

Tiziana Rubeca

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

28
papers

1,164
citations

471477

17
h-index

501174

28
g-index

28
all docs

28
docs citations

28
times ranked

1173
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Comparing Attendance and Detection Rate of Colonoscopy With Sigmoidoscopy and FIT for Colorectal Cancer Screening. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2007, 132, 2304-2312.	1.3	241
2	The impact of immunochemical faecal occult blood testing on colorectal cancer incidence. <i>Digestive and Liver Disease</i> , 2014, 46, 82-86.	0.9	105
3	Influence of seasonal variations in ambient temperatures on performance of immunochemical faecal occult blood test for colorectal cancer screening: observational study from the Florence district. <i>Gut</i> , 2010, 59, 1511-1515.	12.1	90
4	Immunochemical faecal occult blood test: number of samples and positivity cutoff. What is the best strategy for colorectal cancer screening?. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 100, 259-265.	6.4	82
5	Association of FOBT-assessed faecal Hb content with colonic lesions detected in the Florence screening programme. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2007, 96, 218-221.	6.4	81
6	Measuring interval cancers in population-based screening using different assays of fecal occult blood testing: The district of Florence experience. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2001, 92, 151-154.	5.1	76
7	Faecal haemoglobin concentrations vary with sex and age, but data are not transferable across geography for colorectal cancer screening. <i>Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine</i> , 2014, 52, 1211-6.	2.3	62
8	Basic variables at different positivity thresholds of a quantitative immunochemical test for faecal occult blood. <i>Journal of Medical Screening</i> , 2002, 9, 99-103.	2.3	57
9	Guidance for faecal occult blood testing: quantitative immunochemical method (FIT-HB) in colorectal cancer screening programmes. <i>Epidemiologia E Prevenzione</i> , 2017, 41, 1-31.	1.1	49
10	Screening for colorectal cancer by faecal occult blood test: comparison of immunochemical tests. <i>Journal of Medical Screening</i> , 2000, 7, 35-37.	2.3	41
11	Faecal haemoglobin concentration among subjects with negative FIT results is associated with the detection rate of neoplasia at subsequent rounds: a prospective study in the context of population based screening programmes in Italy. <i>Gut</i> , 2020, 69, 523-530.	12.1	33
12	Direct mailing of faecal occult blood tests for colorectal cancer screening: a randomized population study from Central Italy. <i>Journal of Medical Screening</i> , 2011, 18, 121-127.	2.3	30
13	Sensitivity of latex agglutination faecal occult blood test in the Florence District population-based colorectal cancer screening programme. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2007, 96, 1750-1754.	6.4	29
14	A comparative effectiveness trial of two faecal immunochemical tests for haemoglobin (FIT). Assessment of test performance and adherence in a single round of a population-based screening programme for colorectal cancer. <i>Gut</i> , 2018, 67, 485-496.	12.1	27
15	Gastric cancer after positive screening faecal occult blood testing and negative assessment. <i>Digestive and Liver Disease</i> , 2007, 39, 321-326.	0.9	26
16	Colorectal Cancer Screening by Fecal Occult Blood Testing: Results of a Population-Based Experience. <i>Tumori</i> , 2000, 86, 384-388.	1.1	22
17	A feasibility study of the use of the AutoPap screening system as a primary screening and location-guided rescreening device. <i>Cancer</i> , 2003, 99, 129-134.	4.1	19
18	Evaluation of diagnostic accuracy of screening by fecal occult blood testing (FOBT). Comparison of FOB Gold and OC Sensor assays in a consecutive prospective screening series. <i>International Journal of Biological Markers</i> , 2006, 21, 157-161.	1.8	17

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19	Analysis of morphologic patterns of fine-needle aspiration of the breast to reduce false-negative results in breast cytology. <i>Cancer</i> , 2005, 105, 152-157.	4.1	15
20	How to improve the performances of Fecal Immunological Tests (FIT): Need for standardization of the sampling and pre-analytical phases and revision of the procedures for comparison of methods. <i>International Journal of Biological Markers</i> , 2015, 30, 127-131.	1.8	11
21	Impact of a new sampling buffer on faecal haemoglobin stability in a colorectal cancer screening programme by the faecal immunochemical test. <i>European Journal of Cancer Prevention</i> , 2017, 26, 285-291.	1.3	11
22	Impact of Preanalytical Factors on Fecal Immunochemical Tests: Need for New Strategies in Comparison of Methods. <i>International Journal of Biological Markers</i> , 2015, 30, 269-274.	1.8	10
23	Effects of Fecal Sampling on Preanalytical and Analytical Phases in Quantitative Fecal Immunochemical Tests for Hemoglobin. <i>International Journal of Biological Markers</i> , 2017, 32, 261-266.	1.8	8
24	Overall evaluation of an immunological latex agglutination system for fecal occult blood testing in the colorectal cancer screening program of Florence. <i>International Journal of Biological Markers</i> , 2012, 27, 195-202.	1.8	7
25	Free to Total Psa Ratio is not a Reliable Predictor of Prostate Biopsy Outcome. <i>Tumori</i> , 2004, 90, 324-327.	1.1	6
26	Analysis of False-Negative and Underreported Smears in the Florence District Screening Program for Cervical Carcinoma. <i>Tumori</i> , 1997, 83, 880-883.	1.1	4
27	RE: A Proposal to Standardize Reporting Units for Fecal Immunochemical Tests for Hemoglobin. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2016, 108, djv312.	6.3	4
28	Measuring interval cancers in population-based screening using different assays of fecal occult blood testing: The district of Florence experience. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2001, 92, 151-154.	5.1	1