

Diagnosing deep vein thrombosis: the case for compressing proximal veins

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Classification of venous thromboembolism (VTE). Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2005, 3, 2571-2573.	1.9	7
2	Classification of venous thromboembolism (VTE). Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2005, 3, 2573-2575.	1.9	14
3	Update in the diagnosis of deep-vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2006, 19, 44-51.	0.9	14
4	Incidence and distribution of lower extremity deep venous thrombosis at indirect computed tomography venography in patients suspected of pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2007, 97, 566-572.	1.8	27
5	Serial 2-Point Ultrasonography Plus D-Dimer vs Whole-Leg Color-Coded Doppler Ultrasonography for Diagnosing Suspected Symptomatic Deep Vein Thrombosis. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2008, 300, 1653.	3.8	246
6	Are isolated distal deep-vein thromboses clinically significant?. Therapy: Open Access in Clinical Medicine, 2008, 5, 151-157.	0.2	7
7	Outcomes for Inpatients with Normal Findings on Whole-leg Ultrasonography: A Prospective Study. American Journal of Medicine, 2010, 123, 158-165.	0.6	24
8	Extended Compression Ultrasound Performed by Emergency Physicians: A Modified Compression Ultrasound Examination to Detect Superficial and Deep Lower Limb Thromboses in the Emergency Department. Journal of Medical Ultrasound, 2011, 19, 103-108.	0.2	1
9	Diagnosis of recurrent venous thromboembolism. Thrombosis Research, 2018, 163, 229-235.	0.8	14
10	Peripheral Vascular System. , 2008, , 495-522.		1