Takumi Yamada

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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126907 123424 4,157 191 33 61 citations h-index g-index papers 193 193 193 2687 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Left Ventricular Summit. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2010, 3, 616-623.	4.8	258
2	2019 HRS/EHRA/APHRS/LAHRS expert consensus statement on catheter ablation of ventricular arrhythmias. Europace, 2019, 21, 1143-1144.	1.7	245
3	EHRA/HRS/APHRS Expert Consensus on Ventricular Arrhythmias. Heart Rhythm, 2014, 11, e166-e196.	0.7	230
4	Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Aortic Root. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2008, 52, 139-147.	2.8	220
5	EHRA/HRS/APHRS expert consensus on ventricular arrhythmias. Europace, 2014, 16, 1257-1283.	1.7	194
6	Ventricular Tachycardia Originating From the Posterior Papillary Muscle in the Left Ventricle. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2008, 1, 23-29.	4.8	181
7	Electrocardiographic and Electrophysiological Characteristics in Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Papillary Muscles in the Left Ventricle. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2010, 3, 324-331.	4.8	144
8	The Left Ventricular Ostium. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2008, 1, 396-404.	4.8	137
9	Preferential Conduction Across the Ventricular Outflow Septum in Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Aortic Sinus Cusp. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2007, 50, 884-891.	2.8	132
10	Electrocardiographic characteristics of ventricular arrhythmias originating from the junction of the left and right coronary sinuses of Valsalva in the aorta: The activation pattern as a rationale for the electrocardiographic characteristics. Heart Rhythm, 2008, 5, 184-192.	0.7	128
11	A Novel Electrocardiographic Criterion for Differentiating a Left from Right Ventricular Outflow Tract Tachycardia Origin: The V2S/V3R Index. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2014, 25, 747-753.	1.7	123
12	Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating from the Papillary Muscles in the Left Ventricle: Prevalence, Electrocardiographic and Electrophysiological Characteristics, and Results of the Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2010, 21, 62-69.	1.7	101
13	Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From Intramural Foci in the Left Ventricular Outflow Tract. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2015, 8, 344-352.	4.8	99
14	Idiopathic Focal Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating from the Anterior Papillary Muscle in the Left Ventricle. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2009, 20, 866-872.	1.7	96
15	Idiopathic focal epicardial ventricular tachycardia originating from the crux of the heart. Heart Rhythm, 2009, 6, 44-50.	0.7	95
16	Electrophysiologic and electrocardiographic characteristics and radiofrequency catheter ablation of focal atrial tachycardia originating from the left atrial appendage. Heart Rhythm, 2007, 4, 1284-1291.	0.7	91
17	Catheter ablation of ventricular arrhythmias originating in the vicinity of the His bundle: Significance of mapping the aortic sinus cusp. Heart Rhythm, 2008, 5, 37-42.	0.7	87
18	Prevalence and Severity of Left Atrial Edema Detected by Electron Beam Tomography Early After Pulmonary Vein Ablation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2007, 49, 1436-1442.	2.8	60

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19	Focal atrial tachycardia originating from the epicardial left atrial appendage. Heart Rhythm, 2008, 5, 766-767.	0.7	55
20	Plasma Atrial Natriuretic Peptide and Brain Natriuretic Peptide Levels After Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Atrial Fibrillation. American Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 97, 1741-1744.	1.6	52
21	Challenging Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Left Ventricular Summit Near the Left Main Coronary Artery. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2016, 9, .	4.8	50
22	Prevalence and clinical, electrocardiographic, and electrophysiologic characteristics of ventricular arrhythmias originating from the noncoronary sinus of Valsalva. Heart Rhythm, 2013, 10, 1605-1612.	0.7	47
23	Idiopathic ventricular arrhythmias. Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 68, 463-471.	1.9	45
24	Prevalence and Electrocardiographic and Electrophysiological Characteristics of Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From Intramural Foci in the Left Ventricular Outflow Tract. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2016, 9, .	4.8	44
25	Transthoracic Epicardial Catheter Ablation. Circulation Journal, 2013, 77, 1672-1680.	1.6	43
26	Idiopathic Left Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating Adjacent to the Left Aortic Sinus of Valsalva: Electrophysiological Rationale for the Surface Electrocardiogram. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2010, 21, 170-176.	1.7	39
27	Optimal ablation strategies for different types of ventricular tachycardias. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2012, 9, 512-525.	13.7	39
28	Atrial tachycardia originating from the noncoronary aortic cusp and musculature connection with the atria: Relevance for catheter ablation. Heart Rhythm, 2006, 3, 1494-1496.	0.7	38
29	Electrophysiological pulmonary vein antrum isolation with a multielectrode basket catheter is feasible and effective for curing paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: Efficacy of minimally extensive pulmonary vein isolation. Heart Rhythm, 2006, 3, 377-384.	0.7	37
30	Efficacy of an Anatomical Approach in Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Left Ventricular Outflow Tract. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2017, 10, e004959.	4.8	37
31	Localization of Precise Origin of Idiopathic Ventricular Tachycardia from the Right Ventricular Outflow Tract by a 12-Lead ECG: A Study of Pace Mapping Using a Multielectrode "Basket" Catheter. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 1999, 22, 1760-1768.	1.2	36
32	Efficacy of electroanatomic mapping in the catheter ablation of premature ventricular contractions originating from the right ventricular outflow tract. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2007, 19, 187-194.	1.3	36
33	Left Ventricular Outflow Tract Tachycardia With Preferential Conduction and Multiple Exits. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2008, 1, 140-142.	4.8	36
34	Twelveâ€lead electrocardiographic localization of idiopathic premature ventricular contraction origins. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2019, 30, 2603-2617.	1.7	33
35	Plasma brain natriuretic peptide level after radiofrequency catheter ablation of paroxysmal, persistent, and permanent atrial fibrillation. Europace, 2007, 9, 770-774.	1.7	31
36	Aspirated air in the pericardial space during epicardial catheterization may elevate the defibrillation threshold. International Journal of Cardiology, 2009, 135, e34-e35.	1.7	31

3

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37	Vagal Modification can be a Valid Predictor of Late Recurrence of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Independent of the Pulmonary Vein Isolation Technique. Circulation Journal, 2009, 73, 1606-1611.	1.6	26
38	Efficacy of Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Patients With a Brugada Electrocardiogram. Circulation Journal, 2008, 72, 281-286.	1.6	24
39	Complications during catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation: Identification and prevention. Heart Rhythm, 2009, 6, S18-S25.	0.7	24
40	One-puncture, double-transseptal catheterization manoeuvre in the catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation. Europace, 2007, 9, 487-489.	1.7	23
41	Anatomical Consideration in Catheter Ablation of Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias. Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology Review, 2016, 5, 203.	2.4	23
42	Focal ventricular arrhythmias originating from the left ventricle adjacent to the membranous septum. Europace, 2010, 12, 1467-1474.	1.7	22
43	Electrophysiologic Characteristics of Atrial Tachycardia Originating from the Right Pulmonary Veins or Posterior Right Atrium:. Double Potentials Obtained from the Posterior Wall of the Right Atrium Can Be Useful to Predict Foci of Atrial Tachycardia in the Right Pulmonary Veins or Posterior Right Atrium. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2004, 15, 745-751.	1.7	21
44	Incidence, location, and cause of recovery of electrical connections between the pulmonary veins and the left atrium after pulmonary vein isolation. Europace, 2006, 8, 182-188.	1.7	21
45	Mapping and Ablation of Trigger Premature Ventricular Contractions in a Case of Electrical Storm Associated with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2007, 30, 440-443.	1.2	21
46	Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Infundibular Muscles. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2018, 11, e005749.	4.8	21
47	The incidence and clinical significance of non-isolation of the pulmonary vein carina after encircling ipsilateral pulmonary veins isolation for paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: a pitfall of the double-Lasso technique. Europace, 2013, 15, 33-40.	1.7	20
48	Realâ€ŧime Integration of Intracardiac Echocardiography and Electroanatomic Mapping in PVCs Arising from the LV Anterior Papillary Muscle. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2009, 32, 1240-1243.	1.2	19
49	Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Parietal Band. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2017, 10, .	4.8	19
50	Non-Pulmonary Vein Epicardial Foci of Atrial Fibrillation Identified in the Left Atrium after Pulmonary Vein Isolation. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2007, 30, 1323-1330.	1.2	17
51	Vagal Modification Can Also Help Prevent Late Recurrence of Atrial Fibrillation After Segmental Pulmonary Vein Isolation. Circulation Journal, 2009, 73, 632-638.	1.6	16
52	Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Patients With Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation After Direct Suture Closure of Congenital Atrial Septal Defect. Circulation Journal, 2007, 71, 1989-1992.	1.6	15
53	Successful catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation in a patient with dextrocardia. Europace, 2008, 10, 1120-1122.	1.7	15
54	The difference in autonomic denervation and its effect on atrial fibrillation recurrence between the standard segmental and circumferential pulmonary vein isolation techniques. Europace, 2009, 11, 1612-1619.	1.7	15

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55	Computerized Three-Dimensional Potential Mapping with a Multielectrode Basket Catheter Can be Useful for Pulmonary Vein Electrical Disconnection. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2005, 12, 23-33.	1.3	14
56	Focal atrial fibrillation originating from the coronary sinus musculature. Heart Rhythm, 2006, 3, 1088-1091.	0.7	14
57	Ventricular tachycardia with a myocardial fibre travelling from the origin in the right aortic sinus cusp to the epicardial breakout site of the right ventricular outflow tract. Europace, 2008, 10, 469-470.	1.7	14
58	Idiopathic Mitral Annular PVCs with Multiple Breakouts and Preferential Conduction Unmasked by Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2012, 35, e112-5.	1.2	14
59	Successful catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation in a patient with cor triatriatum sinister. Heart Rhythm, 2008, 5, 903-904.	0.7	13
60	Usefulness of pace mapping in catheter ablation of left ventricular papillary muscle ventricular arrhythmias with a preferential conduction. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2018, 29, 889-899.	1.7	13
61	Successful Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Ventricular Tachycardia Originating from Underneath the Mechanical Prosthetic Aortic Valve. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2008, 31, 618-620.	1.2	11
62	Successful catheter ablation of premature ventricular contractions originating from the tricuspid annulus using a Halo-type catheter. Europace, 2008, 10, 1228-1229.	1.7	11
63	Idiopathic Premature Ventricular Contractions Exhibiting Preferential Conduction within the Aortic Root. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2010, 33, e10-e13.	1.2	11
64	Catheter ablation of epicardial ventricular tachycardia. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2014, 30, 262-271.	1.2	11
65	Ventricular fibrillation induced by a radiofrequency energy delivery for idiopathic premature ventricular contractions arising from the left ventricular anterior papillary muscle. Europace, 2009, 11, 1115-1117.	1.7	10
66	Plasma Brain Natriuretic Peptide Level After Hybrid Therapy With Pulmonary Vein Isolation and Antiarrhythmic Drugs for Atrial Fibrillation. International Heart Journal, 2008, 49, 143-151.	1.0	9
67	Ventricular far-field activity may provide a diagnostic challenge in identifying an origin of ventricular tachycardia arising from the left ventricular papillary muscle. Europace, 2009, 11, 1403-1405.	1.7	9
68	Premature Ventricular Contractions Arising from the Intramural Ventricular Septum. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2009, 32, e1-3.	1.2	9
69	Recognition and Prevention of Complications During Epicardial Ablation. Cardiac Electrophysiology Clinics, 2010, 2, 127-134.	1.7	9
70	Eccentric Activation Patterns in the Left Ventricular Outflow Tract during Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the Left Ventricular Summit. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2019, 12, e007419.	4.8	9
71	Simple and accurate catheter mapping technique to predict atrial fibrillation foci in the pulmonary veins or posterior right atrium. Heart Rhythm, 2004, 1, 427-434.	0.7	8
72	Focal Atrial Fibrillation Associated with Multiple Breakout Sites at the Crista Terminalis PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2006, 29, 207-210.	1.2	8

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73	Vagal reflex provoked by radiofrequency catheter ablation in the right aortic sinus cusp: a Bezold–Jarisch-like phenomenon. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2008, 23, 199-204.	1.3	8
74	Ventricular arrhythmias originating from the epicardial ventricular outflow tract complicated with peripartum cardiomyopathy. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2009, 25, 53-57.	1.3	8
75	Comparison of the change in the dimension of the pulmonary vein ostia immediately after pulmonary vein isolation for atrial fibrillation-open irrigated-tip catheters versus non-irrigated conventional 4 mm-tip catheters. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2014, 41, 83-90.	1.3	8
76	Electrophysiologic characteristics and outcome of segmental ostial superior vena cava isolation in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation initiated by superior vena cava ectopy: comparison with pulmonary vein isolation. Journal of Electrocardiology, 2007, 40, 319-325.	0.9	7
77	Transseptal catheterization in the catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation in a patient with cor triatriatum sinister. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2009, 25, 79-82.	1.3	7
78	Usefulness of Esophageal Leads for Determining the Strategy of Pulmonary Vein Ablation to Avoid Complications Associated With the Esophagus. American Journal of Cardiology, 2006, 97, 1494-1497.	1.6	6
79	Successful catheter ablation of a ventricular tachycardia storm originating from the left ventricular posterior papillary muscle involved with a remote myocardial infarction. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2009, 24, 143-145.	1.3	6
80	Successful Transseptal Catheter Ablation of Premature Ventricular Contractions Arising from the Mitral Annulus: A Case with a Pure Annular Origin. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2009, 32, 680-682.	1.2	6
81	Epicardial Macroâ€Reentrant Ventricular Tachycardia Exhibiting an Endocardial Centrifugal Activation Pattern in a Case with Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2009, 20, 692-695.	1.7	6
82	A Couplet of PVCs with Different QRS Morphologies Arising from a Single Origin in the Left Ventricular Outflow Tract. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2010, 33, e88-e92.	1.2	6
83	Idiopathic Ventricular Tachycardia Originating from the Left Ventricle Near the His Bundle. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2010, 33, e114-8.	1.2	6
84	QRS alternans during idiopathic ventricular tachycardia originating from the right coronary cusp of the aorta. Europace, 2010, 12, 133-135.	1.7	6
85	Successful catheter ablation of epicardial ventricular tachycardia worsened by cardiac resynchronization therapy. Europace, 2010, 12, 437-440.	1.7	6
86	Sequential Ventricular Prepotentials Recorded within the Left Coronary Cusp of the Aorta during Idiopathic PVCs: What Is the Mechanism?. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2011, 34, 241-243.	1.2	6
87	Successful implantable cardioverterâ€defibrillator implantation through a communicating branch of the persistent left superior vena cava. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2015, 31, 331-332.	1.2	6
88	Multifocal Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating From the His-Purkinje System. JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology, 2018, 4, 1248-1260.	3.2	6
89	Pulmonary Vein Antrum Not Always Coaxial to the Pulmonary Vein A Dimensional Pitfall to the Circumferential Isolation Technique. Circulation Journal, 2007, 71, 1430-1436.	1.6	5
90	Radiofrequency catheter ablation of the slow pathway for atrioventricular nodal reentry in a patient with an obstructed inferior vena cava. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2008, 22, 195-198.	1.3	5

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91	Catheter ablation of focal triggers and drivers of atrial fibrillation. Journal of Electrocardiology, 2008, 41, 138-143.	0.9	5
92	Atrial tachycardia initiating atrial fibrillation successfully ablated in the non-coronary cusp of the aorta. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2010, 27, 123-126.	1.3	5
93	Evidence for an Intramural Origin of Idiopathic Premature Ventricular Contractions Successfully Ablated within the Great Cardiac Vein. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2011, 34, e112-4.	1.2	5
94	Great cardiac venography by contrast injection through an external irrigation catheter. Heart Rhythm, 2012, 9, 156-157.	0.7	5
95	Epicardial Macroreentrant Ventricular Tachycardia Associated with a Left Ventricular Aneurysm. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2012, 35, e13-6.	1.2	5
96	Ventricular Tachycardia With an Outflow Tract Septal Origin After Repair of Double Outlet Right Ventricle. Circulation Journal, 2008, 72, 496-499.	1.6	4
97	Bigeminal Pulmonary Vein Ectopy Suppressed by Pulmonary Vein Isolation. International Heart Journal, 2008, 49, 129-132.	1.0	4
98	Catheter Ablation of Premature Ventricular Contractions Arising from the Mitral Annulus after Mitral Valvoplasty. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2009, 32, 825-827.	1.2	4
99	Focal Ventricular Tachycardia Arising from the Epicardial Crux of the Heart after a Remote Inferior Myocardial Infarction. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2009, 20, 944-945.	1.7	4
100	Successful Reduction of a High Defibrillation Threshold by a Combined Implantation of a Subcutaneous Array and Azygos Vein Lead. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2012, 35, e173-6.	1.2	4
101	Preferential Conduction During Posterior Papillary Muscle Origin Premature Ventricular Contractions Demonstrated by Pace Mapping. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2017, 28, 235-236.	1.7	4
102	Left ventricular lead implantation in an unusual anatomy of the proximal coronary sinus. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2007, 18, 191-193.	1.3	3
103	A Case of Bifocal Premature Ventricular Contractions Exhibiting Bigeminy with an Alternating QRS Morphology. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2008, 19, 1114-1115.	1.7	3
104	Electroanatomic mapping in the catheter ablation of premature atrial contractions with a non-pulmonary vein origin. Europace, 2008, 10, 1320-1324.	1.7	3
105	Focal Atrial Fibrillation in Dextrocardia. Annals of Noninvasive Electrocardiology, 2009, 14, 301-304.	1.1	3
106	Atrial Flutter Following Pulmonary Vein Isolation: What Is the Mechanism?. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2013, 24, 1186-1188.	1.7	3
107	Innominate vein to left internal mammary artery bypass graft fistula during laser lead extraction: salvage with covered coronary artery stent. Europace, 2013, 15, 717-717.	1.7	3
108	EHRA/HRS/APHRS expert consensus on ventricular arrhythmias. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2014, 30, 327-349.	1.2	3

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109	Successful catheter ablation of a focal atrial tachycardia originating from the coronary sinus ostium in a patient with a history of Fontan conversion and dextrocardia. Europace, 2018, 20, 1351.	1.7	3
110	Focal intra-cavotricuspid isthmus atrial tachycardias occurring after typical atrial flutter ablation: incidence and electrocardiographic and electrophysiological characteristics. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2018, 52, 237-245.	1.3	3
111	Pulmonary vein isolation with a multielectrode basket catheter. Indian Pacing and Electrophysiology Journal, 2007, 7, 97-109.	0.6	3
112	Atrial tachycardia with slow pathway conduction mimicking typical atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia. Europace, 2007, 9, 299-301.	1.7	2
113	Intrinsic Pulmonary Vein Automaticity with Continuous Bigeminal Depolarizations after Pulmonary Vein Isolation. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2008, 31, 135-137.	1.2	2
114	To the Editor,. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2008, 19, E44; author reply E45-7.	1.7	2
115	Multiple macroreentrant ventricular tachycardias exhibiting centrifugal endocardial activations from the scar border zone after myocardial infarction. Journal of Electrocardiology, 2008, 41, 160-164.	0.9	2
116	Adenosine can improve the intra-atrial conduction block along the mitral annulus during accessory pathway ablation. Europace, 2008, 10, 303-305.	1.7	2
117	Demonstration of a right ventricular substrate of ventricular tachycardia after myocardial infarction. Europace, 2011, 13, 133-135.	1.7	2
118	Successful ICD lead implantation via an angulated and tortuous collateral vein after subclavian vein occlusion. Europace, 2011, 13, 286-287.	1.7	2
119	Idiopathic premature ventricular contractions successfully ablated from the epicardial right ventricular outflow tract. Europace, 2011, 13, 595-597.	1.7	2
120	Electrocardiographic Algorithms to Localize the Origins of Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2012, 35, 1514-1515.	1.2	2
121	Idiopathic Premature Ventricular Contractions Arising from the Intraventricular Septum Adjacent to the His Bundle. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2012, 35, e108-11.	1.2	2
122	Successful Cavotricuspid Isthmus Ablation in a Patient with a Senning Operation and Prosthetic Tricuspid Valve Replacement. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2014, 25, 329-330.	1.7	2
123	Regularly Irregular Atrial Tachycardia Following an Orthotopic Heart Transplant: What Is the Mechanism?. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2014, 25, 105-106.	1.7	2
124	Pseudo typical atrial flutter occurring after cavotricuspid isthmus ablation in a patient with a prior history of Senning operation. HeartRhythm Case Reports, 2015, 1, 54-57.	0.4	2
125	Epicardial ventricular tachycardia successfully ablated from the left atrium in a case with a prior mitral valve repair. Europace, 2017, 19, 1356-1356.	1.7	2
126	Which ventricle should be mapped first in catheter ablation of ventricular arrhythmias originating from the ventricular outflow tract? Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2018, 29, 600-602.	1.7	2

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127	Complications Associated With Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Arrhythmias. , 2019, , 636-647.e4.		2
128	Successful transcoronary ethanol ablation of a ventricular tachycardia originating from the crux of the heart. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2019, 30, 777-778.	1.7	2
129	Adenosine Can Also Improve the Conduction Between the Superior Vena Cava and Right Atrium After Isolation. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2006, 17, 1246-1249.	1.7	1
130	A novel catheter for simultaneous angiography of ipsilateral pulmonary veins. Europace, 2007, 9, 62-63.	1.7	1
131	Detour Conduction Can Mimic Complete Conduction Block at the Cavo-Tricuspid Isthmus. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2007, 30, 140-2.	1.2	1
132	Premature Ventricular Contractions with a Right Bundle Branch Block and Inferior QRS Axis Morphology: Where is the Site of the Origin?. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2007, 30, 1009-1011.	1.2	1
133	Macroreentrant ventricular tachycardia mimicking focal ventricular tachycardia in a case with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology, 2007, 20, 43-47.	1.3	1
134	Duplicated coronary sinus with a connecting branch. Europace, 2008, 10, 880-881.	1.7	1
135	A Regular Narrow QRS Complex Tachycardia with Alternating Atrial Activation Sequences within the Coronary Sinus: What Is the Mechanism?. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2010, 33, 1264-1266.	1.2	1
136	Successful Catheter Ablation of Idiopathic Premature Ventricular Contractions Originating From the Mid-Lateral Left Ventricle in a Patient With Dextrocardia and Situs Solitus. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2010, 21, 1302-1302.	1.7	1
137	Atrial Tachycardia Originating From the Junction of the Right Atrium and a Diverticulum of the Inferior Vena Cava. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2011, 4, e44-6.	4.8	1
138	Anatomical Versus Electrophysiological Isolation Approaches to Ablate Ventricular Arrhythmias Originating from Near the Coronary Artery Ostium. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2013, 24, E22.	1.7	1
139	Atrial Fibrillation Ablation in a Patient with an Interrupted Inferior Vena Cava and Persistent Left Superior Vena Cava. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2013, 24, 935-935.	1.7	1
140	Successful transbaffle catheter ablation of pulmonary vein tachycardia. Europace, 2014, 16, 645-645.	1.7	1
141	Letter by Yamada and Kay Regarding Article, "Ventricular Arrhythmias Arising From the Left Ventricular Outflow Tract Below the Aortic Sinus Cusps: Mapping and Catheter Ablation via Transseptal Approach and Electrocardiographic Characteristics― Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2014, 7, 993-993.	4.8	1
142	Ventricular tachycardia originating from the right ventricular outflow tract in a patient with dextrocardia. Europace, 2015, 17, 1580.2-1580.	1.7	1
143	Letter From Yamada et al Regarding Article, "Differentiation of Papillary Muscle From Fascicular and Mitral Annular Ventricular Arrhythmias in Patients With and Without Structural Heart Disease― Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2015, 8, 1301-1301.	4.8	1
144	Successful percutaneous epicardial catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia arising from the crux of the heart in a patient with prior coronary artery bypass grafting. Journal of Arrhythmia, 2017, 33, 66-68.	1.2	1

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145	Excellent Pace Maps Recorded from Two Remote Sites Inside and Outside the Scar in a Patient with Ischemic VT: What Is the Mechanism?. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2017, 40, 72-74.	1.2	1
146	Atrioventricular Nodal Reentrant Tachycardia With a Displaced Hisâ€Bundle in an Atrioventricular Canal Defect. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2017, 28, 120-121.	1.7	1
147	Variable degrees of ventricular preexcitation during rapid atrial pacing: What is the mechanism?. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2018, 41, 304-305.	1.2	1
148	Intracoronary artery mapping and 3-dimensional visualization of the coronary arteries with a 0.014 inch guidewire in catheter ablation of left ventricular summit premature ventricular contractions. HeartRhythm Case Reports, 2020, 6, 914-917.	0.4	1
149	Atrial tachycardia originating from the cavo-tricuspid isthmus may exhibit narrow P waves. Indian Pacing and Electrophysiology Journal, 2010, 10, 152-5.	0.6	1
150	A Very Narrow Preexisting Isthmus in a Case with Typical Atrial Flutter. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2007, 30, 709-712.	1.2	0
151	A Wide QRS Complex Tachycardia with Different Initiation Patterns: What is the Mechanism?. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2007, 30, 796-798.	1.2	0
152	Evidence-based approach to ablating atrial fibrillation. Current Cardiology Reports, 2007, 9, 366-370.	2.9	0
153	Discrepancy between Activation and Postpacing Interval Mapping in Predicting Atrial Tachycardia Foci: What is the Mechanism?. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2008, 31, 351-353.	1.2	0
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