Maciej Kostrubiec

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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236925 133252 3,607 68 25 59 citations h-index g-index papers 71 71 71 3132 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Does kidney function matter in pulmonary thromboembolism management?. Cardiology Journal, 2022, 29, 858-865.	1.2	2
2	May-Thurner Anatomy. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2021, 14, 1947-1949.	2.9	0
3	Optimising clinical trials in acute myocardial infarction complicated by cardiogenic shock: a statement from the 2020 Critical Care Clinical Trialists Workshop. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2021, 9, 1192-1202.	10.7	28
4	A Comparison of GFR Calculated by Cockcroft-Gault vs. MDRD Formula in the Prognostic Assessment of Patients with Acute Pulmonary Embolism. Disease Markers, 2021, 2021, 1-9.	1.3	1
5	Cardiovascular care of patients with stroke and high risk of stroke: The need for interdisciplinary action: A consensus report from the European Society of Cardiology Cardiovascular Round Table. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2020, 27, 682-692.	1.8	15
6	"The post-pulmonary syndrome - results of echocardiographic driven follow up after acute pulmonary embolism― Thrombosis Research, 2020, 186, 30-35.	1.7	26
7	Defining right ventricular dysfunction by the use of echocardiography in normotensive patients with pulmonary embolism. Polish Archives of Internal Medicine, 2020, 130, 741-747.	0.4	6
8	Increased systemic arterial stiffness in patients with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension. Cardiology Journal, 2020, 27, 742-748.	1.2	8
9	Peak systolic velocity of tricuspid annulus is inferior to tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion for 30 days prediction of adverse outcome in acute pulmonary embolism. Cardiology Journal, 2020, 27, 558-565.	1.2	3
10	The Prognostic Value of Renal Function in Acute Pulmonary Embolismâ€"A Multi-Centre Cohort Study. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2019, 119, 140-148.	3.4	24
11	Incomplete echocardiographic recovery at 6Âmonths predicts long-term sequelae after intermediate-risk pulmonary embolism. A post-hoc analysis of the Pulmonary Embolism Thrombolysis (PEITHO) trial. Clinical Research in Cardiology, 2019, 108, 772-778.	3.3	44
12	Prognostic impact of copeptin in pulmonary embolism: a multicentre validation study. European Respiratory Journal, 2018, 51, 1702037.	6.7	30
13	Tricuspid Regurgitation Peak Gradient (TRPG)/Tricuspid Annulus Plane Systolic Excursion (TAPSE) ― A Novel Parameter for Stepwise Echocardiographic Risk Stratification in Normotensive Patients With Acute Pulmonary Embolism ―. Circulation Journal, 2018, 82, 1179-1185.	1.6	25
14	Impact of Thrombolytic Therapy onÂtheÂLong-Term Outcome of Intermediate-Risk PulmonaryÂEmbolism. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 69, 1536-1544.	2.8	258
15	E-selectin and sICAM-1, biomarkers of endothelial function, predict recurrence of venous thromboembolism. Thrombosis Research, 2017, 157, 173-180.	1.7	22
16	Venous thromboembolism prophylaxis in cancer patients â€" guidelines focus on surgical patients. Acta Angiologica, 2017, 22, 71-102.	0.1	1
17	Age-adjusted plasma D-Dimer levels in suspected acute pulmonary embolism – a retrospective, single center study. Polish Archives of Internal Medicine, 2017, 127, 36-40.	0.4	1
18	Tricuspid annulus plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) has superior predictive value compared to right ventricular to left ventricular ratio in normotensive patients with acute pulmonary embolism. Archives of Medical Science, 2016, 5, 1008-1014.	0.9	31

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19	High prevalence of severe coronary artery disease in elderly patients with non-operable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension referred for balloon pulmonary angioplasty. Postepy W Kardiologii Interwencyjnej, 2016, 4, 355-359.	0.2	4
20	Echocardiographic Pattern of Acute Pulmonary Embolism: Analysis of 511 Consecutive Patients. Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography, 2016, 29, 907-913.	2.8	87
21	Refined balloon pulmonary angioplasty driven by combined assessment of intra-arterial anatomy and physiology – Multimodal approach to treated lesions in patients with non-operable distal chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension – Technique, safety and efficacy of 50 consecutive angioplasties. International Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 203, 228-235.	1.7	59
22	Derivation of a clinical prediction score for chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension after acute pulmonary embolism. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2016, 14, 121-128.	3.8	129
23	Outcome of patients with right heart thrombi: the Right Heart Thrombi European Registry. European Respiratory Journal, 2016, 47, 869-875.	6.7	77
24	Plasma copeptin for short term risk stratification in acute pulmonary embolism. Journal of Thrombosis and Thrombolysis, 2016, 41, 563-568.	2.1	16
25	Acute pulmonary embolism treatment with rivaroxaban results in a shorter duration of hospitalisation compared to standard therapy: an academic centre experience. Kardiologia Polska, 2016, 74, 650-656.	0.6	10
26	Severity of Arterial and Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension is Associated with Impairment of Heart Rate Turbulence., 2015, 20, 69-78.		7
27	Functional class and type of pulmonary hypertension determinate severity. Acta Cardiologica, 2015, 70, 286-286.	0.9	9
28	Age-adjusted high-sensitivity troponin T cut-off value for risk stratification of pulmonary embolism. European Respiratory Journal, 2015, 45, 1323-1331.	6.7	34
29	Heart diastolic dysfunction in patients with systemic sclerosis. Archives of Medical Science, 2014, 3, 445-454.	0.9	15
30	Acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction treated with delayed angioplasty in aÂpatient with anomalous origin of the right coronary artery in the early phase after kidney transplantation. Postepy W Kardiologii Interwencyjnej, 2014, 4, 317-319.	0.2	0
31	Validation of N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide cut-off values for risk stratification of pulmonary embolism. European Respiratory Journal, 2014, 43, 1669-1677.	6.7	121
32	Refined balloon pulmonary angioplasty in inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension — A multi-modality approach to the treated lesion. International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 177, e139-e141.	1.7	13
33	Serum endothelin-1 and NT-proBNP, but not ADMA, endoglin and TIMP-1 levels, reflect impaired right ventricular function in patients with systemic sclerosis. Clinical Rheumatology, 2014, 33, 83-89.	2.2	19
34	StentBoost imaging for the assessment of optimal stent deployment and coverage of side branch ostium in coronary bifurcation intervention. International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 172, e458-e460.	1.7	1
35	Prognostic Value of Echocardiography in Normotensive Patients With Acute Pulmonary Embolism. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2014, 7, 553-560.	5.3	135
36	Patent foramen ovale increases the risk of acute ischemic stroke in patients with acute pulmonary embolism leading to right ventricular dysfunction. Thrombosis Research, 2014, 134, 1052-1056.	1.7	29

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37	Fibrinolysis for Patients with Intermediate-Risk Pulmonary Embolism. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 370, 1402-1411.	27.0	1,221
38	Optical coherence tomography of inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension treated with refined balloon pulmonary angioplasty. Polish Archives of Internal Medicine, 2014, 124, 742-743.	0.4	8
39	Exaggerated increase of exercise-induced pulmonary artery pressure in systemic sclerosis patients predominantly results from left ventricular diastolic dysfunction. Clinical Research in Cardiology, 2013, 102, 813-820.	3.3	10
40	Midregional proadrenomedullin (MR-proADM) in the risk stratification of patients with acute pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis Research, 2013, 132, 506-510.	1.7	12
41	Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, cystatin C and eGFR indicate acute kidney injury and predict prognosis of patients with acute pulmonary embolism. Heart, 2012, 98, 1221-1228.	2.9	44
42	Rapid improvement of renal function in patients with acute pulmonary embolism indicates favorable short term prognosis. Thrombosis Research, 2012, 130, e37-e42.	1.7	15
43	Predictive Value of the High-Sensitivity Troponin T Assay and the Simplified Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index in Hemodynamically Stable Patients With Acute Pulmonary Embolism. Circulation, 2011, 124, 2716-2724.	1.6	219
44	Usefulness of echocardiography in the identification of an excessive increase in pulmonary arterial pressure in patients with systemic sclerosis. Kardiologia Polska, 2011, 69, 9-15.	0.6	20
45	Assessment of renal dysfunction improves troponinâ€based shortâ€term prognosis in patients with acute symptomatic pulmonary embolism. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2010, 8, 651-658.	3.8	47
46	Electrocardiographic Differentiation between Acute Pulmonary Embolism and Nonâ€ST Elevation Acute Coronary Syndromes at the Bedside. Annals of Noninvasive Electrocardiology, 2010, 15, 145-150.	1.1	11
47	Endothelin and pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis Research, 2010, 126, e64.	1.7	0
48	Mean platelet volume predicts early death in acute pulmonary embolism. Heart, 2010, 96, 460-465.	2.9	69
49	Endothelin is not elevated in acute pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis Research, 2009, 124, 157-160.	1.7	4
50	Right ventricle injury during acute pulmonary embolism leads to its remodeling. International Journal of Cardiology, 2008, 125, 120-121.	1.7	16
51	Elevated D-dimer concentration identifies patients with incomplete recanalization of pulmonary artery thromboemboli despite 6Âmonths anticoagulation after the first episode of acute pulmonary embolism. Thrombosis Research, 2008, 122, 21-25.	1.7	25
52	B-type natriuretic peptide in acute pulmonary embolism. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2008, 398, 1-4.	1.1	6
53	Right ventricle remodelling and elevated D-dimer concentration in patients 6 months after first episode of acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2008, 29, 2059-2060.	2.2	1
54	Persistent NT-proBNP elevation in acute pulmonary embolism predicts early death. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2007, 382, 124-128.	1.1	40

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55	Plasma heart-type fatty acid binding protein is superior to troponin and myoglobin for rapid risk stratification in acute pulmonary embolism. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2006, 371, 117-123.	1.1	104
56	Risk assessment in acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2006, 27, 1384-1384.	2.2	1
57	Biomarker-based risk assessment model in acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2005, 26, 2166-2172.	2.2	179
58	Echocardiographic assessment of left ventricular morphology and function in patients with Emery–Dreifuss muscular dystrophy. International Journal of Cardiology, 2005, 102, 207-210.	1.7	7
59	Comments on the European guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention: Reply. European Heart Journal, 2004, 25, 620.	2.2	1
60	Serum Myoglobin in Pulmonary Embolism. Circulation, 2004, 109, e194.	1.6	2
61	Potential clinical application of brain natriuretic peptides in acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2004, 25, 621.	2.2	6
62	Plasma neuropeptide Y immunoreactivity influences left ventricular mass in pheochromocytoma. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2004, 345, 43-47.	1.1	16
63	Myoglobin stratifies short-term risk in acute major pulmonary embolism. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2003, 338, 53-56.	1.1	28
64	Nâ€terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide in patients with acute pulmonary embolism. European Respiratory Journal, 2003, 22, 649-653.	6.7	185
65	446 Normal plasma N terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide levels predicts good short-term prognosis in patients with acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2003, 24, 63.	2.2	0
66	766 Plasma N terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide reflects the severity of right-ventricular overload in patients with acute pulmonary embolism. European Heart Journal, 2003, 24, 138.	2.2	2
67	Homocysteine, Adrenergic Activity and Left Ventricular Mass in Patients with Essential Hypertension. Blood Pressure, 2002, 11, 201-205.	1.5	17
68	Functional class and type of pulmonary hypertension determinate severity. , 0, .		1