## Fausto Castagnetti

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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FALISTO CASTACHETTI

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Nilotinib for the frontline treatment of Ph+ chronic myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2009, 114, 4933-4938.	1.4	203
2	Comparison of imatinib 400 mg and 800 mg daily in the front-line treatment of high-risk, Philadelphia-positive chronic myeloid leukemia: a European LeukemiaNet Study. Blood, 2009, 113, 4497-4504.	1.4	173
3	Tyrosine kinase inhibitors in chronic myeloid leukaemia: which, when, for whom?. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2017, 14, 141-154.	27.6	134
4	Residual Peripheral Blood CD26+ Leukemic Stem Cells in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients During TKI Therapy and During Treatment-Free Remission. Frontiers in Oncology, 2018, 8, 194.	2.8	84
5	The proportion of different BCR-ABL1 transcript types in chronic myeloid leukemia. An international overview. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 1173-1183.	7.2	83
6	The BCRâ€ABL1 transcript type influences response and outcome in <scp>P</scp> hiladelphia chromosomeâ€positive chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated frontline with imatinib. American Journal of Hematology, 2017, 92, 797-805.	4.1	71
7	International development of an EORTC questionnaire for assessing health-related quality of life in chronic myeloid leukemia patients: the EORTC QLQ-CML24. Quality of Life Research, 2014, 23, 825-836.	3.1	67
8	Managing chronic myeloid leukemia for treatment-free remission: a proposal from the GIMEMA CML WP. Blood Advances, 2019, 3, 4280-4290.	5.2	66
9	Prospective assessment of NGS-detectable mutations in CML patients with nonoptimal response: the NEXT-in-CML study. Blood, 2020, 135, 534-541.	1.4	61
10	Results of high-dose imatinib mesylate in intermediate Sokal risk chronic myeloid leukemia patients in early chronic phase: a phase 2 trial of the GIMEMA CML Working Party. Blood, 2009, 113, 3428-3434.	1.4	59
11	Observational study of chronic myeloid leukemia Italian patients who discontinued tyrosine kinase inhibitors in clinical practice. Haematologica, 2019, 104, 1589-1596.	3.5	58
12	Chronic myeloid leukemia management at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic in Italy. A campus CML survey. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 2260-2261.	7.2	57
13	Deletions of the Derivative Chromosome 9 Do Not Influence the Response and the Outcome of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Early Chronic Phase Treated With Imatinib Mesylate: GIMEMA CML Working Party Analysis. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 2748-2754.	1.6	56
14	The EUTOS long-term survival (ELTS) score is superior to the Sokal score for predicting survival in chronic myeloid leukemia. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 2138-2149.	7.2	55
15	Arterial occlusive events in chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with ponatinib in the realâ€life practice are predicted by the Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation (SCORE) chart. Hematological Oncology, 2019, 37, 296-302.	1.7	53
16	Next-generation sequencing for sensitive detection of <i>BCR-ABL1</i> mutations relevant to tyrosine kinase inhibitor choice in imatinib-resistant patients. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 21982-21990.	1.8	52
17	Effects and outcome of a policy of intermittent imatinib treatment in elderly patients with chronic myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2013, 121, 5138-5144.	1.4	49
18	Deregulated expression of miR-29a-3p, miR-494-3p and miR-660-5p affects sensitivity to tyrosine kinase inhibitors in CML leukemic stem cells. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 49451-49469.	1.8	49

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19	Long-term outcome of a phase 2 trial with nilotinib 400 mg twice daily in first-line treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2015, 100, 1146-1150.	3.5	39
20	Health-related quality of life of newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with first-line dasatinib versus imatinib therapy. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 488-498.	7.2	35
21	No influence of BCR-ABL1 transcript types e13a2 and e14a2 on long-term survival: results in 1494 patients with chronic myeloid leukemia treated with imatinib. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2017, 143, 843-850.	2.5	34
22	TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA. Mediterranean Journal of Hematology and Infectious Diseases, 2014, 6, e2014005.	1.3	32
23	Profiling chronic myeloid leukemia patients reporting intentional and unintentional non-adherence to lifelong therapy with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Leukemia Research, 2014, 38, 294-298.	0.8	32
24	Ponatinib as second-line treatment in chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia patients in real-life practice. Annals of Hematology, 2018, 97, 1577-1580.	1.8	32
25	Pleural effusion and molecular response in dasatinib-treated chronic myeloid leukemia patients in a real-life Italian multicenter series. Annals of Hematology, 2018, 97, 95-100.	1.8	32
26	Impact of age on efficacy and toxicity of nilotinib in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase: ENEST1st subanalysis. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2017, 143, 1585-1596.	2.5	29
27	A populationâ€based study of chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with imatinib in first line. American Journal of Hematology, 2017, 92, 82-87.	4.1	27
28	Cardiovascular toxicity in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia treated with secondâ€generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors in the realâ€life practice: Identification of risk factors and the role of prophylaxis. American Journal of Hematology, 2018, 93, E159-E161.	4.1	26
29	Imatinib and polypharmacy in very old patients with chronic myeloid leukemia: effects on response rate, toxicity and outcome. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 80083-80090.	1.8	24
30	In chronic myeloid leukemia patients on second-line tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy, deep sequencing of BCR-ABL1 at the time of warning may allow sensitive detection of emerging drug-resistant mutants. BMC Cancer, 2016, 16, 572.	2.6	23
31	Nilotinib 300 mg twice daily: an academic single-arm study of newly diagnosed chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia patients. Haematologica, 2016, 101, 1200-1207.	3.5	22
32	Healthâ€related quality of life in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia receiving firstâ€line therapy with nilotinib. Cancer, 2018, 124, 2228-2237.	4.1	22
33	Cryptic BCR-ABL fusion gene as variant rearrangement in chronic myeloid leukemia: molecular cytogenetic characterization and influence on TKIs therapy. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 29906-29913.	1.8	22
34	Long-term mortality rate for cardiovascular disease in 656 chronic myeloid leukaemia patients treated with second- and third-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors. International Journal of Cardiology, 2020, 301, 163-166.	1.7	21
35	Recurrent arterial occlusive events in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia treated with second- and third-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors and role of secondary prevention. International Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 288, 124-127.	1.7	19
36	Current Strategies and Future Directions to Achieve Deep Molecular Response and Treatment-Free Remission in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. Frontiers in Oncology, 2020, 10, 883.	2.8	18

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37	Outcome of very elderly chronic myeloid leukaemia patients treated with imatinib frontline. Annals of Hematology, 2019, 98, 2329-2338.	1.8	17
38	Mutations at Residues 315 and 317 in the ABL Kinase Domain Are the Main Cause of Resistance to Dasatinib in Philadelphia-Positive (Ph+) Leukemia Patients (pts) Blood, 2006, 108, 836-836.	1.4	17
39	Incidence of second primary malignancies and related mortality in patients with imatinib-treated chronic myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2017, 102, 1530-1536.	3.5	15
40	Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) levels and risk of arterial occlusive events in chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with nilotinib. Annals of Hematology, 2021, 100, 2005-2014.	1.8	14
41	Excellent Outcomes at 3 Years with Nilotinib 800 Mg Daily In Early Chronic Phase, Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML): Results of a Phase 2 GIMEMA CML WP Clinical Trial. Blood, 2010, 116, 359-359.	1.4	14
42	A calpain-cleaved fragment of β-catenin promotes BCRABL1+ cell survival evoked by autophagy induction in response to imatinib. Cellular Signalling, 2014, 26, 1690-1697.	3.6	13
43	Dose Optimization in Elderly CML Patients Treated with Bosutinib after Intolerance or Failure of First-Line Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors. Blood, 2019, 134, 496-496.	1.4	13
44	Cytogenetic and Molecular Response to Imatinib in High Risk (Sokal) Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML): Results of An European Leukemianet Prospective Study Comparing 400 Mg and 800 Mg Front-Line. Blood, 2008, 112, 185-185.	1.4	13
45	Successful treatment of bilateral endogenous <i>Fusarium solani</i> endophthalmitis in a patient with acute lymphocytic leukaemia. Mycoses, 2018, 61, 53-60.	4.0	12
46	Rotation of nilotinib and imatinib for firstâ€line treatment of chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia. American Journal of Hematology, 2016, 91, 617-622.	4.1	10
47	Time to health-related quality of life improvement analysis was developed to enhance evaluation of modern anticancer therapies. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2020, 127, 9-18.	5.0	10
48	Validation and reference values of the EORTC QLQ-CML24 questionnaire to assess health-related quality of life in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2021, 62, 669-678.	1.3	10
49	Gimema Registry of Conception/Pregnancy in Adult Italian Patients Diagnosed with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML): Report on 166 Outcomes. Blood, 2018, 132, 43-43.	1.4	10
50	Prognostic Value of BCR-ABL1 Transcript Type in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Treated Frontline with Nilotinib. Blood, 2016, 128, 3070-3070.	1.4	10
51	Treatment-Free Remission in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Treated With Low-Dose TKIs: A Feasible Option Also in the Real-Life. A Campus CML Study. Frontiers in Oncology, 2022, 12, 839915.	2.8	10
52	Nilotinib first-line therapy in patients with Philadelphia chromosome-negative/BCR-ABL-positive chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase: ENEST1st sub-analysis. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2017, 143, 1225-1233.	2.5	9
53	Renin angiotensin system inhibitors reduce the incidence of arterial thrombotic events in patients with hypertension and chronic myeloid leukemia treated with second- or third-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Annals of Hematology, 2020, 99, 1525-1530.	1.8	9
54	Molecular response and quality of life in chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with intermittent TKIs: First interim analysis of OPTkIMA study. Cancer Medicine, 2021, 10, 1726-1737.	2.8	9

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55	The Use of EUTOS Long-Term Survival Score Instead of Sokal Score Is Strongly Advised in Elderly Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients. Blood, 2018, 132, 44-44.	1.4	8
56	Nilotinib 800 Mg Daily as Frontline Therapy of Ph + Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: Dose Delivered and Safety Profile for the GIMEMA CML Working Party Blood, 2009, 114, 2205-2205.	1.4	8
57	Questions concerning tyrosine kinase-inhibitor therapy and transplants in chronic phase chronic myeloid leukaemia. Leukemia, 2022, 36, 1227-1236.	7.2	8
58	Low low-density lipoprotein (LDL), cholesterol and triglycerides plasma levels are associated with reduced risk of arterial occlusive events in chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with ponatinib in the real-life. A Campus CML study. Blood Cancer Journal, 2020, 10, 66.	6.2	6
59	Prognostic Factors for Overall Survival In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients: A Multicentric Cohort Study by the Italian CML GIMEMA Network. Frontiers in Oncology, 2021, 11, 739171.	2.8	6
60	International, Prospective Study Comparing Nilotinib Versus Imatinib with Early Switch to Nilotinib to Obtain Sustained Treatment-Free Remission in Patients with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. a GIMEMA and HOVON Study. Blood, 2018, 132, 1750-1750.	1.4	6
61	Validation of the New European LeukemiaNet (ELN) Recommendations for Bcr-Abl Kinase Domain Mutation Analysis In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: An Analysis of the GIMEMA CML Working Party Studies. Blood, 2011, 118, 112-112.	1.4	6
62	Detection of Actionable BCR-ABL1 Kinase Domain (KD) Mutations in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients with Failure and Warning Response to Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors (TKIs): Potential Impact of Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) and Droplet Digital PCR (ddPCR) on Clinical Decision Making. Blood, 2019, 134, 661-661.	1.4	5
63	Whole-Transcriptome Sequencing In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Reveals Novel Gene Mutations That May Be Associated with Disease Pathogenesis and Progression. Blood, 2010, 116, 885-885.	1.4	5
64	Making Treatment-Free Remission (TFR) Easier in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: Fact-Checking and Practical Management Tools. Targeted Oncology, 2021, 16, 823-838.	3.6	5
65	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Italian Multicenter Observational Study (CML-IT-MOS): Clinical Characteristics of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients Treated in Real-Life between 2012 and 2016 in 66 Italian Hematology Centers of the Gimema Study Group. Blood, 2018, 132, 45-45.	1.4	4
66	Frequency, Distribution and Prognostic Value of ABL Kinase Domain (KD) Mutations in Different Subsets of Philadelphia-Positive (Ph+) Patients (Pts) Resistant to Imatinib (IM) by the Gimema Working Party on CML Blood, 2005, 106, 435-435.	1.4	4
67	A Prospective Study of Imatinib 400 mg vs 800 mg Frontline in High Risk Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients Blood, 2007, 110, 26-26.	1.4	4
68	Gene Expression Profile (GEP) of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients at Diagnosis: Two Distinguished Subgroups of CML Patients Identified, Based on a Molecular Signature, Irrespective of Their Sokal Risk Score. Blood, 2008, 112, 3190-3190.	1.4	4
69	Imatinib 800 mg: Preliminary Results of a Phase II Trial of the CIMEMA CML Working Party in Intermediate Sokal Risk Patients and Status-of-the-Art of an Ongoing Multinational, Prospective Randomized Trial of Imatinib Standard Dose (400 mg Daily) vs High Dose (800 mg Daily) in High Sokal Risk Patients., Blood, 2005, 106, 1098-1098.	1.4	4
70	Eutos long-term survival score discriminates different Sokal score categories in chronic myeloid leukemia patients, showing better survival prediction. Analysis of the GIMEMA CML observational study. Leukemia, 2021, 35, 1814-1816.	7.2	3
71	Compound BCR-ABL1 Kinase Domain Mutants: Prevalence, Spectrum and Correlation with Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Resistance in a Prospective Series of Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Leukemia Patients Analyzed By Next Generation Sequencing. Blood, 2018, 132, 789-789.	1.4	3
72	The Combination of Interferon-Alpha with Imatinib in Early Chronic Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Induces a Significant Improvement of the Molecular Responses in the First Two Years of Treatment: Results From Three Studies From the GIMEMA CML Working Party Blood, 2009, 114, 2192-2192.	1.4	3

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73	Differential proteomic profile of leukemic CD34+ progenitor cells from chronic myeloid leukemia patients. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 21758-21769.	1.8	3
74	Current treatment approaches in CML. HemaSphere, 2019, 3, 54-56.	2.7	2
75	A Retrospective Analysis about Frequency of Monitoring in Italian Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients after Discontinuation. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 3692.	2.4	2
76	Dissecting the Complexity of Philadelphia-Positive Mutated Populations by Ultra-Deep Sequencing of the Bcr-Abl Kinase Domain: Biological and Clinical Implications. Blood, 2012, 120, 692-692.	1.4	2
77	Frontline Treatment With Imatinib Mesylate in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Early Chronic Phase: a Very Long-Term Analysis by the GIMEMA CML Working Party. Blood, 2013, 122, 258-258.	1.4	2
78	Ultra Deep Sequencing (UDS) Allows More Sensitive Detection Of Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI)-Resistant BCR-ABL Mutations That Would Influence Therapeutic Decision At The Time Of Switchover To Second- Or Third-Line Therapy. Blood, 2013, 122, 380-380.	1.4	2
79	BCR-ABL Fusion Transcript Do Not Significantly Influence the Outcome of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients In Early Chronic Phase Treated with Imatinib Mesylate: a GIMEMA CML WP Analysis Blood, 2010, 116, 1230-1230.	1.4	2
80	HEMATOLOGY PATIENT PROTECTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ITALY: A NATIONWIDE NURSING SURVEY. Mediterranean Journal of Hematology and Infectious Diseases, 2021, 13, e2021011.	1.3	2
81	Favorable outcome of chronic myeloid leukemia coâ€expressing e13a2 and e14a2 transcripts, treated with nilotinib. Hematological Oncology, 2020, 38, 607-610.	1.7	1
82	Better Molecular Response (MR) to Imatinib (IM) in Early Chronic Phase (CP) Versus Late CP Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients (pts) in Complete Cytogenetic Response (CCR): A Comparison at 24 Months of 2 Clinical Trials of the GIMEMA Working Party on CML on Behalf of the GIMEMA Working Party on Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CIMEMA-CML), Blood, 2005, 106, 1096-1096	1.4	1
83	High-Resolution Molecular Allelokaryotyping of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Blast Crisis by 6.0 SNP-Arrays Shows a High-Frequency of Uniparental Disomy and Focal Copy Number Alterations Affecting the Whole Sequence or Specific Exons of Oncogenes and Tumor Suppressor Genes Blood, 2009. 114. 2176-2176.	1.4	1
84	Imatinib in Very Elderly (> 75 years) CML Patients: Are Low-Doses (<400 mg daily) Enough?. Blood, 2011, 118, 2770-2770.	1.4	1
85	Alternating Nilotinib 400 mg twice daily and Imatinib 400 mg once daily as Frontline Treatment of Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. A Phase 2 Multicentric Study of the GIMEMA CML Working Party. Blood, 2011, 118, 453-453.	1.4	1
86	CML Patients In Clinical Trials Represent Fairly Well The General Population Of CML Patients: A Comparative Analysis Of 5803 Patients From The EUTOS Registry. Blood, 2013, 122, 2735-2735.	1.4	1
87	Age Influences Initial Dose and Compliance to Imatinib In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Elederly Patients but Concomitant Comorbidities Appear to Influence Overall and Event-Free Survival. Blood, 2011, 118, 2751-2751.	1.4	1
88	Imatinib in the Treatment of CML Patients ≥ 65 Years Old in Late Chronic Phase: Results of a Phase II Study of the GIMEMA CML Working Party Blood, 2004, 104, 2935-2935.	1.4	0
89	Imatinib Mesylate Determines a High Frequency of Major Molecular Responses in Newly Diagnosed Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Chronic Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) on Behalf of the GIMEMA Working Party on Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (GIMEMA-CML) Blood, 2005, 106, 1100-1100.	1.4	0
90	Impact of Age in the Outcome of Patients with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Late Chronic Phase: Clinical and Molecular Results of a Phase II Study of the GIMEMA CML Working Party Blood, 2006, 108, 4805-4805.	1.4	0

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91	CD34+ obtained from High Sokal Risk Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients (PTS) Expresses Gene Profiles (GEP) Significantly Different From CD34+ Obtained From Low Sokal Risk Patients Blood, 2009, 114, 2174-2174.	1.4	0
92	The Inactivation of the Tumor Suppressor Genes CDKN2A/ARF by Genomic Deletions Frequently Occurs and Worsens Prognosis In Adult BCR-ABL1 Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) Patients. Blood, 2010, 116, 3136-3136.	1.4	0
93	Low-Level Bcr-Abl Kinase Domain Mutations Are Very Rare In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Who Are In Major Molecular Response After 12 Months of First-Line Nilotinib Therapy Blood, 2010, 116, 1666-1666.	1.4	0
94	Long Term Study of the Impact of Quantitative Molecular Monitoring of Bcr-Abl Transcripts on the Risk of Relapse of CML After Allogeneic HSCT Blood, 2010, 116, 1287-1287.	1.4	0
95	Incidence and Mortality of Second Malignancies In 559 Patients with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Treated with Imatinib Frontline: Data From the GIMEMA CML Working Party. Blood, 2010, 116, 2281-2281.	1.4	0
96	Evaluating the Response to Imatinib In Philadelphia-Positive Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (Ph+ CML): The Value of Major Molecular Response (MMolR) at 12 Months. Blood, 2010, 116, 668-668.	1.4	0
97	APPLICATION of EUTOS SCORE IN CHRONIC Myeloid LEUKEMIA AFFECTING VERY Elderly (>75 years) PATIENTS. Blood, 2011, 118, 1686-1686.	1.4	0
98	Ultra-Deep Amplicon Sequencing Using Roche 454 Technology Allows High Sensitivity Bcr-Abl Kinase Domain Mutation Screening and Anticipates Emerging Mutations Leading to Resistance to Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Philadelphia-Positive Leukemia Patients,. Blood, 2011, 118, 3775-3775.	1.4	0
99	Proteomic Signature of CD34+ Cells From Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients. Blood, 2012, 120, 3733-3733.	1.4	0
100	The e13a2 BCR-ABL1 Fusion Transcript Is a Candidate Adverse Prognostic Factor In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Treated Frontline With Imatinib Mesylate. Blood, 2013, 122, 1486-1486.	1.4	0
101	Minor Subclones Harboring Small Insertions and Deletions Probably Due To Aberrant Splicing Can Frequently Be Detected By Deep Sequencing of The BCR-ABL Kinase Domain. Blood, 2013, 122, 3986-3986.	1.4	0
102	Aurora Kinase a/MDM2-Mediated SETD2 Loss of Function in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Blast Crisis Induces Genetic Instability and Can be Therapeutically Targeted. Blood, 2018, 132, 1726-1726.	1.4	0
103	Real Life Evaluation of Efficacy and Safety of Bosutinib Therapy in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients. Blood, 2018, 132, 3021-3021.	1.4	0
104	First Interim Report of the Italian Multicentric Phase-III Randomized Study to Optimize TKIs Multiple Approaches - (OPTkIMA) in Elderly Patients (older than 60 years) with Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) and MR3.0/ MR4.0 Stable Molecular Response. Blood, 2018, 132, 4251-4251.	1.4	0
105	A Retrospective Analysis about Frequency of Monitoring in Italian Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients after Discontinuation. Blood, 2019, 134, 4153-4153.	1.4	0
106	Aurora Kinase a/MDM2-Mediated SETD2 Loss of Function in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Blast Crisis Can be Therapeutically Targeted Inducing Apoptotic Cell Death in a Caspase-Dependent Way. Blood, 2019, 134, 4142-4142.	1.4	0
107	Predictive Factors for Overall Survival in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients: An Analysis By the Gimema Cml Italian Study. Blood, 2020, 136, 47-48.	1.4	0
108	Low Cholesterol, Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) and Triglycerides Plasma Levels Are Associated with Lower Risk of Arterial Occlusive Events in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Treated with Nilotinib. Blood, 2020, 136, 8-9.	1.4	0