

# Diagnosing pulmonary embolism: running after the decedent suspected patients

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
2	More on: clinical criteria to prevent unnecessary diagnostic testing in emergency department patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2005, 3, 188-189.	1.9	34
3	Diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis by plasma-soluble fibrin or D-dimer. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2005, 79, 274-280.	2.0	47
4	CT Pulmonary Angiography is the First-Line Imaging Test for Acute Pulmonary Embolism: A Survey of US Clinicians. <i>Academic Radiology</i> , 2006, 13, 434-446.	1.3	92
5	Contemporary approach to the diagnosis of non-massive pulmonary embolism. <i>Current Opinion in Pulmonary Medicine</i> , 2006, 12, 291-298.	1.2	6
6	Elevated levels of soluble fibrin or D-dimer indicate high risk of thrombosis. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2006, 4, 1253-1258.	1.9	95
7	Evaluation of oxidative stress in the thrombolysis of pulmonary embolism. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Thrombolysis</i> , 2006, 22, 221-228.	1.0	28
10	Imaging of Pulmonary Embolism and t-PA Therapy Effects Using MDCT and Liposomal Iohexol Blood Pool Agent. <i>Academic Radiology</i> , 2007, 14, 355-362.	1.3	33
11	Prospective Study of the Clinical Features and Outcomes of Emergency Department Patients with Delayed Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2007, 14, 592-598.	0.8	39
12	Negative predictive value of d-dimer for diagnosis of venous thromboembolism. <i>International Journal of Hematology</i> , 2008, 87, 250-255.	0.7	51
13	Elevated levels of soluble fibrin in patients with venous thromboembolism. <i>International Journal of Hematology</i> , 2008, 88, 448-453.	0.7	19
14	D-Dimer for venous thromboembolism diagnosis: 20 years later. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2008, 6, 1059-1071.	1.9	305
15	Challenges in the Diagnosis Acute Pulmonary Embolism. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2008, 121, 565-571.	0.6	54
16	Elevated Levels of Prothrombin Fragment 1 + 2 Indicate High Risk of Thrombosis. <i>Clinical and Applied Thrombosis/Hemostasis</i> , 2008, 14, 279-285.	0.7	58
17	Comparison of the Simplify D-dimer assay performed at the bedside with a laboratory-based quantitative D-dimer assay for the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism in a low prevalence emergency department population. <i>Emergency Medicine Journal</i> , 2008, 25, 70-75.	0.4	21
18	Cutoff Values of D-Dimer and FDP in Plasma for the Diagnosis of Thrombosis. <i>Vascular Disease Prevention</i> , 2008, 5, 81-88.	0.2	0
19	Elevated Levels of Soluble Fibrin in Patients with Thrombosis or a Pre- Thrombotic State. <i>Vascular Disease Prevention</i> , 2008, 5, 227-233.	0.2	0
21	Diagnosis of venous thromboembolism. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2009, 339, b2799-b2799.	2.4	4
22	The Role of D-dimer Testing in Patients with Suspected Venous Thromboembolism. <i>Seminars in Thrombosis and Hemostasis</i> , 2009, 35, 050-059.	1.5	49

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23	Cut-off values of D-dimer and soluble fibrin for prediction of deep vein thrombosis after orthopaedic surgery. <i>International Journal of Hematology</i> , 2009, 89, 572-576.	0.7	43
24	Comparison of high specificity with standard versions of a quantitative latex D-dimer test in the assessment of community pulmonary embolism. <i>Thrombosis Research</i> , 2009, 124, 230-235.	0.8	11
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53	Changing trends in venous thromboembolism-related imaging in Western Australian teaching hospitals, 2002-2010. <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> , 2014, 200, 27-27.	0.8	3
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67	Controversies in the diagnosis of venous thromboembolism. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2015, 13, S259-S265.	1.9	34
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