

# Prediction of death, myocardial infarction, and worsened scintigraphy and exercise electrocardiography

Journal of Nuclear Medicine

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Silent myocardial ischemia: II. Prognosis and implications for the clinical assessment of patients with coronary artery disease. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 1987, 114, 627-638.	2.7	35
2	Usefulness of exercise electrocardiography and thallium scintigraphy in unstable angina pectoris in predicting the extent and severity of coronary artery disease. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1988, 62, 1164-1170.	1.6	35
3	Superiority of quantitative exercise thallium-201 variables in determining long-term prognosis in ambulatory patients with chest pain: A comparison with cardiac catheterization. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1988, 12, 25-34.	2.8	182
4	Prognostic utility of the exercise thallium-201 test in ambulatory patients with chest pain: comparison with cardiac catheterization.. <i>Circulation</i> , 1988, 77, 745-758.	1.6	182
5	Exercise thallium-201 scintigraphy and prognosis in typical angina pectoris and negative exercise electrocardiography. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1989, 64, 282-287.	1.6	49
6	A look at 15 years of planar thallium-201 imaging. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 1989, 118, 581-601.	2.7	47
7	Comparison of planar and tomographic exercise thallium-201 imaging methods for the evaluation of coronary artery disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1989, 13, 613-616.	2.8	36
8	Prognostic value of dipyridamole thallium scintigraphy for evaluation of ischemic heart disease. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1990, 15, 109-116.	2.8	140
9	Ribose infusion accelerates thallium redistribution with early imaging compared with late 24-hour imaging without ribose. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1991, 18, 1671-1681.	2.8	31
10	Prognostic value of 201Tl myocardial scintigraphy.. <i>Circulation</i> , 1991, 84, 2203-2204.	1.6	1
11	Independent and incremental prognostic value of tests performed in hierarchical order to evaluate patients with suspected coronary artery disease. Validation of models based on these tests.. <i>Circulation</i> , 1992, 85, 237-248.	1.6	143
12	Coronary artery disease and cardiac events with asymptomatic and symptomatic cerebrovascular disease.. <i>Stroke</i> , 1992, 23, 939-945.	2.0	76
13	Comparison of stress-only vs. stress/rest with technetium-99m methoxyisobutylisonitrile myocardial perfusion imaging. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 1992, 19, 441-4.	2.1	16
14	Prognostic value of thallium-201 myocardial perfusion imaging in three primary patient populations. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1992, 70, E23-E29.	1.6	10
15	Prognostic value of exercise thallium scintigraphy in patients with good exercise tolerance and a normal or abnormal exercise electrocardiogram and suspected or confirmed coronary artery disease. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1992, 69, 607-611.	1.6	26
16	Patients with a normal exercise thallium-201 myocardial scintigram : always a good prognosis?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 1993, 20, 151-158.	2.1	9
17	Prognosis of patients with an isolated fixed thallium-201 defect and no prior myocardial infarction. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 1993, 72, 1199-1201.	1.6	6
18	Variables associated with a poor prognosis in patients with an ischemic thallium-201 exercise test. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 1993, 125, 335-344.	2.7	37

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19	Nuclear Cardiology. New England Journal of Medicine, 1993, 329, 775-783.	27.0	135
20	Prognosis of Acute and Chronic Coronary Artery Disease by Myocardial Perfusion Imaging. Cardiology Clinics, 1994, 12, 271-287.	2.2	15
21	Prognostic value of adenosine single-photon emission computed tomographic thallium imaging in medically treated patients with angiographic evidence of coronary artery disease. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1994, 1, 254-261.	2.1	36
22	One-year prognosis of patients with normal planar or single-photon emission computed tomographic technetium 99m-labeled sestamibi exercise imaging. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1994, 1, 449-456.	2.1	46
23	Comparison of the treadmill exercise score and single-photon emission computed tomographic thallium imaging in risk assessment. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1994, 1, 144-149.	2.1	20
24	Role of nuclear cardiology for determining management of patients with stable coronary artery disease. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1994, 1, S118-S130.	2.1	6
25	Left ventricular dilatation and multivessel coronary artery disease on thallium-201 spect are important prognostic indicators in patients with large defects in the left anterior descending distribution. American Journal of Cardiology, 1994, 74, 1233-1239.	1.6	18
26	Prognostic value of thallium-201 single-photon emission computed tomographic myocardial perfusion imaging according to extent of myocardial defect. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1994, 23, 1096-1106.	2.8	186
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28	Stress imaging: Current clinical options for the diagnosis, localization, and evaluation of coronary artery disease. Medical Clinics of North America, 1995, 79, 1025-1061.	2.5	12
29	Relative importance of electrode placement over number of channels in transient myocardial ischemia detection by Holter monitoring. American Journal of Cardiology, 1995, 76, 350-354.	1.6	8
30	The limited efficacy of exercise radionuclide ventriculography in assessing prognosis of women with coronary artery disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 1995, 76, 1030-1035.	1.6	20
31	Impact on exercise single-photon emission computed tomographic thallium imaging on patient management and outcome. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1995, 2, 334-338.	2.1	51
32	Independent and incremental prognostic value of exercise thallium single-photon emission computed tomographic imaging in women. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1995, 2, 110-116.	2.1	33
33	Screening for Ischaemic Heart Disease by Maximal Exercise Testing as part of the Extended Pulhheems Examination - The First 10 Years. Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, 1995, 141, 71-74.	0.8	0
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35	Incremental value of prognostic testing in patients with known or suspected ischemic heart disease: A basis for optimal utilization of exercise technetium-99m sestamibi myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1995, 26, 639-647.	2.8	525
36	Gender-related differences in clinical management after exercise nuclear testing. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1995, 26, 1457-1464.	2.8	93

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37	Guidelines for clinical use of cardiac radionuclide imaging report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Assessment of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Cardiovascular Procedures (Committee on Radionuclide Imaging), developed in collaboration with the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1995, 25, 521-547.	2.8	242
38	Effective risk stratification using exercise myocardial perfusion SPECT in women: Gender-related differences in prognostic nuclear testing. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1996, 28, 34-44.	2.8	174
39	Risk assessment in patients with stable coronary artery disease: Incremental value of nuclear imaging. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1996, 3, S41-S49.	2.1	22
40	American Society of Nuclear Cardiology project on myocardial perfusion imaging: Measuring outcomes in response to emerging guidelines. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1996, 3, 436-442.	2.1	15
41	Prognostic utility of increased pulmonary thallium uptake in patients without ischemia. Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 1996, 3, 301-307.	2.1	8
42	Evaluation of Exercise Thallium Scintigraphy Versus Exercise Electrocardiography in Predicting Survival Outcomes and Morbid Cardiac Events in Patients With Single- and Double-Vessel Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1997, 30, 1256-1263.	2.8	69
43	Incremental Prognostic Value of Adenosine Stress Myocardial Perfusion Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography and Impact on Subsequent Management in Patients With or Suspected of Having Myocardial Ischemia. American Journal of Cardiology, 1997, 80, 426-433.	1.6	123
44	The differing prognostic utility of exercise radionuclide ventriculography in coronary artery disease patients with and without prior myocardial infarction. International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging, 1997, 13, 403-413.	0.6	2
45	Impact of Exercise Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomographic Imaging on Appropriateness of Coronary Revascularization. American Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 81, 1489-1491.	1.6	10
46	Incremental prognostic value of adenosine myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography in women with suspected coronary artery disease. American Journal of Cardiology, 1998, 82, 725-730.	1.6	73
47	Thallium ReInjection Versus Standard Stress/Delay Redistribution Imaging for Prediction of Cardiac Events. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1998, 31, 1280-1285.	2.8	19
48	Comparative prognostic value of automatic quantitative analysis versus semiquantitative visual analysis of exercise myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1998, 32, 1987-1995.	2.8	129
49	Prognostic value of exercise thallium-201 imaging in a community population. American Heart Journal, 1998, 135, 663-670.	2.7	14
50	Incremental Prognostic Value of Myocardial Perfusion Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography for the Prediction of Cardiac Death. Circulation, 1998, 97, 535-543.	1.6	1,123
51	Incremental Prognostic Value of Rest-Redistribution <sup>201</sup> Tl Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography. Circulation, 1999, 100, 1964-1970.	1.6	39
52	Incremental Prognostic Value of Post-Stress Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction and Volume by Gated Myocardial Perfusion Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography. Circulation, 1999, 100, 1035-1042.	1.6	512
53	Predictors of outcome of medically treated patients with left main/three-vessel coronary artery disease by coronary angiography. American Journal of Cardiology, 1999, 83, 445-448.	1.6	8
54	ACC/AHA/AACP/ASIM guidelines for the management of patients with chronic stable angina [This document was approved by the American College of Cardiology Board of Trustees in March 1999, the American Heart Association Science Advisory and Coordinating Committee in March 1999, and the American College of Physicians-American Society of Internal Medicine Board of Regents in February 1999. When citing this document, please use the following citation format: Gibbons RJ, Chatterjee K, Daley J, Douglas JS, Fihn SD, G. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 1999, 33, 2092-2197.	2.8	608

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55	The role of nuclear cardiology in clinical decision making. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 1999, 29, 280-297.	4.6	62
56	Incremental prognostic value of myocardial perfusion single photon emission computed tomography in patients with diabetes mellitus. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 1999, 138, 1025-1032.	2.7	174
57	Stress nuclear myocardial perfusion imaging versus stress echocardiography: Prognostic comparisons. <i>Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2000, 43, 231-244.	3.1	7
58	Enhanced prognostic stratification of patients with left ventricular hypertrophy with the use of single-photon emission computed tomography. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2000, 140, 456-462.	2.7	24
60	Perfusion imaging. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2000, 35, 30B-31B.	2.8	0
61	When to stress patients after coronary artery bypass surgery?. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2001, 37, 144-152.	2.8	105
62	Identification of Chest Pain Patients Appropriate for an Emergency Department Observation Unit. <i>Emergency Medicine Clinics of North America</i> , 2001, 19, 35-66.	1.2	28
63	Cardiac nuclear medicine in monitoring patients with coronary heart disease. <i>Seminars in Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2001, 31, 223-237.	4.6	23
64	Long-term prognostic value of 201Tl single-photon emission computed tomographic myocardial perfusion imaging after coronary stenting. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2001, 141, 999-1006.	2.7	38
65	Principal uses of myocardial perfusion scintigraphy in the management of patients with known or suspected coronary artery disease. <i>Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2001, 43, 281-302.	3.1	24
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67	Value of Stress Myocardial Perfusion Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography in Patients With Normal Resting Electrocardiograms. <i>Circulation</i> , 2002, 105, 823-829.	1.6	195
68	Exercise echocardiography and thallium-201 single-photon emission computed tomography stress test for 5- and 10-year prognosis of mortality and specific cardiac events. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2002, 15, 1326-1334.	2.8	15
69	Prevalence and prognostic value of perfusion defects detected by stress technetium-99m sestamibi myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography in asymptomatic patients with diabetes mellitus and no known coronary artery disease. <i>American Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2002, 90, 827-832.	1.6	159
70	Risk stratification in patients with remote prior myocardial infarction using rest-stress myocardial perfusion SPECT: Prognostic value and impact on referral to early catheterization. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2002, 9, 23-32.	2.1	48
71	Adenosine myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography in women compared with men. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2003, 41, 1125-1133.	2.8	272
72	Long-term outcome of patients with silent versus symptomatic ischemia six months after percutaneous coronary intervention and stenting. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2003, 42, 33-40.	2.8	100
73	Is there a referral bias against catheterization of patients with reduced left ventricular ejection fraction?. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2003, 42, 1286-1294.	2.8	37

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75	Comparison of the pre-discharge exercise thallium-201 perfusion defect after myocardial infarction with myocardium at risk measured during acute infarction with technetium-99m sestamibi imaging. <i>American Heart Journal</i> , 2003, 145, 357-363.	2.7	1
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77	The Prognostic Value of Vasodilator Myocardial Perfusion Imaging in Octogenarians. <i>The American Journal of Geriatric Cardiology</i> , 2004, 13, 239-245.	0.6	11
78	In retroSPECT: the prognostic value of nuclear cardiology?past, present, and future. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2004, 11, 237-238.	2.1	0
79	Comparison of risk stratification with pharmacologic and exercise stress myocardial perfusion imaging: A meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2004, 11, 551-561.	2.1	192
80	The prognostic value of ECG-gated SPECT imaging in patients undergoing stress Tc-99m sestamibi myocardial perfusion imaging*1. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2004, 11, 253-262.	2.1	97
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83	Stress myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography is clinically effective and cost effective in risk stratification of patients with a high likelihood of coronary artery disease (CAD) but no known CAD. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004, 43, 200-208.	2.8	195
84	Prognostic implications of atrial fibrillation in patients undergoing myocardial perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2004, 44, 1062-1070.	2.8	55
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88	A prognostic score for prediction of cardiac mortality risk after adenosine stress myocardial perfusion scintigraphy. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2005, 45, 722-729.	2.8	106
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90	Left ventricular shape index assessed by gated stress myocardial perfusion SPECT: Initial description of a new variable. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2006, 13, 652-659.	2.1	38
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99	Coronary Artery Calcification. , 2010, , 332-355.		0
100	Comparison of the atherosclerotic burden among asymptomatic patients vs matched volunteers. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2011, 18, 291-298.	2.1	11
101	All-cause mortality benefit of coronary revascularization vs. medical therapy in patients without known coronary artery disease undergoing coronary computed tomographic angiography: results from CONFIRM (CORonary CT Angiography Evaluation For Clinical Outcomes: An International) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 41	2.2	65
102	Coronary revascularization does not decrease cardiac events in patients with stable ischemic heart disease but might do in those who showed moderate to severe ischemia. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2012, 158, 246-252.	1.7	51
103	What should we expect in a prognosis study in 2012?. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2012, 19, 883-886.	2.1	2
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105	The Complementary Roles of Radionuclide Myocardial Perfusion Imaging and Cardiac Computed Tomography. <i>Seminars in Roentgenology</i> , 2012, 47, 228-239.	0.6	3
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107	Long-term mortality following normal exercise myocardial perfusion SPECT according to coronary disease risk factors. <i>Journal of Nuclear Cardiology</i> , 2014, 21, 341-350.	2.1	41
108	Perfusion Measurements of the Myocardium. , 2015, , 1279-1354.		1
109	Exercise Myocardial Perfusion SPECT in Patients Without Known Coronary Artery Disease. <i>Circulation</i> , 1996, 93, 905-914.	1.6	727
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112	Radiopharmaceuticals and Protocols in Nuclear Cardiology. , 2004, , 49-83.		0
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114	Comparative Use of Radionuclide Stress Testing, Coronary Artery Calcium Scanning, and Noninvasive Coronary Angiography for Diagnostic and Prognostic Cardiac Assessment. , 2010, , 233-254.		0
115	Perfusion Measurements of the Myocardium: Radionuclide Methods and Related Techniques. , 2014, , 1-89.		0
116	Antianginal treatment and 201Tl scintigraphy.. Circulation, 1991, 84, 2203-2204.	1.6	1
117	Planar Thallium-201 imaging: Useful in clinical cardiology?. , 1992, , 65-78.		0
118	Mortality in Stable Coronary Disease in Patients With Intermediate- or High-Risk Myocardial Perfusion Imaging. American Journal of Cardiology, 2022, 168, 1-10.	1.6	0