The New England Journal of Medicine is the highest ranked journal in the field of medicine. Professor Neumann has five publications in this journal. In 1993 he published the first and so far the only prospective study for clinical diagnosis of pheochromocytomas using all available methods. In 1994 he published a letter with statements regarding the risks of kidney biopsy of tumors in tuberous sclerosis and described the pitfalls of histology and angiography. In 2002 he published a study on molecular genetic findings in patients with seemingly sporadic pheochromocytoma. His results that 24% of pheochromocytoma patients have a germline mutation in one of the genes RET, VHL, SDHB or SDHD was commented as the death of an axiom. This paper has meanwhile more than 900 citations in international scientific journals. In 2006 he was the senior author of a study on neurofibromatosis type 1 and pheochromocytoma. This study became seemingly the landmark paper in this context and was never done by any other research group. In 2007 he reanalyzed the as far as known first description of a pheochromocytoma, the report of Felix Fraenkel from 1886. He contacted relatives of that patient and found out that the described patient had multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2.


Hartmut Neumann