Douglas Easton

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Ποιιζι Δε Ελετον

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Large-scale cross-cancer fine-mapping of the 5p15.33 region reveals multiple independent signals. Human Genetics and Genomics Advances, 2021, 2, 100041.	1.0	6
2	BRCA Challenge: BRCA Exchange as a global resource for variants in BRCA1 and BRCA2. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007752.	1.5	148
3	Quantifying the Genetic Correlation between Multiple Cancer Types. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2017, 26, 1427-1435.	1.1	48
4	Inheritance of deleterious mutations at both BRCA1 and BRCA2 in an international sample of 32,295 women. Breast Cancer Research, 2016, 18, 112.	2.2	42
5	Prognostic value of automated KI67 scoring in breast cancer: a centralised evaluation of 8088 patients from 10 study groups. Breast Cancer Research, 2016, 18, 104.	2.2	56
6	Highâ€ŧhroughput automated scoring of Ki67 in breast cancer tissue microarrays from the Breast Cancer Association Consortium. Journal of Pathology: Clinical Research, 2016, 2, 138-153.	1.3	19
7	Heterogeneity of luminal breast cancer characterised by immunohistochemical expression of basal markers. British Journal of Cancer, 2016, 114, 298-304.	2.9	7
8	Meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies identifies common susceptibility polymorphisms for colorectal and endometrial cancer near SH2B3 and TSHZ1. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 17369.	1.6	35
9	Analysis of the genetic phylogeny of multifocal prostate cancer identifies multiple independent clonal expansions in neoplastic and morphologically normal prostate tissue. Nature Genetics, 2015, 47, 367-372.	9.4	380
10	Multiple novel prostate cancer susceptibility signals identified by fine-mapping of known risk loci among Europeans. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 5589-5602.	1.4	67
11	Area and Volumetric Density Estimation in Processed Full-Field Digital Mammograms for Risk Assessment of Breast Cancer. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e110690.	1.1	24
12	2q36.3 is associated with prognosis for oestrogen receptor-negative breast cancer patients treated with chemotherapy. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 4051.	5.8	16
13	A comprehensive examination of breast cancer risk loci in African American women. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 5518-5526.	1.4	42
14	Genome-wide association study identifies 25 known breast cancer susceptibility loci as risk factors for triple-negative breast cancer. Carcinogenesis, 2014, 35, 1012-1019.	1.3	145
15	The genetic epidemiology of prostate cancer and its clinical implications. Nature Reviews Urology, 2014, 11, 18-31.	1.9	207
16	Genetic variation in mitotic regulatory pathway genes is associated with breast tumor grade. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 6034-6046.	1.4	12
17	Polymorphisms in Inflammation Pathway Genes and Endometrial Cancer Risk. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2013, 22, 216-223.	1.1	22
18	Common variation near CDKN1A, POLD3 and SHROOM2 influences colorectal cancer risk. Nature Genetics, 2012, 44, 770-776.	9.4	210

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19	Chromosomes 4 and 8 implicated in a genome wide SNP linkage scan of 762 prostate cancer families collected by the ICPCG. Prostate, 2012, 72, 410-426.	1.2	14
20	The landscape of cancer genes and mutational processes in breast cancer. Nature, 2012, 486, 400-404.	13.7	1,535
21	Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies a Possible Susceptibility Locus for Endometrial Cancer. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2012, 21, 980-987.	1.1	32
22	Associations of Breast Cancer Risk Factors With Tumor Subtypes: A Pooled Analysis From the Breast Cancer Association Consortium Studies. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2011, 103, 250-263.	3.0	596
23	A common variant at the TERT-CLPTM1L locus is associated with estrogen receptor–negative breast cancer. Nature Genetics, 2011, 43, 1210-1214.	9.4	279
24	Genomeâ€wide linkage analysis of 1,233 prostate cancer pedigrees from the International Consortium for prostate cancer Genetics using novel sumLINK and sumLOD analyses. Prostate, 2010, 70, 735-744.	1.2	22
25	Mammographic Density, Estrogen Receptor Status and Other Breast Cancer Tumor Characteristics. Breast Journal, 2010, 16, 279-289.	0.4	60
26	The rs10993994 Risk Allele for Prostate Cancer Results in Clinically Relevant Changes in Microseminoprotein-Beta Expression in Tissue and Urine. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e13363.	1.1	73
27	The Identification of Rare and Common Variants Which Predispose to Prostate Cancer. , 2010, , 229-248.		3
28	Sequence variant classification and reporting: recommendations for improving the interpretation of cancer susceptibility genetic test results. Human Mutation, 2008, 29, 1282-1291.	1.1	782
29	Evaluating the Effectiveness of Using Standard Mammogram Form to Predict Breast Cancer Risk: Case-Control Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2008, 17, 1074-1081.	1.1	59
30	Physical Activity and Mammographic Breast Density in the EPIC-Norfolk Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 167, 579-585.	1.6	18
31	Compelling evidence for a prostate cancer gene at 22q12.3 by the International Consortium for Prostate Cancer Genetics. Human Molecular Genetics, 2007, 16, 1271-1278.	1.4	31
32	The Genetic Epidemiology of Hereditary Breast Cancer. , 2007, , 1-17.		0
33	Associations among Mammographic Density, Circulating Sex Hormones, and Polymorphisms in Sex Hormone Metabolism Genes in Postmenopausal Women. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2006, 15, 1502-1508.	1.1	76
34	Late Toxicity Is Not Increased in BRCA1/BRCA2 Mutation Carriers Undergoing Breast Radiotherapy in the United Kingdom. Clinical Cancer Research, 2006, 12, 7025-7032.	3.2	75
35	Acute Chemotherapy–Related Toxicity Is Not Increased in BRCA1 and BRCA2 Mutation Carriers Treated for Breast Cancer in the United Kingdom. Clinical Cancer Research, 2006, 12, 7033-7038.	3.2	36
36	Genetic and Histopathologic Evaluation of BRCA1 and BRCA2 DNA Sequence Variants of Unknown Clinical Significance. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 2019-2027.	0.4	153

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37	Evaluation of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation prevalence, risk prediction models and a multistep testing approach in French-Canadian families with high risk of breast and ovarian cancer. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2006, 44, 107-121.	1.5	72
38	The Genetic Epidemiology of Breast Cancer Genes. Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia, 2004, 9, 221-236.	1.0	210
39	CHEK2 variant 1157T may be associated with increased breast cancer risk. International Journal of Cancer, 2004, 111, 543-547.	2.3	134
40	Low-penetrance susceptibility to breast cancer due to CHEK2*1100delC in noncarriers of BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations. Nature Genetics, 2002, 31, 55-59.	9.4	1,001
41	Variation in BRCA1 cancer risks by mutation position. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2002, 11, 329-36.	1.1	89
42	Variation in Cancer Risks, by Mutation Position, in BRCA2 Mutation Carriers. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2001, 68, 410-419.	2.6	459
43	Evidence for further breast cancer susceptibility genes in addition toBRCA1 andBRCA2 in a population-based study. Genetic Epidemiology, 2001, 21, 1-18.	0.6	263
44	Linkage Analysis of Chromosome 1q Markers in 136 Prostate Cancer Families. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 62, 653-658.	2.6	123
45	Haplotype and Phenotype Analysis of Nine Recurrent BRCA2 Mutations in 111 Families: Results of an International Study. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 62, 1381-1388.	2.6	150
46	Variation of risks of breast and ovarian cancer associated with different germline mutations of the BRCA2 gene. Nature Genetics, 1997, 15, 103-105.	9.4	422