

# Marios C Yiannakas

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

43  
papers

1,471  
citations

361413

20  
h-index

345221

36  
g-index

46  
all docs

46  
docs citations

46  
times ranked

2038  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Phenytoin for neuroprotection in patients with acute optic neuritis: a randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 2 trial. <i>Lancet Neurology</i> , The, 2016, 15, 259-269.	10.2	168
2	Automatic segmentation of the spinal cord and intramedullary multiple sclerosis lesions with convolutional neural networks. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 184, 901-915.	4.2	163
3	Spinal cord grey matter segmentation challenge. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2017, 152, 312-329.	4.2	97
4	Cervical cord lesion load is associated with disability independently from atrophy in MS. <i>Neurology</i> , 2015, 84, 367-373.	1.1	95
5	Spatial distribution of multiple sclerosis lesions in the cervical spinal cord. <i>Brain</i> , 2019, 142, 633-646.	7.6	75
6	Value of the central vein sign at 3T to differentiate MS from seropositive NMOSD. <i>Neurology</i> , 2018, 90, e1183-e1190.	1.1	71
7	Improved MRI quantification of spinal cord atrophy in multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2014, 39, 617-623.	3.4	70
8	Generic acquisition protocol for quantitative MRI of the spinal cord. <i>Nature Protocols</i> , 2021, 16, 4611-4632.	12.0	65
9	Fully automated segmentation of the cervical cord from T1-weighted MRI using PropSeg : Application to multiple sclerosis. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2016, 10, 71-77.	2.7	56
10	Evidence for early neurodegeneration in the cervical cord of patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis. <i>Brain</i> , 2015, 138, 1568-1582.	7.6	51
11	Determinants of iron accumulation in deep grey matter of multiple sclerosis patients. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2014, 20, 1692-1698.	3.0	47
12	Lifespan normative data on rates of brain volume changes. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2019, 81, 30-37.	3.1	40
13	Investigation of magnetization transfer ratio-derived pial and subpial abnormalities in the multiple sclerosis spinal cord. <i>Brain</i> , 2014, 137, 2456-2468.	7.6	39
14	Fully automated grey and white matter spinal cord segmentation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 36151.	3.3	34
15	Grey matter involvement by focal cervical spinal cord lesions is associated with progressive multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2016, 22, 910-920.	3.0	29
16	Pathologic correlates of the magnetization transfer ratio in multiple sclerosis. <i>Neurology</i> , 2020, 95, e2965-e2976.	1.1	28
17	Performance of five research-domain automated WM lesion segmentation methods in a multi-center MS study. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2017, 163, 106-114.	4.2	27
18	Open-access quantitative MRI data of the spinal cord and reproducibility across participants, sites and manufacturers. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2021, 8, 219.	5.3	27

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Cortical grey matter sodium accumulation is associated with disability and secondary progressive disease course in relapse-onset multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 90, 755-760.	1.9	24
20	Brain microstructural and metabolic alterations detected <i>in vivo</i> at onset of the first demyelinating event. <i>Brain</i> , 2021, 144, 1409-1421.	7.6	24
21	Cortical involvement determines impairment 30 years after a clinically isolated syndrome. <i>Brain</i> , 2021, 144, 1384-1395.	7.6	24
22	The Use of the Lumbosacral Enlargement as an Intrinsic Imaging Biomarker: Feasibility of Grey Matter and White Matter Cross-Sectional Area Measurements Using MRI at 3T. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e105544.	2.5	23
23	Fast and reproducible <i>in vivo</i> T <sub>1</sub> mapping of the human cervical spinal cord. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2018, 79, 2142-2148.	3.0	20
24	MRI Acquisition and Analysis Protocol for In Vivo Intraorbital Optic Nerve Segmentation at 3T. , 2013, 54, 4235.		17
25	Age Related Changes in Metabolite Concentrations in the Normal Spinal Cord. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e105774.	2.5	16
26	Generalised boundary shift integral for longitudinal assessment of spinal cord atrophy. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2020, 209, 116489.	4.2	15
27	Reduced accuracy of MRI deep grey matter segmentation in multiple sclerosis: an evaluation of four automated methods against manual reference segmentations in a multi-center cohort. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2020, 267, 3541-3554.	3.6	14
28	Exploring <i>in vivo</i> multiple sclerosis brain microstructural damage through T1w/T2w ratio: a multicentre study. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 93, 741-752.	1.9	13
29	A method for measuring the cross sectional area of the anterior portion of the optic nerve <i>in vivo</i> using a fast 3D MRI sequence. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2010, 31, 1486-1491.	3.4	12
30	Reduced Field-of-View Diffusion-Weighted Imaging of the Lumbosacral Enlargement: A Pilot In Vivo Study of the Healthy Spinal Cord at 3T. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0164890.	2.5	11
31	Gray vs. White Matter Segmentation of the Conus Medullaris: Reliability and Variability in Healthy Volunteers. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2019, 29, 410-417.	2.0	9
32	Fast bound pool fraction mapping via steady-state magnetization transfer saturation using single-shot EPI. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2019, 82, 1025-1040.	3.0	8
33	Sodium in the Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis Spinal Cord: Increased Concentrations and Associations With Microstructural Tissue Anisotropy. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2020, 52, 1429-1438.	3.4	8
34	Quantification of Cervical Cord Cross-Sectional Area: Which Acquisition, Vertebra Level, and Analysis Software? A Multicenter Repeatability Study on a Traveling Healthy Volunteer. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2021, 12, 693333.	2.4	8
35	ADvanced IMage Algebra (ADIMA): a novel method for depicting multiple sclerosis lesion heterogeneity, as demonstrated by quantitative MRI. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2013, 19, 732-741.	3.0	6
36	Magnetisation transfer ratio combined with magnetic resonance neurography is feasible in the proximal lumbar plexus using healthy volunteers at 3T. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 14568.	3.3	6

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37	Assessing Lumbar Plexus and Sciatic Nerve Damage in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis Using Magnetisation Transfer Ratio. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2021, 12, 763143.	2.4	6
38	Comparison of multicenter <scp>MRI</scp> protocols for visualizing the spinal cord gray matter. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2022, 88, 849-859.	3.0	4
39	Multi-echo quantitative susceptibility mapping: how to combine echoes for accuracy and precision at 3 Tesla. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2022, 88, 2101-2116.	3.0	4
40	Development and evaluation of a manual segmentation protocol for deep grey matter in multiple sclerosis: Towards accelerated semi-automated references. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 30, 102659.	2.7	3
41	Grey and White Matter Magnetisation Transfer Ratio Measurements in the Lumbosacral Enlargement: A Pilot In Vivo Study at 3T. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0134495.	2.5	3
42	Characterizing 1-year development of cervical cord atrophy across different MS phenotypes: A voxel-wise, multicentre analysis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2022, 28, 885-899.	3.0	3
43	SPINAL CORD GLUTAMATE-GLUTAMINE IS ELEVATED IN MS RELAPSE. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 85, e4.30-e4.	1.9	0