

# Sandro M Krieg

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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200  
papers

5,068  
citations

101543

36  
h-index

133252

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g-index

227  
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227  
docs citations

227  
times ranked

3141  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Comparison of Language Mapping by Preoperative Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation and Direct Cortical Stimulation During Awake Surgery. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 72, 808-819.	1.1	271
2	Utility of presurgical navigated transcranial magnetic brain stimulation for the resection of tumors in eloquent motor areas. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 116, 994-1001.	1.6	199
3	Protocol for motor and language mapping by navigated TMS in patients and healthy volunteers; workshop report. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2017, 159, 1187-1195.	1.7	165
4	Preoperative motor mapping by navigated transcranial magnetic brain stimulation improves outcome for motor eloquent lesions. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 16, 1274-1282.	1.2	131
5	Predictive Value and Safety of Intraoperative Neurophysiological Monitoring With Motor Evoked Potentials in Glioma Surgery. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 70, 1060-1071.	1.1	123
6	Functional preoperative and intraoperative mapping and monitoring: increasing safety and efficacy in glioma surgery. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2015, 38, E3.	2.3	113
7	Intracranial pressure monitoring in patients with acute brain injury in the intensive care unit (SYNAPSE-ICU): an international, prospective observational cohort study. <i>Lancet Neurology</i> , The, 2021, 20, 548-558.	10.2	105
8	Combined noninvasive language mapping by navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation and functional MRI and its comparison with direct cortical stimulation. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 123, 212-225.	1.6	97
9	Optimal timing of pulse onset for language mapping with navigated repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 100, 219-236.	4.2	93
10	Functional Language Shift to the Right Hemisphere in Patients with Language-Eloquent Brain Tumors. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e75403.	2.5	92
11	Diffusion tensor imaging fiber tracking using navigated brain stimulation—a feasibility study. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2012, 154, 555-563.	1.7	89
12	Safety and tolerability of navigated TMS for preoperative mapping in neurosurgical patients. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 127, 1895-1900.	1.5	86
13	Impairment of preoperative language mapping by lesion location: a functional magnetic resonance imaging, navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation, and direct cortical stimulation study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 123, 314-324.	1.6	76
14	Postoperative ischemic changes following resection of newly diagnosed and recurrent gliomas and their clinical relevance. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 118, 801-808.	1.6	74
15	The physiological effects of noninvasive brain stimulation fundamentally differ across the human cortex. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2020, 6, eaay2739.	10.3	73
16	Role of Vasopressin V <sub>1a</sub> and V <sub>2</sub> Receptors for the Development of Secondary Brain Damage after Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2008, 25, 1459-1465.	3.4	71
17	Intraoperative subcortical motor evoked potential stimulation: how close is the corticospinal tract?. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 123, 711-720.	1.6	71
18	Navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation for preoperative language mapping in a patient with a left frontopercular glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 118, 175-179.	1.6	69

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19	Repeated mapping of cortical language sites by preoperative navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation compared to repeated intraoperative DCS mapping in awake craniotomy. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 15, 20.	1.9	69
20	Reliability of intraoperative neurophysiological monitoring using motor evoked potentials during resection of metastases in motor-eloquent brain regions. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 118, 1269-1278.	1.6	65
21	Presurgical navigated transcranial magnetic brain stimulation for recurrent gliomas in motor eloquent areas. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2013, 124, 522-527.	1.5	63
22	The impact of preoperative language mapping by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation on the clinical course of brain tumor patients. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 261.	2.6	62
23	Language and its right-hemispheric distribution in healthy brains: An investigation by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 102, 776-788.	4.2	61
24	Associations between clinical outcome and navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation characteristics in patients with motor-eloquent brain lesions: a combined navigated transcranial magnetic stimulationâ€“diffusion tensor imaging fiber tracking approach. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 128, 800-810.	1.6	60
25	Changing the clinical course of glioma patients by preoperative motor mapping with navigated transcranial magnetic brain stimulation. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 231.	2.6	58
26	Postoperative ischemic changes after glioma resection identified by diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging and their association with intraoperative motor evoked potentials. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 119, 829-836.	1.6	54
27	Resection of highly language-eloquent brain lesions based purely on rTMS language mapping without awake surgery. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2016, 158, 2265-2275.	1.7	47
28	Risk Assessment by Presurgical Tractography Using Navigated TMS Maps in Patients with Highly Motor- or Language-Eloquent Brain Tumors. <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 1264.	3.7	46
29	Resection of Motor Eloquent Metastases Aided by Preoperative nTMS-Based Motor Mapsâ€“Comparison of Two Observational Cohorts. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2016, 6, 261.	2.8	45
30	Continuous subcortical motor evoked potential stimulation using the tip of an ultrasonic aspirator for the resection of motor eloquent lesions. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 123, 301-306.	1.6	42
31	Cortical distribution of speech and language errors investigated by visual object naming and navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2016, 221, 2259-2286.	2.3	42
32	Language pathway tracking: comparing nTMS-based DTI fiber tracking with a cubic ROIs-based protocol. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 126, 1006-1014.	1.6	42
33	Cortical plasticity of motor-eloquent areas measured by navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation in patients with glioma. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 127, 981-991.	1.6	42
34	A retrospective study of 113 consecutive cases of surgically treated spondylodiscitis patients. A single-center experience. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2014, 156, 1189-1196.	1.7	40
35	Hemispheric language dominance measured by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation and postoperative course of language function in brain tumor patients. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2016, 91, 50-60.	1.6	39
36	Setup presentation and clinical outcome analysis of treating highly language-eloquent gliomas via preoperative navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation and tractography. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2018, 44, E2.	2.3	39

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37	Inter- and intraobserver variability in motor mapping of the hotspot for the abductor pollicis brevis muscle. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 14, 94.	1.9	38
38	Visualization of subcortical language pathways by diffusion tensor imaging fiber tracking based on rTMS language mapping. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2017, 11, 899-914.	2.1	38
39	Anterior clinoidectomy. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2014, 156, 415-419.	1.7	37
40	Comparison between electric-field-navigated and line-navigated TMS for cortical motor mapping in patients with brain tumors. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2016, 158, 2277-2289.	1.7	37
41	Feasibility of nTMS-based DTI fiber tracking of language pathways in neurosurgical patients using a fractional anisotropy threshold. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2016, 267, 45-54.	2.5	36
42	Frameless image-guided stereotaxy with real-time visual feedback for brain biopsy. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2012, 154, 1663-1667.	1.7	35
43	Surgery of highly eloquent gliomas primarily assessed as non-resectable: risks and benefits in a cohort study. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2013, 13, 51.	2.6	35
44	Intra- and interobserver variability of language mapping by navigated transcranial magnetic brain stimulation. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 14, 150.	1.9	34
45	Risks of postoperative paresis in motor eloquently and non-eloquently located brain metastases. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 21.	2.6	34
46	Functional Reorganization of Cortical Language Function in Glioma Patientsâ€”A Preliminary Study. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2019, 9, 446.	2.8	34
47	nTMS-based DTI fiber tracking for language pathways correlates with language function and aphasia â€” A case report. <i>Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 136, 25-28.	1.4	33
48	Task Type Affects Location of Language-Positive Cortical Regions by Repetitive Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Mapping. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0125298.	2.5	33
49	Prospective Study on Salivary Evening Melatonin and Sleep before and after Pinealectomy in Humans. <i>Journal of Biological Rhythms</i> , 2016, 31, 82-93.	2.6	32
50	Clinical Factors Underlying the Inter-individual Variability of the Resting Motor Threshold in Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Motor Mapping. <i>Brain Topography</i> , 2017, 30, 98-121.	1.8	32
51	Effect of Small Molecule Vasopressin V <sub>1a</sub> and V <sub>2</sub> Receptor Antagonists on Brain Edema Formation and Secondary Brain Damage following Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2015, 32, 221-227.	3.4	31
52	Mapping of Motor Function with Neuronavigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation: A Review on Clinical Application in Brain Tumors and Methods for Ensuring Feasible Accuracy. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2021, 11, 897.	2.3	31
53	Resection of Gliomas with and without Neuropsychological Support during Awake Craniotomyâ€”Effects on Surgery and Clinical Outcome. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2017, 7, 176.	2.8	30
54	Functional Real-Time Optoacoustic Imaging of Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e96118.	2.5	30

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55	Non-invasive mapping of calculation function by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2016, 221, 3927-3947.	2.3	29
56	Language-Eloquent White Matter Pathway Tractography and the Course of Language Function in Glioma Patients. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2018, 8, 572.	2.8	29
57	Procedures performed during neurosurgery residency in Europe. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2020, 162, 2303-2311.	1.7	29
58	The variability of motor evoked potential latencies in neurosurgical motor mapping by preoperative navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 18, 5.	1.9	28
59	Magnetic stimulation of the upper trapezius muscles in patients with migraine – A pilot study. <i>European Journal of Paediatric Neurology</i> , 2016, 20, 888-897.	1.6	27
60	Plastic reshaping of cortical language areas evaluated by navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation in a surgical case of glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 115, 2226-2229.	1.4	26
61	Postoperative ischemic changes following brain metastasis resection as measured by diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 119, 1395-1400.	1.6	26
62	Intraoperative neuromonitoring for function-guided resection differs for supratentorial motor eloquent gliomas and metastases. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2015, 15, 211.	1.8	26
63	The impact of repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation coil positioning and stimulation parameters on human language function. <i>European Journal of Medical Research</i> , 2015, 20, 47.	2.2	26
64	Motor areas of the frontal cortex in patients with motor eloquent brain lesions. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 125, 1431-1442.	1.6	26
65	Imaging practice in low-grade gliomas among European specialized centers and proposal for a minimum core of imaging. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 139, 699-711.	2.9	26
66	Neurosurgical procedures performed during residency in Europe – preliminary numbers and time trends. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2019, 161, 843-853.	1.7	26
67	Stimulation frequency determines the distribution of language positive cortical regions during navigated transcranial magnetic brain stimulation. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 16, 5.	1.9	25
68	Preoperative language mapping by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation and diffusion tensor imaging fiber tracking and their comparison to intraoperative stimulation. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2016, 58, 807-818.	2.2	25
69	Implementing Functional Preoperative Mapping in the Clinical Routine of a Neurosurgical Department: Technical Note. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 103, 94-105.	1.3	23
70	Quantitative magnetic resonance imaging of the upper trapezius muscles – assessment of myofascial trigger points in patients with migraine. <i>Journal of Headache and Pain</i> , 2019, 20, 8.	6.0	23
71	Motor Cortical Network Plasticity in Patients With Recurrent Brain Tumors. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 118.	2.0	23
72	Impact of anterior clinoidectomy on visual function after resection of meningiomas in and around the optic canal. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2013, 155, 1293-1299.	1.7	22

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73	Spondylodiscitis by drug-multiresistant bacteria: a single-center experience of 25 cases. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2014, 14, 2826-2834.	1.3	22
74	Resection of Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation-Positive Prerolandic Motor Areas Causes Permanent Impairment of Motor Function. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 81, 99-110.	1.1	22
75	Loss of Subcortical Language Pathways Correlates with Surgery-Related Aphasia in Patients with Brain Tumor: An Investigation via Repetitive Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation-Based Diffusion Tensor Imaging Fiber Tracking. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 111, e806-e818.	1.3	22
76	Investigating Stimulation Protocols for Language Mapping by Repetitive Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 197.	2.0	22
77	Retrospective distortion correction of diffusion tensor imaging data by semi-elastic image fusion - Evaluation by means of anatomical landmarks. <i>Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 183, 105387.	1.4	22
78	Alleviation of migraine symptoms by application of repetitive peripheral magnetic stimulation to myofascial trigger points of neck and shoulder muscles - A randomized trial. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 5954.	3.3	22
79	Time-Dependent Effects of Arginine-Vasopressin V1 Receptor Inhibition on Secondary Brain Damage after Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 1329-1336.	3.4	21
80	Reoperation rates and risk factors for revision 4 years after dynamic stabilization of the lumbar spine. <i>Spine Journal</i> , 2019, 19, 113-120.	1.3	21
81	Sleep disturbance after pinealectomy in patients with pineocytoma WHO I. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2012, 154, 1399-1405.	1.7	20
82	Safety and tolerability of navigated TMS in healthy volunteers. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 127, 1916-1918.	1.5	20
83	Interhemispheric connectivity revealed by diffusion tensor imaging fiber tracking derived from navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation maps as a sign of language function at risk in patients with brain tumors. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 126, 222-233.	1.6	20
84	Minimally invasive decompression of chronic subdural haematomas using hollow screws: efficacy and safety in a consecutive series of 320 cases. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2012, 154, 699-705.	1.7	19
85	First experience with the jump-starting robotic assistance device Cirq. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2018, 45, V3.	2.3	19
86	Navigated repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation improves the outcome of postsurgical paresis in glioma patients - A randomized, double-blinded trial. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2021, 14, 780-787.	1.6	19
87	Associations between clinical outcome and tractography based on navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation in patients with language-eloquent brain lesions. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 132, 1033-1042.	1.6	19
88	The Role of Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Motor Mapping in Adjuvant Radiotherapy Planning in Patients With Supratentorial Brain Metastases. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2018, 8, 424.	2.8	18
89	Function-specific Tractography of Language Pathways Based on nTMS Mapping in Patients with Supratentorial Lesions. <i>Clinical Neuroradiology</i> , 2020, 30, 123-135.	1.9	18
90	Augmented reality for the virtual dissection of white matter pathways. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2021, 163, 895-903.	1.7	17

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91	Surgical resection of cavernous angioma located within eloquent brain areas: International survey of the practical management among 19 specialized centers. <i>Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association</i> , 2019, 69, 31-40.	2.0	16
92	Navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation of the supplementary motor cortex disrupts fine motor skills in healthy adults. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 17744.	3.3	16
93	Reorganization of Motor Representations in Patients with Brain Lesions: A Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Study. <i>Brain Topography</i> , 2018, 31, 288-299.	1.8	15
94	Repetitive Peripheral Magnetic Stimulation (rPMS) in Subjects With Migraine—Setup Presentation and Effects on Skeletal Musculature. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2019, 10, 738.	2.4	15
95	Application of presurgical navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation motor mapping for adjuvant radiotherapy planning in patients with high-grade gliomas. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2019, 138, 30-37.	0.6	15
96	Intranetwork and Internetwork Effects of Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Using Low- and High-Frequency Pulse Application to the Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex: A Combined rTMS+fmRI Approach. <i>Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 37, 131-139.	1.7	15
97	The bottom-up approach: Non-invasive peripheral neurostimulation methods to treat migraine: A scoping review from the child neurologist's perspective. <i>European Journal of Paediatric Neurology</i> , 2021, 32, 16-28.	1.6	15
98	Results on the spatial resolution of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for cortical language mapping during object naming in healthy subjects. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 17, 67.	1.9	14
99	Cortical time course of object naming investigated by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2017, 11, 1192-1206.	2.1	14
100	The impact of nTMS mapping on treatment of brain AVMs. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2018, 160, 567-578.	1.7	14
101	Assessment of the incidence and nature of adverse events and their association with human error in neurosurgery. A prospective observation. <i>Brain and Spine</i> , 2022, 2, 100853.	0.1	14
102	Evaluation of Acute Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein and Ubiquitin C-Terminal Hydrolase-L1 Plasma Levels in Traumatic Brain Injury Patients with and without Intracranial Lesions. <i>Neurotrauma Reports</i> , 2021, 2, 617-625.	1.4	14
103	Superiority of tympanic ball electrodes over mastoid needle electrodes for intraoperative monitoring of hearing function. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 120, 1042-1047.	1.6	13
104	Cortical regions involved in semantic processing investigated by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation and object naming. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2015, 70, 185-195.	1.6	13
105	Non-invasive Mapping of Face Processing by Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 4.	2.0	13
106	Paired-pulse navigated TMS is more effective than single-pulse navigated TMS for mapping upper extremity muscles in brain tumor patients. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 131, 2887-2898.	1.5	13
107	Intraoperative MRI-based elastic fusion for anatomically accurate tractography of the corticospinal tract: correlation with intraoperative neuromonitoring and clinical status. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2021, 50, E9.	2.3	13
108	Cement-Augmented Carbon Fiber-Reinforced Pedicle Screw Instrumentation for Spinal Metastases: Safety and Efficacy. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 154, e536-e546.	1.3	13

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109	Mapping visuospatial attention: the greyscales task in combination with repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 19, 40.	1.9	12
110	The European Robotic Spinal Instrumentation (EUROSPIN) study: protocol for a multicentre prospective observational study of pedicle screw revision surgery after robot-guided, navigated and freehand thoracolumbar spinal fusion. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e030389.	1.9	12
111	Appliance of Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Radiosurgery for Brain Metastases. <i>Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 37, 50-55.	1.7	12
112	Evoking visual neglect-like deficits in healthy volunteers – an investigation by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2017, 11, 17-29.	2.1	11
113	Identifying cortical first and second language sites via navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation of the left hemisphere in bilinguals. <i>Brain and Language</i> , 2017, 168, 106-116.	1.6	11
114	Decreased Secondary Lesion Growth and Attenuated Immune Response after Traumatic Brain Injury in Tlr2/4 Mice. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2017, 8, 455.	2.4	11
115	Application of Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation to Map the Supplementary Motor Area in Healthy Subjects. <i>Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 37, 140-149.	1.7	10
116	Non-Invasive Mapping for Effective Preoperative Guidance to Approach Highly Language-Eloquent Gliomas – A Large Scale Comparative Cohort Study Using a New Classification for Language Eloquence. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 207.	3.7	10
117	Bihemispheric Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Mapping for Action Naming Compared to Object Naming in Sentence Context. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2021, 11, 1190.	2.3	10
118	Management of spine fractures in ankylosing spondylitis and diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis: a challenge. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2021, 51, E2.	2.3	10
119	Language function distribution in left-handers: A navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation study. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2016, 82, 65-73.	1.6	9
120	Cost-effectiveness of preoperative motor mapping with navigated transcranial magnetic brain stimulation in patients with high-grade glioma. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2018, 44, E18.	2.3	9
121	Lateral lumbar interbody fusion without intraoperative neuromonitoring: a single-center consecutive series of 157 surgeries. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2019, 30, 439-445.	1.7	9
122	Tractography for Subcortical Resection of Gliomas Is Highly Accurate for Motor and Language Function: ioMRI-Based Elastic Fusion Disproves the Severity of Brain Shift. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 1787.	3.7	9
123	Mapping of cortical language function by functional magnetic resonance imaging and repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation in 40 healthy subjects. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2016, 158, 1303-1316.	1.7	8
124	Association of decision-making in spinal surgery with specialty and emotional involvement – the Indications in Spinal Surgery (INDIANA) survey. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2018, 160, 425-438.	1.7	8
125	nTMS guidance of awake surgery for highly eloquent gliomas. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2018, 45, V9.	2.3	8
126	Risk Factors for Dropping Out of Neurosurgical Residency Programs – A Survey Study. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 120, e100-e106.	1.3	8



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127	Predictors of Epileptic Seizures and Ability to Work in Supratentorial Cavernous Angioma Located Within Eloquent Brain Areas. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 85, E702-E713.	1.1	8
128	Posterior transdural resection of giant calcified thoracic disc herniation in a case series of 12 patients. <i>Neurosurgical Review</i> , 2021, 44, 2277-2282.	2.4	8
129	Functional Mapping for Glioma Surgery, Part 1. <i>Neurosurgery Clinics of North America</i> , 2021, 32, 65-74.	1.7	8
130	The PROGRAM study: awake mapping versus asleep mapping versus no mapping for high-grade glioma resections: study protocol for an international multicenter prospective three-arm cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e047306.	1.9	8
131	Clinical efficiency of operating room-based sliding gantry CT as compared to mobile cone-beam CT-based navigated pedicle screw placement in 853 patients and 6733 screws. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2021, 30, 3720-3730.	2.2	8
132	Carbon-fiber reinforced PEEK instrumentation for spondylodiscitis: a single center experience on safety and efficacy. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 2414.	3.3	8
133	Elucidating the structuralâ€“functional connectome of language in gliomaâ€“induced aphasia using <sc>nTMS</sc> and <sc>DTI</sc>. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2022, 43, 1836-1849.	3.6	8
134	Mapping of Arithmetic Processing by Navigated Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Patients with Parietal Brain Tumors and Correlation with Postoperative Outcome. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 114, e1016-e1030.	1.3	7
135	A trend towards a more intense adjuvant treatment of low-grade-gliomas in tertiary centers in Germany after RTOG 9802 â€“ results from a multi-center survey. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2018, 18, 907.	2.6	7
136	The implementation of an infection prevention bundle reduces surgical site infections following cranial surgery. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2018, 160, 2307-2312.	1.7	7
137	Permutationâ€“entropy in intraoperative ECoG of brain tumour patients in awake tumour surgeryâ€“ a robust parameter to separate consciousness from unconsciousness. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 16482.	3.3	7
138	Completeness and accuracy of data in spine registries: an independent audit-based study. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2020, 29, 1453-1461.	2.2	7
139	Mapping Verb Retrieval With nTMS: The Role of Transitivity. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 719461.	2.0	7
140	A multicenter cohort study of early complications after cranioplasty: results of the German Cranial Reconstruction Registry. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2022, 137, 591-598.	1.6	7
141	Language function shows comparable cortical patterns by functional MRI and repetitive nTMS in healthy volunteers. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2019, 13, 1071-1092.	2.1	6
142	Quality-adjusted life years in glioma patients: a systematic review on currently available data and the lack of evidence-based utilities. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 144, 1-9.	2.9	6
143	Short-Interval Intracortical Facilitation Improves Efficacy in nTMS Motor Mapping of Lower Extremity Muscle Representations in Patients with Supra-Tentorial Brain Tumors. <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 3233.	3.7	6
144	Assessment of the Extent of Resection in Surgery of High-Grade Gliomaâ€“Evaluation of Black Blood Sequences for Intraoperative Magnetic Resonance Imaging at 3 Tesla. <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 1580.	3.7	6

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145	Proposed definition of competencies for surgical neuro-oncology training. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 153, 121-131.	2.9	6
146	Usability of Graphical Visualizations on a Tool-Mounted Interface for Spine Surgery. <i>Journal of Imaging</i> , 2021, 7, 159.	3.0	6
147	Global comparison of awake and asleep mapping procedures in glioma surgery: An international multicenter survey. <i>Neuro-Oncology Practice</i> , 2022, 9, 123-132.	1.6	6
148	Tracking the Corticospinal Tract in Patients With High-Grade Glioma: Clinical Evaluation of Multi-Level Fiber Tracking and Comparison to Conventional Deterministic Approaches. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2021, 11, 761169.	2.8	6
149	Hollow screws: a diagnostic tool for intracranial empyema. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2013, 155, 373-377.	1.7	5
150	The cortical distribution of first and second language in the right hemisphere of bilinguals – an exploratory study by repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2020, 14, 1034-1049.	2.1	5
151	Revision by S2-alar-iliac instrumentation reduces caudal screw loosening while improving sacroiliac joint pain – a group comparison study. <i>Neurosurgical Review</i> , 2021, 44, 2145-2151.	2.4	5
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153	Impaired Set-Shifting from Dorsal Stream Disconnection: Insights from a European Series of Right Parietal Lower-Grade Glioma Resection. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 3337.	3.7	5
154	Topping-off technique for stabilization of lumbar degenerative instabilities in 322 patients. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2020, 32, 366-372.	1.7	5
155	Transcranial versus Direct Cortical Stimulation for Motor-Evoked Potentials during Resection of Supratentorial Tumors under General Anesthesia (The TRANSEKT-Trial): Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Biomedicines</i> , 2021, 9, 1490.	3.2	5
156	Dorsal instrumentation with and without vertebral body replacement in patients with thoracolumbar osteoporotic fractures shows comparable outcome measures. <i>European Spine Journal</i> , 2022, 31, 1138-1146.	2.2	5
157	Benefit of Action Naming Over Object Naming for Visualization of Subcortical Language Pathways in Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation-Based Diffusion Tensor Imaging-Fiber Tracking. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 748274.	2.0	5
158	Functional guidance in intracranial tumor surgery. <i>Perspectives in Medicine</i> , 2012, 1, 59-64.	0.3	4
159	Correlating subcortical interhemispheric connectivity and cortical hemispheric dominance in brain tumor patients: A repetitive navigated transcranial magnetic stimulation study. <i>Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 141, 56-64.	1.4	4
160	Predicting brain tumor regrowth in relation to motor areas by functional brain mapping. <i>Neuro-Oncology Practice</i> , 2018, 5, 82-95.	1.6	4
161	Response to: neurosurgical procedures performed during residency in Europe – preliminary numbers and time trends. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2019, 161, 1977-1979.	1.7	4
162	Elastic Fusion Enables Fusion of Intraoperative Magnetic Resonance Imaging Data with Preoperative Neuronavigation Data. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 142, e223-e228.	1.3	4

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164	Can a Hand-Held Navigation Device Reduce Cognitive Load? A User-Centered Approach Evaluated by 18 Surgeons. <i>Lecture Notes in Computer Science</i> , 2020, , 399-408.	1.3	4
165	Decision making and surgical modality selection in glioblastoma patients: an international multicenter survey. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2022, 156, 465-482.	2.9	4
166	Navigated TMS in the ICU: Introducing Motor Mapping to the Critical Care Setting. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2020, 10, 1005.	2.3	3
167	Presence of <i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> in patients with aseptic bone graft resorption after cranioplasty: preliminary evidence for low-grade infection. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 133, 912-917.	1.6	3
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170	We Need to Consult Our Patients with Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy on Strong Data. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2015, 84, 218-219.	1.3	2
171	Capturing multiple interaction effects in L1 and L2 object-naming reaction times in healthy bilinguals: a mixed-effects multiple regression analysis. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 21, 3.	1.9	2
172	CSF disturbances and other neurosurgical complications after interdisciplinary reconstructions of large combined scalp and skull deficiencies. <i>Neurosurgical Review</i> , 2021, 44, 1583-1589.	2.4	2
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174	191 – Subcortical Mapping. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 71, E574.	1.1	1
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178	363 – Cortical Plasticity of Motor-Eloquent Areas Measured by Navigated Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Glioma Patients. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 63, 207-208.	1.1	1
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183	Impacting the Treatment of Highly Eloquent Supratentorial Cerebral Cavernous Malformations by Noninvasive Functional Mappingâ€”An Observational Cohort Study. Operative Neurosurgery, 2021, 21, 467-477.	0.8	1
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