List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Erlotinib alone or with bevacizumab as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer harbouring EGFR mutations (JO25567): an open-label, randomised, multicentre, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2014, 15, 1236-1244.	10.7	678
2	lrinotecan pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics and UGT1A genetic polymorphisms in Japanese: roles of UGT1A1*6 and *28. Pharmacogenetics and Genomics, 2007, 17, 497-504.	1.5	259
3	Vandetanib in patients with previously treated RET-rearranged advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (LURET): an open-label, multicentre phase 2 trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2017, 5, 42-50.	10.7	252
4	Feasibility and utility of a panel testing for 114 cancerâ€essociated genes in a clinical setting: A hospitalâ€based study. Cancer Science, 2019, 110, 1480-1490.	3.9	238
5	Phase II Study of Crizotinib in East Asian Patients With ROS1-Positive Advanced Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 1405-1411.	1.6	230
6	Phase I Dose-Escalation Study and Biomarker Analysis of E7080 in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors. Clinical Cancer Research, 2011, 17, 2528-2537.	7.0	137
7	Lenvatinib in patients with advanced or metastatic thymic carcinoma (REMORA): a multicentre, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2020, 21, 843-850.	10.7	124
8	Association of antithyroglobulin antibodies with the development of thyroid dysfunction induced by nivolumab. Cancer Science, 2018, 109, 3583-3590.	3.9	118
9	Olanzapine 5 mg plus standard antiemetic therapy for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (J-FORCE): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2020, 21, 242-249.	10.7	117
10	Reliability of Small Biopsy Samples Compared With Resected Specimens for the Determination of Programmed Death-Ligand 1 Expression in Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2015, 16, 385-390.	2.6	115
11	A Phase I Study of the Anti-CC Chemokine Receptor 4 Antibody, Mogamulizumab, in Combination with Nivolumab in Patients with Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 6614-6622.	7.0	106
12	Correlation Between Docetaxel Clearance and Estimated Cytochrome P450 Activity by Urinary Metabolite of Exogenous Cortisol. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2000, 18, 2301-2308.	1.6	93
13	A Phase I Dose-Escalation Study of ZD6474 in Japanese Patients with Solid, Malignant Tumors. Journal of Thoracic Oncology, 2006, 1, 1002-1009.	1.1	86
14	A prospective, phase II, open-label study (JO22903) of first-line erlotinib in Japanese patients with epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Lung Cancer, 2013, 82, 109-114.	2.0	84
15	Prospective Study of the Accuracy of EGFR Mutational Analysis by High-Resolution Melting Analysis in Small Samples Obtained from Patients with Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2008, 14, 4751-4757.	7.0	77
16	Randomized Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Study of Docetaxel: Dosing Based on Body-Surface Area Compared With Individualized Dosing Based on Cytochrome P450 Activity Estimated Using a Urinary Metabolite of Exogenous Cortisol. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2005, 23, 1061-1069.	1.6	75
17	Phase I dose-finding and pharmacokinetic study of the oral epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor Ro50-8231 (erlotinib) in Japanese patients with solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2008, 61, 489-496.	2.3	75
18	Phase I study of Nivolumab, an anti-PD-1 antibody, in patients with malignant solid tumors. Investigational New Drugs, 2017, 35, 207-216.	2.6	70

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19	A Phase I, doseâ€finding and pharmacokinetic study of olaparib (AZD2281) in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors*,â€. Cancer Science, 2012, 103, 504-509.	3.9	66
20	Phase I and Pharmacokinetic Study of HER2-targeted rhuMAb 2C4 (Pertuzumab, RO4368451) in Japanese Patients with Solid Tumors. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 39, 260-266.	1.3	57
21	A double-blind randomized phase II dose-finding study of olanzapine 10Âmg or 5Âmg for the prophylaxis of emesis induced by highly emetogenic cisplatin-based chemotherapy. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 23, 382-388.	2.2	53
22	First-in-Human Phase I Study of an Oral HSP90 Inhibitor, TAS-116, in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2019, 18, 531-540.	4.1	49
23	A phase 1 study of lenvatinib, multiple receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2015, 76, 1153-1161.	2.3	48
24	Erlotinib Plus Bevacizumab Phase II Study in Patients with Advanced Non-small-Cell Lung Cancer (JO25567): Updated Safety Results. Drug Safety, 2018, 41, 229-237.	3.2	48
25	Efficacy of anti-PD-1 antibodies in NSCLC patients with an EGFR mutation and high PD-L1 expression. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2021, 147, 245-251.	2.5	47
26	Phase I, dose escalation and pharmacokinetic study of cediranib (RECENTINâ,,¢), a highly potent and selective VEGFR signaling inhibitor, in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2009, 64, 1165-1172.	2.3	46
27	Phase I and Pharmacokinetic Study of a New Taxoid, RPR 109881A, Given as a 1-Hour Intravenous Infusion in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2000, 18, 3164-3171.	1.6	43
28	Phase I dose-finding study of monotherapy with atezolizumab, an engineered immunoglobulin monoclonal antibody targeting PD-L1, in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Investigational New Drugs, 2016, 34, 596-603.	2.6	43
29	Phase I and pharmacokinetic study of vorinostat (suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid) in Japanese patients with solid tumors. Cancer Science, 2009, 100, 1728-1734.	3.9	39
30	Retrospective analysis of the efficacy of chemotherapy and molecular targeted therapy for advanced pulmonary pleomorphic carcinoma. BMC Research Notes, 2015, 8, 800.	1.4	38
31	Clinical practice guidance for nextâ€generation sequencing in cancer diagnosis and treatment (Edition) Tj ETQq2	l 1.0,784 <sub>3.9</sub>	314,rgBT /Ov
32	Phase I and Pharmacokinetic Study of ABI-007, Albumin-bound Paclitaxel, Administered Every 3 Weeks in Japanese Patients with Solid Tumors. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 40, 404-411.	1.3	37
33	Phase 1 and dose-finding study of patritumab (U3-1287), a human monoclonal antibody targeting HER3, in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2014, 73, 511-516.	2.3	37
34	Pharmacodynamic change in plasma angiogenic proteins: a dose-escalation phase 1 study of the multi-kinase inhibitor lenvatinib. BMC Cancer, 2014, 14, 530.	2.6	37
35	A phase 1 and dose-finding study of LY2523355 (litronesib), an Eg5 inhibitor, in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2014, 74, 15-23.	2.3	37
36	First-in-Human Phase 1 Study of MORAb-202, an Antibody–Drug Conjugate Comprising Farletuzumab Linked to Eribulin Mesylate, in Patients with Folate Receptor-α–Positive Advanced Solid Tumors. Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 3905-3915.	7.0	37

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37	Safety and tolerability of AZD8055 in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors; a dose-finding phase I study. Investigational New Drugs, 2013, 31, 677-684.	2.6	34
38	Safety and pharmacokinetics of milademetan, a MDM2 inhibitor, in Japanese patients with solid tumors: A phase I study. Cancer Science, 2021, 112, 2361-2370.	3.9	33
39	Phase I pharmacokinetic and pharmacogenomic study of E7070 administered once every 21 days. Cancer Science, 2005, 96, 721-728.	3.9	32
40	Results from a First-in-Human Phase I Study of Siremadlin (HDM201) in Patients with Advanced Wild-Type <i>TP53</i> Solid Tumors and Acute Leukemia. Clinical Cancer Research, 2022, 28, 870-881.	7.0	32
41	Differential Immune-Related Microenvironment Determines Programmed Cell Death Protein-1/Programmed Death-Ligand 1 Blockade Efficacy in Patients With Advanced NSCLC. Journal of Thoracic Oncology, 2021, 16, 2078-2090.	1.1	29
42	CD20 <sup>+</sup> tumorâ€infiltrating immune cells and CD204 <sup>+</sup> M2 macrophages are associated with prognosis in thymic carcinoma. Cancer Science, 2020, 111, 1921-1932.	3.9	28
43	PhaseÂl clinical and pharmacokinetic study of 3-weekly, 3-h infusion of ixabepilone (BMS-247550), an epothiloneÂB analog, in Japanese patients with refractory solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2008, 61, 751-758.	2.3	26
44	Phase I and pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic study of RO5126766, a first-in-class dual Raf/MEK inhibitor, in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2013, 72, 577-584.	2.3	26
45	Phase Ia/Ib study of the pan-class I PI3K inhibitor pictilisib (GDC-0941) administered as a single agent in Japanese patients with solid tumors and in combination in Japanese patients with non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer. Investigational New Drugs, 2017, 35, 37-46.	2.6	26
46	A phase 1 study evaluating the pharmacokinetics and preliminary efficacy of veliparib (ABT-888) in combination with carboplatin/paclitaxel in Japanese subjects with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2015, 76, 1063-1072.	2.3	25
47	A Phase 1 Clinical Study of Temsirolimus (CCI-779) in Japanese Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 40, 732-738.	1.3	23
48	Phase 1 Clinical Study of Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin (JNS002) in Japanese Patients with Solid Tumors. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 36, 768-774.	1.3	22
49	Phase I study for ridaforolimus, an oral mTOR inhibitor, in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2012, 69, 1099-1105.	2.3	21
50	An open-label, phase 1 study evaluating safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of linifanib (ABT-869) in Japanese patients with solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2012, 69, 1477-1486.	2.3	21
51	Phase I and pharmacokinetic study of edotecarin, a novel topoisomerase I inhibitor, administered once every 3Âweeks in patients with solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2006, 58, 173-182.	2.3	20
52	MASTER KEY Project: Powering Clinical Development for Rare Cancers Through a Platform Trial. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2020, 108, 596-605.	4.7	20
53	Safety and efficacy of firstâ€line dacomitinib in Japanese patients with advanced nonâ€small cell lung cancer. Cancer Science, 2020, 111, 1724-1738.	3.9	20
54	TAS-116 (Pimitespib), an Oral HSP90 Inhibitor, in Combination with Nivolumab in Patients with Colorectal Cancer and Other Solid Tumors: An Open-Label, Dose-Finding, and Expansion Phase Ib Trial (EPOC1704). Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 6709-6715.	7.0	20

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55	Comprehensive functional evaluation of variants of fibroblast growth factor receptor genes in cancer. Npj Precision Oncology, 2021, 5, 66.	5.4	19
56	Phase 1 study of the investigational, oral angiogenesis inhibitor motesanib in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2010, 66, 935-943.	2.3	17
57	Phase I study of the indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 inhibitor navoximod (GDC-0919) as monotherapy and in combination with the PD-L1 inhibitor atezolizumab in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumours. Investigational New Drugs, 2020, 38, 468-477.	2.6	17
58	Impact of chemoradiotherapy on the immune-related tumour microenvironment and efficacy of anti-PD-(L)1 therapy for recurrences after chemoradiotherapy in patients with unresectable locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer. European Journal of Cancer, 2020, 140, 28-36.	2.8	17
59	Guidelines for clinical evaluation of antiâ€cancer drugs. Cancer Science, 2021, 112, 2563-2577.	3.9	17
60	Appropriate use of cancer comprehensive genome profiling assay using circulating tumor DNA. Cancer Science, 2021, 112, 3911-3917.	3.9	17
61	A phase 1 study of oral ASP5878, a selective small-molecule inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor receptors 1–4, as a single dose and multiple doses in patients with solid malignancies. Investigational New Drugs, 2020, 38, 445-456.	2.6	16
62	Impact of ALK Inhibitors in Patients With <i>ALK</i> -Rearranged Nonlung Solid Tumors. JCO Precision Oncology, 2021, 5, 756-766.	3.0	16
63	Firstâ€inâ€human phase I study of E7090, a novel selective fibroblast growth factor receptor inhibitor, in patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Science, 2020, 111, 571-579.	3.9	16
64	Sequential Use of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Inhibitors in Japanese Patients With ALK -Rearranged Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer: AARetrospective Analysis. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2017, 18, e251-e258.	2.6	15
65	Final survival results for the LURET phase II study of vandetanib in previously treated patients with RET-rearranged advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Lung Cancer, 2021, 155, 40-45.	2.0	15
66	Pharmacokinetics, Safety, and Efficacy of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan with Concomitant Ritonavir or Itraconazole in Patients with HER2-Expressing Advanced Solid Tumors. Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 5771-5780.	7.0	15
67	Efficacy of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in SMARCA4-Deficient Thoracic Tumor. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2022, 23, 386-392.	2.6	15
68	Phase I and pharmacokinetic study of TSU-68, a novel multiple receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, by twice daily oral administration between meals in patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2011, 67, 1101-1109.	2.3	14
69	Phase I study of oral gemcitabine prodrug (LY2334737) in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2013, 71, 1645-1655.	2.3	14
70	Baseline PD-L1 expression and tumour-infiltrated lymphocyte status predict the efficacy of durvalumab consolidation therapy after chemoradiotherapy in unresectable locally advanced patients with non-small-cell lung cancer. European Journal of Cancer, 2022, 162, 1-10.	2.8	14
71	A dose-finding and pharmacokinetic study of nedaplatin in elderly patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2009, 65, 79-88.	2.3	13
72	Medical treatment involving investigational drugs and genetic profile of thymic carcinoma. Lung Cancer, 2016, 93, 77-81.	2.0	13

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73	Phase II trial of Sâ€1 treatment as palliativeâ€intent chemotherapy for previously treated advanced thymic carcinoma. Cancer Medicine, 2020, 9, 7418-7427.	2.8	13
74	Fiveâ€year safety and efficacy data from a phase lb study of nivolumab and chemotherapy in advanced nonâ€smallâ€cell lung cancer. Cancer Science, 2020, 111, 1933-1942.	3.9	13
75	Activity and Immune Correlates of Programmed Death-1 Blockade Therapy in Patients With Advanced Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2021, 22, 282-291.e6.	2.6	12
76	Phase I, pharmacokinetic, and biological studies of TSU-68, a novel multiple receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, administered after meals with solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2011, 67, 1119-1128.	2.3	11
77	A first-in-human, phase 1 study of the NEDD8 activating enzyme E1 inhibitor TAS4464 in patients with advanced solid tumors. Investigational New Drugs, 2021, 39, 1036-1046.	2.6	11
78	Study protocol for J-SUPPORT 1604 (J-FORCE): a randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled Phase III study evaluating olanzapine (5 mg) plus standard triple antiemetic therapy for prevention of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting in patients receiving cisplatin-based highly emetogenic chemotherapy. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 48, 950-952.	1.3	10
79	Feasibility of genomic profiling with next-generation sequencing using specimens obtained by image-guided percutaneous needle biopsy. Upsala Journal of Medical Sciences, 2019, 124, 119-124.	0.9	10
80	Concurrent High PD-L1 Expression and CD8+ Immune Cell Infiltration Predict PD-1 Blockade Efficacy in Advanced EGFR-Mutant NSCLC Patients. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2022, 23, 477-486.	2.6	10
81	Current Status of Single-Agent Phase I Trials in Japan: Toward Globalization. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 2051-2061.	1.6	9
82	A double-blind randomized phase II study of 10 versus 5 mg olanzapine for emesis induced by highly emetogenic chemotherapy with cisplatin Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 10111-10111.	1.6	9
83	Phase I and Pharmacokinetic Study of KRN5500, a Spicamycin Derivative, for Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2003, 33, 302-308.	1.3	8
84	Final overall survival in JO22903, a phase II, open-label study of first-line erlotinib for Japanese patients with EGFR mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 22, 70-78.	2.2	8
85	A phase I study of BMS-690514 in Japanese patients with advanced or metastatic solid tumors. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2012, 70, 559-565.	2.3	7
86	A double-blind randomized Phase II study of olanzapine 10 mg versus 5 mg for emesis induced by highly emetogenic chemotherapy. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 45, 229-231.	1.3	7
87	Evaluation of time to failure of strategy as an alternative surrogate endpoint in patients with lung cancer with EGFR mutations. ESMO Open, 2018, 3, e000399.	4.5	6
88	Dose exploration results from Phase 1 study of cemiplimab, a human monoclonal programmed death (PD)-1 antibody, in Japanese patients with advanced malignancies. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2021, 87, 53-64.	2.3	6
89	Firstâ€inâ€human study of the cancer peptide vaccine TASO313 in patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Science, 2021, 112, 1514-1523.	3.9	6
90	Infection risk with PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway inhibitors and immune checkpoint inhibitors in patients with advanced solid tumours in phase I clinical trials. ESMO Open, 2020, 5, e000653.	4.5	5

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91	Study protocol for NCCH1908 (UPFRONT-trial): a prospective clinical trial to evaluate the feasibility and utility of comprehensive genomic profiling prior to the initial systemic treatment in advanced solid tumour patients. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 51, 1757-1760.	1.3	5
92	Comparison of time to failure of pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy versus pembrolizumab monotherapy: a consecutive analysis of patients having NSCLC with high PD-L1 expression. Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, 2021, , 1.	4.2	5
93	Erlotinib with or without bevacizumab as a firstâ€line therapy for patients with advanced nonsquamous epidermal growth factor receptorâ€positive nonâ€small cell lung cancer: Exploratory subgroup analyses from the phase <scp>II JO25567</scp> study. Thoracic Cancer, 2022, 13, 2192-2200.	1.9	5
94	Global trends in the distribution of cancer types among patients in oncology phase I trials, 1991–2015. Investigational New Drugs, 2019, 37, 166-174.	2.6	4
95	The safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of niraparib in Japanese patients with solid tumours: results of a phase I dose-escalation study. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 51, 693-699.	1.3	4
96	An open-label feasibility study of nintedanib combined with docetaxel in Japanese patients with locally advanced or metastatic lung adenocarcinoma after failure of first-line chemotherapy. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2018, 82, 685-694.	2.3	3
97	Association of CD204 + macrophages with poor outcomes of malignant lymphomas not in remission treated by allogeneic HCT. European Journal of Haematology, 2019, 103, 578-587.	2.2	3
98	Difference in central nerve system metastasis during gefitinib or erlotinib therapy in patients with EGFR-mutated non-small cell lung cancer: a retrospective study. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2019, 11, 1347-1354.	1.4	3
99	Differential immune-related microenvironment determines PD-1/PD-L1 blockade efficacy in advanced non-small cell lung cancer patients Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 39, 9044-9044.	1.6	3
100	Dose Escalation Data from the Phase 1 Study of the Liposomal Formulation of Eribulin (E7389-LF) in Japanese Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors. Clinical Cancer Research, 2022, 28, 1783-1791.	7.0	3
101	Phase I dose-finding and pharmacokinetic study of docetaxel and gefitinib in patients with advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: evaluation of drug–drug interaction. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2015, 76, 713-721.	2.3	2
102	Surveillance of protocol deviations in Japanese oncology registration trials: a single institute experience. Investigational New Drugs, 2017, 35, 392-396.	2.6	2
103	Improved survival among patients enrolled in oncology phase 1 trials in recent decades. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2020, 85, 449-459.	2.3	1
104	Do all patients in the phase I oncology trials need to be hospitalized? Domestic but outstanding issues for globalization of drug development in Japan. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 22, 780-785.	2.2	0
105	OUP accepted manuscript. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 52, 53-64.	1.3	0
106	Practical consideration for successful sequential tumor biopsies in first-in-human trials. Investigational New Drugs, 2022, 40, 841-849.	2.6	0