Arnaud Perrier

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

105 papers	15,541 citations	71102 41 h-index	34986 98 g-index
113 all docs	113 docs citations	113 times ranked	8753 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2008, 29, 2276-2315.	2.2	2,645
2	2014 ESC Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2014, 35, 3033-3080.	2.2	2,591
3	Derivation and Validation of a Prognostic Model for Pulmonary Embolism. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 172, 1041-1046.	5.6	971
4	Prediction of Pulmonary Embolism in the Emergency Department: The Revised Geneva Score. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2006, 144, 165.	3.9	851
5	Non-invasive diagnosis of venous thromboembolism in outpatients. Lancet, The, 1999, 353, 190-195.	13.7	800
6	Multidetector-Row Computed Tomography in Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 1760-1768.	27.0	593
7	Assessing Clinical Probability of Pulmonary Embolism in the Emergency Ward. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2001, 161, 92.	3.8	507
8	Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism by multidetector CT alone or combined with venous ultrasonography of the leg: a randomised non-inferiority trial. Lancet, The, 2008, 371, 1343-1352.	13.7	375
9	Diagnosing pulmonary embolism in outpatients with clinical assessment, D-Dimer measurement, venous ultrasound, and helical computed tomography: a multicenter management study. American Journal of Medicine, 2004, 116, 291-299.	1.5	355
10	Predicting Adverse Outcome in Patients with Acute Pulmonary Embolism: A Risk Score. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2000, 84, 548-552.	3.4	338
11	Subsegmental pulmonary embolism diagnosed by computed tomography: incidence and clinical implications. A systematic review and metaâ€analysis of the management outcome studies. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2010, 8, 1716-1722.	3.8	323
12	Plasma Measurement of D-Dimer as Diagnostic Aid in Suspected Venous Thromboembolism: An Overview. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 1994, 71, 001-006.	3.4	317
13	Dâ€Dimer for venous thromboembolism diagnosis: 20â€ƒyears later. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2008, 6, 1059-1071.	3.8	305
14	Performance of Helical Computed Tomography in Unselected Outpatients with Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2001, 135, 88.	3.9	276
15	D-dimer Testing for Suspected Pulmonary Embolism in Outpatients. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1997, 156, 492-496.	5.6	260
16	Clinical prediction rules for pulmonary embolism: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2010, 8, 957-970.	3.8	258
17	Potential of an age adjusted D-dimer cut-off value to improve the exclusion of pulmonary embolism in older patients: a retrospective analysis of three large cohorts. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 340, c1475-c1475.	2.3	258
18	Simplification of the Revised Geneva Score for Assessing Clinical Probability of Pulmonary Embolism. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2008, 168, 2131.	3.8	255

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19	Comparison of two clinical prediction rules and implicit assessment among patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. American Journal of Medicine, 2002, 113, 269-275.	1.5	214
20	A positive compression ultrasonography of the lower limb veins is highly predictive of pulmonary embolism on computed tomography in suspected patients. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2006, 95, 963-966.	3.4	203
21	Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism by a Decision Analysis-Based Strategy Including Clinical Probability, D-Dimer Levels, and Ultrasonography: A Management Study. Archives of Internal Medicine, 1996, 156, 531.	3.8	202
22	VIDAS D-dimer in combination with clinical pre-test probability to rule out pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2009, 101, 886-892.	3.4	156
23	A Prediction Rule to Identify Low-Risk Patients With Pulmonary Embolism. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2006, 166, 169.	3.8	152
24	Validation of a clinical prognostic model to identify low-risk patients with pulmonary embolism. Journal of Internal Medicine, 2007, 261, 597-604.	6.0	148
25	Contribution of a New, Rapid, Individual and Quantitative Automated D-Dimer ELISA to Exclude Pulmonary Embolism. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 1996, 75, 011-013.	3.4	130
26	Risk of postâ€thrombotic syndrome after subtherapeutic warfarin anticoagulation for a first unprovoked deep vein thrombosis: results from the REVERSE study. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2012, 10, 2039-2044.	3.8	110
27	Cost-effective Diagnosis of Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2001, 86, 475-487.	3.4	106
28	Influence of age on the costâ€effectiveness of diagnostic strategies for suspected pulmonary embolism. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2007, 5, 1869-1877.	3.8	100
29	Contribution of noninvasive evaluation to the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism in hospitalized patients. European Respiratory Journal, 1999, 13, 1365-1370.	6.7	98
30	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Diagnostic Strategies for Suspected Pulmonary Embolism Including Helical Computed Tomography. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 167, 39-44.	5.6	94
31	The Challenge of Diagnosing Pulmonary Embolism in Elderly Patients: Influence of Age on Commonly Used Diagnostic Tests and Strategies. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2005, 53, 1039-1045.	2.6	88
32	Clinical Usefulness of D-Dimer Depending on Clinical Probability and Cutoff Value in Outpatients With Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2004, 164, 2483.	3.8	85
33	Value of D-Dimer Testing for the Exclusion of Pulmonary Embolism in Patients With Previous Venous Thromboembolism. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2006, 166, 176.	3.8	75
34	Validation of a risk score identifying patients with acute pulmonary embolism, who are at low risk of clinical adverse outcome. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2004, 91, 1232-1236.	3.4	71
35	Validity and clinical utility of the simplified Wells rule for assessing clinical probability for the exclusion of pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2009, 101, 197-200.	3.4	71
36	Diagnosis of venous thromboembolism: an update. Vascular Medicine, 2010, 15, 399-406.	1.5	65

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37	Differential value of risk factors and clinical signs for diagnosing pulmonary embolism according to age. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2005, 3, 2457-2464.	3.8	64
38	Determining prognosis in acute exacerbation of COPD. International Journal of COPD, 2017, Volume 12, 467-475.	2.3	64
39	Complete venous ultrasound in outpatients with suspected pulmonary embolism. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2009, 7, 406-412.	3.8	59
40	Drug-related problems identification in general internal medicine: The impact and role of the clinical pharmacist and pharmacologist. European Journal of Internal Medicine, 2015, 26, 399-406.	2.2	59
41	Low-dose computed tomography for the diagnosis of pneumonia in elderly patients: a prospective, interventional cohort study. European Respiratory Journal, 2018, 51, 1702375.	6.7	56
42	Sensitivity and Predictive Value of 15 PubMed Search Strategies to Answer Clinical Questions Rated Against Full Systematic Reviews. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2012, 14, e85.	4.3	41
43	Reproduction of chest pain by palpation: diagnostic accuracy in suspected pulmonary embolism. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 330, 452-453.	2.3	36
44	Differences in clinical presentation of pulmonary embolism in women and men. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2010, 8, 693-698.	3.8	36
45	Diagnostic characteristics of lower limb venous compression ultrasonography in suspected pulmonary embolism: a meta-analysis. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2016, 14, 1765-1772.	3.8	35
46	More on: clinical criteria to prevent unnecessary diagnostic testing in emergency department patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2005, 3, 188-189.	3.8	34
47	Effect of age on the assessment of clinical probability of pulmonary embolism by prediction rules. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2004, 2, 1206-1208.	3.8	30
48	PIM-Check: development of an international prescription-screening checklist designed by a Delphi method for internal medicine patients. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e016070.	1.9	30
49	Outcome in Acute Heart Failure: Prognostic Value of Acute Kidney Injury and Worsening Renal Function. Journal of Cardiac Failure, 2015, 21, 382-390.	1.7	27
50	Safety and Efficiency of Diagnostic Strategies for Ruling Out Pulmonary Embolism in Clinically Relevant Patient Subgroups. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2022, 175, 244-255.	3.9	27
51	Safety and efficacy of tenecteplase versus alteplase in acute coronary syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized trials. Archives of Medical Science, 2016, 6, 1181-1187.	0.9	25
52	Cost-effectiveness of HLA-DQB1/HLA-B pharmacogenetic-guided treatment and blood monitoring in US patients taking clozapine. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2019, 19, 211-218.	2.0	25
53	An independent jury-based consensus conference model for the development of recommendations in medico-surgical practice. Surgery, 2014, 155, 390-397.	1.9	24
54	Impact of Advance Directives and a Health Care Proxy on Doctors' Decisions: A Randomized Trial. Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, 2014, 47, 1-11.	1.2	23

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55	Relationship Between Subtherapeutic Warfarin Anticoagulation and the Development of Post Thrombotic Syndrome After a First Unprovoked Deep Vein Thrombosis: Results From the REVERSE Cohort Study. Blood, 2011, 118, 712-712.	1.4	22
56	Early experimental COVID-19 therapies: associations with length of hospital stay, mortality and related costs. Swiss Medical Weekly, 2020, 150, w20446.	1.6	21
57	Usefulness of Preemptive Anticoagulation in Patients With Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. Chest, 2012, 142, 697-703.	0.8	20
58	Creating a List of Low-Value Health Care Activities in Swiss Primary Care. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 640.	5.1	20
59	Exclusion of pulmonary embolism using C-reactive protein and D-dimer. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2003, 90, 1198-1203.	3.4	19
60	Ruling out pulmonary embolism across different healthcare settings: A systematic review and individual patient data meta-analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2022, 19, e1003905.	8.4	19
61	Volumetric or timeâ€based capnography for excluding pulmonary embolism in outpatients?. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2010, 8, 60-67.	3.8	17
62	Development of a predictive score for potentially avoidable hospital readmissions for general internal medicine patients. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219348.	2.5	17
63	Drug Pricing Evolution in Hepatitis C. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157098.	2.5	16
64	Unwarranted regional variation in vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty in Switzerland: A population-based small area variation analysis. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0208578.	2.5	15
65	Subsegmental Pulmonary Embolism Diagnosed by Computed Tomography: Incidence and Clinical Implications. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Management Outcome Studies.. Blood, 2009, 114, 4002-4002.	1.4	15
66	Cost-effective diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2001, 86, 475-87.	3.4	15
67	Has the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism become easier to establish?. Respiratory Medicine, 1995, 89, 241-251.	2.9	14
68	Noninvasive diagnosis of pulmonary embolism. Haematologica, 1997, 82, 328-31.	3.5	14
69	D-dimer testing and venous thromboembolism: four view points. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2005, 3, 382-384.	3.8	13
70	Direct oral anticoagulants: efficacy and safety in patient subgroups. Swiss Medical Weekly, 2015, 145, w14081.	1.6	13
71	Doctors' Decisions When Faced With Contradictory Patient Advance Directives and Health Care Proxy Opinion: A Randomized Vignette-Based Study. Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, 2015, 49, 637-645.	1.2	10
72	Validation of helical computed tomography for suspected pulmonary embolism: a near miss?. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2005, 3, 14-16.	3.8	9

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73	Clinical probability assessment of pulmonary embolism by the Wells' score: is the easiest the best?. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2006, 4, 702-704.	3.8	8
74	Noninvasive Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism. Hospital Practice (1995), 1998, 33, 47-55.	1.0	7
75	Diagnosis of acute pulmonary embolism: an update. Swiss Medical Weekly, 2000, 130, 264-71.	1.6	7
76	Contemporary approach to the diagnosis of non-massive pulmonary embolism. Current Opinion in Pulmonary Medicine, 2006, 12, 291-298.	2.6	6
77	A buyersâ€™ club to improve access to hepatitis C treatment for vulnerable populations. Swiss Medical Weekly, 2018, 148, w14649.	1.6	6
78	Labeling the Thrombus. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 169, 977-978.	5.6	5
79	Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism: in transition. Current Opinion in Internal Medicine, 2006, 5, 577-583.	1.5	5
80	Review: the Wells clinical prediction guide and D-dimer testing predict deep vein thrombosis. Evidence-Based Medicine, 2006, 11, 119-119.	0.6	4
81	Catheter-directed thrombolysis for deep venous thrombosis might be cost-effective, but for whom?. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2013, 11, 1029-1031.	3.8	4
82	Extended Follow-up of the Multi-Center Multi-National Prospective Cohort Study That Derived the â€œMen Continue and HERDOO2â€•Clinical Decision Rule Which Identifies Low Risk Patients Who May Be Able to Discontinue Oral Anticoagulants (Oac) 5-7 Months After Treatment for Unprovoked Venous Thromboembolism (VTE).. Blood, 2009, 114, 451-451.	1.4	4
83	Evidence-based medicine and critical care. Swiss Medical Weekly, 1999, 129, 1572-82.	1.6	4
84	Plasma D-Dimer and Venous Thromboembolic Disease. , 0, , 85-111.		3
85	Contrast Circulation Time to Assess Right Ventricular Dysfunction in Pulmonary Embolism: A Retrospective Pilot Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0159674.	2.5	3
86	Frequency of use and acceptability of clinical prediction rules for pulmonary embolism among Swiss general internal medicine residents. Thrombosis Research, 2017, 160, 9-13.	1.7	2
87	A half-century of developments in the field of antithromboticsâ€“A tribute to Jack Hirsh. European Journal of Internal Medicine, 2020, 75, 23-24.	2.2	2
88	From dyspnea to pulmonary embolism. Therapeutische Umschau Revue Therapeutique, 2009, 66, 643-647.	0.1	2
89	Translating Clinical Questions by Physicians Into Searchable Queries: Analytical Survey Study. JMIR Medical Education, 2020, 6, e16777.	2.6	2
90	Cost-effectiveness of noninvasive diagnostic aids in suspected pulmonary embolism. Archives of Internal Medicine, 1997, 157, 2309-16.	3.8	2

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91	Review: 1-year risk of previously undiagnosed cancer is 6.3% in patients with newly diagnosed venous thromboembolism. Evidence-Based Medicine, 2009, 14, 57-57.	0.6	1
92	Review: The Wells clinical prediction guide and D-dimer testing predict deep venous thrombosis. ACP Journal Club, 2006, 145, 24.	0.1	1
93	Multidetector CTA with venography was more sensitive for diagnosing pulmonary embolism than CTA alone. ACP Journal Club, 2006, 145, 76.	0.1	1
94	Review: the Wells clinical prediction guide and D-dimer testing predict deep venous thrombosis. ACP Journal Club, 2006, 145, 24.	0.1	1
95	LMWH contra LMWH: superior, equivalent or non-inferior? Reply to a rebuttal. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2003, 1, 2259-2259.	3.8	0
96	Thrombolysis in submassive pulmonary embolism. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2004, 2, 1474-1475.	3.8	0
97	Diagnostic et traitement de la maladie thromboembolique veineuse en 2013. Archives of Cardiovascular Diseases Supplements, 2014, 6, 93-101.	0.0	0
98	VIDAS D-Dimer in Combination with Clinical Pre-Test Probability to Rule out Pulmonary Embolism. A Systematic Review of the Management Outcome Studies.. Blood, 2008, 112, 1811-1811.	1.4	0
99	Comparison of the Villalta Post Thrombotic Syndrome (PTS) Score in the Ipsilateral Versus Contralateral Leg After a First Unprovoked Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT): Results From the REVERSE Study. Blood, 2011, 118, 1236-1236.	1.4	0
100	Frequency and Predictors of Post-Thrombotic Syndrome in Patients with a First, Unprovoked Deep Vein Thrombosis and No Prior Primary Venous Insufficiency: Results From the REVERSE Cohort Study,. Blood, 2011, 118, 3332-3332.	1.4	0
101	Family History of Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) and the Risk of VTE Recurrence in Patients with a First Unprovoked VTE: A Multicenter Prospective Cohort Study. Blood, 2011, 118, 2299-2299.	1.4	0
102	Reply to the Rebuttal of Smith and Kortmann. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 1994, 72, 489-490.	3.4	0
103	Review: several factors are associated with the performance of D-dimer assays for detecting deep venous thrombosis. ACP Journal Club, 2004, 141, 76.	0.1	0
104	Multidetector CTA with venography was more sensitive for diagnosing pulmonary embolism than CTA alone. ACP Journal Club, 2006, 145, 76.	0.1	0
105	Review: Several factors are associated with the performance of <scp>D</scp>-dimer assays for detecting deep venous thrombosis. ACP Journal Club, 2004, 141, 76.	0.1	0