Kent W Small

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	North Carolina macular dystrophy is assigned to chromosome 6. Genomics, 1992, 13, 681-685.	2.9	167
2	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy Is Caused by Dysregulation of the Retinal Transcription Factor PRDM13. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 9-18.	5.2	105
3	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy, Revisited. Ophthalmology, 1989, 96, 1747-1754.	5.2	62
4	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy and Central Areolar Pigment Epithelial Dystrophy. JAMA Ophthalmology, 1992, 110, 515.	2.4	52
5	North Carolina macular dystrophy (MCDR1). Ophthalmic Paediatrics and Genetics, 1993, 14, 143-150.	0.4	45
6	Mapping of Autosomal Dominant Cone Degeneration to Chromosome 17p. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 1996, 121, 13-18.	3.3	35
7	A North Carolina macular dystrophy phenotype in a Belizean family maps to the MCDR1 locus. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 1998, 125, 502-508.	3.3	35
8	Onset of an Outbreak of Bipolaris hawaiiensis Fungal Endophthalmitis after Intravitreal Injections of Triamcinolone. Ophthalmology, 2014, 121, 952-958.	5.2	29
9	North Carolina macular dystrophy: clinicopathologic correlation. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2001, 132, 933-935.	3.3	27
10	Clinicopathologic findings in Best vitelliform macular dystrophy. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2011, 249, 745-751.	1.9	27
11	Clinical Study of a Large Family With Autosomal Dominant Progressive Cone Degeneration. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 1996, 121, 1-12.	3.3	25
12	Thirty-Year Follow-up of an African American Family with Macular Dystrophy of the Retina, Locus 1 (North Carolina Macular Dystrophy). Ophthalmology, 2011, 118, 1435-1443.	5.2	24
13	Multimodal Imaging and Functional Testing in a North Carolina Macular Disease Family: Toxoplasmosis, Fovea Plana, and Torpedo Maculopathy Are Phenocopies. Ophthalmology Retina, 2019, 3, 607-614.	2.4	24
14	North Carolina macular dystrophy: Exclusion map using RFLPs and microsatellites. Genomics, 1991, 11, 763-766.	2.9	20
15	New Mutation, P575L, in the GUCY2D Gene in a Family With Autosomal Dominant Progressive Cone Degeneration. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2008, 126, 397.	2.4	17
16	Pigmented Paravenous Retinochoroidal Atrophy (PPRCA) with Optic Disc Drusen. Ophthalmic Paediatrics and Genetics, 1993, 14, 23-27.	0.4	15
17	Congenital toxoplasmosis as one phenocopy of North Carolina Macular Dystrophy (NCMD/MCDR1). American Journal of Ophthalmology Case Reports, 2019, 15, 100521.	0.7	14
18	NORTH CAROLINA MACULAR DYSTROPHY (MCDR1) IN TEXAS. Retina, 1998, 18, 448-452.	1.7	13

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19	CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION IN NORTH CAROLINA MACULAR DYSTROPHY RESPONSIVE TO ANTI–VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR THERAPY. Retinal Cases and Brief Reports, 2018, Publish Ahead of Print, 509-513.	0.6	12
20	Clinical and Pathologic Features of <i>Bipolaris</i> Endophthalmitis After Intravitreal Triamcinolone. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2014, 132, 630.	2.5	10
21	Terminology of MCDR1. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2016, 134, 355.	2.5	9
22	Fungal Endophthalmitis after Intravitreal Injections of Triamcinolone Contaminated by a Compounding Pharmacy: Five-Year Follow-up of 23 Patients. Ophthalmology Retina, 2019, 3, 133-139.	2.4	6
23	Best Vitelliform Macular Dystrophy (BVMD) is a phenocopy of North Carolina Macular Dystrophy (NCMD/MCDR1). Ophthalmic Genetics, 2021, , 1-11.	1.2	6
24	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy: Long-term Follow-up of the Original Family. Ophthalmology Retina, 2022, 6, 512-519.	2.4	5
25	A novel duplication involving in a Turkish family supports its role in North Carolina macular dystrophy (NCMD/MCDR1). Molecular Vision, 2021, 27, 518-527.	1.1	2
26	Two fluocinolone implants adherent to the macula and each other. American Journal of Ophthalmology Case Reports, 2022, 27, 101633.	0.7	0