William E Brady

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/11248248/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

| 22 | 1,727 | 19 | 22 |
|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| papers | citations | h-index | g-index |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | 2123 |
| all docs | docs citations | times ranked | citing authors |

| # | Article | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Selumetinib in women with recurrent low-grade serous carcinoma of the ovary or peritoneum: an open-label, single-arm, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2013, 14, 134-140. | 5.1 | 322 |
| 2 | A Community-Based, Randomized Trial of Ezetimibe Added to Statin Therapy to Attain NCEP ATP III Goals for LDL Cholesterol in Hypercholesterolemic Patients: The Ezetimibe Add-On to Statin for Effectiveness (EASE) Trial. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2005, 80, 587-595. | 1.4 | 241 |
| 3 | Human Serum Carotenoid Concentrations Are Related to Physiologic and Lifestyle Factors. Journal of Nutrition, 1996, 126, 129-137. | 1.3 | 210 |
| 4 | Efficacy and safety of ezetimibe co-administered with simvastatin compared with atorvastatin in adults with hypercholesterolemia. American Journal of Cardiology, 2004, 93, 1487-1494. | 0.7 | 184 |
| 5 | Lipid-altering efficacy of the ezetimibe/simvastatin single tablet versus rosuvastatin in hypercholesterolemic patients. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 2006, 22, 2041-2053. | 0.9 | 101 |
| 6 | Is adjuvant chemotherapy indicated in ovarian immature teratomas? A combined data analysis from the <scp>M</scp> alignant <scp>G</scp> erm <scp>C</scp> ell <scp>T</scp> umor <scp>I</scp> nternational <scp>C</scp> ollaborative. Cancer, 2016, 122, 230-237. | 2.0 | 91 |
| 7 | Trametinib versus standard of care in patients with recurrent low-grade serous ovarian cancer (GOG) Tj ETQq1 541-553. | 1 0.784314 6.3 | 4 rgBT /Over <mark>lo</mark> c 75 |
| 8 | Ezetimibe added to ongoing statin therapy improves LDL-C goal attainment and lipid profile in patients with diabetes or metabolic syndrome. Diabetes and Vascular Disease Research, 2006, 3, 93-102. | 0.9 | 65 |
| 9 | An evaluation of progression free survival and overall survival of ovarian cancer patients with clear cell carcinoma versus serous carcinoma treated with platinum therapy: An NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group experience. Gynecologic Oncology, 2017, 147, 243-249. | 0.6 | 61 |
| 10 | Influence of Using Different Sources of Carotenoid Data in Epidemiologic Studies. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 1996, 96, 1271-1275. | 1.3 | 51 |
| 11 | Phase II study of single-agent cabozantinib in patients with recurrent clear cell ovarian, primary peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer (NRG-GY001). Gynecologic Oncology, 2018, 150, 9-13. | 0.6 | 44 |
| 12 | Lipid altering-efficacy of ezetimibe co-administered with simvastatin compared with rosuvastatin: a meta-analysis of pooled data from 14 clinical trials. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 2005, 21, 1123-1130. | 0.9 | 42 |
| 13 | A phase I trial of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD), carboplatin, bevacizumab and veliparib in recurrent, platinum-sensitive ovarian, primary peritoneal, and fallopian tube cancer: An NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2016, 140, 204-209. | 0.6 | 40 |
| 14 | A phase I trial of intraperitoneal GEN-1, an IL-12 plasmid formulated with PEG-PEI-cholesterol lipopolymer, administered with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin in patients with recurrent or persistent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancers: An NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2017, 147, 283-290. | 0.6 | 37 |
| 15 | Phase II study of axalimogene filolisbac (ADXS-HPV) for platinum-refractory cervical carcinoma: An NRG oncology/gynecologic oncology group study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2020, 158, 562-569. | 0.6 | 35 |
| 16 | A phase II evaluation of pazopanib in the treatment of recurrent or persistent carcinosarcoma of the uterus: A Gynecologic Oncology Group study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2014, 133, 537-541. | 0.6 | 31 |
| 17 | Effectiveness of Ezetimibe Added to Ongoing Statin Therapy in Modifying Lipid Profiles and Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Goal Attainment in Patients of Different Races and Ethnicities: A Substudy of the Ezetimibe Add-On to Statin for Effectiveness Trial. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2006, 81, 1177-1185. | 1.4 | 28 |
| 18 | Integrative Development of a TLR8 Agonist for Ovarian Cancer Chemoimmunotherapy. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 1955-1966. | 3.2 | 27 |

| # | Article | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 19 | Is carboplatin-based chemotherapy as effective as cisplatin-based chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced-stage dysgerminoma in children, adolescents and young adults?. Gynecologic Oncology, 2018, 150, 253-260. | 0.6 | 21 |
| 20 | A Phase I Evaluation of Extended Field Radiation Therapy With Concomitant Cisplatin Chemotherapy Followed by Paclitaxel and Carboplatin Chemotherapy in Women With Cervical Carcinoma Metastatic to the Para-aortic Lymph Nodes: An NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group Study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2018, 151, 202-207. | 0.6 | 10 |
| 21 | Clinical trial methodology in rare gynecologic tumor research: Strategies for success. Gynecologic Oncology, 2018, 149, 605-611. | 0.6 | 8 |
| 22 | LDL-C goal attainment with ezetimibe plus simvastatin coadministration vs atorvastatin or simvastatin monotherapy in patients at high risk of CHD. MedGenMed: Medscape General Medicine, 2005, 7, 3. | 0.2 | 3 |