Kent W Small

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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567281 580821 26 788 15 25 citations h-index g-index papers 27 27 27 521 all docs docs citations times ranked citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy: Long-term Follow-up of the Original Family. Ophthalmology Retina, 2022, 6, 512-519.	2.4	5
2	Two fluocinolone implants adherent to the macula and each other. American Journal of Ophthalmology Case Reports, 2022, 27, 101633.	0.7	0
3	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
4	Best Vitelliform Macular Dystrophy (BVMD) is a phenocopy of North Carolina Macular Dystrophy (NCMD/MCDR1). Ophthalmic Genetics, 2021, , 1-11.	1,2	6
5	Congenital toxoplasmosis as one phenocopy of North Carolina Macular Dystrophy (NCMD/MCDR1). American Journal of Ophthalmology Case Reports, 2019, 15, 100521.	0.7	14
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	Terminology of MCDR1. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2016, 134, 355.	2.5	9
10	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy Is Caused by Dysregulation of the Retinal Transcription Factor PRDM13. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 9-18.	5. 2	105
11	Clinical and Pathologic Features of <i>Bipolaris </i> Endophthalmitis After Intravitreal Triamcinolone. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2014, 132, 630.	2.5	10
12	Onset of an Outbreak of Bipolaris hawaiiensis Fungal Endophthalmitis after Intravitreal Injections of Triamcinolone. Ophthalmology, 2014, 121, 952-958.	5.2	29
13	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
14	Clinicopathologic findings in Best vitelliform macular dystrophy. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2011, 249, 745-751.	1.9	27
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	North Carolina macular dystrophy: clinicopathologic correlation. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2001, 132, 933-935.	3.3	27
17	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
18	NORTH CAROLINA MACULAR DYSTROPHY (MCDR1) IN TEXAS. Retina, 1998, 18, 448-452.	1.7	13

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Mapping of Autosomal Dominant Cone Degeneration to Chromosome 17p. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 1996, 121, 13-18.	3.3	35
20	Clinical Study of a Large Family With Autosomal Dominant Progressive Cone Degeneration. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 1996, 121, 1-12.	3.3	25
21	North Carolina macular dystrophy (MCDR1). Ophthalmic Paediatrics and Genetics, 1993, 14, 143-150.	0.4	45
22	Pigmented Paravenous Retinochoroidal Atrophy (PPRCA) with Optic Disc Drusen. Ophthalmic Paediatrics and Genetics, 1993, 14, 23-27.	0.4	15
23	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy and Central Areolar Pigment Epithelial Dystrophy. JAMA Ophthalmology, 1992, 110, 515.	2.4	52
24	North Carolina macular dystrophy is assigned to chromosome 6. Genomics, 1992, 13, 681-685.	2.9	167
25	North Carolina macular dystrophy: Exclusion map using RFLPs and microsatellites. Genomics, 1991, 11, 763-766.	2.9	20
26	North Carolina Macular Dystrophy, Revisited. Ophthalmology, 1989, 96, 1747-1754.	5.2	62