Jelle O Barentsz

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

228 papers	25,998 citations	10986 71 h-index	6471 157 g-index
228 all docs	228 docs citations	228 times ranked	12996 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	PI-RADS Prostate Imaging – Reporting and Data System: 2015, Version 2. European Urology, 2016, 69, 16-40.	1.9	2,290
2	ESUR prostate MR guidelines 2012. European Radiology, 2012, 22, 746-757.	4.5	2,176
3	Noninvasive Detection of Clinically Occult Lymph-Node Metastases in Prostate Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 2003, 348, 2491-2499.	27.0	2,168
4	Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System Version 2.1: 2019 Update of Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System Version 2. European Urology, 2019, 76, 340-351.	1.9	1,270
5	Magnetic Resonance Imaging for the Detection, Localisation, and Characterisation of Prostate Cancer: Recommendations from a European Consensus Meeting. European Urology, 2011, 59, 477-494.	1.9	642
6	Prostate Cancer: Multiparametric MR Imaging for Detection, Localization, and Staging. Radiology, 2011, 261, 46-66.	7.3	618
7	Relationship between Apparent Diffusion Coefficients at 3.0-T MR Imaging and Gleason Grade in Peripheral Zone Prostate Cancer. Radiology, 2011, 259, 453-461.	7.3	537
8	Head-to-head Comparison of Transrectal Ultrasound-guided Prostate Biopsy Versus Multiparametric Prostate Resonance Imaging with Subsequent Magnetic Resonance-guided Biopsy in Biopsy-naïve Men with Elevated Prostate-specific Antigen: A Large Prospective Multicenter Clinical Study. European Urology, 2019, 75, 570-578.	1.9	521
9	Prostate Cancer Localization with Dynamic Contrast-enhanced MR Imaging and Proton MR Spectroscopic Imaging. Radiology, 2006, 241, 449-458.	7.3	506
10	Accuracy of Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Local Staging of Prostate Cancer: A Diagnostic Meta-analysis. European Urology, 2016, 70, 233-245.	1.9	466
11	Synopsis of the PI-RADS v2 Guidelines for Multiparametric Prostate Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Recommendations for Use. European Urology, 2016, 69, 41-49.	1.9	454
12	Prospective Study of Diagnostic Accuracy Comparing Prostate Cancer Detection by Transrectal Ultrasound–Guided Biopsy Versus Magnetic Resonance (MR) Imaging with Subsequent MR-guided Biopsy in Men Without Previous Prostate Biopsies. European Urology, 2014, 66, 22-29.	1.9	445
13	Accuracy of Multiparametric MRI for Prostate Cancer Detection: A Meta-Analysis. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2014, 202, 343-351.	2.2	402
14	Discrimination of Prostate Cancer from Normal Peripheral Zone and Central Gland Tissue by Using Dynamic Contrast-enhanced MR Imaging. Radiology, 2003, 229, 248-254.	7.3	375
15	Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Bladder Cancer: Development of VI-RADS (Vesical) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Over	1.9	372
16	Magnetic Resonance Imaging Guided Prostate Biopsy in Men With Repeat Negative Biopsies and Increased Prostate Specific Antigen. Journal of Urology, 2010, 183, 520-528.	0.4	344
17	Computer-Aided Detection of Prostate Cancer in MRI. IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 2014, 33, 1083-1092.	8.9	338
18	Comparing Three Different Techniques for Magnetic Resonance Imaging-targeted Prostate Biopsies: A Systematic Review of In-bore versus Magnetic Resonance Imaging-transrectal Ultrasound fusion versus Cognitive Registration. Is There a Preferred Technique?. European Urology, 2017, 71, 517-531.	1.9	326

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19	Local staging of prostate cancer using magnetic resonance imaging: a meta-analysis. European Radiology, 2002, 12, 2294-2302.	4.5	303
20	Prostate Cancer: Body-Array versus Endorectal Coil MR Imaging at 3 Tâ€"Comparison of Image Quality, Localization, and Staging Performance. Radiology, 2007, 244, 184-195.	7.3	295
21	MRI with a lymph-node-specific contrast agent as an alternative to CT scan and lymph-node dissection in patients with prostate cancer: a prospective multicohort study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2008, 9, 850-856.	10.7	285
22	Prospective Assessment of Prostate Cancer Aggressiveness Using 3-T Diffusion-Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imagingâ€"Guided Biopsies Versus a Systematic 10-Core Transrectal Ultrasound Prostate Biopsy Cohort. European Urology, 2012, 61, 177-184.	1.9	277
23	Use of the Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System (PI-RADS) for Prostate Cancer Detection with Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging: A Diagnostic Meta-analysis. European Urology, 2015, 67, 1112-1121.	1.9	270
24	Advances in Magnetic Resonance Imaging: How They Are Changing the Management of Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2011, 59, 962-977.	1.9	225
25	Staging Prostate Cancer with Dynamic Contrast-enhanced Endorectal MR Imaging prior to Radical Prostatectomy: Experienced versus Less Experienced Readers. Radiology, 2005, 237, 541-549.	7.3	223
26	Transition Zone Prostate Cancer: Detection and Localization with 3-T Multiparametric MR Imaging. Radiology, 2013, 266, 207-217.	7.3	222
27	Urinary Bladder Cancer: Preoperative Nodal Staging with Ferumoxtran-10â€"enhanced MR Imaging. Radiology, 2004, 233, 449-456.	7.3	216
28	Variability of the Positive Predictive Value of PI-RADS for Prostate MRI across 26 Centers: Experience of the Society of Abdominal Radiology Prostate Cancer Disease-focused Panel. Radiology, 2020, 296, 76-84.	7.3	207
29	Three-Tesla Magnetic Resonanceâ€"Guided Prostate Biopsy in Men With Increased Prostate-Specific Antigen and Repeated, Negative, Random, Systematic, Transrectal Ultrasound Biopsies: Detection of Clinically Significant Prostate Cancers. European Urology, 2012, 62, 902-909.	1.9	204
30	Prostate Imaging-Reporting and Data System Steering Committee: PI-RADS v2 Status Update and Future Directions. European Urology, 2019, 75, 385-396.	1.9	200
31	The FUTURE Trial: A Multicenter Randomised Controlled Trial on Target Biopsy Techniques Based on Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Diagnosis of Prostate Cancer in Patients with Prior Negative Biopsies. European Urology, 2019, 75, 582-590.	1.9	188
32	ESUR/ESUI consensus statements on multi-parametric MRI for the detection of clinically significant prostate cancer: quality requirements for image acquisition, interpretation and radiologistsâ€™ training. European Radiology, 2020, 30, 5404-5416.	4.5	185
33	Cost-effectiveness of Magnetic Resonance (MR) Imaging and MR-guided Targeted Biopsy Versus Systematic Transrectal Ultrasoundâ€"Guided Biopsy in Diagnosing Prostate Cancer: A Modelling Study from a Health Care Perspective. European Urology, 2014, 66, 430-436.	1.9	171
34	IMRT boost dose planning on dominant intraprostatic lesions: Gold marker-based three-dimensional fusion of CT with dynamic contrast-enhanced and 1H-spectroscopic MRI. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2006, 65, 291-303.	0.8	168
35	PI-RADS Steering Committee: The PI-RADS Multiparametric MRI and MRI-directed Biopsy Pathway. Radiology, 2019, 292, 464-474.	7.3	162
36	Combined quantitative dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging and1H MR spectroscopic imaging of human prostate cancer. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2004, 20, 279-287.	3.4	160

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37	Prostate Cancer: Local Staging at 3-T Endorectal MR Imagingâ€"Early Experience. Radiology, 2006, 238, 184-191.	7.3	159
38	Prostate cancer: comparison of local staging accuracy of pelvic phased-array coil alone versus integrated endorectalâ€"pelvic phased-array coils. European Radiology, 2007, 17, 1055-1065.	4.5	157
39	Assessment of Prostate Cancer Aggressiveness Using Dynamic Contrast-enhanced Magnetic Resonance Imaging at 3 T. European Urology, 2013, 64, 448-455.	1.9	152
40	Initial Experience of 3 Tesla Endorectal Coil Magnetic Resonance Imaging and 1H-Spectroscopic Imaging of the Prostate. Investigative Radiology, 2004, 39, 671-680.	6.2	148
41	MR-Guided Biopsy of the Prostate: An Overview of Techniques and a Systematic Review. European Urology, 2008, 54, 517-527.	1.9	148
42	Fast dynamic gadolinium-enhanced MR imaging of urinary bladder and prostate cancer. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 1999, 10, 295-304.	3.4	133
43	Prostate Cancer: Detection of Lymph Node Metastases Outside the Routine Surgical Area with Ferumoxtran-10â€"enhanced MR Imaging. Radiology, 2009, 251, 408-414.	7.3	132
44	Prostate Cancer Aggressiveness: In Vivo Assessment of MR Spectroscopy and Diffusion-weighted Imaging at 3 T. Radiology, 2012, 265, 457-467.	7.3	127
45	Three-dimensional Proton MR Spectroscopy of Human Prostate at 3 T without Endorectal Coil: Feasibility. Radiology, 2007, 245, 507-516.	7.3	122
46	Scoring systems used for the interpretation and reporting of multiparametric MRI for prostate cancer detection, localization, and characterization: could standardization lead to improved utilization of imaging within the diagnostic pathway?. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2013, 37, 48-58.	3.4	119
47	Why and Where do We Miss Significant Prostate Cancer with Multi-parametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging followed by Magnetic Resonance-guided and Transrectal Ultrasound-guided Biopsy in Biopsy-naÃ¯ve Men?. European Urology, 2017, 71, 896-903.	1.9	119
48	Prostate Cancer Staging: Should MR Imaging Be Used?â€"A Decision Analytic Approach. Radiology, 2000, 215, 445-451.	7.3	117
49	High Diagnostic Performance of Short Magnetic Resonance Imaging Protocols for Prostate Cancer Detection in Biopsy-naÃ¯ve Men: The Next Step in Magnetic Resonance Imaging Accessibility. European Urology, 2019, 76, 574-581.	1.9	114
50	Fast acquisitionâ€weighted threeâ€dimensional proton MR spectroscopic imaging of the human prostate. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2004, 52, 80-88.	3.0	108
51	Accurate estimation of pharmacokinetic contrast-enhanced dynamic MRI parameters of the prostate. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2001, 13, 607-614.	3.4	106
52	Differentiation of Prostatitis and Prostate Cancer by Using Diffusion-weighted MR Imaging and MR-guided Biopsy at 3 T. Radiology, 2013, 267, 164-172.	7.3	105
53	Results of Targeted Biopsy in Men with Magnetic Resonance Imaging Lesions Classified Equivocal, Likely or Highly Likely to Be Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2018, 73, 353-360.	1.9	105
54	Thirty-Two-Channel Coil 3T Magnetic Resonance-Guided Biopsies of Prostate Tumor Suspicious Regions Identified on Multimodality 3T Magnetic Resonance Imaging: Technique and Feasibility. Investigative Radiology, 2008, 43, 686-694.	6.2	104

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55	Prostate MRI: diffusion-weighted imaging at 1.5T correlates better with prostatectomy Gleason grades than TRUS-guided biopsies in peripheral zone tumours. European Radiology, 2012, 22, 468-475.	4.5	104
56	Prostate Cancer: Computer-aided Diagnosis with Multiparametric 3-T MR Imaging—Effect on Observer Performance. Radiology, 2013, 266, 521-530.	7.3	103
57	A multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging–based risk model to determine the risk of significant prostate cancer prior to biopsy. BJU International, 2017, 120, 774-781.	2.5	98
58	Optimal timing for in vivo1H-MR spectroscopic imaging of the human prostate at 3T. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2005, 53, 1268-1274.	3.0	91
59	In Vivo Assessment of Prostate Cancer Aggressiveness Using Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopic Imaging at 3 T with an Endorectal Coil. European Urology, 2011, 60, 1074-1080.	1.9	91
60	A comparison of the diagnostic performance of systematic versus ultrasound-guided biopsies of prostate cancer. European Radiology, 2006, 16, 927-938.	4.5	89
61	PI-RADS Version 2: A Pictorial Update. Radiographics, 2016, 36, 1354-1372.	3.3	88
62	Proton MR spectroscopy of the normal human prostate with an endorectal coil and a double spin-echo pulse sequence. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 1997, 37, 204-213.	3.0	87
63	MRI-Guided Biopsy for Prostate Cancer Detection: A Systematic Review of Current Clinical Results. Current Urology Reports, 2013, 14, 209-213.	2.2	86
64	Commonly Used Imaging Techniques for Diagnosis and Staging. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 24, 3234-3244.	1.6	84
65	Value of 3-T Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Magnetic Resonance–Guided Biopsy for Early Risk Restratification in Active Surveillance of Low-Risk Prostate Cancer. Investigative Radiology, 2014, 49, 165-172.	6.2	83
66	Variability in the Description of Morphologic and Contrast Enhancement Characteristics of Breast Lesions onMagnetic Resonance Imaging. Investigative Radiology, 2005, 40, 355-362.	6.2	81
67	Computerized analysis of prostate lesions in the peripheral zone using dynamic contrast enhanced MRI. Medical Physics, 2008, 35, 888-899.	3.0	81
68	Feasibility of a Pneumatically Actuated MR-compatible Robot for Transrectal Prostate Biopsy Guidance. Radiology, 2011, 260, 241-247.	7.3	80
69	Role of transrectal ultrasonography (TRUS) in focal therapy of prostate cancer: report from a Consensus Panel. BJU International, 2012, 110, 942-948.	2.5	77
70	PI-RADS Committee Position on MRI Without Contrast Medium in Biopsy-Naive Men With Suspected Prostate Cancer: Narrative Review. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2021, 216, 3-19.	2.2	76
71	Factors Influencing Variability in the Performance of Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Detecting Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Literature Review. European Urology Oncology, 2020, 3, 145-167.	5.4	75
72	Diffusion and Perfusion MR Imaging of the Prostate. Magnetic Resonance Imaging Clinics of North America, 2008, 16, 685-695.	1.1	73

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73	A systematic review of clinical studies on dynamic magnetic resonance imaging of pelvic organ prolapse: the use of reference lines and anatomical landmarks. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 721-729.	1.4	72
74	Blood-derived dendritic cell vaccinations induce immune responses that correlate with clinical outcome in patients with chemo-naive castration-resistant prostate cancer. , 2019, 7, 302.		72
75	Prostate Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Local Recurrence Reporting (PI-RR): International Consensus-based Guidelines on Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Prostate Cancer Recurrence after Radiation Therapy and Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology Oncology, 2021, 4, 868-876.	5.4	72
76	Standardized Threshold Approach Using Three-Dimensional Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopic Imaging in Prostate Cancer Localization of the Entire Prostate. Investigative Radiology, 2007, 42, 116-122.	6.2	70
77	Ultra‐small superparamagnetic iron oxides for metastatic lymph node detection: back on the block. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology, 2018, 10, e1471.	6.1	70
78	Prostate Cancer Evaluated with Ferumoxtran-10‐enhanced T2*-weighted MR Imaging at 1.5 and 3.0 T: Early Experience. Radiology, 2006, 239, 481-487.	7.3	67
79	Discriminating Cancer From Noncancer Tissue in the Prostate by 3-Dimensional Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopic Imaging. Investigative Radiology, 2011, 46, 25-33.	6.2	67
80	Interpatient Variation in Normal Peripheral Zone Apparent Diffusion Coefficient: Effect on the Prediction of Prostate Cancer Aggressiveness. Radiology, 2012, 265, 260-266.	7.3	66
81	Time to enhancement derived from ultrafast breast MRI as a novel parameter to discriminate benign from malignant breast lesions. European Journal of Radiology, 2017, 89, 90-96.	2.6	66
82	Initial Experience With Identifying High-Grade Prostate Cancer Using Diffusion-Weighted MR Imaging (DWI) in Patients With a Gleason Score ≤ 3 + 3 = 6 Upon Schematic TRUS-Guided Biopsy. Investigative Radiology, 2012, 47, 153-158.	6.2	65
83	Evaluation of Diffusion-Weighted MR Imaging at Inclusion in an Active Surveillance Protocol for Low-Risk Prostate Cancer. Investigative Radiology, 2013, 48, 152-157.	6.2	63
84	Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Discriminating Low-Grade From High-Grade Prostate Cancer. Investigative Radiology, 2015, 50, 490-497.	6.2	63
85	Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging for the Detection of Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer: What Urologists Need to Know. Part 1: Acquisition. European Urology, 2020, 77, 457-468.	1.9	62
86	A urinary biomarker‐based risk score correlates with multiparametric MRI for prostate cancer detection. Prostate, 2017, 77, 1401-1407.	2.3	61
87	Use of ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide in lymph node MR imaging in prostate cancer patients. European Journal of Radiology, 2007, 63, 369-372.	2.6	59
88	MR Imaging‐guided Focal Cryoablation in Patients with Recurrent Prostate Cancer. Radiology, 2013, 268, 451-460.	7.3	59
89	Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging for the Detection of Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer: What Urologists Need to Know. Part 2: Interpretation. European Urology, 2020, 77, 469-480.	1.9	59
90	Prostate Cancer: Precision of Integrating Functional MR Imaging with Radiation Therapy Treatment by Using Fiducial Gold Markers. Radiology, 2005, 236, 311-317.	7.3	58

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91	Measuring health-related quality of life in men with prostate cancer: A systematic review of the most used questionnaires and their validity. Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations, 2015, 33, 69.e19-69.e28.	1.6	58
92	Clinical evaluation of a computer-aided diagnosis system for determining cancer aggressiveness in prostate MRI. European Radiology, 2015, 25, 3187-3199.	4.5	57
93	Feasibility of 3T Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced Magnetic Resonance-Guided Biopsy in Localizing Local Recurrence of Prostate Cancer After External Beam Radiation Therapy. Investigative Radiology, 2010, 45, 121-125.	6.2	56
94	Early Detection of Prostate Cancer in 2020 and Beyond: Facts and Recommendations for the European Union and the European Commission. European Urology, 2021, 79, 327-329.	1.9	54
95	Prostate Cancer: The European Society of Urogenital Radiology Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System Criteria for Predicting Extraprostatic Extension by Using 3-T Multiparametric MR Imaging. Radiology, 2015, 276, 479-489.	7.3	53
96	Analysis of Magnetic Resonance Imaging–directed Biopsy Strategies for Changing the Paradigm of Prostate Cancer Diagnosis. European Urology Oncology, 2020, 3, 32-41.	5.4	53
97	Lutetium-177-PSMA-617 in Low-Volume Hormone-Sensitive Metastatic Prostate Cancer: A Prospective Pilot Study. Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 3595-3601.	7.0	53
98	POP-Q, dynamic MR imaging, and perineal ultrasonography: do they agree in the quantification of female pelvic organ prolapse?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 541-549.	1.4	52
99	Changes in Prostate Shape and Volume and Their Implications for Radiotherapy After Introduction of Endorectal Balloon as Determined by MRI at 3T. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2009, 73, 1446-1453.	0.8	52
100	Prostate MRI: Access to and Current Practice of Prostate MRI in the United States. Journal of the American College of Radiology, 2014, 11, 156-160.	1.8	52
101	A European Model for an Organised Risk-stratified Early Detection Programme for Prostate Cancer. European Urology Oncology, 2021, 4, 731-739.	5.4	51
102	Predictive value of MRI in the localization, staging, volume estimation, assessment of aggressiveness, and guidance of radiotherapy and biopsies in prostate cancer. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2012, 35, 20-31.	3.4	49
103	Diffusion-Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Prostate Transition Zone. Investigative Radiology, 2013, 48, 693-701.	6.2	46
104	Complications and Adverse Events of Three Magnetic Resonance Imaging–based Target Biopsy Techniques in the Diagnosis of Prostate Cancer Among Men with Prior Negative Biopsies: Results from the FUTURE Trial, a Multicentre Randomised Controlled Trial. European Urology Oncology, 2019, 2, 617-624.	5.4	46
105	Value of PET/CT and MR Lymphography in Treatment of Prostate Cancer Patients With Lymph Node Metastases. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2012, 84, 712-718.	0.8	45
106	Computer-extracted Features Can Distinguish Noncancerous Confounding Disease from Prostatic Adenocarcinoma at Multiparametric MR Imaging. Radiology, 2016, 278, 135-145.	7.3	43
107	Symptoms of pelvic floor dysfunction are poorly correlated with findings on clinical examination and dynamic MR imaging of the pelvic floor. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 1169-1174.	1.4	42
108	Geographical distribution of lymph node metastases on MR lymphography in prostate cancer patients. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 106, 59-63.	0.6	42

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109	MRI-guided focal laser ablation for prostate cancer followed by radical prostatectomy: correlation of treatment effects with imaging. World Journal of Urology, 2017, 35, 703-711.	2.2	42
110	Simulated required accuracy of image registration tools for targeting high-grade cancer components with prostate biopsies. European Radiology, 2013, 23, 1401-1407.	4.5	41
111	Dynamic magnetic resonance imaging: reliability of anatomical landmarks and reference lines used to assess pelvic organ prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 141-148.	1.4	40
112	Clinical use of the SelectMDx urinary-biomarker test with or without mpMRI in prostate cancer diagnosis: a prospective, multicenter study in biopsy-naÃ¯ve men. Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases, 2021, 24, 1110-1119.	3.9	40
113	Lymphotropic Nanoparticle-enhanced MRI in Prostate Cancer: Value and Therapeutic Potential. Current Urology Reports, 2014, 15, 389.	2.2	38
114	Correlation between dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI and quantitative histopathologic microvascular parameters in organ-confined prostate cancer. European Radiology, 2014, 24, 2597-2605.	4.5	38
115	Magnetic Resonance-Guided Biopsies and Localizations of the Breast. Investigative Radiology, 2005, 40, 379-384.	6.2	37
116	MRI-Guided Interventions for the Treatment of Prostate Cancer. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2012, 199, 714-720.	2.2	37
117	Evaluating F-18-PSMA-1007-PET in primary prostate cancer and comparing it to multi-parametric MRI and histopathology. Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases, 2021, 24, 423-430.	3.9	37
118	State-of-the-art uroradiologic imaging in the diagnosis of prostate cancer. Acta OncolÃ³gica, 2011, 50, 25-38.	1.8	36
119	Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging for the Detection of Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer: What Urologists Need to Know. Part 3: Targeted Biopsy. European Urology, 2020, 77, 481-490.	1.9	36
120	High Occurrence of Aberrant Lymph Node Spread on Magnetic Resonance Lymphography in Prostate Cancer Patients With a Biochemical Recurrence After Radical Prostatectomy. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2012, 82, 1405-1410.	0.8	35
121	Is There Still a Need for Repeated Systematic Biopsies in Patients with Previous Negative Biopsies in the Era of Magnetic Resonance Imaging-targeted Biopsies of the Prostate?. European Urology Oncology, 2020, 3, 216-223.	5.4	35
122	ESUR/ESUI position paper: developing artificial intelligence for precision diagnosis of prostate cancer using magnetic resonance imaging. European Radiology, 2021, 31, 9567-9578.	4.5	34
123	Evaluation of axillary lymph nodes by diffusionâ€weighted MRI using ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide in patients with breast cancer: Initial clinical experience. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2011, 34, 557-562.	3.4	32
124	Clinical applications of multiparametric MRI within the prostate cancer diagnostic pathway. Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations, 2013, 31, 281-284.	1.6	32
125	Image quality and cancer visibility of T2-weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the prostate at 7 Tesla. European Radiology, 2014, 24, 1950-1958.	4.5	32
126	Lutetium-177-PSMA-I&T as metastases directed therapy in oligometastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer, a randomized controlled trial. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 884.	2.6	32

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127	Imaging modalities for prostate cancer. Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy, 2009, 9, 923-937.	2.4	31
128	Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging and follow‑up to avoid prostate biopsy in 4259 men. BJU International, 2019, 124, 775-784.	2.5	31
129	MR Lymphangiography for Detection of Minimal Nodal Disease in Patients with Prostate Cancer. Academic Radiology, 2002, 9, S312-S313.	2.5	30
130	MRI-guided and robotic-assisted prostate biopsy. Current Opinion in Urology, 2012, 22, 316-319.	1.8	30
131	Automated analysis of contrast enhancement in breast MRI lesions using mean shift clustering for ROI selection. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2007, 26, 606-614.	3.4	29
132	Standardization of Multiparametric Prostate MR Imaging Using PI-RADS. BioMed Research International, 2014, 2014, 1-9.	1.9	29
133	Molecular and Functional Imaging for Detection of Lymph Node Metastases in Prostate Cancer. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2013, 14, 13842-13857.	4.1	28
134	Magnetic Resonance-Guided Biopsy of the Prostate. Topics in Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2008, 19, 291-295.	1.2	27
135	Ferumoxtran-10 Ultrasmall Superparamagnetic Iron Oxide‑Enhanced Diffusion-weighted Imaging Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Detection of Metastases in Normal-sized Lymph Nodes in Patients with Bladder and Prostate Cancer: Do We Enter the Era After Extended Pelvic Lymph Node Dissection?. European Urology, 2013, 64, 961-963.	1.9	27
136	Focus on the Quality of Prostate Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging: Synopsis of the ESUR/ESUI Recommendations on Quality Assessment and Interpretation of Images and Radiologists' Training. European Urology, 2020, 78, 483-485.	1.9	27
137	In Vivo Imaging of the Aneurysm Wall With MRI and a Macrophage-Specific Contrast Agent. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2009, 193, W437-W441.	2.2	26
138	Location of Prostate Cancers Determined by Multiparametric and MRI-Guided Biopsy in Patients With Elevated Prostate-Specific Antigen Level and at Least One Negative Transrectal Ultrasound‑Guided Biopsy. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2015, 205, 57-63.	2.2	26
139	Head-to-Head Comparison of ^{68}Ga-Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen PET/CT and Ferumoxtran-10‑Enhanced MRI for the Diagnosis of Lymph Node Metastases in Prostate Cancer Patients. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2021, 62, 1258-1263.	5.0	26
140	Cost-analysis of staging methods for lymph nodes in patients with prostate cancer: MRI with a lymph node-specific contrast agent compared to pelvic lymph node dissection or CT. European Radiology, 2004, 14, 1707-12.	4.5	25
141	Prostate and Lymph Node Proton Magnetic Resonance (MR) Spectroscopic Imaging with External Array Coils at 3 T to Detect Recurrent Prostate Cancer After Radiation Therapy. Investigative Radiology, 2007, 42, 420-427.	6.2	25
142	Computerized whole slide quantification shows increased microvascular density in pT2 prostate cancer as compared to normal prostate tissue. Prostate, 2009, 69, 62-69.	2.3	25
143	Value of PCA3 to Predict Biopsy Outcome and Its Potential Role in Selecting Patients for Multiparametric MRI. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2013, 14, 11347-11355.	4.1	25
144	MR-guided breast biopsy at 3T: diagnostic yield of large core needle biopsy compared with vacuum-assisted biopsy. European Radiology, 2012, 22, 341-349.	4.5	24

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145	Value of 3-T Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Local Staging of Prostate Cancer. Topics in Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2008, 19, 285-289.	1.2	23
146	MRI-guided breast biopsy at 3T using a dedicated large core biopsy set: Feasibility and initial results. European Journal of Radiology, 2011, 79, 257-261.	2.6	23
147	Value of Serial Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Magnetic Resonance Imaging–guided Biopsies in Men with Low-risk Prostate Cancer on Active Surveillance After 1 Yr Follow-up. European Urology Focus, 2019, 5, 407-415.	3.1	23
148	Microvascularity in transition zone prostate tumors resembles normal prostatic tissue. Prostate, 2013, 73, 467-475.	2.3	22
149	Reply to Erik Rud and Eduard Baco's Letter to the Editor re: Re: Jeffrey C. Weinreb, Jelle O. Barentsz, Peter L. Choyke, et al. PI-RADS Prostate Imaging – Reporting and Data System: 2015, Version 2. Eur Urol 2016;69:16–40. European Urology, 2016, 70, e137-e138.	1.9	22
150	Perineal descent and patients' symptoms of anorectal dysfunction, pelvic organ prolapse, and urinary incontinence. International Urogynecology Journal, 2010, 21, 721-729.	1.4	21
151	Initial Results of 3-Dimensional 1H-Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopic Imaging in the Localization of Prostate Cancer at 3 Tesla. Investigative Radiology, 2011, 46, 301-306.	6.2	21
152	Diagnostic Accuracy and Observer Agreement of the MRI Prostate Imaging for Recurrence Reporting Assessment Score. Radiology, 2022, 304, 342-350.	7.3	21
153	Automated Real-time Needle-Guide Tracking for Fast 3-T MR-guided Transrectal Prostate Biopsy: A Feasibility Study. Radiology, 2014, 273, 879-886.	7.3	20
154	Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging of the prostate: current concepts. Radiologia Brasileira, 2014, 47, 292-300.	0.7	20
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