Phosphatidylethanol (PEth) in blood samples from â€œ indicator for prolonged excessive alcohol consumption

International Journal of Legal Medicine

130, 393-400

DOI: 10.1007/s00414-015-1300-5

Citation Report

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Application of phosphatidylethanol (PEth) in whole blood in comparison to ethyl glucuronide in hair (hEtG) in driving aptitude assessment (DAA). International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2016, 130, 1527-1533.	1.2	22
2	Quantification of EtG in hair, EtG and EtS in urine and PEth species in capillary dried blood spots to assess the alcohol consumption in driverâ€™s licence regranting cases. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 165, 191-197.	1.6	31
3	Alternative sampling strategies for the assessment of alcohol intake of living persons. Clinical Biochemistry, 2016, 49, 1078-1091.	0.8	34
4	Improved recovery of repeat intoxicated drivers using fingernails and blood spots to monitor alcohol and other substance abuse. Traffic Injury Prevention, 2017, 18, 9-18.	0.6	6
5	Sensitive and precise monitoring of phosphatidylethanol in human blood as a biomarker for alcohol intake by ultrasound-assisted dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction combined with liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. Talanta, 2017, 166, 315-320.	2.9	17
6	Simultaneous determination of ethanol's four types of non-oxidative metabolites in human whole blood by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. Analytica Chimica Acta, 2017, 963, 68-75.	2.6	12
7	Assessing phosphatidylethanol (PEth) levels reflecting different drinking habits in comparison to the alcohol use disorders identification test â€“ C (AUDIT-C). Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 178, 80-86.	1.6	64
8	Improved detection of alcohol consumption using the novel marker phosphatidylethanol in the transplant setting: results of a prospective study. Transplant International, 2017, 30, 611-620.	0.8	52
9	Infrared analysis of lipoproteins in the detection of alcohol biomarkers. Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, 2017, 55, 876-881.	1.4	3
10	Evaluation of N -acetyltaurine as an ethanol marker in human blood. Alcohol, 2017, 65, 11-18.	0.8	4
11	Cut-Point Levels of Phosphatidylethanol to Identify Alcohol Misuse in a Mixed Cohort Including Critically Ill Patients. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2017, 41, 1745-1753.	1.4	40
12	Is it possible to detect PEth 16:0/18:1 and PEth 18:1/18:1 in red blood cells after 20Âyears of storage in liquid nitrogen?. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2017, 131, 1291-1297.	1.2	4
13	Phosphatidylethanol (PEth) detected in blood for 3 to 12Âdays after single consumption of alcoholâ€”a drinking study with 16 volunteers. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2017, 131, 153-160.	1.2	89
14	Providing context for phosphatidylethanol as a biomarker of alcohol consumption with a pharmacokinetic model. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2018, 94, 163-171.	1.3	29
15	Use of alcohol biomarkers to identify alcohol misuse in organ donors. Alcohol, 2018, 73, 67-72.	0.8	7
16	Formation of phosphatidylethanol from endogenous phosphatidylcholines in animal tissues from pig, calf, and goat. Forensic Science International, 2018, 283, 211-218.	1.3	9
17	Determination of the formation rate of phosphatidylethanol by phospholipase D (PLD) in blood and test of two selective PLD inhibitors. Alcohol, 2018, 73, 1-7.	0.8	19
18	High Throughput UPLCÂ®-MSMS Method for the Analysis of Phosphatidylethanol (PEth) 16:0/18:1, a Specific Biomarker for Alcohol Consumption, in Whole Blood. Journal of Analytical Toxicology, 2018, 42, 33-41.	1.7	23

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	No blue-yellow color vision impairment after acute ethanol ingestion. Alcohol, 2019, 76, 59-63.	0.8	0
21	Monitoring of direct alcohol markers in alcohol use disorder patients during withdrawal treatment and successive rehabilitation. Drug Testing and Analysis, 2019, 11, 859-869.	1.6	31
22	Phosphatidylethanol Reliably and Objectively Quantifies Alcohol Consumption in Adolescents and Young Adults. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2020, 44, 2177-2186.	1.4	9
23	The roles of phosphatidylethanol, ethyl glucuronide, and ethyl sulfate in identifying alcohol consumption among participants in professionals health programs. Drug Testing and Analysis, 2020, 12, 1102-1108.	1.6	27
24	Quantitative determination of phosphatidylethanol in dried blood spots for monitoring alcohol abstinence. Nature Protocols, 2021, 16, 283-308.	5.5	22
25	Alcohol consumption in context: The effect of psych-socio-environmental drivers. , 2021, , 261-282.		0
26	Mixed-methods trial of a phosphatidylethanol-based contingency management intervention to initiate and maintain alcohol abstinence in formerly homeless adults with alcohol use disorders. Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications, 2021, 22, 100757.	0.5	5
27	Fully automated correction for the hematocrit bias of non-volumetric dried blood spot phosphatidylethanol analysis. Alcohol, 2021, 94, 17-23.	0.8	7
28	Setâ€up of a populationâ€based model to verify alcohol abstinence via monitoring of the direct alcohol marker phosphatidylethanol 16:0/18:1. Addiction, 2022, , .	1.7	10
29	Phosphatidylethanol (PEth) for Monitoring Sobriety in Liver Transplant Candidates: Preliminary Results of Differences Between Alcohol-Related and Non-Alcohol-Related Cirrhosis Candidates. Annals of Transplantation, 0, 27, .	0.5	3
30	Determination of phosphatidyl ethanol (PEth) 16:0/18:1 in dried blood samples of drivers involved in traffic accidents: A pilot study. Legal Medicine, 2022, 58, 102091.	0.6	1
32	False Positive Results of Phosphatidylethanol (PEth) Quantitation in Dried Blood Spots (DBS): The Influence of Alcohol Vapors. Separations, 2022, 9, 250.	1.1	0