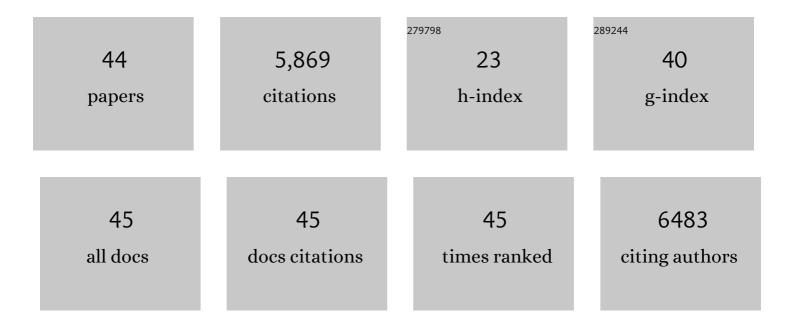
S Senan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Treatment patterns for adrenal metastases using surgery and SABR during a 10-year period. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2022, 170, 165-168.	0.6	9
2	Outcomes with durvalumab after chemoradiotherapy in stage IIIA-N2 non-small-cell lung cancer: an exploratory analysis from the PACIFIC trial. ESMO Open, 2022, 7, 100410.	4.5	10
3	Neoadjuvant immune checkpoint inhibitors in resectable non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review. ESMO Open, 2021, 6, 100244.	4.5	40
4	Outcomes with durvalumab by tumour PD-L1 expression in unresectable, stage III non-small-cell lung cancer in the PACIFIC trial. Annals of Oncology, 2020, 31, 798-806.	1.2	131
5	Pan-Asian adapted ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for the management of patients with locally-advanced unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: a KSMO-ESMO initiative endorsed by CSCO, ISMPO, JSMO, MOS, SSO and TOS. Annals of Oncology, 2020, 31, 191-201.	1.2	70
6	ADRIATIC: Eine Phase-III-Studie mit Durvalumab ± Tremelimumab nach gleichzeitiger Radiochemotherapie für Patienten mit SCLC im Stadium Limited Disease. , 2020, 74, .		0
7	Esophagus toxicity after stereotactic and hypofractionated radiotherapy for central lung tumors: Normal tissue complication probability modeling. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2018, 127, 233-238.	0.6	10
8	Normal Tissue Complication Probability Modeling of Pulmonary Toxicity After Stereotactic and Hypofractionated Radiation Therapy for Central Lung Tumors. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 100, 738-747.	0.8	36
9	Population-based Results of Chemoradiotherapy for Limited Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer in The Netherlands. Clinical Oncology, 2018, 30, 17-22.	1.4	6
10	Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) for early-stage central lung tumors: New insights and approaches. Lung Cancer, 2018, 123, 142-148.	2.0	18
11	Patterns of care and outcomes for stage IIIB non-small cell lung cancer in the TNM-7 era: Results from the Netherlands Cancer Registry. Lung Cancer, 2017, 110, 14-18.	2.0	11
12	Early and locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Annals of Oncology, 2017, 28, iv1-iv21.	1.2	1,456
13	Is radical chemo-radiotherapy appropriate in patients with stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer due to cervical lymph node metastases?. Annals of Oncology, 2016, 27, 1973.	1.2	1
14	Metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Annals of Oncology, 2016, 27, v1-v27.	1.2	1,351
15	WE-AB-202-02: Incorporating Regional Ventilation Function in Predicting Radiation Fibrosis After Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy for Lung Cancer. Medical Physics, 2016, 43, 3794-3794.	3.0	ο
16	Stereotactic body radiotherapy for central lung tumours. British Journal of Radiology, 2015, 88, 20150410.	2.2	3
17	Ablative therapies for lung metastases: a need to acknowledge the efficacy and toxicity of stereotactic ablative body radiotherapy. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, 2196.	1.2	9
18	2nd ESMO Consensus Conference on Lung Cancer: early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer consensus on diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Annals of Oncology, 2014, 25, 1462-1474.	1.2	410

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19	Trimodality therapy for stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer: Benchmarking multi-disciplinary team decision-making and function. Lung Cancer, 2014, 85, 218-223.	2.0	13
20	Radiographic Changes After Lung Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy (SABR) – Can We Distinguish Fibrosis From Recurrence? A Systematic Review of the Literature. Practical Radiation Oncology, 2013, 3, S11-S12.	2.1	11
21	Stage l–II non-small-cell lung cancer treated using either stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) or lobectomy by video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS): outcomes of a propensity score-matched analysis. Annals of Oncology, 2013, 24, 1543-1548.	1.2	261
22	Early and locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Annals of Oncology, 2013, 24, vi89-vi98.	1.2	440
23	TH-A-WAB-11: A Novel Method to Determine Alpha/beta for Irradiated Normal Lung Tissue Using Computed Tomography Scans. Medical Physics, 2013, 40, 522-522.	3.0	0
24	Early-stage lung cancer in elderly patients: A population-based study of changes in treatment patterns and survival in the Netherlands. Annals of Oncology, 2012, 23, 2743-2747.	1.2	147
25	Outcomes of concurrent chemoradiotherapy in patients with stage III non-small-cell lung cancer and significant comorbidity. Annals of Oncology, 2011, 22, 132-138.	1.2	39
26	Stereotactic radiotherapy for stage I lung cancer: Current results and new developments. Cancer Radiotherapie: Journal De La Societe Francaise De Radiotherapie Oncologique, 2010, 14, 115-118.	1.4	25
27	Outcomes of stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) in 175 patients with stage I NSCLC aged 75 years and older. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 27, 9545-9545.	1.6	0
28	Outcomes of Risk-Adapted Fractionated Stereotactic Radiotherapy for Stage I Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2008, 70, 685-692.	0.8	510
29	Reply: Patterns of nodal recurrence after omission of elective nodal irradiation for limited-stage small-cell lung cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2007, 97, 276-276.	6.4	12
30	Lack of consensus on post-operative radiotherapy (PORT) fields used in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 7658-7658.	1.6	0
31	Concurrent chemotherapy (carboplatin, paclitaxel, etoposide) and involved-field radiotherapy in limited stage small cell lung cancer: a Dutch multicenter phase II study. British Journal of Cancer, 2006, 94, 625-630.	6.4	88
32	The role of radiotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2005, 16, ii223-ii228.	1.2	11
33	Defining target volumes for non-small cell lung carcinoma. Seminars in Radiation Oncology, 2004, 14, 308-314.	2.2	39
34	Dosimetric consequences of tumor mobility in radiotherapy of stage I non-small cell lung cancer – an analysis of data generated using â€~slow' CT scans. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2001, 61, 93-99.	0.6	52
35	An evaluation of two techniques for beam intensity modulation in patients irradiated for stage III non-small cell lung cancer. Lung Cancer, 2001, 32, 145-153.	2.0	25
36	Analysis and reduction of 3D systematic and random setup errors during the simulation and treatment of lung cancer patients with CT-based external beam radiotherapy dose planning. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2001, 49, 857-868.	0.8	114

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37	Multiple "slow―CT scans for incorporating lung tumor mobility in radiotheraphy planning. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2001, 51, 932-937.	0.8	191
38	The use of CT-simulation and digitally reconstructed radiographs (DRR's) in setup verification allows for smaller planning target volumes in lung cancer. Lung Cancer, 2000, 29, 162.	2.0	3
39	An analysis of anatomic landmark mobility and setup deviations in radiotherapy for lung cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 1999, 43, 827-832.	0.8	56
40	BRACHYTHERAPY FOR RECURRENT HEAD AND NECK CANCER. Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America, 1999, 13, 531-542.	2.2	14
41	Evaluation of a target contouring protocol for 3D conformal radiotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 1999, 53, 247-255.	0.6	139
42	Fractionated high-dose-rate brachytherapy in primary carcinoma of the nasopharynx Journal of Clinical Oncology, 1998, 16, 2213-2220.	1.6	62
43	Phase I and pharmacokinetic study of tirapazamine (SR 4233) administered every three weeks. Clinical Cancer Research, 1997, 3, 31-8.	7.0	35
44	The diagnosis and treatment of nasal lymphoma, an important cause of upper respiratory tract destruction. Clinical Otolaryngology, 1992, 17, 563-566.	1.2	5