

Hideyuki Kano

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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139
papers

5,253
citations

57758

44
h-index

102487

66
g-index

140
all docs

140
docs citations

140
times ranked

3763
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dose to neuroanatomical structures surrounding pituitary adenomas and the effect of stereotactic radiosurgery on neuroendocrine function: an international multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2022, 136, 813-821.	1.6	9
2	Hemorrhage and Recurrence of Obliterated Brain Arteriovenous Malformations Treated With Stereotactic Radiosurgery. <i>Stroke</i> , 2022, 53, .	2.0	5
3	Effect of Anatomic Segment Involvement on Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Facial Nerve Schwannomas: An International Multicenter Cohort Study. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 88, E91-E98.	1.1	7
4	Stereotactic radiosurgery as the first-line treatment for intracanalicular vestibular schwannomas. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 135, 1051-1057.	1.6	13
5	Early versus late Gamma Knife radiosurgery for Cushing's disease after prior resection: results of an international, multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 134, 807-815.	1.6	9
6	Useful hearing preservation is improved in vestibular schwannoma patients who undergo stereotactic radiosurgery before further hearing deterioration ensues. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 152, 559-566.	2.9	6
7	Effect of Prior Embolization on Outcomes After Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Pediatric Brain Arteriovenous Malformations: An International Multicenter Study. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 89, 672-679.	1.1	8
8	Treatment of WHO Grade 2 Meningiomas With Stereotactic Radiosurgery: Identification of an Optimal Group for SRS Using RPA. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2021, 110, 804-814.	0.8	21
9	Optimizing stereotactic radiosurgery in patients with recurrent or residual craniopharyngiomas. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 154, 113-120.	2.9	12
10	Stereotactic radiosurgery for treatment of radiation-induced meningiomas: a multiinstitutional study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 135, 862-870.	1.6	4
11	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Atypical (World Health Organization II) and Anaplastic (World Health) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 88, 980-988.	1.1	17
12	Outcomes of stereotactic radiosurgery for pilocytic astrocytoma: an international multiinstitutional study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 134, 162-170.	1.6	11
13	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Choroid Plexus Tumors: A Report of the International Radiosurgery Research Foundation. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 88, 791-796.	1.1	4
14	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations of the basal ganglia and thalamus: an international multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 132, 122-131.	1.6	13
15	Evaluation of stereotactic radiosurgery for cerebral dural arteriovenous fistulas in a multicenter international consortium. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 132, 114-121.	1.6	14
16	A Proposed Grading Scale for Predicting Outcomes After Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Dural Arteriovenous Fistulas. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 87, 247-255.	1.1	8
17	Role of Gamma Knife Radiosurgery in Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Multi-Institutional Retrospective Study of the International Radiosurgery Research Foundation (IRRF). <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 87, 664-671.	1.1	22
18	Whole Sella vs Targeted Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Acromegaly: A Multicenter Matched Cohort Study. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 86, 656-664.	1.1	3

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19	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Cavernous Sinus Versus Noncavernous Sinus Dural Arteriovenous Fistulas: Outcomes and Outcome Predictors. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 86, 676-684.	1.1	12
20	Dose response and architecture in volume staged radiosurgery for large arteriovenous malformations: A multi-institutional study. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2020, 144, 180-188.	0.6	19
21	Clinical and Imaging Response to Trigeminal Schwannoma Radiosurgery: A Retrospective Analysis of a 28-Year Experience. <i>Journal of Neurological Surgery, Part B: Skull Base</i> , 2020, 82, 491-499.	0.8	4
22	Clinico-Radiologic Outcomes After Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Patients with Complex High-Risk Multiple Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 144, e244-e252.	1.3	3
23	Gamma knife radiosurgery for uveal melanomas and metastases: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2020, 21, 1526-1536.	10.7	20
24	Radiosurgery for Unruptured Intervention-Naïve Pediatric Brain Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 87, 368-376.	1.1	4
25	Hemorrhage risk of cerebral dural arteriovenous fistulas following Gamma Knife radiosurgery in a multicenter international consortium. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 132, 1209-1217.	1.6	9
26	Primary versus postoperative stereotactic radiosurgery for acromegaly: a multicenter matched cohort study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 132, 1507-1516.	1.6	13
27	Stereotactic radiosurgery for pediatric brain arteriovenous malformations: long-term outcomes. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 25, 497-505.	1.3	7
28	The benefit and risk of stereotactic radiosurgery for prolactinomas: an international multicenter cohort study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 133, 717-726.	1.6	11
29	Gamma Knife radiosurgery for the treatment of Nelson's syndrome: a multicenter, international study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 133, 336-341.	1.6	6
30	Predicting hearing outcomes before primary radiosurgery for vestibular schwannomas. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 133, 1235-1241.	1.6	13
31	Long-term outcomes of pediatric arteriovenous malformations: the 30-year Pittsburgh experience. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 26, 275-282.	1.3	5
32	Earlier radiosurgery leads to better pain relief and less medication usage for trigeminal neuralgia patients: an international multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 135, 237-244.	1.6	5
33	Early obliteration of pediatric brain arteriovenous malformations after stereotactic radiosurgery: an international multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 26, 398-405.	1.3	5
34	Upfront Gamma Knife radiosurgery for Cushing's disease and acromegaly: a multicenter, international study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 131, 532-538.	1.6	15
35	How to improve obliteration rates during volume-staged stereotactic radiosurgery for large arteriovenous malformations. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 130, 1809-1816.	1.6	12
36	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Acromegaly: An International Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 84, 717-725.	1.1	54

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37	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Unruptured Versus Ruptured Pediatric Brain Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Stroke</i> , 2019, 50, 2745-2751.	2.0	13
38	Safety and efficacy of repeat radiosurgery for acromegaly: an International Multi-Institutional Study. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 145, 301-307.	2.9	5
39	Long term results of primary radiosurgery for vestibular schwannomas. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 145, 247-255.	2.9	54
40	Primary or salvage stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastatic small cell lung cancer. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 144, 217-225.	2.9	14
41	Leksell Radiosurgery for Ependymomas and Oligodendrogliomas. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2019, 34, 200-206.	1.3	3
42	Radiosurgery for Chordoma and Chondrosarcoma. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2019, 34, 207-214.	1.3	18
43	Radiosurgery for Central Neurocytoma. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2019, 34, 232-237.	1.3	7
44	Salvage Leksell Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Malignant Gliomas. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2019, 34, 191-199.	1.3	3
45	Leksell Radiosurgery for the 3 H Tumors: Hemangiomas, Hemangioblastomas, and Hemangiopericytomas. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2019, 34, 223-231.	1.3	5
46	Leksell Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Cavernous Malformations. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2019, 34, 260-266.	1.3	5
47	Risk of Brain Arteriovenous Malformation Hemorrhage Before and After Stereotactic Radiosurgery. <i>Stroke</i> , 2019, 50, 1384-1391.	2.0	44
48	Tumor Control and Cranial Nerve Outcomes After Adjuvant Radiosurgery for Low-Grade Skull Base Meningiomas. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 127, e221-e229.	1.3	23
49	A Propensity Score-Matched Cohort Analysis of Outcomes After Stereotactic Radiosurgery in Older versus Younger Patients with Dural Arteriovenous Fistula: An International Multicenter Study. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 125, e1114-e1124.	1.3	6
50	Seizure Presentation in Patients with Brain Arteriovenous Malformations Treated with Stereotactic Radiosurgery: A Multicenter Study. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 126, e634-e640.	1.3	11
51	Defining Long-Term Clinical Outcomes and Risks of Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Brainstem Cavernous Malformations. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 124, e58-e64.	1.3	12
52	Salvage Stereotactic Radiosurgery in Breast Cancer Patients with Multiple Brain Metastases. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 125, e479-e486.	1.3	10
53	Repeat Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Progressive or Recurrent Vestibular Schwannomas. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 85, 535-542.	1.1	12
54	Risk of radiation-associated intracranial malignancy after stereotactic radiosurgery: a retrospective, multicentre, cohort study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2019, 20, 159-164.	10.7	80

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55	Reconsidering an important subclass of high-risk dural arteriovenous fistulas for stereotactic radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 130, 972-976.	1.6	13
56	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Intracranial Ependymomas: An International Multicenter Study. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 84, 227-234.	1.1	13
57	Hypopituitarism after Gamma Knife radiosurgery for pituitary adenomas: a multicenter, international study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 131, 1188-1196.	1.6	31
58	Repeat stereotactic radiosurgery for Cushing's disease: outcomes of an international, multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 138, 519-525.	2.9	10
59	Cranial nerve outcomes after primary stereotactic radiosurgery for symptomatic skull base meningiomas. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 139, 341-348.	2.9	25
60	Early versus late Gamma Knife radiosurgery following transsphenoidal surgery for nonfunctioning pituitary macroadenomas: a multicenter matched-cohort study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 129, 648-657.	1.6	34
61	Stereotactic radiosurgery for jugular foramen schwannomas: an international multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 129, 928-936.	1.6	26
62	CT versus MR Imaging in Estimating Cochlear Radiation Dose during Gamma Knife Surgery for Vestibular Schwannomas. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2018, 39, 1907-1911.	2.4	3
63	Technique of Whole-Sellar Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Cushing Disease: Results from a Multicenter, International Cohort Study. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 116, e670-e679.	1.3	22
64	RONC-10. OUTCOMES OF STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY FOR PILOCYTIC ASTROCYTOMA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTICENTER STUDY. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, i176-i176.	1.2	0
65	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Pediatric Versus Adult Brain Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Stroke</i> , 2018, 49, 1939-1945.	2.0	26
66	Effect of Advanced Age on Stereotactic Radiosurgery Outcomes for Brain Arteriovenous Malformations: A Multicenter Matched Cohort Study. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 119, e429-e440.	1.3	8
67	Vascular Malformation. , 2018, , 487-497.		0
68	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Cushing's Disease: Results of an International, Multicenter Study. <i>Journal of Neurological Surgery, Part B: Skull Base</i> , 2018, 79, S1-S188.	0.8	0
69	Stereotactic radiosurgery for cerebral arteriovenous malformations: evaluation of long-term outcomes in a multicenter cohort. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 126, 36-44.	1.6	125
70	Stereotactic radiosurgery for Spetzler-Martin Grade III arteriovenous malformations: an international multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 126, 859-871.	1.6	55
71	Radiosurgery for Unruptured Brain Arteriovenous Malformations: An International Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 80, 888-898.	1.1	40
72	Estimating the Risks of Adverse Radiation Effects After Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Stroke</i> , 2017, 48, 84-90.	2.0	76

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73	International multicenter cohort study of pediatric brain arteriovenous malformations. Part 2: Outcomes after stereotactic radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2017, 19, 136-148.	1.3	55
74	International multicenter cohort study of pediatric brain arteriovenous malformations. Part 1: Predictors of hemorrhagic presentation. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2017, 19, 127-135.	1.3	73
75	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for ARUBA (A Randomized Trial of Unruptured Brain Arteriovenous) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Study. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 102, 507-517.	1.3	49
76	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Cushing Disease: Results of an International, Multicenter Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 102, 4284-4291.	3.6	72
77	Histology-Stratified Tumor Control and Patient Survival After Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Pineal Region Tumors: A Report From the International Gamma Knife Research Foundation. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 107, 974-982.	1.3	29
78	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Dural Arteriovenous Fistulas without Cortical Venous Reflux. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 107, 371-375.	1.3	15
79	Stereotactic radiosurgery for idiopathic glossopharyngeal neuralgia: an international multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 125, 147-153.	1.6	34
80	Using a Machine Learning Approach to Predict Outcomes after Radiosurgery for Cerebral Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 21161.	3.3	88
81	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Brainstem Metastases: An International Cooperative Study to Define Response and Toxicity. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2016, 96, 280-288.	0.8	83
82	Radiosurgery for Cerebral Arteriovenous Malformations in A Randomized Trial of Unruptured Brain Arteriovenous Malformations (ARUBA)-Eligible Patients. <i>Stroke</i> , 2016, 47, 342-349.	2.0	120
83	Gamma Knife radiosurgery for the management of cerebral metastases from non-“small cell lung cancer. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 122, 766-772.	1.6	48
84	Gamma Knife radiosurgery for posterior fossa meningiomas: a multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 122, 1479-1489.	1.6	79
85	Gamma Knife radiosurgery for meningiomas arising from the tentorium: a 22-year experience. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 121, 129-134.	2.9	15
86	Skull base chondrosarcoma radiosurgery: report of the North American Gamma Knife Consortium. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 123, 1268-1275.	1.6	43
87	Pathological response of cavernous malformations following radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 123, 938-944.	1.6	24
88	Epidemiology and Environmental Risk Factors Associated with Vestibular Schwannoma. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 84, 1674-1680.	1.3	30
89	Stereotactic radiosurgery for intracranial hemangioblastomas: a retrospective international outcome study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 122, 1469-1478.	1.6	61
90	White matter changes in breast cancer brain metastases patients who undergo radiosurgery alone compared to whole brain radiation therapy plus radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 121, 583-590.	2.9	29

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91	Stereotactic radiosurgery for cerebellopontine angle meningiomas. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 120, 708-715.	1.6	45
92	Stereotactic radiosurgery for sylvian fissure arteriovenous malformations with emphasis on hemorrhage risks and seizure outcomes. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 121, 637-644.	1.6	16
93	Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Cerebellopontine Angle Meningiomas. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 75, 398-408.	1.1	41
94	Gamma Knife radiosurgery of olfactory groove meningiomas provides a method to preserve subjective olfactory function. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 116, 577-583.	2.9	22
95	Gamma knife radiosurgery for management of cerebral metastases from esophageal carcinoma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 118, 141-146.	2.9	11
96	Stereotactic radiosurgery of petroclival meningiomas: a multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 119, 169-176.	2.9	50
97	Skull Base Chondrosarcoma Radiosurgery. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 61, 155-158.	1.1	11
98	Stereotactic Radiosurgery after Embolization for Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2013, 27, 89-96.	1.3	21
99	Leukoencephalopathy after whole-brain radiation therapy plus radiosurgery versus radiosurgery alone for metastatic lung cancer. <i>Cancer</i> , 2013, 119, 226-232.	4.1	91
100	Stereotactic Radiosurgery of Intracranial Chordomas, Chondrosarcomas, and Glomus Tumors. <i>Neurosurgery Clinics of North America</i> , 2013, 24, 553-560.	1.7	29
101	Does Prior Microsurgery Improve or Worsen the Outcomes of Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Cavernous Sinus Meningiomas?. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 73, 401-410.	1.1	53
102	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations, Part 1: management of Spetzler-Martin Grade I and II arteriovenous malformations. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 116, 11-20.	1.6	145
103	Gamma Knife surgery for the management of glomus tumors: a multicenter study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 117, 246-254.	1.6	70
104	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations, Part 5: management of brainstem arteriovenous malformations. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 116, 44-53.	1.6	79
105	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations, Part 2: management of pediatric patients. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2012, 9, 1-10.	1.3	94
106	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations after embolization: a case-control study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 117, 265-275.	1.6	130
107	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations, Part 3: outcome predictors and risks after repeat radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 116, 21-32.	1.6	108
108	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations, Part 4: management of basal ganglia and thalamus arteriovenous malformations. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 116, 33-43.	1.6	81

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109	Multistaged Volumetric Management of Large Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2012, 27, 73-80.	1.3	13
110	Aneurysms Increase the Risk of Rebleeding After Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Hemorrhagic Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Stroke</i> , 2012, 43, 2586-2591.	2.0	75
111	The newly diagnosed vestibular schwannoma: radiosurgery, resection, or observation?. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2012, 33, E8.	2.3	130
112	Stereotactic radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformations, Part 6: multistaged volumetric management of large arteriovenous malformations. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 116, 54-65.	1.6	141
113	Stereotactic radiosurgery for intracranial chondrosarcoma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 108, 535-542.	2.9	39
114	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Patients with Trigeminal Neuralgia Associated with Petroclival Meningiomas. <i>Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery</i> , 2011, 89, 17-24.	1.5	44
115	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Chordoma: A Report From the North American Gamma Knife Consortium. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2011, 68, 379-389.	1.1	127
116	Outcome Predictors of Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Renal Cell Carcinoma Metastases. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2011, 69, 1232-1239.	1.1	47
117	Gamma Knife Stereotactic Radiosurgery in the Management of Cluster Headache. <i>Current Pain and Headache Reports</i> , 2011, 15, 118-123.	2.9	5
118	Stereotactic radiosurgery for intractable cluster headache: an initial report from the North American Gamma Knife Consortium. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2011, 114, 1736-1743.	1.6	42
119	Outcome Predictors After Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Recurrent Trigeminal Neuralgia. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 67, 1637-1645.	1.1	47
120	T1/T2 Matching to Differentiate Tumor Growth From Radiation Effects After Stereotactic Radiosurgery. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 66, 486-492.	1.1	150
121	Repeat Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Acoustic Neuromas. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2010, 76, 520-527.	0.8	39
122	Stereotactic radiosurgery for symptomatic solitary cerebral cavernous malformations considered high risk for resection. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 113, 23-29.	1.6	114
123	Stereotactic radiosurgery for the treatment of symptomatic brainstem cavernous malformations. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2010, 29, E11.	2.3	68
124	Long-term control of petroclival meningiomas through radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 112, 957-964.	1.6	136
125	Stereotactic radiosurgery for pediatric recurrent intracranial ependymomas. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2010, 6, 417-423.	1.3	58
126	Differentiating radiation effect from tumor progression after stereotactic radiosurgery: T1/T2 matching. <i>Clinical Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 57, 160-5.	0.2	6

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127	The results of resection after stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastases. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2009, 111, 825-831.	1.6	42
128	Radiosurgery for Desmoplastic Melanoma of the Head and Neck Using the Leksell Gamma Knife Perfexion Technology. Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery, 2009, 87, 61-65.	1.5	3
129	Stereotactic radiosurgery for trigeminal schwannoma: tumor control and functional preservation. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2009, 110, 553-558.	1.6	45
130	Predictors of hearing preservation after stereotactic radiosurgery for acoustic neuroma. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2009, 111, 863-873.	1.6	183
131	Does radiosurgery have a role in the management of oligodendrogliomas?. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2009, 110, 564-571.	1.6	23
132	Stereotactic radiosurgery for pilocytic astrocytomas part 2: outcomes in pediatric patients. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2009, 95, 219-229.	2.9	70
133	Stereotactic radiosurgery for pilocytic astrocytomas part 1: outcomes in adult patients. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2009, 95, 211-218.	2.9	67
134	The Role of Palliative Radiosurgery When Cancer Invades the Cavernous Sinus. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2009, 73, 709-715.	0.8	21
135	Stereotactic radiosurgery for pituitary metastases. World Neurosurgery, 2009, 72, 248-255.	1.3	52
136	GAMMA KNIFE RADIOSURGERY IN YOUNGER PATIENTS WITH VESTIBULAR SCHWANNOMAS. Neurosurgery, 2009, 65, 294-301.	1.1	83
137	OUTCOME PREDICTORS FOR INTRACRANIAL EPENDYMOMA RADIOSURGERY. Neurosurgery, 2009, 64, 279-288.	1.1	44
138	Adjuvant Stereotactic Radiosurgery After Resection of Intracranial Hemangiopericytomas. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2008, 72, 1333-1339.	0.8	56
139	Moyamoya Disease Showing Atypical Angiographic Findings "Two Case Reports". Neurologia Medico-Chirurgica, 1999, 39, 294-298.	2.2	4