

Postoperative pain relief after surgical removal of impacted mandibular third molars: a
randomized, controlled study to compare levobupivacaine and bupivacaine

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Update on the use of corticosteroids in third molar surgery: systematic review of the literature. <i>Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology and Oral Radiology</i> , 2013, 116, e342-e351.	0.2	59
2	Levobupivacaine vs. bupivacaine for third molar surgery: quality of anaesthesia, postoperative analgesia and local vascular effects. <i>Clinical Oral Investigations</i> , 2014, 18, 1481-1488.	1.4	8
3	The Effectiveness of Ropivacaine and Mepivacaine in the Postoperative Pain after Third Lower Molar Surgery. <i>International Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2015, 12, 862-866.	1.1	12
4	Efficacy and safety of 1% ropivacaine for postoperative analgesia after lower third molar surgery: a prospective, randomized, double-blinded clinical study. <i>Clinical Oral Investigations</i> , 2017, 21, 779-785.	1.4	22
5	Which is the most suitable local anaesthetic when inferior nerve blocks are used for impacted mandibular third molar extraction? A network meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</i> , 2020, 49, 1497-1507.	0.7	11
6	Effectiveness of anesthetic solutions for pain control in lower third molar extraction surgeries: a systematic review of randomized clinical trials with network meta-analysis. <i>Clinical Oral Investigations</i> , 2021, 25, 1-22.	1.4	6
7	Autotransplantation of the Third Molar: A Therapeutic Alternative to the Rehabilitation of a Missing Tooth: A Scoping Review. <i>Bioengineering</i> , 2021, 8, 120.	1.6	12