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Long-term follow-up of OCT-guided bevacizumab treatment of macular edema due to retinal vein occlusion

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Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2009, 247, 1635-41.

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#	Paper	IF	Citations
58	Comparison of two doses of intravitreal bevacizumab as primary treatment for macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: results of the pan American collaborative retina study group at 24 months. <i>Retina</i> , 2010 , 30, 1002-11	3.6	39
57	Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion. <i>Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews</i> , 2010 , CD007325		22
56	OCT patterns of macular edema and response to bevacizumab therapy in retinal vein occlusion. <i>Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2010 , 248, 1567-72	3.8	42
55	Intravitreal bevacizumab for macular edema due to central retinal vein occlusion: perfused vs. ischemic and early vs. late treatment. <i>Current Eye Research</i> , 2011 , 36, 1164-70	2.9	12
54	Recurrence of macular edema in retinal vein occlusions after treatment with intravitreal ranibizumab (Lucentis). <i>Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2011 , 46, 486-90	1.4	13
53	Levels of VEGF but not VEGF(165b) are increased in the vitreous of patients with retinal vein occlusion. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2011 , 152, 298-303.e1	4.9	43
52	Short-term effects of intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin(®)) on retrobulbar hemodynamics in patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2011 , 89, e41-5	3.7	20
51	Intravitreal Bevacizumab for Treatment of Macular Edema Secondary to Hemicentral Retinal Venous Occlusion and Concentrations of Cytokine in Aqueous Humor. <i>Journal of Korean Ophthalmological Society</i> , 2011 , 52, 293	0.2	
50	Intravitreal bevacizumab for macular edema due to branch retinal vein occlusion: 12-month results. <i>Clinical Ophthalmology</i> , 2011 , 5, 745-9	2.5	17
49	Two-Year Results of Intravitreal Bevacizumab Injection in Retinal Vein Occlusion. <i>Journal of Korean Ophthalmological Society</i> , 2011 , 52, 1039	0.2	6
48	Intravitreal bevacizumab for macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>Retina</i> , 2011 , 31, 1856-62	3.6	41
47	Extrafoveal traction in retinal vein occlusion using spectral domain optical coherence tomography. <i>Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2011 , 249, 811-20	3.8	8
46	Three treatments for macular edema because of branch retinal vein occlusion: intravitreal bevacizumab or tissue plasminogen activator, and vitrectomy. <i>Retina</i> , 2012 , 32, 520-9	3.6	10
45	Intravitreal bevacizumab treatment for macular edema due to branch retinal vein occlusion in a clinical setting. <i>Current Eye Research</i> , 2012 , 37, 823-9	2.9	12
44	Effect of intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatment on the retinal gene expression in acute experimental central retinal vein occlusion. <i>Ophthalmic Research</i> , 2012 , 47, 157-62	2.9	11
43	Recurrence of macular edema associated with branch retinal vein occlusion after intravitreal bevacizumab. <i>Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2012 , 56, 165-74	2.6	19
42	Treatment of macular edema due to branch retinal vein occlusion with single or multiple intravitreal injections of bevacizumab. <i>Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2012 , 56, 159-64	2.6	16

41	Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) patterns and response to intravitreal bevacizumab therapy in macular edema associated with branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2013 , 251, 501-8	3.8	46
40	Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for macular oedema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>The Cochrane Library</i> , 2013 , CD009510	5.2	37
39	Effects of Macular Ischemia and Early Treatment on Visual Outcome in Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion. <i>Journal of Korean Ophthalmological Society</i> , 2014 , 55, 209	0.2	
38	Intravitreal bevacizumab combined with grid photocoagulation in recurrent macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion. <i>European Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2014 , 24, 761-70	1.9	7
37	Intravitreal bevacizumab alone or combined with macular laser photocoagulation for recurrent or persistent macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2014 , 2014, 173084	2	3
36	Consecutive macular edema and visual outcome in branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2014 , 2014, 439483	2	3
35	Randomized controlled trial of intravitreal ranibizumab versus standard grid laser for macular edema following branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2014 , 157, 237-247.e4	4.9	56
34	Correlation between optical coherence tomographic hyperreflective foci and visual outcomes after intravitreal bevacizumab for macular edema in branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2014 , 252, 1413-21	3.8	45
33	Branch retinal vein occlusion: treatment modalities: an update of the literature. <i>Seminars in Ophthalmology</i> , 2014 , 29, 85-107	2.4	16
32	Two-year outcomes of intravitreal bevacizumab therapy for macular oedema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2014 , 98, 195-9	5.5	34
31	Ranibizumab in retinal vein occlusion: treatment recommendations by an expert panel. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2015 , 99, 297-304	5.5	29
30	The effect of intravitreal bevacizumab as a pretreatment of vitrectomy for diabetic vitreous hemorrhage on recurrent hemorrhage. <i>Seminars in Ophthalmology</i> , 2015 , 30, 177-80	2.4	8
29	Outcomes of Patients Initially Treated with Intravitreal Bevacizumab for Central Retinal Vein Occlusion: Long-Term Follow-Up. <i>Seminars in Ophthalmology</i> , 2016 , 31, 542-7	2.4	5
28	Ganglion Cell Layer Thickness after Anti-Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Treatment in Retinal Vein Occlusion. <i>Journal of Korean Ophthalmological Society</i> , 2016 , 57, 63	0.2	4
27	Cytokine Kinetics after Monthly Intravitreal Bevacizumab for Retinal Vein Occlusion Associated with Macular Oedema. <i>Ophthalmic Research</i> , 2016 , 56, 207-214	2.9	16
26	Predicting Macular Edema Recurrence from Spatio-Temporal Signatures in Optical Coherence Tomography Images. <i>IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging</i> , 2017 , 36, 1773-1783	11.7	31
25	Real-World Outcomes of Anti-VEGF Treatment for Retinal Vein Occlusion in Portugal. <i>European Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2017 , 27, 756-761	1.9	15
24	SCORE2 Report 2: Study Design and Baseline Characteristics. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2017 , 124, 245-256	7.3	17

23	Aflibercept Versus Bevacizumab and/or Ranibizumab for Recurrent Macular Edema Secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion. <i>Journal of Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i> , 2018 , 34, 340-345	2.6	0
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21	Long-term outcomes of intravitreal bevacizumab or tissue plasminogen activator or vitrectomy for macular edema due to branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>Clinical Ophthalmology</i> , 2019 , 13, 617-626	2.5	
20	Treatment Patterns and Clinical Outcomes for Central Retinal Vein Occlusion in the Antivascular Endothelial Growth Factor Era. <i>Journal of Vitreoretinal Diseases</i> , 2020 , 4, 13-21	0.7	1
19	The impact of structural optical coherence tomography changes on visual function in retinal vein occlusion. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2021 , 99, 418-426	3.7	3
18	Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for macular oedema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. <i>The Cochrane Library</i> , 2020 , 7, CD009510	5.2	6
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15	Association between Inflammatory Factors in the Aqueous Humor and Hyperreflective Foci in Patients with Intractable Macular Edema Treated with Antivascular Endothelial Growth Factor. <i>Disease Markers</i> , 2021 , 2021, 5552824	3.2	1
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13	Neovascular events in eyes with central retinal vein occlusion undergoing serial bevacizumab or ranibizumab intravitreal injections: a retrospective review. <i>Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research</i> , 2014 , 9, 461-8	1.2	9
12	Anti-VEGF en las oclusiones venosas retinianas. 2010 , 121-129		
11	Treatment of Retinal Vein Occlusions. 2012 , 279-334		
10	Predictors of short-term outcomes related to central subfield foveal thickness after intravitreal bevacizumab for macular edema due to central retinal vein occlusion. <i>International Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2016 , 9, 86-92	1.4	7
9	Retinal Venous Occlusive Disease. 2020 , 1-43		
8	Two-Week Central Macular Thickness Reduction Rate >37% Predicts the Long-Term Efficacy of Anti-vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Treatment for Macular Edema Secondary to Retinal Vein Occlusion.. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2022 , 9, 851238	4.9	
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- 5 PARAFOVEAL INNER RETINAL THINNING AS THE BIOMARKER PREDICTING LESS RECURRENCE OF MACULAR EDEMA IN CENTRAL RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION AFTER DISCONTINUING ANTIVASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR. **2022**, 42, 2336-2345 ○
- 4 25-Gauge Vitrectomy versus Intravitreal Bevacizumab for Macular Edema Secondary to Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion: 1 Year Follow-Up. **2012**, 41, 294-299 ○
- 3 Arctigenin Prevents Retinal Edema in a Murine Retinal Vein Occlusion Model. **2023**, 46, 473-481 ○
- 2 Update on Retinal Vein Occlusion. **2023**, 12, 196-210 ○
- 1 Intake of <i>Lactobacillus Pentosus TJ515</i> Prevents the Formation of Retinal Edema in Retinal Vein Occlusion Model Mice. **2023**, 6, 47-54 ○