Romany L Stansborough

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Irinotecan disrupts tight junction proteins within the gut. Cancer Biology and Therapy, 2014, 15, 236-244.	3.4	67
2	Management of Mucositis During Chemotherapy: From Pathophysiology to Pragmatic Therapeutics. Current Oncology Reports, 2015, 17, 50.	4.0	59
3	Caffeic Acid Phenethyl Ester Abrogates Bone Resorption in a Murine Calvarial Model of Polyethylene Particle-Induced Osteolysis. Calcified Tissue International, 2015, 96, 565-574.	3.1	18
4	Proteasome inhibitor-induced gastrointestinal toxicity. Current Opinion in Supportive and Palliative Care, 2017, 11, 133-137.	1.3	16
5	Fractionated abdominal irradiation induces intestinal microvascular changes in an in vivo model of radiotherapy-induced gut toxicity. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2017, 25, 1973-1983.	2.2	14
6	Radiotherapy-induced gut toxicity: Involvement of matrix metalloproteinases and the intestinal microvasculature. International Journal of Radiation Biology, 2016, 92, 241-248.	1.8	12
7	Mixed effects of caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE) on joint inflammation, bone loss and gastrointestinal inflammation in a murine model of collagen antibody-induced arthritis. Inflammopharmacology, 2017, 25, 55-68.	3.9	10
8	Potential safety concerns of TLR4 antagonism with irinotecan: a preclinical observational report. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2017, 79, 431-434.	2.3	10
9	Matrix metalloproteinase expression is altered in the small and large intestine following fractionated radiation in vivo. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2018, 26, 3873-3882.	2.2	7
10	Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), transforming growth factor beta (TGFβ), angiostatin, and endostatin are increased in radiotherapy-induced gastrointestinal toxicity. International Journal of Radiation Biology, 2018, 94, 645-655.	1.8	6