Fotios Loupakis

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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352 papers	16,972 citations	20797 60 h-index	17580 121 g-index
361 all docs	361 docs citations	361 times ranked	19752 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Liquid biopsy: monitoring cancer-genetics in the blood. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2013, 10, 472-484.	12.5	1,482
2	Encorafenib, Binimetinib, and Cetuximab in BRAF V600Eâ€“Mutated Colorectal Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 1632-1643.	13.9	918
3	Initial Therapy with FOLFOXIRI and Bevacizumab for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 371, 1609-1618.	13.9	845
4	FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab versus FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab as first-line treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: updated overall survival and molecular subgroup analyses of the open-label, phase 3 TRIBE study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2015, 16, 1306-1315.	5.1	835
5	Clonal evolution and resistance to EGFR blockade in the blood of colorectal cancer patients. Nature Medicine, 2015, 21, 795-801.	15.2	809
6	KRAS codon 61, 146 and BRAF mutations predict resistance to cetuximab plus irinotecan in KRAS codon 12 and 13 wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2009, 101, 715-721.	2.9	509
7	PTEN Expression and KRAS Mutations on Primary Tumors and Metastases in the Prediction of Benefit From Cetuximab Plus Irinotecan for Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 27, 2622-2629.	0.8	402
8	Primary Tumor Location as a Prognostic Factor in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2015, 107, .	3.0	385
9	Quantitative evidence for early metastatic seeding in colorectal cancer. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 1113-1122.	9.4	315
10	Encorafenib Plus Cetuximab as a New Standard of Care for Previously Treated BRAF V600Eâ€“Mutant Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Updated Survival Results and Subgroup Analyses from the BEACON Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 39, 273-284.	0.8	254
11	Pharmacogenetic Profiling in Patients With Advanced Colorectal Cancer Treated With First-Line FOLFOX-4 Chemotherapy. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 1247-1254.	0.8	250
12	Bevacizumab with FOLFOXIRI (irinotecan, oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, and folinate) as first-line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer: a phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2010, 11, 845-852.	5.1	234
13	Trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201) in patients with HER2-expressing metastatic colorectal cancer (DESTINY-CRC01): a multicentre, open-label, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2021, 22, 779-789.	5.1	234
14	Assessment of a HER2 scoring system for colorectal cancer: results from a validation study. Modern Pathology, 2015, 28, 1481-1491.	2.9	226
15	High Concordance of KRAS Status Between Primary Colorectal Tumors and Related Metastatic Sites: Implications for Clinical Practice. Oncologist, 2008, 13, 1270-1275.	1.9	218
16	Long-Term Outcome of Initially Unresectable Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients Treated with 5-Fluorouracil/Leucovorin, Oxaliplatin, and Irinotecan (FOLFOXIRI) Followed by Radical Surgery of Metastases. Annals of Surgery, 2009, 249, 420-425.	2.1	213
17	Upfront FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab and reintroduction after progression versus mFOLFOX6 plus bevacizumab followed by FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab in the treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (TRIBE2): a multicentre, open-label, phase 3, randomised, controlled trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2020, 21, 497-507.	5.1	196
18	Cancer Dormancy: A Model of Early Dissemination and Late Cancer Recurrence. Clinical Cancer Research, 2012, 18, 645-653.	3.2	173

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19	Mucinous histology predicts for poor response rate and overall survival of patients with colorectal cancer and treated with first-line oxaliplatin- and/or irinotecan-based chemotherapy. British Journal of Cancer, 2009, 100, 881-887.	2.9	164
20	FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab as first-line treatment in BRAF mutant metastatic colorectal cancer. European Journal of Cancer, 2014, 50, 57-63.	1.3	162
21	Cancer care during the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Italy: young oncologistsâ€™ perspective. ESMO Open, 2020, 5, e000759.	2.0	161
22	Randomized Trial of Two Induction Chemotherapy Regimens in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: An Updated Analysis. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2011, 103, 21-30.	3.0	160
23	Treatment with 5-Fluorouracil/Folinic Acid, Oxaliplatin, and Irinotecan Enables Surgical Resection of Metastases in Patients With Initially Unresectable Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2006, 13, 58-65.	0.7	156
24	Early tumor shrinkage and depth of response predict long-term outcome in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with first-line chemotherapy plus bevacizumab: results from phase III TRIBE trial by the Gruppo Oncologico del Nord Ovest. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, 1188-1194.	0.6	153
25	BRAF and RAS mutations as prognostic factors in metastatic colorectal cancer patients undergoing liver resection. British Journal of Cancer, 2015, 112, 1921-1928.	2.9	146
26	First-line chemotherapy for mCRCâ€”a review and evidence-based algorithm. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2015, 12, 607-619.	12.5	138
27	BRAF codons 594 and 596 mutations identify a new molecular subtype of metastatic colorectal cancer at favorable prognosis. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, 2092-2097.	0.6	137
28	Continuation or reintroduction of bevacizumab beyond progression to first-line therapy in metastatic colorectal cancer: final results of the randomized BEBYP trial. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, 724-730.	0.6	136
29	Novel Common Genetic Susceptibility Loci for Colorectal Cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2019, 111, 146-157.	3.0	129
30	Role ofNRASmutations as prognostic and predictive markers in metastatic colorectal cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 136, 83-90.	2.3	126
31	Pharmacogenetic Profiling for Cetuximab Plus Irinotecan Therapy in Patients With Refractory Advanced Colorectal Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 1427-1434.	0.8	124
32	Nuclear Factor-kB Tumor Expression Predicts Response and Survival in Irinotecan-Refractory Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Treated With Cetuximab-Irinotecan Therapy. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 3930-3935.	0.8	121
33	Body Mass Index Is Prognostic in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Pooled Analysis of Patients From First-Line Clinical Trials in the ARCAD Database. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 144-150.	0.8	116
34	Tumor mutation burden: from comprehensive mutational screening to the clinic. Cancer Cell International, 2019, 19, 209.	1.8	116
35	TAS-102, a novel antitumor agent: A review of the mechanism of action. Cancer Treatment Reviews, 2015, 41, 777-783.	3.4	115
36	Influence of Sex on the Survival of Patients With Esophageal Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 2265-2272.	0.8	112

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37	Genetic modulation of the Let-7 microRNA binding to KRAS 3â€²-untranslated region and survival of metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with salvage cetuximabâ€“irinotecan. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2010, 10, 458-464.	0.9	109
38	Pharmacogenetic profiling in patients with advanced colorectal cancer treated with first-line FOLFIRI chemotherapy. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2008, 8, 278-288.	0.9	97
39	Circulating endothelial cells and endothelial progenitors as predictive markers of clinical response to bevacizumab-based first-line treatment in advanced colorectal cancer patients. Annals of Oncology, 2010, 21, 2382-2389.	0.6	94
40	Location of Primary Tumor and Benefit From Anti-Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Monoclonal Antibodies in Patients With RAS and BRAF Wild-Type Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Oncologist, 2016, 21, 988-994.	1.9	94
41	The Pan-Immune-Inflammation Value is a new prognostic biomarker in metastatic colorectal cancer: results from a pooled-analysis of the Valentino and TRIBE first-line trials. British Journal of Cancer, 2020, 123, 403-409.	2.9	93
42	Shared heritability and functional enrichment across six solid cancers. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 431.	5.8	88
43	FOLFOXIRI in combination with panitumumab as first-line treatment in quadruple wild-type (KRAS,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock Nord Ovest (GONO). Annals of Oncology, 2013, 24, 2062-2067.	0.6	86
44	Pharmacodynamic and pharmacogenetic angiogenesis-related markers of first-line FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab schedule in metastatic colorectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2011, 104, 1262-1269.	2.9	85
45	Immunotherapy for colorectal cancer: where are we heading?. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2017, 17, 709-721.	1.4	85
46	Primary tumor sidedness and benefit from FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab as initial therapy for metastatic colorectal cancer. Retrospective analysis of the TRIBE trial by GONO. Annals of Oncology, 2018, 29, 1528-1534.	0.6	83
47	Prognosis of mucinous histology for patients with radically resected stage II and III colon cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2012, 23, 135-141.	0.6	79
48	Glycolysis gene expression analysis and selective metabolic advantage in the clinical progression of colorectal cancer. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2017, 17, 258-264.	0.9	79
49	Immunological Effects of Bevacizumab-Based Treatment in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Oncology, 2010, 79, 187-196.	0.9	77
50	Prediction of Benefit from Checkpoint Inhibitors in Mismatch Repair Deficient Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Role of Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes. Oncologist, 2020, 25, 481-487.	1.9	77
51	Safety and Tolerability of c-MET Inhibitors in Cancer. Drug Safety, 2019, 42, 211-233.	1.4	76
52	High Let-7a MicroRNA Levels in KRAS-Mutated Colorectal Carcinomas May Rescue Anti-EGFR Therapy Effects in Patients with Chemotherapy-Refractory Metastatic Disease. Oncologist, 2012, 17, 823-829.	1.9	74
53	Retrospective exploratory analysis of VEGF polymorphisms in the prediction of benefit from first-line FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab in metastatic colorectal cancer. BMC Cancer, 2011, 11, 247.	1.1	69
54	Targeted therapies in metastatic gastric cancer: Current knowledge and future perspectives. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2019, 25, 5773-5788.	1.4	69

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55	Insulinâ€like growth factor 1 expression correlates with clinical outcome in Kâ€RAS wild type colorectal cancer patients treated with cetuximab and irinotecan. International Journal of Cancer, 2010, 127, 1941-1947.	2.3	67
56	Class 1, 2, and 3 BRAF-Mutated Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: A Detailed Clinical, Pathologic, and Molecular Characterization. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 3954-3961.	3.2	67
57	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) gene copy number (GCN) correlates with clinical activity of irinotecan-cetuximab in K-RAS wild-type colorectal cancer: a fluorescence in situ (FISH) and chromogenic in situ hybridization (CISH) analysis. BMC Cancer, 2009, 9, 303.	1.1	66
58	Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene promoter methylation and cetuximab treatment in colorectal cancer patients. British Journal of Cancer, 2011, 104, 1786-1790.	2.9	65
59	Negative Hyperselection of Patients With RAS and BRAF Wild-Type Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Who Received Panitumumab-Based Maintenance Therapy. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, 3099-3110.	0.8	65
60	Prospective Validation of Candidate SNPs of VEGF/VEGFR Pathway in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients Treated with First-Line FOLFIRI Plus Bevacizumab. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e66774.	1.1	64
61	A pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic study on metronomic irinotecan in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. British Journal of Cancer, 2008, 98, 1312-1319.	2.9	63
62	The heterogeneous clinical and pathological landscapes of metastatic Braf-mutated colorectal cancer. Cancer Cell International, 2020, 20, 30.	1.8	63
63	Clinical, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic evaluations of metronomic UFT and cyclophosphamide plus celecoxib in patients with advanced refractory gastrointestinal cancers. Angiogenesis, 2012, 15, 275-286.	3.7	61
64	First-line anti-EGFR monoclonal antibodies in panRAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology, 2015, 96, 156-166.	2.0	61
65	Precision medicine in cholangiocarcinoma. Translational Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2018, 3, 40-40.	1.5	61
66	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Levels in Immunodepleted Plasma of Cancer Patients As a Possible Pharmacodynamic Marker for Bevacizumab Activity. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 1816-1818.	0.8	56
67	Clinico-pathological nomogram for predicting BRAF mutational status of metastatic colorectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2016, 114, 30-36.	2.9	56
68	Copy number load predicts outcome of metastatic colorectal cancer patients receiving bevacizumab combination therapy. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4112.	5.8	55
69	Detection of Molecular Residual Disease Using Personalized Circulating Tumor DNA Assay in Patients With Colorectal Cancer Undergoing Resection of Metastases. JCO Precision Oncology, 2021, 5, 1166-1177.	1.5	55
70	Early magnesium modifications as a surrogate marker of efficacy of cetuximab-based anticancer treatment in KRAS wild-type advanced colorectal cancer patients. Annals of Oncology, 2011, 22, 1141-1146.	0.6	54
71	Efficacy of FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab in liver-limited metastatic colorectal cancer: A pooled analysis of clinical studies by Gruppo Oncologico del Nord Ovest. European Journal of Cancer, 2017, 73, 74-84.	1.3	54
72	PTEN in Colorectal Cancer: Shedding Light on Its Role as Predictor and Target. Cancers, 2019, 11, 1765.	1.7	54

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73	Claudin-18 expression in oesophagogastric adenocarcinomas: a tissue microarray study of 523 molecularly profiled cases. British Journal of Cancer, 2019, 121, 257-263.	2.9	53
74	Histopathologic evaluation of liver metastases from colorectal cancer in patients treated with FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab. British Journal of Cancer, 2013, 108, 2549-2556.	2.9	51
75	Challenging chemoresistant metastatic colorectal cancer: therapeutic strategies from the clinic and from the laboratory. Annals of Oncology, 2016, 27, 1456-1466.	0.6	51
76	A validated prognostic classifier for BRAF-mutated metastatic colorectal cancer: the â€˜BRAF BeCoolâ€™ study. European Journal of Cancer, 2019, 118, 121-130.	1.3	51
77	VEGF gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to colorectal cancer disease in Italian population. International Journal of Colorectal Disease, 2009, 24, 165-170.	1.0	47
78	Magnitude of benefit of the addition of bevacizumab to first-line chemotherapy for metastatic colorectal cancer: meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. Journal of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Research, 2010, 29, 58.	3.5	46
79	FOLFOXIRI or FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab as first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer: a propensity score-adjusted analysis from two randomized clinical trials. Annals of Oncology, 2016, 27, 843-849.	0.6	46
80	FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab (bev) versus FOLFIRI/bev as first-line treatment in unresectable metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) patients (pts): Results of the phase III TRIBE trial by GONO group.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 3505-3505.	0.8	46
81	Prognostic clinical factors in pretreated colorectal cancer patients receiving regorafenib: Implications for clinical management. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 33982-33992.	0.8	46
82	Caveolinâ€1 is a novel regulator of <scp>Kâ€RAS</scp>â€dependent migration in colon carcinogenesis. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 133, 43-57.	2.3	45
83	KRAS G12C Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Specific Features of a New Emerging Target Population. Clinical Colorectal Cancer, 2020, 19, 219-225.	1.0	45
84	Estimating 12-week death probability in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer: the Colon Life nomogram. Annals of Oncology, 2017, 28, 555-561.	0.6	43
85	Single-Agent Panitumumab in Frail Elderly Patients With Advanced RAS and BRAF Wild-Type Colorectal Cancer: Challenging Drug Label to Light Up New Hope. Oncologist, 2015, 20, 1261-1265.	1.9	42
86	Association of CLDN18 Protein Expression with Clinicopathological Features and Prognosis in Advanced Gastric and Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinomas. Journal of Personalized Medicine, 2021, 11, 1095.	1.1	42
87	Distinct gene expression profiles of proximal and distal colorectal cancer: implications for cytotoxic and targeted therapy. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2015, 15, 354-362.	0.9	41
88	Homeobox B9 Mediates Resistance to Anti-VEGF Therapy in Colorectal Cancer Patients. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 4312-4322.	3.2	41
89	The role of tumor angiogenesis as a therapeutic target in colorectal cancer. Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy, 2018, 18, 251-266.	1.1	41
90	An EZH2 polymorphism is associated with clinical outcome in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. Annals of Oncology, 2012, 23, 1207-1213.	0.6	40

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91	LONG-NONCODING RNAs in gastroesophageal cancers. Non-coding RNA Research, 2018, 3, 195-212.	2.4	39
92	High concordance of BRAF status between primary colorectal tumours and related metastatic sites: implications for clinical practice. Annals of Oncology, 2010, 21, 1565.	0.6	38
93	Aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator-like (ARNTL/BMAL1) is associated with bevacizumab resistance in colorectal cancer via regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor A. EBioMedicine, 2019, 45, 139-154.	2.7	36
94	DPYD*6 plays an important role in fluoropyrimidine toxicity in addition to DPYD*2A and c.2846A>T: a comprehensive analysis in 1254 patients. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2019, 19, 556-563.	0.9	35
95	Encorafenib plus cetuximab with or without binimetinib for BRAF V600E metastatic colorectal cancer: Updated survival results from a randomized, three-arm, phase III study versus choice of either irinotecan or FOLFIRI plus cetuximab (BEACON CRC).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, 4001-4001.	0.8	35
96	Analysis of HER-3, insulin growth factor-1, nuclear factor-ĸB and epidermal growth factor receptor gene copy number in the prediction of clinical outcome for K-RAS wild-type colorectal cancer patients receiving irinotecanâ€“cetuximab. Annals of Oncology, 2012, 23, 1706-1712.	0.6	34
97	Clinical impact of antiâ€epidermal growth factor receptor monoclonal antibodies in firstâ€line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer. Cancer, 2012, 118, 1523-1532.	2.0	34
98	Cetuximab plus irinotecan after irinotecan failure in elderly metastatic colorectal cancer patients: Clinical outcome according to KRAS and BRAF mutational status. Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology, 2011, 78, 243-251.	2.0	31
99	A multicenter phase II study of the combination of oxaliplatin, irinotecan and capecitabine in the first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2009, 100, 1720-1724.	2.9	30
100	Impact of Pre-Analytical Factors on MSI Test Accuracy in Mucinous Colorectal Adenocarcinoma: A Multi-Assay Concordance Study. Cells, 2020, 9, 2019.	1.8	30
101	Prognostic significance of K-Ras mutation rate in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 31604-31612.	0.8	30
102	Liver-only metastatic colorectal cancer patients and thymidylate synthase polymorphisms for predicting response to 5-fluorouracil-based chemotherapy. British Journal of Cancer, 2008, 99, 716-721.	2.9	29
103	Variations in genes regulating tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs) to predict outcomes of bevacizumab-based treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: results from TRIBE and FIRE3 trials. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, 2450-2456.	0.6	29
104	Serum LDH predicts benefit from bevacizumab beyond progression in metastatic colorectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2017, 116, 318-323.	2.9	29
105	RAS as a positive predictive biomarker: focus on lung and colorectal cancer patients. European Journal of Cancer, 2021, 146, 74-83.	1.3	29
106	Adjuvant Systemic Chemotherapy After Putative Curative Resection of Colorectal Liver and Lung Metastases. Clinical Colorectal Cancer, 2013, 12, 188-194.	1.0	28
107	Association of common gene variants in the WNT/Î²-catenin pathway with colon cancer recurrence. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2014, 14, 142-150.	0.9	28
108	Impact of genetic variations in the MAPK signaling pathway on outcome in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with first-line FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: data from FIRE-3 and TRIBE trials. Annals of Oncology, 2017, 28, 2780-2785.	0.6	28

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109	TRIBE-2: a phase III, randomized, open-label, strategy trial in unresectable metastatic colorectal cancer patients by the GONO group. BMC Cancer, 2017, 17, 408.	1.1	28
110	Circulating endothelial cells and their apoptotic fraction are mutually independent predictive biomarkers in Bevacizumab-based treatment for advanced colorectal cancer. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2012, 138, 1187-1196.	1.2	27
111	EGFR ligands as pharmacodynamic biomarkers in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with cetuximab and irinotecan. Targeted Oncology, 2014, 9, 205-214.	1.7	27
112	Basal and bevacizumab-based therapy-induced changes of lactate dehydrogenases and fibrinogen levels and clinical outcome of previously untreated metastatic colorectal cancer patients: a multicentric retrospective analysis. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2015, 15, 155-162.	1.4	27
113	Loss of Chromosome 18q11.2-q12.1 Is Predictive for Survival in Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Treated With Bevacizumab. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 2052-2060.	0.8	26
114	Efficacy and Safety of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in Patients with Microsatellite Instability-High End-Stage Cancers and Poor Performance Status Related to High Disease Burden. Oncologist, 2020, 25, 803-809.	1.9	26
115	Genes involved in pericyte-driven tumor maturation predict treatment benefit of first-line FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2015, 15, 69-76.	0.9	25
116	Angiogenesis genotyping and clinical outcome during regorafenib treatment in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 25195.	1.6	25
117	Gene Polymorphisms in the CCL5/CCR5 Pathway as a Genetic Biomarker for Outcome and Handâ€“Foot Skin Reaction in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients Treated With Regorafenib. Clinical Colorectal Cancer, 2018, 17, e395-e414.	1.0	25
118	FOLFOXIRIÂplus bevacizumab (bev) versus FOLFIRIÂplus bev as first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer (MCRC): Results of the phase III randomized TRIBE trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 336-336.	0.8	25
119	DPYD and UGT1A1 genotyping to predict adverse events during first-line FOLFIRI or FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab in metastatic colorectal cancer. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 7859-7866.	0.8	25
120	Genetic variants of DNA repair-related genes predict efficacy of TAS-102 in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2017, 28, 1015-1022.	0.6	24
121	Treatment with checkpoint inhibitors in a metastatic colorectal cancer patient with molecular and immunohistochemical heterogeneity in MSI/dMMR status. , 2019, 7, 297.		24
122	CK7 and consensus molecular subtypes as major prognosticators in V600EBRAF mutated metastatic colorectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2019, 121, 593-599.	2.9	24
123	PD-L1 expression in gastroesophageal dysplastic lesions. Virchows Archiv Fur Pathologische Anatomie Und Physiologie Und Fur Klinische Medizin, 2020, 477, 151-156.	1.4	24
124	NUTM1-rearranged colorectal sarcoma: a clinicopathologically and genetically distinctive malignant neoplasm with a poor prognosis. Modern Pathology, 2021, 34, 1547-1557.	2.9	24
125	Variations in the interleukin-1 receptor antagonist gene impact on survival of patients with advanced colorectal cancer. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2009, 9, 78-84.	0.9	23
126	CDX2 as a Prognostic Biomarker in Colon Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 2182-2184.	13.9	23

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127	A Polymorphism within the Vitamin D Transporter Gene Predicts Outcome in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients Treated with FOLFIRI/Bevacizumab or FOLFIRI/Cetuximab. Clinical Cancer Research, 2018, 24, 784-793.	3.2	23
128	Immunogenic cell death pathway polymorphisms for predicting oxaliplatin efficacy in metastatic colorectal cancer. , 2020, 8, e001714.		23
129	First-line 5-fluorouracil/folinic acid, oxaliplatin and irinotecan (FOLFOXIRI) does not impair the feasibility and the activity of second line treatments in metastatic colorectal cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2006, 17, 1249-1254.	0.6	22
130	FCGR polymorphisms and cetuximab efficacy in chemorefractory metastatic colorectal cancer: an international consortium study. Gut, 2015, 64, 921-928.	6.1	22
131	Potential role of polymorphisms in the transporter genes ENT1 and MATE1 / OCT2 in predicting TAS-102 efficacy and toxicity in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. European Journal of Cancer, 2017, 86, 197-206.	1.3	22
132	High Circulating Methylated DNA Is a Negative Predictive and Prognostic Marker in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients Treated With Regorafenib. Frontiers in Oncology, 2019, 9, 622.	1.3	22
133	Role of immunoglobulin G fragment C receptor polymorphism-mediated antibody-dependant cellular cytotoxicity in colorectal cancer treated with cetuximab therapy. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2014, 14, 14-19.	0.9	21
134	Prognostic Impact of IL6 Genetic Variants in Patients with Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Treated with Bevacizumab-Based Chemotherapy. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 3218-3226.	3.2	21
135	Anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody panitumumab for the treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: an overview of current practice and future perspectives. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2017, 17, 1297-1308.	1.4	21
136	Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy in Patients with Lung Oligometastases from Colorectal Cancer. Anticancer Research, 2017, 37, 315-320.	0.5	21
137	Retreatment With Anti-EGFR Antibodies in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients: A Multi-institutional Analysis. Clinical Colorectal Cancer, 2020, 19, 191-199.e6.	1.0	20
138	Dicer and Drosha expression and response to Bevacizumab-based therapy in advanced colorectal cancer patients. European Journal of Cancer, 2013, 49, 1501-1508.	1.3	19
139	Prognostic Role of Lemur Tyrosine Kinase-3 Germline Polymorphisms in Adjuvant Gastric Cancer in Japan and the United States. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2013, 12, 2261-2272.	1.9	19
140	Autophagy-related polymorphisms predict hypertension in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer treated with FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: Results from TRIBE and FIRE-3 trials. European Journal of Cancer, 2017, 77, 13-20.	1.3	19
141	Impact of primary tumour location on efficacy of bevacizumab plus chemotherapy in metastatic colorectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2018, 119, 1451-1455.	2.9	19
142	Thyroid hormones ratio is a major prognostic marker in advanced metastatic colorectal cancer: Results from the phase III randomised CORRECT trial. European Journal of Cancer, 2020, 133, 66-73.	1.3	19
143	Palliative treatment of unresectable metastatic colorectal cancer. Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy, 2010, 11, 63-77.	0.9	18
144	Phase II study of single-agent cetuximab in KRAS G13D mutant metastatic colorectal cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, 2503.	0.6	18

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145	A Review of Clinical Studies and Practical Guide for the Administration of Triplet Chemotherapy Regimens with Bevacizumab in First-line Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. Targeted Oncology, 2016, 11, 293-308.	1.7	18
146	Prognostic Value of Thyroid Hormone Ratios in Patients With Advanced Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Treated With Regorafenib: TheÂTOREADOR Study. Clinical Colorectal Cancer, 2018, 17, e601-e615.	1.0	18
147	Safety and Tolerability of Anti-Angiogenic Protein Kinase Inhibitors and Vascular-Disrupting Agents in Cancer: Focus on Gastrointestinal Malignancies. Drug Safety, 2019, 42, 159-179.	1.4	18
148	Should Oncologists Be Aware in Their Clinical Practice of KRAS Molecular Analysis?. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, e206-e207.	0.8	17
149	The possible role of chemotherapy in antiangiogenic drug resistance. Medical Hypotheses, 2012, 78, 646-648.	0.8	17
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