13, 1008-1017.	2.3	42
70	CT signal heterogeneity of abdominal aortic aneurysm as a possible predictive biomarker for expansion. Atherosclerosis, 2014, 233, 510-517.	0.4	40
71	PET imaging of the neurovascular interface in cerebrovascular disease. Nature Reviews Neurology, 2017, 13, 676-688.	4.9	38
72	68Ga-DOTATATE PET Identifies Residual Myocardial Inflammation andÂBone Marrow Activation After Myocardial Infarction. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 2489-2491.	1.2	37

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73	Editor's Choice – Calcification of Thoracic and Abdominal Aneurysms is Associated with Mortality and Morbidity. European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, 2018, 55, 101-108.	0.8	33
74	Native Aortic Valve Disease Progression and Bioprosthetic Valve Degeneration in Patients With Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation. Circulation, 2021, 144, 1396-1408.	1.6	32
75	Imaging atherosclerotic plaque inflammation. Nature Clinical Practice Cardiovascular Medicine, 2008, 5, S11-S17.	3.3	31
76	Vascular Imaging With 18 F-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Is Influenced by Hypoxia. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 69, 1873-1874.	1.2	31
77	Imaging of Atherosclerosis — Can We Predict Plaque Rupture?. Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2005, 15, 17-24.	2.3	30
78	A zero coronary artery calcium score in patients with stable chest pain is associated with a good prognosis, despite risk of non-calcified plaques. Open Heart, 2019, 6, e000945.	0.9	30
79	In vivo alpha-V beta-3 integrin expression in human aortic atherosclerosis. Heart, 2019, 105, 1868-1875.	1.2	30
80	Feasibility of [18F]-2-Fluoro-A85380-PET Imaging of Human Vascular Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors In Vivo. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2012, 5, 528-536.	2.3	28
81	FDG PET Imaging and Cardiovascular Inflammation. Current Cardiology Reports, 2011, 13, 43-48.	1.3	27
82	Innate Lymphoid Cells Promote Recovery of Ventricular Function After MyocardialÂInfarction. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2021, 78, 1127-1142.	1.2	27
83	Assessing robustness of carotid artery CT angiography radiomics in the identification of culprit lesions in cerebrovascular events. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 3499.	1.6	26
84	Predictors of change in carotid atherosclerotic plaque inflammation and burden as measured by 18-FDG-PET and MRI, respectively, in the dal-PLAQUE study. International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging, 2014, 30, 571-582.	0.7	25
85	Atherosclerosis imaging using PET: Insights and applications. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2021, 178, 2186-2203.	2.7	25
86	Impact of Bariatric Surgery on Carotid Artery Inflammation and the Metabolic Activity in Different Adipose Tissues. Medicine (United States), 2015, 94, e725.	0.4	24
87	Machine Learning for COVID-19 Diagnosis and Prognostication: Lessons for Amplifying the Signal While Reducing the Noise. Radiology: Artificial Intelligence, 2021, 3, e210011.	3.0	24
88	Vascular inflammation and aortic stiffness: potential mechanisms of increased vascular risk in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Respiratory Research, 2018, 19, 100.	1.4	23
89	The p38 mitogen activated protein kinase inhibitor losmapimod in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients with systemic inflammation, stratified by fibrinogen: A randomised double-blind placebo-controlled trial. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194197.	1.1	23
90	High Structural Stress and Presence of Intraluminal Thrombus Predict Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm <sup>18</sup> F-FDG Uptake. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2016, 9, .	1.3	22

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91	Short-term changes in arterial inflammation predict long-term changes in atherosclerosis progression. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2017, 44, 141-150.	3.3	22
92	Novel Positron Emission Tomography Tracers for Imaging Vascular Inflammation. Current Cardiology Reports, 2020, 22, 119.	1.3	22
93	Novel Approach to Imaging Active Takayasu Arteritis Using Somatostatin Receptor Positron Emission Tomography/Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2020, 13, e010389.	1.3	18
94	Molecular imaging of atherosclerosis in translational medicine. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2011, 38, 969-975.	3.3	17
95	18F-Fluoride Positron Emission Tomographic Imaging of Penile Arteries and Erectile Dysfunction. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 1386-1394.	1.2	17
96	Noninvasive imaging in cardiovascular therapy: the promise of coronary arterial <sup>18</sup> F-sodium fluoride uptake as a marker of plaque biology. Expert Review of Cardiovascular Therapy, 2012, 10, 1075-1077.	0.6	16
97	Determinants of FDG Uptake in AtherosclerosisâŽâŽEditorials published in JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging or the American College of Cardiology JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2011, 4, 1302-1304.	2.3	15
98	GM-CSF Enhances Macrophage Glycolytic Activity In Vitro and Improves Detection of Inflammation In Vivo. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2016, 57, 1428-1435.	2.8	15
99	Molecular imaging of atherosclerosis with integrated PET imaging. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 2017, 24, 938-943.	1.4	15
100	Dual-Tracer Positron-Emission Tomography for Identification of Culprit Carotid Plaques and Pathophysiology In Vivo. Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2020, 13, e009539.	1.3	15
101	Pericoronary and periaortic adipose tissue density are associated with inflammatory disease activity in Takayasu arteritis and atherosclerosis. European Heart Journal Open, 2021, 1, oeab019.	0.9	15
102	Simvastatin and Plaque Inflammation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2007, 49, 1991.	1.2	14
103	PET imaging of atherosclerosis. Future Cardiology, 2015, 11, 115-131.	0.5	14
104	Techniques for noninvasive molecular imaging of atherosclerotic plaque. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2015, 12, 79-79.	6.1	14
105	Systematically evaluating DOTATATE and FDG as PET immuno-imaging tracers of cardiovascular inflammation. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 6185.	1.6	14
106	Vascular Imaging with <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET/CT: Optimal <sup>18</sup> F-FDG Circulation Time?. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2009, 50, 1560.1-1560.	2.8	13
107	Radiotracer Imaging of Atherosclerotic Plaque Biology. Cardiology Clinics, 2009, 27, 345-354.	0.9	13
108	Imaging as a surrogate marker of drug efficacy in cardiovascular disease. Heart, 2019, 105, 567-578.	1.2	13

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109	Positron emission tomography imaging in cardiovascular disease. Heart, 2020, 106, 1712-1718.	1.2	13
110	What can we learn about valvular heart disease from PET/CT?. Future Cardiology, 2013, 9, 657-667.	0.5	10
111	Greater aortic inflammation and calcification in abdominal aortic aneurysmal disease than atherosclerosis: a prospective matched cohort study. Open Heart, 2020, 7, e001141.	0.9	9
112	Imaging of Inflammation and Calcification in Aortic Stenosis. Current Cardiology Reports, 2013, 15, 320.	1.3	8
113	Imaging endothelin ET(B) receptors using [18F]-BQ3020: in vitro characterization and positron emission tomography (microPET). Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2006, 231, 736-40.	1.1	8
114	Multimodality Imaging of Atherosclerosis (Magnetic Resonance Imaging/Computed) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock Imaging, 2007, 18, 379-388.	10 Tf 50 5 0.7	47 Td (Tom 7
115	Pattern of arterial inflammation and inflammatory markers in people living with HIV compared with uninfected people. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 2022, 29, 1566-1575.	1.4	7
116	The Role of 18F-FDG PET in Aortic Dissection. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2010, 51, 667-668.	2.8	6
117	Carotid Atheroinflammation Is Associated With Cerebral Small Vessel Disease Severity. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 690935.	1.1	6
118	Predicting Aortic Aneurysm Expansion by PET. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2015, 56, 971-973.	2.8	4
119	PET Imaging of Post-infarct Myocardial Inflammation. Current Cardiology Reports, 2021, 23, 99.	1.3	4
120	Advances in Molecular Imaging: Plaque Imaging. Current Cardiovascular Imaging Reports, 2013, 6, 358-368.	0.4	3
121	Intravascular Fluorescence Molecular Imaging of Atherosclerosis. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2022, 2419, 853-872.	0.4	3
122	Advances in imaging vascular inflammation. Clinical and Translational Imaging, 2013, 1, 305-314.	1.1	2
123	An unusual finding in a 57-year-old woman with new onset hypertension and a diastolic murmur. Heart, 2016, 102, 1762-1762.	1.2	2
124	Reply. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2014, 63, 2881.	1.2	1
125	The vanishing atrial mass. European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging, 2016, 17, 1189-1189.	0.5	1
126	Abstract 17766: PET Imaging With 68Ga-DOTATATE Can Detect High-risk Carotid and Coronary Atherosclerotic Lesions. Circulation, 2015, 132, .	1.6	1

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127	Abstract 20055: The αvβ3 Integrin Positron Emission Tomography Radiotracer 18F-Fluciclatide is a Marker of Remodeling Following Myocardial Infarction. Circulation, 2015, 132, .	1.6	1
128	Molecular imaging of carotid artery disease. , 2006, , 471-483.		0
129	Psoriasis. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2015, 35, 2487-2488.	1.1	0
130	Interview: Professor Peter Weissberg, Medical Director of the BHF. Heart, 2016, 102, 1247-1248.	1.2	0
131	Response to "Re. Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Calcification: Are Biochemical Markers a Missing Piece of the Puzzle?― European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, 2018, 55, 900-901.	0.8	0
132	Abstract 1905: Quantification Of Macrophages In Atherosclerotic Plaques Of Rabbits Using The Novel Specific Ct Contrast Agent N1177: A Comparison With 18f-fdg Uptake On Pet-ct And Histology. Circulation, 2007, 116, .	1.6	0
133	Positron Emission Tomography Evaluation of Aortic Stenosis. , 2014, , 189-196.		0
134	Abstract TMP29: Non-invasive Identification of Culprit Carotid Atheroma Using Sodium Fluoride-positron Emission Tomography. Stroke, 2017, 48, .	1.0	0