

Akira Uchino

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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91
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Unilateral agenesis of internal carotid artery with interparaclinoid and contralateral carotid-anterior cerebral artery anastomoses diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 289-292.	1.2	2
2	Variations of the Posterior Communicating Artery (PCoA), Proximal Posterior Cerebral Artery (PCA), and Anterior Choroidal Artery (AChA). , 2022, , 85-98.		0
3	Branching Variations from the Aortic Arch and Aortic Arch Anomaly. , 2022, , 1-17.		0
4	Carotid-Vertebrobasilar Anastomoses. , 2022, , 55-76.		0
5	Right vertebral artery arising from the right common carotid artery without association with an aberrant right subclavian artery and entering the C3 transverse foramen. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 319-322.	1.2	0
6	Variations of the Vertebral Artery (VA) and Vertebrobasilar Junction (VBJ). , 2022, , 131-143.		0
7	Variations of the Proximal Anterior Cerebral Artery (ACA), Including Anterior Communicating Artery (ACoA). , 2022, , 109-130.		2
8	Aberrant course of the petrous internal carotid artery associated with ipsilateral type 1 proatlantal artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 407-409.	1.2	1
9	Multiple cerebral arterial variations incidentally detected by magnetic resonance angiography: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 411-414.	1.2	2
10	Bilateral persistent primitive olfactory arteries associated with an accessory anterior cerebral artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 415.	1.2	1
11	Type 2 left proatlantal artery with normal left vertebral artery and association with an aberrant right subclavian artery and a bi-carotid trunk. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 419-421.	1.2	4
12	Orbitofrontal artery arising from a hairpin turn in type 1 persistent primitive olfactory artery: a possible new variant (type 6). <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 527-530.	1.2	3
13	Bilateral occipital arteries arising from the thyrocervical trunks (ascending cervical artery-occipital) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlook 2299-2303.	0.6	0
14	Supraclinoid internal carotid artery fenestration from which the posterior communicating artery arising with infundibular dilatation at its origin diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Radiology Case Reports</i> , 2022, 17, 2579-2582.	0.6	1
15	Ophthalmic artery arising from the presumed meningo-hypophyseal trunk of the cavernous internal carotid artery diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2022, 44, 1025-1028.	1.2	2
16	Persistent primitive olfactory artery without a hairpin turn. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 231-234.	1.2	9
17	Fetal posterior cerebral artery duplication and anterior cerebral artery triplication. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 305-305.	1.2	0
18	Ascending pharyngeal arteryâ€“posterior inferior cerebellar artery anastomosis via the jugular foramen: a case report and literature review. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 1019-1022.	1.2	11

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19	Medial type persistent trigeminal artery associated with a saccular aneurysm at its trunk. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 433-436.	1.2	3
20	Right vertebral artery arising from the extreme proximal right subclavian artery and entering the third transverse foramen: CT angiographic demonstration. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 943-944.	1.2	0
21	Persistent primitive olfactory artery associated with early bifurcated accessory anterior cerebral artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 1731-1733.	1.2	4
22	Type 2 persistent primitive olfactory artery associated with bilateral ophthalmic arteries arising from the middle meningeal arteries diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 1947-1950.	1.2	4
23	Aberrant course of the precavernous cavernous junction of the internal carotid artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 1979-1981.	1.2	1
24	Type 4 persistent primitive olfactory artery associated with contralateral accessory middle cerebral artery arising from the fenestrated segment of the distal anterior cerebral artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 1951-1953.	1.2	4
25	Intracavernous internal carotid artery-originating ophthalmic artery entering the orbit via the optic canal. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 1967-1968.	1.2	1
26	Right vertebral artery entering the third transverse foramen diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography: a report of two cases. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2021, 43, 455-458.	1.2	4
27	Carotid-anterior cerebral artery (ACA) anastomosis associated with azygos ACA and ophthalmic artery arising from the middle meningeal artery: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2020, 42, 211-214.	1.2	9
28	Low origin of the persistent hypoglossal artery associated with high carotid bifurcation: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2020, 42, 1081-1083.	1.2	1
29	Association of tetralogy of Fallot with multiple variations of the cerebral arteries diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Radiology Case Reports</i> , 2020, 15, 349-352.	0.6	2
30	Occipital artery arising from the cervical internal carotid artery at the level of the C2 vertebral body: three cases detected utilizing magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2020, 42, 831-834.	1.2	11
31	Carotid-vertebrobasilar anastomosis: magnetic resonance and computed tomographic angiographic demonstration. <i>Japanese Journal of Radiology</i> , 2019, 37, 565-578.	2.4	16
32	Persistent second cervical intersegmental artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Radiology Case Reports</i> , 2019, 14, 967-970.	0.6	2
33	Bilateral persistent hypoglossal arteries: a case report and literature review. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2019, 41, 1083-1085.	1.2	3
34	Low-Grade Inflammation Is Associated with Apathy Indirectly via Deep White Matter Lesions in Community-Dwelling Older Adults: The Sefuri Study. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2019, 20, 1905.	4.1	14
35	Hypoplasia of the internal carotid artery with associated fenestration and extremely long P1 segment of the ipsilateral posterior cerebral artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2019, 41, 707-711.	1.2	11
36	Replaced posterior cerebral artery (PCA): origin of all branches of the PCA from the anterior choroidal artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2019, 41, 703-705.	1.2	12

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37	Dolichoectasia of the right internal carotid artery diagnosed incidentally by MR angiography in a 17-year-old girl. <i>Radiology Case Reports</i> , 2019, 14, 444-447.	0.6	5
38	Variant of a persistent hypoglossal artery supplying only the posterior inferior cerebellar artery diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2018, 40, 807-810.	1.2	11
39	Type 2 proatlantal intersegmental artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2018, 40, 605-605.	1.2	0
40	Bilateral carotid-anterior cerebral artery anastomoses associated with bilateral ophthalmic arteries arising from the anastomotic arteries diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2018, 40, 721-725.	1.2	10
41	Anastomosis of the external carotid artery and the V3 segment of the vertebral artery (presumed) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl <i>Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2018, 40, 233-236.	1.2	8
42	Bilateral brachiocephalic trunks. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2018, 40, 1441-1442.	1.2	2
43	Infraoptic anterior cerebral artery (ACA) versus carotid-ACA anastomosis. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 937-937.	1.2	1
44	Multiple variations of the cerebral arteries associated with tetralogy of Fallot: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 1161-1164.	1.2	5
45	Duplicate origin and extremely long P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 699-702.	1.2	6
46	Right persistent trigeminal artery variant (PTAV) and tiny left PTA associated with bilateral ophthalmic arteries arising from the cavernous segments of the internal carotid arteries. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 1279-1283.	1.2	3
47	Bilateral carotid-anterior cerebral artery anastomoses associated with bilateral ophthalmic arteries arising from the middle meningeal arteries diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 1289-1292.	1.2	8
48	Duplicate origin of the right vertebral artery in which both channels arose from the extreme proximal right subclavian artery: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 811-814.	1.2	2
49	Fenestration of the supraclinoid internal carotid artery arising from the paraclinoid aneurysmal dilatation and fusing with the origin of the posterior communicating artery: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 581-584.	1.2	7
50	Anastomosis between accessory middle cerebral artery and middle cerebral artery diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2017, 39, 685-687.	1.2	4
51	Pure arterial malformation of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Neuroradiology Journal</i> , 2016, 29, 283-285.	1.2	9
52	Duplicate origin of the anterior cerebral artery diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2016, 38, 1239-1241.	1.2	1
53	Diagnosis of a C3 segmental type of vertebral artery by magnetic resonance angiography: report of two cases. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2016, 38, 873-876.	1.2	7
54	True fenestration of the anterior communicating artery diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2016, 38, 1095-1098.	1.2	5

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55	Duplicated middle cerebral artery arising from the origin of the hyperplastic anterior choroidal artery that mimicked aneurysm on routine MR angiography. <i>Neuroradiology Journal</i> , 2016, 29, 106-109.	1.2	4
56	Variations of the posterior cerebral artery diagnosed by MR angiography at 3 tesla. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2016, 58, 141-146.	2.2	35
57	Temporal branch of the posterior cerebral artery arising from the posterior communicating artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2016, 38, 153-155.	1.2	2
58	Persistent hypoglossal artery versus type I proatlantal artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2016, 38, 273-273.	1.2	2
59	Double Origin of the Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery Diagnosed by MR Angiography. <i>Neuroradiology Journal</i> , 2015, 28, 187-189.	1.2	12
60	Ophthalmic artery arising from the anterior cerebral artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2015, 37, 1009-1012.	1.2	9
61	Aberrant internal carotid artery associated with occipital artery arising from the internal carotid artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2015, 37, 1137-1140.	1.2	12
62	Extracranial C1/2 origin posterior inferior cerebellar artery. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2015, 57, 335-335.	2.2	2
63	Left carotid-anterior cerebral artery anastomosis diagnosed by MR angiography: a case report. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2015, 37, 311-313.	1.2	6
64	Agenesis of the internal carotid artery with paraclinoid "supraclinoid" anastomosis and basilar artery "posterior communicating artery anastomosis diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2015, 37, 685-687.	1.2	13
65	Extremely long posterior communicating artery diagnosed by MR angiography: report of two cases. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2015, 37, 565-568.	1.2	9
66	Parainfectious encephalomyeloradiculitis associated with bacterial meningitis: a case report. <i>Journal of Medical Case Reports</i> , 2015, 9, 35.	0.8	1
67	Cerebral Arterial Variations Associated with Moyamoya Disease Diagnosed by MR Angiography. <i>Neuroradiology Journal</i> , 2014, 27, 697-701.	1.2	15
68	Congenital External Carotid Internal Carotid Artery Anastomosis Diagnosed by MR Angiography. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2013, 23, 96-97.	2.0	9
69	Variations in the origin of the vertebral artery and its level of entry into the transverse foramen diagnosed by CT angiography. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2013, 55, 585-594.	2.2	57
70	Response to letter to the editor (NRAD-13-78) Re: Variations in the origin of the vertebral artery and its level of entry into the transverse foramen diagnosed by CT angiography Dan Meila; Marcin Tysiac; Friedhelm Brassel. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2013, 55, 651-651.	2.2	0
71	Persistent hypoglossal artery and its variants diagnosed by CT and MR angiography. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2013, 55, 17-23.	2.2	33
72	Duplicate origin of the posterior communicating artery diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2013, 35, 741-743.	1.2	16

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73	Variation of the origin of the left common carotid artery diagnosed by CT angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2013, 35, 339-342.	1.2	18
74	Double ophthalmic arteries arising from the internal carotid artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2013, 35, 173-175.	1.2	25
75	Complex anomalies of type 1 proatlantal intersegmental artery and aortic arch variations. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2013, 35, 177-180.	1.2	14
76	Persistent dorsal ophthalmic artery and ophthalmic artery arising from the middle meningeal artery diagnosed by MR angiography at 3ÅT. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2013, 35, 775-782.	1.2	57
77	Type 2 proatlantal intersegmental artery associated with persistent trigeminal artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2012, 34, 773-776.	1.2	17
78	Persistent trigeminal artery arising from the arterial ring/fenestration of the cavernous segment of the internal carotid artery. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2012, 34, 651-654.	1.2	8
79	Fenestrations of the intracranial vertebrobasilar system diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2012, 54, 445-450.	2.2	51
80	Persistent trigeminal artery and its variants on MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2012, 34, 271-276.	1.2	50
81	Duplicate origin and fenestration of the middle cerebral artery on MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2012, 34, 401-404.	1.2	25
82	Carotidâ€“anterior cerebral artery anastomosis on MR angiography: a university hospital-based study. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2012, 54, 13-18.	2.2	20
83	Vertebral artery variations at the C1â€“2 level diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2012, 54, 19-23.	2.2	74
84	Persistent primitive olfactory artery: MR angiographic diagnosis. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2011, 33, 197-201.	1.2	30
85	Persistent hypoglossal artery arising from the external carotid artery diagnosed by MR angiography. <i>Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy</i> , 2011, 33, 543-545.	1.2	21
86	Anomalous origin of the occipital artery diagnosed by magnetic resonance angiography. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2011, 53, 853-857.	2.2	35
87	Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery Supplied by the Jugular Branch of the Ascending Pharyngeal Artery Diagnosed by MR Angiography: Report of Two Cases. <i>Cerebellum</i> , 2011, 10, 204-207.	2.5	16
88	Bilateral Persistent Trigeminal Artery Variants Diagnosed by MR Angiography. <i>Cerebellum</i> , 2011, 10, 745-747.	2.5	6
89	Anterior cerebral artery variations detected by MR angiography. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2006, 48, 647-652.	2.2	91
90	Variations of the superior cerebellar artery: MR angiographic demonstration. <i>Radiation Medicine</i> , 2003, 21, 235-8.	0.8	25

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91	Duplicated posterior inferior cerebellar arteries one of which was supplied by the jugular branch of the ascending pharyngeal artery. Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy, 0, , .	1.2	2