

Michael G Dwyer

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

192
papers

6,632
citations

71102

41
h-index

88630

70
g-index

192
all docs

192
docs citations

192
times ranked

6511
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Staging and stratifying cognitive dysfunction in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2022, 28, 463-471.	3.0	17
2	Benchmarks of meaningful improvement on neurocognitive tests in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2022, 28, 487-491.	3.0	5
3	Interpreting change on the Symbol Digit Modalities Test in people with relapsing multiple sclerosis using the reliable change methodology. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2022, 28, 1101-1111.	3.0	23
4	Functional network dynamics and decreased conscientiousness in multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2022, 269, 2696-2706.	3.6	9
5	MRI-based thalamic volumetry in multiple sclerosis using FSL-FIRST: Systematic assessment of common error modes. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2022, 32, 245-252.	2.0	1
6	Patient-Reported Outcome Severity and Emotional Salience Network Disruption in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2022, 16, 1252-1259.	2.1	3
7	Multisite MRI reproducibility of lateral ventricular volume using the NAIMS cooperative pilot dataset. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2022, 32, 910-919.	2.0	2
8	Cerebral blood flow dependency on systemic arterial circulation in progressive multiple sclerosis. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2022, , 1.	4.5	1
9	Time course of lesion-induced atrophy in multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2022, 269, 4478-4487.	3.6	3
10	Lower cerebral arterial blood flow is associated with greater serum neurofilament light chain levels in multiple sclerosis patients. <i>European Journal of Neurology</i> , 2022, , .	3.3	1
11	Neurofilament levels are associated with blood-brain barrier integrity, lymphocyte extravasation, and risk factors following the first demyelinating event in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2021, 27, 220-231.	3.0	55
12	Recovery of cognitive function after relapse in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2021, 27, 71-78.	3.0	38
13	Diagnosis of depression in multiple sclerosis is predicted by frontal-parietal white matter tract disruption. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2021, 268, 169-177.	3.6	10
14	Conscientiousness and deterioration in employment status in multiple sclerosis over 3 years. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2021, 27, 1125-1135.	3.0	11
15	Thalamic Nuclei Volumes and Their Relationships to Neuroperformance in Multiple Sclerosis: A Cross-sectional Structural MRI Study. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2021, 53, 731-739.	3.4	19
16	Leptomeningeal, dura mater and meningeal vessel wall enhancements in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders</i> , 2021, 47, 102653.	2.0	13
17	Quantifying cognition and fatigue to enhance the sensitivity of the EDSS during relapses. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2021, 27, 1077-1087.	3.0	18
18	Interpretation of Brain Volume Increase in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2021, 31, 401-407.	2.0	6

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19	Brain atrophy and lesion burden are associated with disability progression in a multiple sclerosis real-world dataset using only T2-FLAIR: The NeuroSTREAM MSBase study. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 32, 102802.	2.7	5
20	Subcutaneous anti-CD20 antibody treatment delays gray matter atrophy in human myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein-induced EAE mice. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021, 335, 113488.	4.1	8
21	Clinical feasibility of longitudinal lateral ventricular volume measurements on T2-FLAIR across MRI scanner changes. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 29, 102554.	2.7	3
22	Quantifying disease pathology and predicting disease progression in multiple sclerosis with only clinical routine T2-FLAIR MRI. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 31, 102705.	2.7	3
23	Visual deficits and cognitive assessment of multiple sclerosis: confounder, correlate, or both?. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2021, 268, 2578-2588.	3.6	18
24	Measuring Aqueduct of Sylvius Cerebrospinal Fluid Flow in Multiple Sclerosis Using Different Software. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 325.	2.6	1
25	Randomized Evaluation of TriGuard 3 Cerebral Embolic Protection After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2021, 14, 515-527.	2.9	53
26	Evolution of Brain Volume Loss Rates in Early Stages of Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation</i> , 2021, 8, .	6.0	15
27	Deep grey matter injury in multiple sclerosis: a NAIMS consensus statement. <i>Brain</i> , 2021, 144, 1974-1984.	7.6	31
28	A randomized evaluation of the TriGuard [®] , [®] HDH cerebral embolic protection device to Reduce the Impact of Cerebral Embolic LEsions after TransCatheter Aortic Valve ImplanTation: the REFLECT I trial. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2021, 42, 2670-2679.	2.2	39
29	Nucleus basalis of Meynert damage and cognition in patients with multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2021, 268, 4796-4808.	3.6	3
30	Diffusion tensor imaging reveals greater microstructure damage in lesional tissue that shrinks into cerebrospinal fluid in multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2021, 31, 995-1002.	2.0	3
31	Disease biomarkers in multiple sclerosis: current serum neurofilament light chain perspectives. <i>Neurodegenerative Disease Management</i> , 2021, 11, 329-340.	2.2	4
32	DeepGRAI (Deep Gray Rating via Artificial Intelligence): Fast, feasible, and clinically relevant thalamic atrophy measurement on clinical quality T2-FLAIR MRI in multiple sclerosis. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 30, 102652.	2.7	10
33	Decreasing brain iron in multiple sclerosis: The difference between concentration and content in iron <scp>MRI</scp>. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2021, 42, 1463-1474.	3.6	27
34	Measurement of neurofilaments improves stratification of future disease activity in early multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2021, 27, 2001-2013.	3.0	9
35	Trait Conscientiousness predicts rate of longitudinal SDMT decline in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2020, 26, 245-252.	3.0	12
36	Higher EBV response is associated with more severe gray matter and lesion pathology in relapsing multiple sclerosis patients: A case-controlled magnetization transfer ratio study. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2020, 26, 322-332.	3.0	28

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37	Trait Conscientiousness predicts rate of brain atrophy in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2020, 26, 1433-1436.	3.0	8
38	A multimodal approach to assess the validity of atrophied T2-lesion volume as an MRI marker of disease progression in multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2020, 267, 802-811.	3.6	11
39	Late onset multiple sclerosis is associated with more severe ventricle expansion. <i>Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders</i> , 2020, 46, 102588.	2.0	13
40	Slowing of brain atrophy with teriflunomide and delayed conversion to clinically definite MS. <i>Therapeutic Advances in Neurological Disorders</i> , 2020, 13, 175628642097075.	3.5	7
41	Cortical and Deep Gray Matter Perfusion Associations With Physical and Cognitive Performance in Multiple Sclerosis Patients. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2020, 11, 700.	2.4	12
42	Disability Improvement Is Associated with Less Brain Atrophy Development in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2020, 41, 1577-1583.	2.4	4
43	Serum Neurofilament Light Chain Levels are Associated with Lower Thalamic Perfusion in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2020, 10, 685.	2.6	4
44	Detection of Monocyte/Macrophage and Microglia Activation in the TMEV Model of Chronic Demyelination Using USPIO-Enhanced Ultrahigh-Field Imaging. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2020, 30, 769-778.	2.0	8
45	High density lipoprotein cholesterol and apolipoprotein A-I are associated with greater cerebral perfusion in multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 2020, 418, 117120.	0.6	5
46	Sex-Specific Differences in Life Span Brain Volumes in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2020, 30, 342-350.	2.0	12
47	Functional Connectivity and Structural Disruption in the Default-Mode Network Predicts Cognitive Rehabilitation Outcomes in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2020, 30, 523-530.	2.0	21
48	Long-standing multiple sclerosis neurodegeneration: volumetric magnetic resonance imaging comparison to Parkinson's disease, mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, and elderly healthy controls. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2020, 90, 84-92.	3.1	14
49	Infections, Vaccines and Autoimmunity: A Multiple Sclerosis Perspective. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2020, 8, 50.	4.4	37
50	A preliminary investigation of cognitive intolerance and neuroimaging among adolescents returning to school after concussion. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2020, 34, 820-829.	1.2	10
51	MRI biomarkers of disease progression and conversion to secondary-progressive multiple sclerosis. <i>Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2020, 20, 821-834.	2.8	17
52	Monitoring of radiologic disease activity by serum neurofilaments in MS. <i>Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation</i> , 2020, 7, .	6.0	24
53	Longitudinal analysis of cerebral aqueduct flow measures: multiple sclerosis flow changes driven by brain atrophy. <i>Fluids and Barriers of the CNS</i> , 2020, 17, 9.	5.0	7
54	Serum neurofilament light chain and optical coherence tomography measures in MS. <i>Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation</i> , 2020, 7, .	6.0	22

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55	Altered nuclei-specific thalamic functional connectivity patterns in multiple sclerosis and their associations with fatigue and cognition. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2019, 25, 1243-1254.	3.0	33
56	Cumulative gadodiamide administration leads to brain gadolinium deposition in early MS. <i>Neurology</i> , 2019, 93, e611-e623.	1.1	30
57	Serum neurofilament light chain levels associations with gray matter pathology: a 5-year longitudinal study. <i>Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology</i> , 2019, 6, 1757-1770.	3.7	66
58	Salient Central Lesion Volume: A Standardized Novel Fully Automated Proxy for Brain FLAIR Lesion Volume in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2019, 29, 615-623.	2.0	8
59	Network Dynamics and Cognitive Impairment in Multiple Sclerosis: Functional MRI-based Decoupling of Complex Relationships. <i>Radiology</i> , 2019, 292, 458-459.	7.3	1
60	Preserved network functional connectivity underlies cognitive reserve in multiple sclerosis. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2019, 40, 5231-5241.	3.6	37
61	Atrophied Brain T2 Lesion Volume at MRI Is Associated with Disability Progression and Conversion to Secondary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Radiology</i> , 2019, 293, 424-433.	7.3	36
62	Targeting Iron Dyshomeostasis for Treatment of Neurodegenerative Disorders. <i>CNS Drugs</i> , 2019, 33, 1073-1086.	5.9	10
63	Response heterogeneity to home-based restorative cognitive rehabilitation in multiple sclerosis: An exploratory study. <i>Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders</i> , 2019, 34, 103-111.	2.0	24
64	Ageing and Brain Atrophy in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2019, 29, 527-535.	2.0	33
65	A Serial 10-Year Follow-Up Study of Atrophied Brain Lesion Volume and Disability Progression in Patients with Relapsing-Remitting MS. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2019, 40, 446-452.	2.4	15
66	Effect of Teriflunomide and Dimethyl Fumarate on Cortical Atrophy and Leptomeningeal Inflammation in Multiple Sclerosis: A Retrospective, Observational, Case-Control Pilot Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2019, 8, 344.	2.4	17
67	Comparative effectiveness of teriflunomide and dimethyl fumarate in patients with relapsing forms of MS in the retrospective real-world Teri-RADAR study. <i>Journal of Comparative Effectiveness Research</i> , 2019, 8, 305-316.	1.4	14
68	Dietary and lifestyle factors in multiple sclerosis progression: results from a 5-year longitudinal MRI study. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2019, 266, 866-875.	3.6	36
69	Lower self-report fatigue in multiple sclerosis is associated with localized white matter tract disruption between amygdala, temporal pole, insula, and other connected structures. <i>Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders</i> , 2019, 27, 298-304.	2.0	16
70	Assessment of mesoscopic properties of deep gray matter iron through a model-based simultaneous analysis of magnetic susceptibility and R2* - A pilot study in patients with multiple sclerosis and normal controls. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 186, 308-320.	4.2	25
71	Impact of fingolimod on clinical and magnetic resonance imaging outcomes in routine clinical practice: A retrospective analysis of the multiple sclerosis, clinical and MRI outcomes in the USA (MS-MRIUS) study. <i>Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders</i> , 2019, 27, 65-73.	2.0	6
72	Pathological cut-offs of global and regional brain volume loss in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2019, 25, 541-553.	3.0	32

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73	Establishing pathological cut-offs for lateral ventricular volume expansion rates. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2018, 18, 494-501.	2.7	26
74	The Role of High-Frequency MRI Monitoring in the Detection of Brain Atrophy in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2018, 28, 328-337.	2.0	4
75	Neurocognition and Cerebral Lesion Burden in High-Risk Patients Before Undergoing Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2018, 11, 384-392.	2.9	20
76	Longitudinal personality change associated with cognitive decline in multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2018, 24, 1909-1912.	3.0	24
77	Evaluation of Leptomeningeal Contrast Enhancement Using Pre-and Postcontrast Subtraction 3D-FLAIR Imaging in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2018, 39, 642-647.	2.4	38
78	Progressive inner nuclear layer dysfunction in non-optic neuritis eyes in MS. <i>Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation</i> , 2018, 5, e427.	6.0	28
79	Evidence of progressive tissue loss in the core of chronic MS lesions: A longitudinal DTI study. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2018, 17, 1028-1035.	2.7	46
80	Feasibility of Brain Atrophy Measurement in Clinical Routine without Prior Standardization of the MRI Protocol: Results from MS-MRIUS, a Longitudinal Observational, Multicenter Real-World Outcome Study in Patients with Relapsing-Remitting MS. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2018, 39, 289-295.	2.4	24
81	Changes of deep gray matter magnetic susceptibility over 2 years in multiple sclerosis and healthy control brain. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2018, 18, 1007-1016.	2.7	32
82	Proposed Standardized Neurological Endpoints for Cardiovascular Clinical Trials. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018, 39, 1687-1697.	2.2	38
83	Mapping of thalamic magnetic susceptibility in multiple sclerosis indicates decreasing iron with disease duration: A proposed mechanistic relationship between inflammation and oligodendrocyte vitality. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2018, 167, 438-452.	4.2	60
84	Iron-related gene variants and brain iron in multiple sclerosis and healthy individuals. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2018, 17, 530-540.	2.7	32
85	Gray matter atrophy patterns in multiple sclerosis: A 10-year source-based morphometry study. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2018, 17, 444-451.	2.7	58
86	Atrophied brain lesion volume, a magnetic resonance imaging biomarker for monitoring neurodegenerative changes in multiple sclerosis. <i>Quantitative Imaging in Medicine and Surgery</i> , 2018, 8, 979-983.	2.0	14
87	Multimodal Imaging of Retired Professional Contact Sport Athletes Does Not Provide Evidence of Structural and Functional Brain Damage. <i>Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation</i> , 2018, 33, E24-E32.	1.7	25
88	Brain Atrophy Is Associated with Disability Progression in Patients with MS followed in a Clinical Routine. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2018, 39, 2237-2242.	2.4	25
89	Atrophied Brain Lesion Volume: A New Imaging Biomarker in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2018, 28, 490-495.	2.0	50
90	Impact of Focal White Matter Damage on Localized Subcortical Gray Matter Atrophy in Multiple Sclerosis: A 5-Year Study. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2018, 39, 1480-1486.	2.4	13

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91	Reply. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2018, 11, 1420.	2.9	0
92	Brain Iron at Quantitative MRI Is Associated with Disability in Multiple Sclerosis. Radiology, 2018, 289, 487-496.	7.3	75
93	White matter tract network disruption explains reduced conscientiousness in multiple sclerosis. Human Brain Mapping, 2018, 39, 3682-3690.	3.6	23
94	Fingolimod's Impact on MRI Brain Volume Measures in Multiple Sclerosis: Results from MS&MURIUS. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2018, 28, 399-405.	2.0	12
95	Walking disability measures in multiple sclerosis patients: Correlations with MRI-derived global and microstructural damage. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2018, 393, 128-134.	0.6	26
96	Thalamic white matter in multiple sclerosis: A combined diffusion&tensor imaging and quantitative susceptibility mapping study. Human Brain Mapping, 2018, 39, 4007-4017.	3.6	19
97	Methods for the computation of templates from quantitative magnetic susceptibility maps (QSM): Toward improved atlas&voxel&based analyses (VBA). Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2017, 46, 1474-1484.	3.4	15
98	An improved FSL-FIRST pipeline for subcortical gray matter segmentation to study abnormal brain anatomy using quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM). Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2017, 39, 110-122.	1.8	36
99	Proposed Standardized Neurological Endpoints for Cardiovascular Clinical Trials. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 69, 679-691.	2.8	110
100	A Novel Semiautomated Pipeline to Measure Brain Atrophy and Lesion Burden in Multiple Sclerosis: A Long&Term Comparative Study. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2017, 27, 620-629.	2.0	20
101	Olfactory identification deficit predicts white matter tract impairment in Alzheimer's disease. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2017, 266, 90-95.	1.8	12
102	An Observational Study to Assess Brain MRI Change and Disease Progression in Multiple Sclerosis Clinical Practice&The MS&MURIUS Study. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2017, 27, 339-347.	2.0	14
103	Neurological software tool for reliable atrophy measurement (NeuroSTREAM) of the lateral ventricles on clinical-quality T2-FLAIR MRI scans in multiple sclerosis. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2017, 15, 769-779.	2.7	48
104	Transcatheter aortic valve replacement: perioperative stroke and beyond. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2017, 17, 327-334.	2.8	9
105	Protection Against Cerebral Embolism During Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2017, 69, 367-377.	2.8	405
106	Effect of teriflunomide on cortex-basal ganglia-thalamus (Cx&BGTh) circuit glutamatergic dysregulation in the Theiler's Murine Encephalomyelitis Virus mouse model of multiple sclerosis. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182729.	2.5	12
107	Cardiovascular risk factors are associated with increased lesion burden and brain atrophy in multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2016, 87, jnnp-2014-310051.	1.9	95
108	Reserve-related activities and MRI metrics in multiple sclerosis patients and healthy controls: an observational study. BMC Neurology, 2016, 16, 108.	1.8	6

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109	Clinical relevance of brain atrophy assessment in multiple sclerosis. Implications for its use in a clinical routine. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2016, 16, 777-793.	2.8	126
110	Odor identification deficit in mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease is associated with hippocampal and deep gray matter atrophy. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2016, 255, 87-93.	1.8	42
111	Effect of a Cerebral Protection Device on Brain Lesions Following Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation in Patients With Severe Aortic Stenosis. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 316, 592.	7.4	284
112	Synergistic Effects of Reserve and Adaptive Personality in Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2016, 22, 920-927.	1.8	18
113	Cerebral Microbleeds in Multiple Sclerosis Evaluated on Susceptibility-weighted Images and Quantitative Susceptibility Maps: A Case-Control Study. Radiology, 2016, 281, 884-895.	7.3	63
114	Brain atrophy measurements should be used to guide therapy monitoring in MS – YES. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2016, 22, 1522-1524.	3.0	12
115	Cognitive reserve moderates the impact of subcortical gray matter atrophy on neuropsychological status in multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2016, 22, 36-42.	3.0	53
116	Autoimmune Comorbidities Are Associated with Brain Injury in Multiple Sclerosis. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2016, 37, 1010-1016.	2.4	27
117	A serial 10-year follow-up study of brain atrophy and disability progression in RRMS patients. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2016, 22, 1709-1718.	3.0	69
118	Localized atrophy of the thalamus and slowed cognitive processing speed in MS patients. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2016, 22, 1327-1336.	3.0	88
119	The Effect of Three Times a Week Glatiramer Acetate on Cerebral T1 Hypointense Lesions in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2015, 25, 989-995.	2.0	6
120	Immunological and short-term brain volume changes in relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis treated with interferon beta-1a subcutaneously three times weekly: an open-label two-arm trial. BMC Neurology, 2015, 15, 232.	1.8	12
121	White Matter Hyperintensities and Mild Cognitive Impairment in Parkinson's Disease. Journal of Neuroimaging, 2015, 25, 754-760.	2.0	38
122	Reserve-building activities in multiple sclerosis patients and healthy controls: a descriptive study. BMC Neurology, 2015, 15, 135.	1.8	9
123	Immunologic and MRI markers of the therapeutic effect of IFN- β -1a in relapsing-remitting MS. Neurology: Neuroimmunology and Neuroinflammation, 2015, 2, e176.	6.0	13
124	Effects of diet on brain iron levels among healthy individuals: an MRI pilot study. Neurobiology of Aging, 2015, 36, 1678-1685.	3.1	13
125	Effect of glatiramer acetate three-times weekly on the evolution of new, active multiple sclerosis lesions into T1-hypointense “black holes”: a post hoc magnetic resonance imaging analysis. Journal of Neurology, 2015, 262, 648-653.	3.6	19
126	A pilot, longitudinal, 24-week study to evaluate the effect of interferon beta-1a subcutaneous on changes in susceptibility-weighted imaging-filtered phase assessment of lesions and subcortical deep-gray matter in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. Therapeutic Advances in Neurological Disorders, 2015, 8, 59-70.	3.5	5

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127	Diffusion Tensor Imaging Alterations in Patients With Postconcussion Syndrome Undergoing Exercise Treatment. <i>Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation</i> , 2015, 30, E32-E42.	1.7	34
128	Associations between changes in ferritin levels and susceptibility-weighted imaging filtered phase in patients with relapsingâ€“remitting multiple sclerosis over 24 weeks of therapy with subcutaneous interferon beta-1a three times weekly. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2015, 281, 44-50.	2.3	3
129	Jugular Venous Reflux and White Matter Abnormalities in Alzheimer's Disease: A Pilot Study. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2014, 39, 601-609.	2.6	67
130	Tract-based spatial statistics analysis of diffusion-tensor imaging data in pediatric- and adult-onset multiple sclerosis. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2014, 35, 53-60.	3.6	14
131	Humoral responses to herpesviruses are associated with neurodegeneration after a demyelinating event: Results from the Multi-Center SET study. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2014, 273, 58-64.	2.3	21
132	No Regional Gray Matter Atrophy Differences between Pediatricâ€“and Adultâ€“Onset Relapsingâ€“Remitting Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroimaging</i> , 2014, 24, 63-67.	2.0	3
133	MRI segmentation analysis in temporal lobe and idiopathic generalized epilepsy. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2014, 14, 131.	1.8	11
134	Aqueductal cerebrospinal fluid pulsatility in healthy individuals is affected by impaired cerebral venous outflow. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2014, 40, 1215-1222.	3.4	31
135	Improved longitudinal gray and white matter atrophy assessment via application of a 4-dimensional hidden Markov random field model. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 90, 207-217.	4.2	48
136	Diffusion tensor MRI alterations of subcortical deep gray matter in clinically isolated syndrome. <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 2014, 338, 128-134.	0.6	20
137	Effect of Treatment with Interferon Beta-1a on Changes in Voxel-Wise Magnetization Transfer Ratio in Normal Appearing Brain Tissue and Lesions of Patients with Relapsingâ€“Remitting Multiple Sclerosis: A 24-Week, Controlled Pilot Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e91098.	2.5	17
138	Improved operator agreement and efficiency using the minimum area contour change method for delineation of hyperintense multiple sclerosis lesions on FLAIR MRI. <i>BMC Medical Imaging</i> , 2013, 13, 29.	2.7	4
139	Development of gray matter atrophy in relapsingâ€“remitting multiple sclerosis is not gender dependent: Results of a 5-year follow-up study. <i>Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 115, S42-S48.	1.4	12
140	Thalamic Atrophy Is Associated with Development of Clinically Definite Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Radiology</i> , 2013, 268, 831-841.	7.3	145
141	Interdependence and contributions of sun exposure and vitamin D to MRI measures in multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 84, 1075-1081.	1.9	36
142	Iron content of the pulvinar nucleus of the thalamus is increased in adolescent multiple sclerosis. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2013, 19, 567-576.	3.0	28
143	Influence of Personality on the Relationship Between Gray Matter Volume and Neuropsychiatric Symptoms in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2013, 75, 253-261.	2.0	24
144	Clinical significance of atrophy and white matter mean diffusivity within the thalamus of multiple sclerosis patients. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2013, 19, 1478-1484.	3.0	85

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145	MRI characteristics of familial and sporadic multiple sclerosis patients. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2013, 19, 1145-1152.	3.0	10
146	Bimonthly Evolution of Cortical Atrophy in Early Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis over 2 Years: A Longitudinal Study. <i>Multiple Sclerosis International</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-8.	0.8	9
147	Jugular venous reflux and brain parenchyma volumes in elderly patients with mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2013, 13, 157.	1.8	31
148	Impact of tissue atrophy on high-pass filtered MRI signal phase-based assessment in large-scale group-comparison studies: a simulation study. <i>Frontiers in Physics</i> , 2013, 1, .	2.1	3
149	White Matter Hyperintensities on 1.5 and 3 Tesla Brain MRI in Healthy Individuals. <i>Journal of Biomedical Graphics and Computing</i> , 2013, 3, .	0.2	5
150	Gray matter SWI-filtered phase and atrophy are linked to disability in MS. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Elite</i> , 2013, E5, 525-532.	1.8	24
151	Environmental Factors Associated with Disease Progression after the First Demyelinating Event: Results from the Multi-Center SET Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e53996.	2.5	68
152	Comparison of Standard 1.5 T vs. 3 T Optimized Protocols in Patients Treated with Glatiramer Acetate. A Serial MRI Pilot Study. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2012, 13, 5659-5673.	4.1	1
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