

Neck Muscle Mass Index as a Predictor of Post-Larynge

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Body Composition Evaluation in Head and Neck Cancer Patients: A Review. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2019, 9, 1112.	1.3	33
2	Diagnostic Tumor Markers in Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HNSCC) in the Clinical Setting. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2019, 9, 827.	1.3	126
3	Interobserver agreement of skeletal muscle mass measurement on head and neck CT imaging at the level of the third cervical vertebra. <i>European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology</i> , 2019, 276, 1175-1182.	0.8	46
4	Association Between Sarcopenia and Mortality in Patients Undergoing Surgical Excision of Head and Neck Cancer. <i>JAMA Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery</i> , 2019, 145, 647.	1.2	67
5	Cancer cachexia and treatment toxicity. <i>Current Opinion in Supportive and Palliative Care</i> , 2019, 13, 292-297.	0.5	8
6	Skeletal Muscle Index's Impact on Discharge Disposition After Head and Neck Cancer Free Flap Reconstruction. <i>Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery</i> , 2021, 165, 59-68.	1.1	11
7	Low skeletal muscle mass as predictor of postoperative complications and decreased overall survival in locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: the role of ultrasound of rectus femoris muscle. <i>European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology</i> , 2020, 277, 3489-3502.	0.8	17
8	Impact of sarcopenia on survival and late toxicity in head and neck cancer patients treated with radiotherapy. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2020, 147, 103-110.	0.3	85
9	Sarcopenia is associated with blood transfusions in head and neck cancer free flap surgery. <i>Laryngoscope Investigative Otolaryngology</i> , 2021, 6, 200-210.	0.6	10
10	Skeletal muscle mass at C3 may not be a strong predictor for skeletal muscle mass at L3 in sarcopenic patients with head and neck cancer. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0254844.	1.1	12
11	Masseter muscle parameters can function as an alternative for skeletal muscle mass assessments on cross-sectional imaging at lumbar or cervical vertebral levels. <i>Quantitative Imaging in Medicine and Surgery</i> , 2022, 12, 15-27.	1.1	8
12	Low skeletal muscle mass assessed directly from the 3rd cervical vertebra can predict pharyngocutaneous fistula risk after total laryngectomy in the male population. <i>European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology</i> , 2022, 279, 853-863.	0.8	3
13	Skeletal Muscle Depletion and Major Postoperative Complications in Locally-Advanced Head and Neck Cancer: A Comparison between Ultrasound of Rectus Femoris Muscle and Neck Cross-Sectional Imaging. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 347.	1.7	10
14	Association between Sarcopenia and Immediate Complications and Mortality in Patients with Oral Cavity Squamous Cell Carcinoma Undergoing Surgery. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 785.	1.7	7
15	Skeletal muscle atrophy and myosteatosis are not related to long-term aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage outcome. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0264616.	1.1	2
16	Low body mass index is associated with reduced intratumoral CD4+ T-lymphocyte infiltration in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma patients. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2022, 102, 1-12.	1.3	1
17	Risk Factors for Pharyngocutaneous Fistula Following Total Laryngectomy. <i>Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery</i> , 0, , .	0.3	0