## Benjamin M Ellingson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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215 papers 9,670 citations

<sup>38742</sup> 50 h-index

48315

g-index

215 all docs

215 docs citations

215 times ranked 11055 citing authors

#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
1	Neoadjuvant anti-PD-1 immunotherapy promotes a survival benefit with intratumoral and systemic immune responses in recurrent glioblastoma. Nature Medicine, 2019, 25, 477-486.	30.7	932
2	Immunotherapy response assessment in neuro-oncology: a report of the RANO working group. Lancet Oncology, The, 2015, 16, e534-e542.	10.7	582
3	Evidence for Sequenced Molecular Evolution of <i>IDH1</i> Mutant Glioblastoma From a Distinct Cell of Origin. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 4482-4490.	1.6	420
4	Consensus recommendations for a standardized Brain Tumor Imaging Protocol in clinical trials. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 1188-98.	1.2	346
5	Modified Criteria for Radiographic Response Assessment in Glioblastoma Clinical Trials. Neurotherapeutics, 2017, 14, 307-320.	4.4	294
6	Validation of functional diffusion maps (fDMs) as a biomarker for human glioma cellularity. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2010, 31, 538-548.	3.4	240
7	Ivosidenib in Isocitrate Dehydrogenase 1 <i>–</i> Mutated Advanced Glioma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, 3398-3406.	1.6	167
8	Pseudoprogression, radionecrosis, inflammation or true tumor progression? challenges associated with glioblastoma response assessment in an evolving therapeutic landscape. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 134, 495-504.	2.9	160
9	Recurrent Glioblastoma Treated with Bevacizumab: Contrast-enhanced T1-weighted Subtraction Maps Improve Tumor Delineation and Aid Prediction of Survival in a Multicenter Clinical Trial. Radiology, 2014, 271, 200-210.	7.3	150
10	Apparent diffusion coefficient histogram analysis stratifies progression-free and overall survival in patients with recurrent GBM treated with bevacizumab: a multi-center study. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 108, 491-498.	2.9	149
11	Diffusion tensor imaging detects microstructural reorganization in the brain associated with chronic irritable bowel syndrome. Pain, 2013, 154, 1528-1541.	4.2	134
12	Consensus recommendations for a standardized brain tumor imaging protocol for clinical trials in brain metastases. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 757-772.	1.2	131
13	Anatomic localization of O6-methylguanine DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) promoter methylated and unmethylated tumors: A radiographic study in 358 de novo human glioblastomas. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 908-916.	4.2	128
14	3′-Deoxy-3′- <sup>18</sup> F-Fluorothymidine PET and MRI for Early Survival Predictions in Patients with Recurrent Malignant Glioma Treated with Bevacizumab. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2012, 53, 29-36.	5.0	122
15	Perfusion and diffusion MRI signatures in histologic and genetic subtypes of WHO grade II–III diffuse gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 134, 177-188.	2.9	118
16	Treatment Response Evaluation Using 18F-FDOPA PET in Patients with Recurrent Malignant Glioma on Bevacizumab Therapy. Clinical Cancer Research, 2014, 20, 3550-3559.	7.0	115
17	Radiogenomics and Imaging Phenotypes in Glioblastoma: Novel Observations and Correlation with Molecular Characteristics. Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports, 2015, 15, 506.	4.2	114
18	Vorasidenib, a Dual Inhibitor of Mutant IDH1/2, in Recurrent or Progressive Glioma; Results of a First-in-Human Phase I Trial. Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 4491-4499.	7.0	112

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19	Consensus recommendations for a dynamic susceptibility contrast MRI protocol for use in high-grade gliomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 1262-1275.	1,2	109
20	18F-FDOPA and 18F-FLT positron emission tomography parametric response maps predict response in recurrent malignant gliomas treated with bevacizumab. Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 14, 1079-1089.	1.2	99
21	ACRIN 6684: Assessment of Tumor Hypoxia in Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma Using 18F-FMISO PET and MRI. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 5079-5086.	7.0	99
22	Advances in MRI Assessment of Gliomas and Response to Anti-VEGF Therapy. Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports, 2011, 11, 336-344.	4.2	98
23	Combined analysis of O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase protein expression and promoter methylation provides optimized prognostication of glioblastoma outcome. Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 15, 370-381.	1.2	97
24	pH-weighted molecular imaging of gliomas using amine chemical exchange saturation transfer MRI. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 1514-1524.	1.2	96
25	Quantitative volumetric analysis of conventional MRI response in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 401-409.	1.2	95
26	Altered functional connectivity of the default mode network in diffuse gliomas measured with pseudo-resting state fMRI. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 116, 373-379.	2.9	95
27	Identifying the mesenchymal molecular subtype of glioblastoma using quantitative volumetric analysis of anatomic magnetic resonance images. Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 15, 626-634.	1.2	91
28	Early seizures and temporal lobe trauma predict post-traumatic epilepsy: A longitudinal study. Neurobiology of Disease, 2019, 123, 115-121.	4.4	91
29	Increased sensitivity to radiochemotherapy in IDH1 mutant glioblastoma as demonstrated by serial quantitative MR volumetry. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 414-420.	1.2	82
30	Detection of immune responses after immunotherapy in glioblastoma using PET and MRI. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 10220-10225.	7.1	79
31	Longitudinal DSC-MRI for Distinguishing Tumor Recurrence From Pseudoprogression in Patients With a High-grade Glioma. American Journal of Clinical Oncology: Cancer Clinical Trials, 2017, 40, 228-234.	1.3	77
32	Functional diffusion maps (fDMs) evaluated before and after radiochemotherapy predict progression-free and overall survival in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 14, 333-343.	1,2	74
33	NIMG-24HIGH SPATIOTEMPORAL DYNAMIC SUSCEPTIBILITY CONTRAST (DSC) PERFUSION MRI USING MULTIBAND ECHOPLANAR IMAGING (MB-EPI). Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, v158.4-v159.	1.2	70
34	Graded functional diffusion map-defined characteristics of apparent diffusion coefficients predict overall survival in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 1151-1161.	1.2	69
35	Comparison between intensity normalization techniques for dynamic susceptibility contrast (DSC)â€MRI estimates of cerebral blood volume (CBV) in human gliomas. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2012, 35, 1472-1477.	3.4	68
36	Baseline pretreatment contrast enhancing tumor volume including central necrosis is a prognostic factor in recurrent glioblastoma: evidence from single and multicenter trials. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, 89-98.	1,2	68

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37	Consensus recommendations for MRI and PET imaging of primary central nervous system lymphoma: guideline statement from the International Primary CNS Lymphoma Collaborative Group (IPCG). Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 1056-1071.	1.2	68
38	Quantification of edema reduction using differential quantitative T2 (DQT2) relaxometry mapping in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 106, 111-119.	2.9	67
39	Diffusion tensor imaging predicts functional impairment in mild-to-moderate cervical spondylotic myelopathy. Spine Journal, 2014, 14, 2589-2597.	1.3	67
40	Patterns of brain structural connectivity differentiate normal weight from overweight subjects. Neurolmage: Clinical, 2015, 7, 506-517.	2.7	67
41	Volumetric analysis of functional diffusion maps is a predictive imaging biomarker for cytotoxic and anti-angiogenic treatments in malignant gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 102, 95-103.	2.9	65
42	Human <i>TERT</i> promoter mutation enables survival advantage from <i>MGMT</i> promoter methylation in <i>IDH1</i> wild-type primary glioblastoma treated by standard chemoradiotherapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, now189.	1.2	65
43	Unique Microstructural Changes in the Brain Associated with Urological Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndrome (UCPPS) Revealed by Diffusion Tensor MRI, Super-Resolution Track Density Imaging, and Statistical Parameter Mapping: A MAPP Network Neuroimaging Study. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0140250.	2.5	64
44	Validation of postoperative residual contrast-enhancing tumor volume as an independent prognostic factor for overall survival in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1240-1250.	1.2	64
45	The Impact of T2/FLAIR Evaluation per RANO Criteria on Response Assessment of Recurrent Glioblastoma Patients Treated with Bevacizumab. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 575-581.	7.0	62
46	Unique challenges for glioblastoma immunotherapyâ€"discussions across neuro-oncology and non-neuro-oncology experts in cancer immunology. Meeting Report from the 2019 SNO Immuno-Oncology Think Tank. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 356-375.	1.2	59
47	Diffusion MRI quality control and functional diffusion map results in ACRIN 6677/RTOG 0625: A multicenter, randomized, phase II trial of bevacizumab and chemotherapy in recurrent glioblastoma. International Journal of Oncology, 2015, 46, 1883-1892.	3.3	57
48	Pros and cons of current brain tumor imaging. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, vii2-vii11.	1.2	56
49	Brain White Matter Abnormalities in Female Interstitial Cystitis/Bladder Pain Syndrome: A MAPP Network Neuroimaging Study. Journal of Urology, 2015, 194, 118-126.	0.4	54
50	First-in-Human Phase I Study to Evaluate the Brain-Penetrant PI3K/mTOR Inhibitor GDC-0084 in Patients with Progressive or Recurrent High-Grade Glioma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2020, 26, 1820-1828.	7.0	54
51	Diffusion MRI Phenotypes Predict Overall Survival Benefit from Anti-VEGF Monotherapy in Recurrent Glioblastoma: Converging Evidence from Phase II Trials. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 5745-5756.	7.0	53
52	Simulation, phantom validation, and clinical evaluation of fast pHâ€weighted molecular imaging using amine chemical exchange saturation transfer echo planar imaging (CESTâ€EPI) in glioma at 3 T. NMR in Biomedicine, 2016, 29, 1563-1576.	2.8	51
53	Advances in MR imaging for cervical spondylotic myelopathy. European Spine Journal, 2015, 24, 197-208.	2.2	47
54	Contrastâ€enhancing tumor growth dynamics of preoperative, treatmentâ€naive human glioblastoma. Cancer, 2016, 122, 1718-1727.	4.1	47

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55	A randomized controlled phase III study of VB-111 combined with bevacizumab vs bevacizumab monotherapy in patients with recurrent glioblastoma (GLOBE). Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 705-717.	1.2	47
56	Prediction of Neurological Impairment in Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy using a Combination of Diffusion MRI and Proton MR Spectroscopy. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0139451.	2.5	46
57	Ex vivo diffusion tensor imaging and quantitative tractography of the rat spinal cord during longâ€ŧerm recovery from moderate spinal contusion. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2008, 28, 1068-1079.	3.4	45
58	Regional and Voxelâ€Wise Comparisons of Blood Flow Measurements Between Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast Magnetic Resonance Imaging (DSCâ€MRI) and Arterial Spin Labeling (ASL) in Brain Tumors. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2014, 24, 23-30.	2.0	45
59	Evidence and context of use for contrast enhancement as a surrogate of disease burden and treatment response in malignant glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 457-471.	1.2	44
60	Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast MR Imaging in Glioma. Magnetic Resonance Imaging Clinics of North America, 2016, 24, 649-670.	1.1	43
61	Brain white matter changes associated with urological chronic pelvic pain syndrome: multisite neuroimaging from a MAPP case–control study. Pain, 2016, 157, 2782-2791.	4.2	43
62	Spatially quantifying microscopic tumor invasion and proliferation using a voxelâ€wise solution to a glioma growth model and serial diffusion MRI. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2011, 65, 1131-1143.	3.0	42
63	Application of arterial spin labeling perfusion MRI to differentiate benign from malignant intracranial meningiomas. European Journal of Radiology, 2017, 97, 31-36.	2.6	42
64	Report of the Jumpstarting Brain Tumor Drug Development Coalition and FDA clinical trials neuroimaging endpoint workshop (January 30, 2014, Bethesda MD). Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, vii36-vii47.	1.2	41
65	Emerging techniques and technologies in brain tumor imaging. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, vii12-vii23.	1.2	41
66	Nitroxoline induces apoptosis and slows glioma growth in vivo. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 53-62.	1.2	41
67	Lesion growth and degeneration patterns measured using diffusion tensor 9.4-T magnetic resonance imaging in rat spinal cord injury. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2010, 13, 181-192.	1.7	40
68	Improved Leakage Correction for Single-Echo Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast Perfusion MRI Estimates of Relative Cerebral Blood Volume in High-Grade Gliomas by Accounting for Bidirectional Contrast Agent Exchange. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2016, 37, 1440-1446.	2.4	39
69	Effects of MRI Protocol Parameters, Preload Injection Dose, Fractionation Strategies, and Leakage Correction Algorithms on the Fidelity of Dynamic-Susceptibility Contrast MRI Estimates of Relative Cerebral Blood Volume in Gliomas. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2017, 38, 478-484.	2.4	39
70	Quantitative probabilistic functional diffusion mapping in newly diagnosed glioblastoma treated with radiochemotherapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 15, 382-390.	1.2	38
71	Simultaneous p <scp>H</scp> â€sensitive and oxygenâ€sensitive <scp>MRI</scp> of human gliomas at 3 <scp>T</scp> using multiâ€echo amine proton chemical exchange saturation transfer spinâ€andâ€gradient echo echoâ€planar imaging ( <scp>CESTâ€SAGEâ€EPI</scp> ). Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2018, 80, 1962-1978.	3.0	38
72	Imaging Techniques in Spinal Cord Injury. World Neurosurgery, 2014, 82, 1351-1358.	1.3	37

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73	MRI perfusion measurements calculated using advanced deconvolution techniques predict survival in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 122, 497-505.	2.9	37
74	Nonlinear registration of diffusionâ€weighted images improves clinical sensitivity of functional diffusion maps in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2012, 67, 237-245.	3.0	36
75	Morphology and Morphometry of Human Chronic Spinal Cord Injury Using Diffusion Tensor Imaging and Fuzzy Logic. Annals of Biomedical Engineering, 2008, 36, 224-236.	2.5	35
76	Diffusion Tensor Magnetic Resonance Tractography of the Prostate: Feasibility for Mapping Periprostatic Fibers. Urology, 2012, 80, 219-223.	1.0	34
77	Cognitive behavioral therapy for irritable bowel syndrome induces bidirectional alterations in the brain-gut-microbiome axis associated with gastrointestinal symptom improvement. Microbiome, 2021, 9, 236.	11.1	34
78	Cell invasion, motility, and proliferation level estimate (CIMPLE) maps derived from serial diffusion MR images in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 105, 91-101.	2.9	33
79	3D visualization of subdural electrode shift as measured at craniotomy reopening. Epilepsy Research, 2011, 94, 102-109.	1.6	33
80	DTI of tuber and perituberal tissue can predict epileptogenicity in tuberous sclerosis complex. Neurology, 2015, 85, 2011-2015.	1.1	33
81	Impact of imaging measurements on response assessment in glioblastoma clinical trials. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, vii24-vii35.	1.2	32
82	18F-FDOPA PET and MRI characteristics correlate with degree of malignancy and predict survival in treatment-na $\tilde{A}$ -ve gliomas: a cross-sectional study. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 139, 399-409.	2.9	32
83	Spinal Cord Perfusion MR Imaging Implicates Both Ischemia and Hypoxia in the Pathogenesis of Cervical Spondylosis. World Neurosurgery, 2019, 128, e773-e781.	1.3	32
84	Validation of vessel size imaging (VSI) in high-grade human gliomas using magnetic resonance imaging, image-guided biopsies, and quantitative immunohistochemistry. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 2846.	3.3	32
85	Functional correlates of diffusion tensor imaging in spinal cord injury. Biomedical Sciences Instrumentation, 2008, 44, 28-33.	0.2	30
86	Multisite, multimodal neuroimaging of chronic urological pelvic pain: Methodology of the MAPP Research Network. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2016, 12, 65-77.	2.7	29
87	Relationship Between [18F]FDOPA PET Uptake, Apparent Diffusion Coefficient (ADC), and Proliferation Rate in Recurrent Malignant Gliomas. Molecular Imaging and Biology, 2015, 17, 434-442.	2.6	28
88	Metabolic characterization of human IDH mutant and wild type gliomas using simultaneous pH- and oxygen-sensitive molecular MRI. Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 21, 1184-1196.	1.2	28
89	pH-weighted amine chemical exchange saturation transfer echoplanar imaging (CEST-EPI) as a potential early biomarker for bevacizumab failure in recurrent glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 142, 587-595.	2.9	28
90	Volumetric measurements are preferred in the evaluation of mutant IDH inhibition in non-enhancing diffuse gliomas: Evidence from a phase I trial of ivosidenib. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 770-778.	1.2	28

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91	In vivo diffusion tensor imaging of the rat spinal cord at 9.4T. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2008, 27, 634-642.	3.4	27
92	Prefrontal and Hippocampal Brain Volume Deficits: Role of Low Physical Activity on Brain Plasticity in First-Episode Schizophrenia Patients. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2015, 21, 868-879.	1.8	27
93	Quantification of Nonenhancing Tumor Burden in Gliomas Using Effective T2 Maps Derived from Dual-Echo Turbo Spin-Echo MRI. Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 21, 4373-4383.	7.0	27
94	Bidirectional Contrast agent leakage correction of dynamic susceptibility contrast (DSC)â€MRI improves cerebral blood volume estimation and survival prediction in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2016, 44, 1229-1237.	3.4	27
95	Multiparametric MRI for early identification of therapeutic response in recurrent glioblastoma treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 1658-1666.	1.2	27
96	Pain and Interoception Imaging Network (PAIN): A multimodal, multisite, brain-imaging repository for chronic somatic and visceral pain disorders. Neurolmage, 2016, 124, 1232-1237.	4.2	26
97	Alterations in Cortical Thickness and Subcortical Volume are Associated With Neurological Symptoms and Neck Pain in Patients With Cervical Spondylosis. Neurosurgery, 2019, 84, 588-598.	1.1	26
98	Correlation between degree of subvoxel spinal cord compression measured with super-resolution tract density imaging and neurological impairment in cervical spondylotic myelopathy. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2015, 22, 631-638.	1.7	25
99	Mono-exponential, diffusion kurtosis and stretched exponential diffusion MR imaging response to chemoradiation in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 139, 651-659.	2.9	25
100	Volumetric response quantified using T1 subtraction predicts long-term survival benefit from cabozantinib monotherapy in recurrent glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1411-1418.	1.2	24
101	Radiologic progression of glioblastoma under therapy—an exploratory analysis of AVAglio. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 557-566.	1.2	24
102	Association between Tumor Acidity and Hypervascularity in Human Gliomas Using pH-Weighted Amine Chemical Exchange Saturation Transfer Echo-Planar Imaging and Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast Perfusion MRI at 3T. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2019, 40, 979-986.	2.4	24
103	Modified RANO, Immunotherapy RANO, and Standard RANO Response to Convection-Enhanced Delivery of IL4R-Targeted Immunotoxin MDNA55 in Recurrent Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 3916-3925.	7.0	24
104	Association between lesion location and language function in adult glioma using voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2015, 9, 617-624.	2.7	23
105	Resting-State Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Connectivity of the Brain Is Associated with Altered Sensorimotor Function in Patients with Cervical Spondylosis. World Neurosurgery, 2018, 119, e740-e749.	1.3	23
106	Safety and efficacy of VB-111, an anticancer gene therapy, in patients with recurrent glioblastoma: results of a phase I/II study. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 694-704.	1,2	23
107	Human IDH mutant $1p/19q$ co-deleted gliomas have low tumor acidity as evidenced by molecular MRI and PET: a retrospective study. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 11922.	3.3	23
108	Volumetric analysis of IDH-mutant lower-grade glioma: a natural history study of tumor growth rates before and after treatment. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 1822-1830.	1.2	23

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109	Gray and White Matter Delineation in the Human Spinal Cord Using Diffusion Tensor Imaging and Fuzzy Logic. Academic Radiology, 2007, 14, 847-858.	2.5	22
110	Longitudinal Patterns in Clinical and Imaging Measurements Predict Residual Survival in Glioblastoma Patients. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 14429.	3.3	22
111	Hypervascular tumor volume estimated by comparison to a large-scale cerebral blood volume radiographic atlas predicts survival in recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Cancer Imaging, 2014, 14, 31.	2.8	21
112	ACRIN 6684: Multicenter, phase II assessment of tumor hypoxia in newly diagnosed glioblastoma using magnetic resonance spectroscopy. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0198548.	2.5	21
113	Response Assessment and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Issues for Clinical Trials Involving High-Grade Gliomas. Topics in Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2015, 24, 127-136.	1.2	20
114	Advanced Imaging in the Evaluation of Migraine Headaches. Neuroimaging Clinics of North America, 2019, 29, 301-324.	1.0	20
115	pH-weighted molecular MRI in human traumatic brain injury (TBI) using amine proton chemical exchange saturation transfer echoplanar imaging (CEST EPI). NeuroImage: Clinical, 2019, 22, 101736.	2.7	19
116	Abnormal Trajectory of Intracortical Myelination in Schizophrenia Implicates White Matter in Disease Pathophysiology and the Therapeutic Mechanism of Action of Antipsychotics. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2018, 3, 454-462.	1.5	18
117	Intravoxel incoherent motion (IVIM) modeling of diffusion MRI during chemoradiation predicts therapeutic response in IDH wildtype glioblastoma. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2021, 156, 258-265.	0.6	18
118	Utility of functional diffusion maps to monitor a patient diagnosed with gliomatosis cerebri. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 97, 419-423.	2.9	17
119	Imaging biomarkers for antiangiogenic therapy in malignant gliomas. CNS Oncology, 2013, 2, 33-47.	3.0	17
120	ACTR-66. A PHASE 1, OPEN-LABEL, PERIOPERATIVE STUDY OF IVOSIDENIB (AG-120) AND VORASIDENIB (AG-881) IN RECURRENT IDH1 MUTANT, LOW-GRADE GLIOMA: UPDATED RESULTS. Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 21, vi28-vi29.	1.2	17
121	High-resolution in vivo diffusion tensor imaging of the injured cat spinal cord using self-navigated, interleaved, variable-density spiral acquisition (SNAILS-DTI). Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2010, 28, 1353-1360.	1.8	16
122	Radial expansion rates and tumor growth kinetics predict malignant transformation in contrast-enhancing low-grade diffuse astrocytoma. CNS Oncology, 2015, 4, 247-256.	3.0	16
123	Reproducibility, temporal stability, and functional correlation of diffusion MR measurements within the spinal cord in patients with asymptomatic cervical stenosis or cervical myelopathy. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2018, 28, 472-480.	1.7	16
124	Modeling the efficacy of the extent of surgical resection in the setting of radiation therapy for glioblastoma. Cancer Science, 2016, 107, 1110-1116.	3.9	16
125	Improving B0 Correction for pH-Weighted Amine Proton Chemical Exchange Saturation Transfer (CEST) Imaging by Use of k-Means Clustering and Lorentzian Estimation. Tomography, 2018, 4, 123-137.	1.8	16
126	Morphology and Morphometry in Chronic Spinal Cord Injury Assessed Using Diffusion Tensor Imaging and Fuzzy Logic., 2006, 2006, 1885-8.		15

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127	Post-chemoradiation volumetric response predicts survival in newly diagnosed glioblastoma treated with radiation, temozolomide, and bevacizumab or placebo. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1525-1535.	1.2	15
128	Disease-Related Microstructural Differences in the Brain in Women With Provoked Vestibulodynia. Journal of Pain, 2018, 19, 528.e1-528.e15.	1.4	15
129	Improved Spatiotemporal Resolution of Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast Perfusion MRI in Brain Tumors Using Simultaneous Multi-Slice Echo-Planar Imaging. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2018, 39, 43-45.	2.4	15
130	Compensatory brainstem functional and structural connectivity in patients with degenerative cervical myelopathy by probabilistic tractography and functional MRI. Brain Research, 2020, 1749, 147129.	2.2	14
131	Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Imaging Phenotypes Predict Overall Survival Benefit From Bevacizumab or Surgery in Recurrent Glioblastoma With Large Tumor Burden. Neurosurgery, 2020, 87, 931-938.	1.1	14
132	Pre- and post-contrast three-dimensional double inversion-recovery MRI in human glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 112, 257-266.	2.9	13
133	Decorin expression is associated with predictive diffusion MR phenotypes of anti-VEGF efficacy in glioblastoma. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 14819.	3.3	13
134	Voxelwise and Patientwise Correlation of <sup>18</sup> F-FDOPA PET, Relative Cerebral Blood Volume, and Apparent Diffusion Coefficient in Treatment-NaÃve Diffuse Gliomas with Different Molecular Subtypes. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2021, 62, 319-325.	5.0	13
135	Differentiating IDH status in human gliomas using machine learning and multiparametric MR/PET. Cancer Imaging, 2021, 21, 27.	2.8	13
136	Nonlinear distortion correction of diffusion MR images improves quantitative DTI measurements in glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 116, 551-558.	2.9	12
137	Understanding brain penetrance of anticancer drugs. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 589-596.	1.2	12
138	Rate of change in maximum 18F-FDOPA PET uptake and non-enhancing tumor volume predict malignant transformation and overall survival in low-grade gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 147, 135-145.	2.9	12
139	Diffusion MRI Characteristics after Concurrent Radiochemotherapy Predicts Progression-Free and Overall Survival in Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma. Tomography, 2015, 1, 37-43.	1.8	12
140	Diffusion MRI is an early biomarker of overall survival benefit in IDH wild-type recurrent glioblastoma treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 1020-1028.	1.2	12
141	Radiographic read paradigms and the roles of the central imaging laboratory in neuro-oncology clinical trials. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 189-198.	1.2	11
142	High Order Diffusion Tensor Imaging in Human Glioblastoma. Academic Radiology, 2011, 18, 947-954.	2.5	10
143	Topographical Distribution of Epileptogenic Tubers in Patients With Tuberous Sclerosis Complex. Journal of Child Neurology, 2016, 31, 636-645.	1.4	10
144	Association between cortical volume and gray-white matter contrast with second generation antipsychotic medication exposure in first episode male schizophrenia patients. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 222, 397-410.	2.0	10

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145	Quantification of tumor microenvironment acidity in glioblastoma using principal component analysis of dynamic susceptibility contrast enhanced MR imaging. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 15011.	3.3	10
146	Randomized phase II/III trial of veliparib or placebo in combination with adjuvant temozolomide in newly diagnosed glioblastoma (GBM) patients with MGMT promoter hypermethylation (Alliance) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rg	gBT1/ <b>©</b> verl	ock1010 Tf 50 6
147	Diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging in spinal cord injury. Concepts in Magnetic Resonance Part A: Bridging Education and Research, 2008, 32A, 219-237.	0.5	9
148	Neck disability in patients with cervical spondylosis is associated with altered brain functional connectivity. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2019, 69, 149-154.	1.5	9
149	Sodium MR Neuroimaging. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2021, 42, 1920-1926.	2.4	9
150	A new technique for imaging the human spinal cord in vivo. Biomedical Sciences Instrumentation, 2006, 42, 255-60.	0.2	9
151	Hypothetical generalized framework for a new imaging endpoint of therapeutic activity in early phase clinical trials in brain tumors. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 1219-1229.	1.2	9
152	PET Parametric Response Mapping for Clinical Monitoring and Treatment Response Evaluation in Brain Tumors. PET Clinics, 2013, 8, 201-217.	3.0	8
153	Evaluation of Encephaloduroarteriosynangiosis Efficacy Using Probabilistic Independent Component Analysis Applied to Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast Perfusion MRI. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2017, 38, 507-514.	2.4	8
154	Changes in brain white matter structure are associated with urine proteins in urologic chronic pelvic pain syndrome (UCPPS): A MAPP Network study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206807.	2.5	8
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