

Gautam Borthakur

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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papers

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citations

22153

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Selective BCL-2 Inhibition by ABT-199 Causes On-Target Cell Death in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Cancer Discovery</i> , 2014, 4, 362-375.	9.4	561
2	Ibrutinib and Venetoclax for First-Line Treatment of CLL. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 380, 2095-2103.	27.0	388
3	Phase 2 study of azacytidine plus sorafenib in patients with acute myeloid leukemia and FLT-3 internal tandem duplication mutation. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 121, 4655-4662.	1.4	355
4	Phase I/II Study of Combination Therapy With Sorafenib, Idarubicin, and Cytarabine in Younger Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, 1856-1862.	1.6	347
5	Phase I Study of Quizartinib Administered Daily to Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia Irrespective of FMS-Like Tyrosine Kinase 3 Internal Tandem Duplication Status. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2013, 31, 3681-3687.	1.6	321
6	Acute myeloid leukemia: current progress and future directions. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 41.	6.2	313
7	Prediction of Early Death After Induction Therapy for Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia With Pretreatment Risk Scores: A Novel Paradigm for Treatment Assignment. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 4417-4424.	1.6	287
8	Tyrosine kinase inhibitor discontinuation in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia: a single-institution experience. <i>Journal of Hematology and Oncology</i> , 2019, 12, 1.	17.0	257
9	Nilotinib As Front-Line Treatment for Patients With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Early Chronic Phase. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, 392-397.	1.6	231
10	Results of Dasatinib Therapy in Patients With Early Chronic-Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, 398-404.	1.6	227
11	Relative survival in patients with chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia in the tyrosine-kinase inhibitor era: analysis of patient data from six prospective clinical trials. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2015, 2, e186-e193.	4.6	227
12	The haematopoietic cell transplantation comorbidity index score is predictive of early death and survival in patients over 60 years of age receiving induction therapy for acute myeloid leukaemia. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2007, 136, 624-627.	2.5	223
13	Long-term outcome of acute promyelocytic leukemia treated with all-trans-retinoic acid, arsenic trioxide, and gemtuzumab. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 129, 1275-1283.	1.4	214
14	Advances in the Treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukemia: New Drugs and New Challenges. <i>Cancer Discovery</i> , 2020, 10, 506-525.	9.4	212
15	Mitochondrial ClpP-Mediated Proteolysis Induces Selective Cancer Cell Lethality. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2019, 35, 721-737.e9.	16.8	206
16	10-day decitabine with venetoclax for newly diagnosed intensive chemotherapy ineligible, and relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukaemia: a single-centre, phase 2 trial. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2020, 7, e724-e736.	4.6	201
17	<i>TP53</i> mutations in newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia: Clinicomolecular characteristics, response to therapy, and outcomes. <i>Cancer</i> , 2016, 122, 3484-3491.	4.1	200
18	A randomized study of clofarabine versus clofarabine plus low-dose cytarabine as front-line therapy for patients aged 60 years and older with acute myeloid leukemia and high-risk myelodysplastic syndrome. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 1638-1645.	1.4	199

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19	Epigenetic therapy is associated with similar survival compared with intensive chemotherapy in older patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 4840-4845.	1.4	193
20	Phase I study of sorafenib in patients with refractory or relapsed acute leukemias. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2011, 96, 62-68.	3.5	185
21	Venetoclax Combined With FLAG-IDA Induction and Consolidation in Newly Diagnosed and Relapsed or Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2021, 39, 2768-2778.	1.6	173
22	ATF4 induction through an atypical integrated stress response to ONC201 triggers p53-independent apoptosis in hematological malignancies. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2016, 9, ra17.	3.6	147
23	Phase I/II trial of the combination of midostaurin (PKC412) and 5-azacytidine for patients with acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2015, 90, 276-281.	4.1	139
24	Early responses predict better outcomes in patients with newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia: results with four tyrosine kinase inhibitor modalities. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 121, 4867-4874.	1.4	124
25	Phase I/II Trial of AEG35156 X-Linked Inhibitor of Apoptosis Protein Antisense Oligonucleotide Combined With Idarubicin and Cytarabine in Patients With Relapsed or Primary Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2009, 27, 4741-4746.	1.6	115
26	Prognostic factors and survival outcomes in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in blast phase in the tyrosine kinase inhibitor era: Cohort study of 477 patients. <i>Cancer</i> , 2017, 123, 4391-4402.	4.1	114
27	Activity of the oral mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase inhibitor trametinib in <i>RAS</i> -mutant relapsed or refractory myeloid malignancies. <i>Cancer</i> , 2016, 122, 1871-1879.	4.1	113
28	Clinical resistance to crenolanib in acute myeloid leukemia due to diverse molecular mechanisms. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 244.	12.8	111
29	Treatment with FLT3 inhibitor in patients with <i>FLT3</i> -mutated acute myeloid leukemia is associated with development of secondary <i>FLT3</i> tyrosine kinase domain mutations. <i>Cancer</i> , 2014, 120, 2142-2149.	4.1	107
30	Activity of decitabine in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome previously treated with azacitidine. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2008, 49, 690-695.	1.3	106
31	Outcomes of older patients with NPM1-mutated AML: current treatments and the promise of venetoclax-based regimens. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2020, 4, 1311-1320.	5.2	106
32	Frontline treatment of acute myeloid leukemia in adults. <i>Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology</i> , 2017, 110, 20-34.	4.4	105
33	Atg7 suppression enhances chemotherapeutic agent sensitivity and overcomes stroma-mediated chemoresistance in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 1260-1269.	1.4	104
34	Sorafenib Combined with 5-azacytidine in Older Patients with Untreated <i>FLT3</i> -ITD Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2018, 93, 1136-1141.	4.1	95
35	Prognostic value of <i>FLT3</i> mutations among different cytogenetic subgroups in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2011, 117, 2145-2155.	4.1	91
36	Outcome of patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia post-imatinib mesylate failure. <i>Cancer</i> , 2007, 109, 1556-1560.	4.1	89

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37	Analysis of cardiovascular and arteriothrombotic adverse events in chronic-phase CML patients after frontline TKIs. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2019, 3, 851-861.	5.2	88
38	Ponatinib as first-line treatment for patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia in chronic phase: a phase 2 study. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2015, 2, e376-e383.	4.6	86
39	Results of a Phase II Study of Crenolanib in Relapsed/Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia Patients (Pts) with Activating FLT3 Mutations. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 389-389.	1.4	86
40	Triplet therapy with venetoclax, FLT3 inhibitor and decitabine for FLT3-mutated acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 25.	6.2	85
41	Treatment with a 5-day versus a 10-day schedule of decitabine in older patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia: a randomised phase 2 trial. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2019, 6, e29-e37.	4.6	84
42	Immune anaemias in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia treated with fludarabine, cyclophosphamide and rituximab ? incidence and predictors. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2007, 136, 800-805.	2.5	83
43	Treated secondary acute myeloid leukemia: a distinct high-risk subset of AML with adverse prognosis. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2017, 1, 1312-1323.	5.2	83
44	Venetoclax plus intensive chemotherapy with cladribine, idarubicin, and cytarabine in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia or high-risk myelodysplastic syndrome: a cohort from a single-centre, single-arm, phase 2 trial. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2021, 8, e552-e561.	4.6	81
45	De novo acute myeloid leukemia: A population-based study of outcome in the United States based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database, 1980 to 2017. <i>Cancer</i> , 2021, 127, 2049-2061.	4.1	79
46	Final results of a phase 2, open-label study of indisulam, idarubicin, and cytarabine in patients with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia and high-risk myelodysplastic syndrome. <i>Cancer</i> , 2018, 124, 2758-2765.	4.1	78
47	Survival is poorer in patients with secondary core-binding factor acute myelogenous leukemia compared with de novo core-binding factor leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2009, 115, 3217-3221.	4.1	76
48	Targeting autophagy to overcome chemoresistance in acute myelogenous leukemia. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2017, 13, 214-215.	9.1	76
49	Crenolanib besylate, a type I pan-FLT3 inhibitor, to demonstrate clinical activity in multiply relapsed FLT3-ITD and D835 AML. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2016, 34, 7008-7008.	1.6	71
50	Therapeutic benefit of decitabine, a hypomethylating agent, in patients with high-risk primary myelofibrosis and myeloproliferative neoplasm in accelerated or blastic/acute myeloid leukemia phase. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2015, 39, 950-956.	0.8	69
51	Treatment of core-binding factor in acute myelogenous leukemia with fludarabine, cytarabine, and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor results in improved event-free survival. <i>Cancer</i> , 2008, 113, 3181-3185.	4.1	68
52	Allogeneic Transplantation in First Remission Improves Outcomes Irrespective of FLT3 -ITD Allelic Ratio in FLT3 -ITD Positive Acute Myelogenous Leukemia. <i>Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation</i> , 2016, 22, 1218-1226.	2.0	66
53	Cladribine and low-dose cytarabine alternating with decitabine as front-line therapy for elderly patients with acute myeloid leukaemia: a phase 2 single-arm trial. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2018, 5, e411-e421.	4.6	66
54	Long-term molecular and cytogenetic response and survival outcomes with imatinib 400 mg, imatinib 800 mg, dasatinib, and nilotinib in patients with chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia: retrospective analysis of patient data from five clinical trials. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2015, 2, e118-e128.	4.6	65

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55	Predictive factors for outcome and response in patients treated with second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors for chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase after imatinib failure. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 117, 1822-1827.	1.4	64
56	Late relapse in acute myeloid leukemia (AML): clonal evolution or therapy-related leukemia?. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2019, 9, 7.	6.2	64
57	Persistence of minimal residual disease assessed by multiparameter flow cytometry is highly prognostic in younger patients with acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2017, 123, 426-435.	4.1	63
58	Gemtuzumab ozogamicin with fludarabine, cytarabine, and granulocyte colony stimulating factor (FLAG-GO) as frontline regimen in patients with core binding factor acute myelogenous leukemia. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2014, 89, 964-968.	4.1	62
59	Clofarabine plus low-dose cytarabine followed by clofarabine plus low-dose cytarabine alternating with decitabine in acute myeloid leukemia frontline therapy for older patients. <i>Cancer</i> , 2012, 118, 4471-4477.	4.1	60
60	Venetoclax with decitabine vs intensive chemotherapy in acute myeloid leukemia: A propensity score matched analysis stratified by risk of treatment-related mortality. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2021, 96, 282-291.	4.1	59
61	Superior efficacy of cotreatment with BET protein inhibitor and BCL2 or MCL1 inhibitor against AML blast progenitor cells. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2019, 9, 4.	6.2	57
62	Prognostic value of measurable residual disease after venetoclax and decitabine in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2021, 5, 1876-1883.	5.2	56
63	HCVAD plus imatinib or dasatinib in lymphoid blastic phase chronic myeloid leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2014, 120, 373-380.	4.1	54
64	MYC protein expression is an important prognostic factor in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2019, 60, 37-48.	1.3	54
65	Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors as Initial Therapy for Patients With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Accelerated Phase. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2014, 14, 155-162.e1.	0.4	51
66	Outcomes of acute myeloid leukemia with myelodysplasia related changes depend on diagnostic criteria and therapy. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2020, 95, 612-622.	4.1	51
67	BETP degradation simultaneously targets acute myelogenous leukemic stem cells and the microenvironment. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2019, 129, 1878-1894.	8.2	51
68	Evaluating the serial use of the myelofibrosis symptom assessment form for measuring symptomatic improvement. <i>Cancer</i> , 2011, 117, 4869-4877.	4.1	50
69	Patterns of Resistance Differ in Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia Treated with Type I versus Type II FLT3 Inhibitors. <i>Blood Cancer Discovery</i> , 2021, 2, 125-134.	5.0	50
70	Core binding factor acute myelogenous leukemia-2021 treatment algorithm. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 114.	6.2	49
71	Detectable FLT3-ITD or RAS mutation at the time of transformation from MDS to AML predicts for very poor outcomes. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2015, 39, 1367-1374.	0.8	48
72	A Phase II Study of Nivolumab or Ipilimumab with or without Azacitidine for Patients with Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS). <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 465-465.	1.4	48

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73	Efficacy and safety of enasidenib and azacitidine combination in patients with IDH2 mutated acute myeloid leukemia and not eligible for intensive chemotherapy. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 10.	6.2	48
74	Clofarabine, idarubicin, and cytarabine (CIA) as frontline therapy for patients ≥60 years with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2013, 88, 961-966.	4.1	46
75	Oral MEK 1/2 Inhibitor Trametinib in Combination With AKT Inhibitor GSK2141795 in Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia With RAS Mutations: A Phase II Study. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2019, 19, 431-440.e13.	0.4	46
76	Phase Ib/II study of the IDH1-mutant inhibitor ivosidenib with the BCL2 inhibitor venetoclax +/- azacitidine in IDH1-mutated hematologic malignancies.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 7500-7500.	1.6	46
77	Therapy-related acute myelogenous leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome. <i>Current Oncology Reports</i> , 2007, 9, 373-377.	4.0	45
78	The Dual MEK/FLT3 Inhibitor E6201 Exerts Cytotoxic Activity against Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cells Harboring Resistance-Confering FLT3 Mutations. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2016, 76, 1528-1537.	0.9	45
79	Phase II Study of Venetoclax Added to Cladribine Plus Low-Dose Cytarabine Alternating With 5-Azacitidine in Older Patients With Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 3848-3857.	1.6	41
80	Final results of a phase 2 trial of clofarabine and low-dose cytarabine alternating with decitabine in older patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2015, 121, 2375-2382.	4.1	40
81	Comparison of Multiparameter Flow Cytometry Immunophenotypic Analysis and Quantitative RT-PCR for the Detection of Minimal Residual Disease of Core Binding Factor Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>American Journal of Clinical Pathology</i> , 2016, 145, 769-777.	0.7	39
82	Phase II Trial of MEK Inhibitor Binimetinib (MEK162) in RAS-mutant Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2019, 19, 142-148.e1.	0.4	39
83	Report of a phase 1/2 study of a combination of azacitidine and cytarabine in acute myelogenous leukemia and high-risk myelodysplastic syndromes. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2010, 51, 73-78.	1.3	38
84	Natural history of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia treated with hypomethylating agents. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2017, 92, 599-606.	4.1	38
85	A randomized phase 2 study of idarubicin and cytarabine with clofarabine or fludarabine in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2017, 123, 4430-4439.	4.1	37
86	Clinical Outcomes and Co-Occurring Mutations in Patients with RUNX1-Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2017, 18, 1618.	4.1	37
87	The Clinical impact of PTPN11 mutations in adults with acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2021, 35, 691-700.	7.2	37
88	Minimal residual disease eradication with epigenetic therapy in core binding factor acute myeloid leukemia. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2017, 92, 845-850.	4.1	36
89	The Combination of Quizartinib with Azacitidine or Low Dose Cytarabine Is Highly Active in Patients (Pts) with FLT3-ITD Mutated Myeloid Leukemias: Interim Report of a Phase I/II Trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 130, 723-723.	1.4	35
90	Twice-Daily Fludarabine and Cytarabine Combination With or Without Gentuzumab Ozogamicin is Effective in Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia, High-Risk Myelodysplastic Syndrome, and Blast- Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2012, 12, 244-251.	0.4	34

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91	Prognosis of patients with intermediate risk IPSSâ€R myelodysplastic syndrome indicates variable outcomes and need for models beyond IPSSâ€R. American Journal of Hematology, 2018, 93, 1245-1253.	4.1	34
92	A phase I/II study of the combination of quizartinib with azacitidine or low-dose cytarabine for the treatment of patients with acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome. Haematologica, 2021, 106, 2121-2130.	3.5	34
93	A phase 1b/2 study of azacitidine with PDâ€L1 antibody avelumab in relapsed/refractory acute myeloid leukemia. Cancer, 2021, 127, 3761-3771.	4.1	34
94	Effective therapy for AML with RUNX1 mutation by cotreatment with inhibitors of protein translation and BCL2. Blood, 2022, 139, 907-921.	1.4	34
95	Single-center experience with venetoclax combinations in patients with newly diagnosed and relapsed AML evolving from MPNs. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 2156-2164.	5.2	33
96	Free remission in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia following the discontinuation of tyrosine kinase inhibitors. American Journal of Hematology, 2022, 97, 856-864.	4.1	33
97	Hypomethylating agent and venetoclax with FLT3 inhibitor â€œtripletâ€•therapy in older/unfit patients with FLT3 mutated AML. Blood Cancer Journal, 2022, 12, 77.	6.2	33
98	Prognostic significance of baseline FLT3â€TD mutant allele level in acute myeloid leukemia treated with intensive chemotherapy with/without sorafenib. American Journal of Hematology, 2019, 94, 984-991.	4.1	32
99	Targeting nuclear âˆ²-catenin as therapy for post-myeloproliferative neoplasm secondary AML. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 1373-1386.	7.2	32
100	Phase II study of azacitidine with pembrolizumab in patients with intermediateâ€1 or higherâ€risk myelodysplastic syndrome. British Journal of Haematology, 2021, 195, 378-387.	2.5	32
101	Predictors of outcomes in adults with acute myeloid leukemia and KMT2A rearrangements. Blood Cancer Journal, 2021, 11, 162.	6.2	32
102	Venetoclax combined with FLAGâ€IDA induction and consolidation in newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. American Journal of Hematology, 2022, 97, 1035-1043.	4.1	31
103	Phase I/II study of dasatinib in combination with decitabine in patients with accelerated or blast phase chronic myeloid leukemia. American Journal of Hematology, 2020, 95, 1288-1295.	4.1	28
104	Phase I Study of S-Trans, Trans-Farnesylthiosalicylic Acid (Salirasib), a Novel Oral RAS Inhibitor in Patients With Refractory Hematologic Malignancies. Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia, 2015, 15, 433-438.e2.	0.4	27
105	REVEALâ€1, a phase 2 dose regimen optimization study of vosaroxin in older poorâ€risk patients with previously untreated acute myeloid leukaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 2015, 168, 796-805.	2.5	27
106	Mechanistic basis and efficacy of targeting the âˆ²-cateninâ€TCF7L2â€JMJD6â€c-Myc axis to overcome resistance to BET inhibitors. Blood, 2020, 135, 1255-1269.	1.4	27
107	Patient Characteristics and Outcomes in Adolescents and Young Adults (AYA) With Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia, 2016, 16, 213-222.e2.	0.4	26
108	Comparison of therapyâ€related and de novo core binding factor acute myeloid leukemia: A bone marrow pathology group study. American Journal of Hematology, 2020, 95, 799-808.	4.1	26

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109	Venetoclax combined with induction chemotherapy in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia: a post-hoc, propensity score-matched, cohort study. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2022, 9, e350-e360.	4.6	26
110	Checkpoint inhibitors and acute myelogenous leukemia: promises and challenges. <i>Expert Review of Hematology</i> , 2018, 11, 373-389.	2.2	25
111	Initial Report of a Phase I Study of LY2510924, Idarubicin, and Cytarabine in Relapsed/Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2018, 8, 369.	2.8	25
112	Topoisomerase II inhibitors in AML: past, present, and future. <i>Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2019, 20, 1637-1644.	1.8	25
113	Incidence of second malignancies in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in the era of tyrosine kinase inhibitors. <i>International Journal of Hematology</i> , 2019, 109, 545-552.	1.6	25
114	Oral arsenic trioxide ORH-2014 pharmacokinetic and safety profile in patients with advanced hematologic disorders. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2020, 105, 1567-1574.	3.5	25
115	Phase 1 study to evaluate Crenigacestat (LY3039478) in combination with dexamethasone in patients with Tâ€cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and lymphoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2021, 127, 372-380.	4.1	25
116	Secondary cytogenetic abnormalities in core-binding factor AML harboring inv(16) vs t(8;21). <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2021, 5, 2481-2489.	5.2	25
117	Prediction of early (4â€week) mortality in acute myeloid leukemia with intensive chemotherapy. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2022, 97, 68-78.	4.1	25
118	Outcome After Failure of Second Generation Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors Treatment As First-line Therapy for Patients With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2013, 13, 477-484.	0.4	24
119	Superior efficacy of co-targeting GFI1/KDM1A and BRD4 against AML and post-MPN secondary AML cells. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 98.	6.2	24
120	Tenâ€day decitabine with venetoclax versus intensive chemotherapy in relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia: A propensity scoreâ€matched analysis. <i>Cancer</i> , 2021, 127, 4213-4220.	4.1	24
121	MDM2 Inhibitor, Nutlin 3a, Induces p53 Dependent Autophagy in Acute Leukemia by AMP Kinase Activation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0139254.	2.5	23
122	Phase 1 study of combinatorial sorafenib, <scp>Gâ€CSF</scp>, and plerixafor treatment in relapsed/refractory, <scp>FLT3â€TD</scp>â€mutated acute myelogenous leukemia patients. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2020, 95, 1296-1303.	4.1	22
123	Impact of numerical variation, allele burden, mutation length and co-occurring mutations on the efficacy of tyrosine kinase inhibitors in newly diagnosed FLT3- mutant acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2020, 10, 48.	6.2	22
124	Nivolumab maintenance in high-risk acute myeloid leukemia patients: a single-arm, open-label, phase II study. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 60.	6.2	22
125	Ibrutinib, fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and obinutuzumab (iFCG) regimen for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) with mutated IGHV and without TP53 aberrations. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2021, 35, 3421-3429.	7.2	22
126	Outcomes with lower intensity therapy in <i>TP53</i>-mutated acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2018, 59, 2238-2241.	1.3	20

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127	Response kinetics and factors predicting survival in core-binding factor leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2018, 32, 2698-2701.	7.2	20
128	Therapeutic targeting of isocitrate dehydrogenase mutant AML. <i>Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs</i> , 2017, 26, 525-530.	4.1	19
129	Acute myeloid leukemia with a novel CPSF6-like RARG variant is sensitive to homoharringtonine and cytarabine chemotherapy. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2020, 95, E48-E51.	4.1	19
130	The LEukemia Artificial Intelligence Program (LEAP) in chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase: A model to improve patient outcomes. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2021, 96, 241-250.	4.1	19
131	Clofarabine Plus Low-Dose Cytarabine Is as Effective as and Less Toxic Than Intensive Chemotherapy in Elderly AML Patients. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2016, 16, 163-168.e2.	0.4	18
132	Outcomes with sequential FLT3-inhibitor-based therapies in patients with AML. <i>Journal of Hematology and Oncology</i> , 2020, 13, 132.	17.0	18
133	Impact of numerical variation in FMS-like tyrosine kinase receptor 3 internal tandem duplications on clinical outcome in normal karyotype acute myelogenous leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2012, 118, 5819-5822.	4.1	17
134	Core-binding factor acute myeloid leukemia with t(8;21): Risk factors and a novel scoring system (the CBF-TJ ETQ0000rgBT /Overlo	2.8	17
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