Repeatability and Agreement of Central Corneal Thickn between Four Different Devices

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Citation Report

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Reproducibility of Central Corneal Thickness Measurements in Normal Eyes Using the Zeiss Cirrus 5000 HD-OCT and Pentacam HR. Open Ophthalmology Journal, 2018, 12, 72-83.	0.2	10
2	Agreement between Pentacam and handheld Auto-Refractor/Keratometer for keratometry measurement. Journal of Optometry, 2019, 12, 232-239.	1.3	5
3	Corneal Endothelial Cell Density and Morphology in Healthy Egyptian Eyes. Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 2019, 1-8.	1.3	19
4	Variability of Central Corneal Thickness Measurements—Comparing Zeiss IOL Master and Tomey Corneal Specular Microscope. Asia-Pacific Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 8, 275-279.	2.5	7
5	Repeatability assessment of biometric measurements with different refractive states and age using a swept-source biometer. Expert Review of Medical Devices, 2019, 16, 63-69.	2.8	15
6	Repeatability and Agreement of a Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography–Based Biometer IOLMaster 700 Versus a Scheimpflug Imaging–Based Biometer AL-Scan in Cataract Patients. Eye and Contact Lens, 2020, 46, 35-45.	1.6	23
7	Comparative analysis of anterior corneal curvature and astigmatism measurements obtained with three different devices. Australasian journal of optometry, The, 2020, 103, 618-624.	1.3	4
8	Effect of photorefractive keratectomy on agreement of anterior segment variables obtained by a swept-source biometer vs a Scheimpflug-based tomographer. Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, 2020, 46, 1229-1235.	1.5	4
9	Reproducibility, and repeatability of corneal topography measured by Revo NX, Galilei G6 and Casia 2 in normal eyes. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0230589.	2.5	24
10	Comparison of central corneal thickness measurements of five different devices with ultrasound pachymetry in healthy eyes. Beyoglu Eye Journal, 2021, 6, 7-13.	0.2	0
11	A Comparison of Central Corneal Thickness Measurements and Measurement Repeatability Using Three Imaging Modalities. Journal of Korean Ophthalmological Society, 2021, 62, 184-192.	0.2	0
12	Agreement between 2 swept-source OCT biometers and a Scheimpflug partial coherence interferometer. Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, 2021, 47, 488-495.	1.5	30
13	Extended measuring depth dual-wavelength Fourier domain optical coherence tomography. Biomedizinische Technik, 2021, 66, 557-562.	0.8	1
14	Evaluation of 6 biometers based on different optical technologies. Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, 2022, 48, 16-25.	1.5	19
15	Comparison of keratometry data using handheld and table-mounted instruments in healthy adults. International Ophthalmology, 2021, 41, 3451-3458.	1.4	0
16	Ocular biometry with swept-source optical coherence tomography. Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, 2021, 47, 802-814.	1.5	36
17	Comparison of Simulated and True Keratometry Measurements Using Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography and Dual Scheimpflug–Placido Imaging. Journal of Ophthalmology, 2021, 2021, 1-7.	1.3	1
18	To compare central corneal thickness measurements obtained by Pentacam with those obtained by IOLMaster 700, Cirrus anterior segment optical coherence tomography and Tomey specular microscopy in normal healthy eyes. Indian Journal of Ophthalmology, 2021, 69, 1713.	1.1	5

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19	Assessment of precision of astigmatism measurements taken by a sweptsource optical coherence tomography biometer - IOLMaster 700. Indian Journal of Ophthalmology, 2021, 69, 1760.	1.1	5
20	Agreement Between Two Optical Biometers Based on Large Coherence Length SS-OCT and Scheimpflug Imaging/Partial Coherence Interferometry. Journal of Refractive Surgery, 2020, 36, 459-465.	2.3	12
21	Comparative analysis of measurements of the anterior segment and the axial length parameters of the eyeball obtained with optical and ultrasound technique. Expert Review of Medical Devices, 2021, 18, 1245-1253.	2.8	2
22	Evaluation of ocular biometric parameters in keratoconic eyes relative to healthy myopic eyes. European Journal of Ophthalmology, 2022, 32, 798-805.	1.3	2
23	Post-LASIK keratectasia in the context of a thicker than intended flap detected by anterior segment optical coherence tomography. SAGE Open Medical Case Reports, 2021, 9, 2050313X2110504.	0.3	1
24	Dissecting the Profile of Corneal Thickness With Keratoconus Progression Based on Anterior Segment Optical Coherence Tomography. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 804273.	2.8	2
25	Comparison of Anterior Segment Measurements between Scheimpflug-Placido Camera and New Swept-source Optical Coherence Tomography. Journal of Korean Ophthalmological Society, 2022, 63, 10-19.	0.2	2
26	Comparison of a New Optical Biometer That Combines Scheimpflug Imaging With Partial Coherence Interferometry With That of an Optical Biometer Based on Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography and Placido-Disk Topography. Frontiers in Medicine, 2021, 8, 814519.	2.6	3
27	Agreement of Anterior Segment Parameter Measurements With CASIA 2 and IOLMaster 700. Frontiers in Medicine, 2022, 9, 777443.	2.6	7
28	Differences and limits of agreement among pentacam, Corvis-ST, and IOL-Master 700 optical biometric devices regarding central corneal thickness measurements. Journal of Current Ophthalmology, 2022, 34, 44.	0.8	1
29	Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography-Based Biometry: A Comprehensive Overview. Photonics, 2022, 9, 951.	2.0	6
30	Comparison of a New Scheimpflug Camera and Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomographer for Measurements of Anterior Segment Parameters. Ophthalmology and Therapy, 0, , .	2.3	0