Maria Vidriales Vicente

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Characteristics and Outcomes of Adult Patients in the PETHEMA Registry with Relapsed or Refractory FLT3-ITD Mutation-Positive Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Cancers, 2022, 14, 2817.	1.7	0
2	Deep MRD profiling defines outcome and unveils different modes of treatment resistance in standard- and high-risk myeloma. Blood, 2021, 137, 49-60.	0.6	80
3	Evolving treatment patterns and outcomes in older patients (≥60 years) with AML: changing everything to change nothing?. Leukemia, 2021, 35, 1571-1585.	3.3	12
4	Measurable residual disease in elderly acute myeloid leukemia: results from the PETHEMA-FLUGAZA phase 3 clinical trial. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 760-770.	2.5	18
5	Impact of measurable residual disease by decentralized flow cytometry: a PETHEMA real-world study in 1076 patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Leukemia, 2021, 35, 2358-2370.	3.3	31
6	Siglec-6 is a novel target for CAR T-cell therapy in acute myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2021, 138, 1830-1842.	0.6	40
7	A prospective biomarker analysis of alvocidib followed by cytarabine and mitoxantrone in MCL-1-dependent relapsed/refractory acute myeloid leukemia. Blood Cancer Journal, 2021, 11, 175.	2.8	3
8	Measurable Residual Disease by Next-Generation Flow Cytometry in Multiple Myeloma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, 784-792.	0.8	175
9	Flow cytometry for fast screening and automated risk assessment in systemic light-chain amyloidosis. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 1256-1267.	3.3	20
10	No Differences in Levels of Circulating Progenitor Endothelial Cells or Circulating Endothelial Cells Among Patients Treated With Ticagrelor Compared With Clopidogrel During Non–STâ€Segment–Elevation Myocardial Infarction. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, e009444.	1.6	6
11	Depth of Response in Multiple Myeloma: A Pooled Analysis of Three PETHEMA/GEM Clinical Trials. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 2900-2910.	0.8	248
12	Phenotypic and genomic analysis of multiple myeloma minimal residual disease tumor cells: a new model to understand chemoresistance. Blood, 2016, 127, 1896-1906.	0.6	81
13	Immune status of high-risk smoldering multiple myeloma patients and its therapeutic modulation under LenDex: a longitudinal analysis. Blood, 2016, 127, 1151-1162.	0.6	68
14	Minimal residual disease monitoring and immune profiling in multiple myeloma in elderly patients. Blood, 2016, 127, 3165-3174.	0.6	129
15	Phenotypic, transcriptomic, and genomic features of clonal plasma cells in light-chain amyloidosis. Blood, 2016, 127, 3035-3039.	0.6	34
16	Minimal residual disease evaluation by flow cytometry is a complementary tool to cytogenetics for treatment decisions in acute myeloid leukaemia. Leukemia Research, 2016, 40, 1-9.	0.4	29
17	Bortezomib, thalidomide and dexamethasone, with or without cyclophosphamide, for patients with previously untreated multiple myeloma: 5â€year followâ€up. British Journal of Haematology, 2015, 171, 344-354.	1.2	26
18	Panobinostat as part of induction and maintenance for elderly patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia: phase lb/II panobidara study. Haematologica, 2015, 100, 1294-1300.	1.7	27

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19	The cellular origin and malignant transformation of Waldenström macroglobulinemia. Blood, 2015, 125, 2370-2380.	0.6	80
20	The prognostic value of multiparameter flow cytometry minimal residual disease assessment in relapsed multiple myeloma. Haematologica, 2015, 100, e53-e55.	1.7	41
21	Critical analysis of the stringent complete response in multiple myeloma: contribution of sFLC and bone marrow clonality. Blood, 2015, 126, 858-862.	0.6	50
22	Multiparameter flow cytometry for staging of solitary bone plasmacytoma: new criteria for risk of progression to myeloma. Blood, 2014, 124, 1300-1303.	0.6	67
23	Randomized Phase II Study of Bortezomib, Thalidomide, and Dexamethasone With or Without Cyclophosphamide As Induction Therapy in Previously Untreated Multiple Myeloma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 247-255.	0.8	69
24	Detailed characterization of multiple myeloma circulating tumor cells shows unique phenotypic, cytogenetic, functional, and circadian distribution profile. Blood, 2013, 122, 3591-3598.	0.6	131
25	Analysis of the immune system of multiple myeloma patients achieving long-term disease control by multidimensional flow cytometry. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 79-86.	1.7	132
26	High-risk cytogenetics and persistent minimal residual disease by multiparameter flow cytometry predict unsustained complete response after autologous stem cell transplantation in multiple myeloma. Blood, 2012, 119, 687-691.	0.6	274
27	Multiparameter Flow Cytometry Evaluation of Plasma Cell DNA Content and Proliferation in 595 Transplant-Eligible Patients with Myeloma Included in the Spanish GEM2000 and GEM2005<65y Trials. American Journal of Pathology, 2012, 181, 1870-1878.	1.9	22
28	Phase I studies of AVE9633, an anti-CD33 antibody-maytansinoid conjugate, in adult patients with relapsed/refractory acute myeloid leukemia. Investigational New Drugs, 2012, 30, 1121-1131.	1.2	105
29	Comparison of Immunofixation, Serum Free Light Chain, and Immunophenotyping for Response Evaluation and Prognostication in Multiple Myeloma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 1627-1633.	0.8	202
30	The clinical utility and prognostic value of multiparameter flow cytometry immunophenotyping in light-chain amyloidosis. Blood, 2011, 117, 3613-3616.	0.6	59
31	Outcome according to cytogenetic abnormalities and DNA ploidy in myeloma patients receiving short induction with weekly bortezomib followed by maintenance. Blood, 2011, 118, 4547-4553.	0.6	53
32	CD117 expression in gammopathies is associated with an altered maturation of the myeloid and lymphoid hematopoietic cell compartments and favorable disease features. Haematologica, 2011, 96, 328-332.	1.7	46
33	Zalypsis has in vitro activity in acute myeloid blasts and leukemic progenitor cells through the induction of a DNA damage response. Haematologica, 2011, 96, 687-695.	1.7	13
34	Utility of flow cytometry immunophenotyping in multiple myeloma and other clonal plasma cellâ€related disorders. Cytometry Part B - Clinical Cytometry, 2010, 78B, 239-252.	0.7	109
35	Risk of progression in smouldering myeloma and monoclonal gammopathies of unknown significance: comparative analysis of the evolution of monoclonal component and multiparameter flow cytometry of bone marrow plasma cells. British Journal of Haematology, 2010, 148, 110-114.	1.2	102
36	Bortezomib, melphalan, and prednisone versus bortezomib, thalidomide, and prednisone as induction therapy followed by maintenance treatment with bortezomib and thalidomide versus bortezomib and prednisone in elderly patients with untreated multiple myeloma: a randomised trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2010, 11, 934-941.	5.1	427

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37	High FOXO3a expression is associated with a poorer prognosis in AML with normal cytogenetics. Leukemia Research, 2009, 33, 1706-1709.	0.4	49
38	Multiparameter flow cytometry quantification of bone marrow plasma cells at diagnosis provides more prognostic information than morphological assessment in myeloma patients. Haematologica, 2009, 94, 1599-1602.	1.7	92
39	The persistence of immunophenotypically normal residual bone marrow plasma cells at diagnosis identifies a good prognostic subgroup of symptomatic multiple myeloma patients. Blood, 2009, 114, 4369-4372.	0.6	67
40	Molecular stratification model for prognosis in cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2009, 114, 148-152.	0.6	78
41	A randomized phase 3 study of tipifarnib compared with best supportive care, including hydroxyurea, in the treatment of newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia in patients 70 years or older. Blood, 2009, 114, 1166-1173.	0.6	129
42	Prognostic Value of Immunophenotyping in Multiple Myeloma: A Study by the PETHEMA/GEM Cooperative Study Groups on Patients Uniformly Treated With High-Dose Therapy. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 2737-2744.	0.8	193
43	Multiparameter flow cytometric remission is the most relevant prognostic factor for multiple myeloma patients who undergo autologous stem cell transplantation. Blood, 2008, 112, 4017-4023.	0.6	425
44	New criteria to identify risk of progression in monoclonal gammopathy of uncertain significance and smoldering multiple myeloma based on multiparameter flow cytometry analysis of bone marrow plasma cells. Blood, 2007, 110, 2586-2592.	0.6	447
45	CD34+ Cells from Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Myelodysplastic Syndromes, and Normal Bone Marrow Display Different Apoptosis and Drug Resistance–Associated Phenotypes. Clinical Cancer Research, 2004, 10, 7599-7606.	3.2	33
46	Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Evaluation by Flow Cytometry in Acute Leukemia Patients Undergoing Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation Blood, 2004, 104, 1103-1103.	0.6	0
47	Apoptotic and Multi-Drug Resistance Profile in Elderly AML Patients Blood, 2004, 104, 4472-4472.	0.6	0
48	Minimal residual disease monitoring by flow cytometry. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology, 2003, 16, 599-612.	0.7	58
49	Minimal residual disease in adolescent (older than 14 years) and adult acute lymphoblastic leukemias: early immunophenotypic evaluation has high clinical value. Blood, 2003, 101, 4695-4700.	0.6	126
50	Immunological evaluation of minimal residual disease (MRD) in acute myeloid leukaemia (AML). Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology, 2002, 15, 105-118.	0.7	27
51	Adhesion of multiple myeloma cells to the bone marrow microenvironment: implications for future therapeutic strategies. Trends in Molecular Medicine, 1996, 2, 425-431.	2.6	31