

# Dasantha T Jaymanne

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

28  
papers

252  
citations

1163117

8  
h-index

996975

15  
g-index

30  
all docs

30  
docs citations

30  
times ranked

494  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Both four-dimensional computed tomography and four-dimensional cone beam computed tomography under-predict lung target motion during radiotherapy. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2019, 135, 65-73.	0.6	46
2	Validation of the 8th edition UICC/AJCC TNM staging system for HPV associated oropharyngeal cancer patients managed with contemporary chemo-radiotherapy. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2019, 19, 674.	2.6	34
3	Survival Outcomes of Elderly Patients With Glioblastoma Multiforme in Their 75th Year or Older Treated With Adjuvant Therapy. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2017, 98, 802-810.	0.8	25
4	Utilizing 18F-fluoroethyltyrosine (FET) positron emission tomography (PET) to define suspected nonenhancing tumor for radiation therapy planning of glioblastoma. <i>Practical Radiation Oncology</i> , 2018, 8, 230-238.	2.1	22
5	Survival improvements with adjuvant therapy in patients with glioblastoma. <i>ANZ Journal of Surgery</i> , 2018, 88, 196-201.	0.7	18
6	MLC tracking for lung SABR is feasible, efficient and delivers high-precision target dose and lower normal tissue dose. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2021, 155, 131-137.	0.6	18
7	Introducing Computed Tomography Simulationâ€œFree and Electronic Patient-Reported Outcomesâ€œMonitored Palliative Radiation Therapy into Routine Care: Clinical Outcomes and Implementation Experience. <i>Advances in Radiation Oncology</i> , 2021, 6, 100632.	1.2	10
8	Outcomes for elderly patients 75â€œyears and older treated with curative intent radiotherapy for mucosal squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2020, 42, 25-32.	2.0	9
9	4-Dimensional Cone Beam Computed Tomographyâ€œMeasured Target Motion Underrepresents Actual Motion. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2018, 102, 932-940.	0.8	8
10	Utilizing 18F-fluoroethyl-L-tyrosine positron emission tomography in high grade glioma for radiation treatment planning in patients with contraindications to MRI. <i>Journal of Medical Imaging and Radiation Oncology</i> , 2018, 62, 122-127.	1.8	8
11	Predicting patterns of failure in temporal lobe GBMs: possible implications on radiotherapy treatment portals. <i>Radiation Oncology</i> , 2018, 13, 133.	2.7	7
12	The role of large volume re-irradiation with Bevacizumab in chemorefractory high grade glioma. <i>Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology</i> , 2020, 22, 33-39.	1.7	7
13	Influence of molecular classification in anaplastic glioma for determining outcome and future approach to management. <i>Journal of Medical Imaging and Radiation Oncology</i> , 2019, 63, 272-280.	1.8	6
14	Geometric uncertainty analysis of MLC tracking for lung SABR. <i>Physics in Medicine and Biology</i> , 2020, 65, 235040.	3.0	6
15	Role of delayed salvage bevacizumab at symptomatic progression of chemorefractory glioblastoma. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2019, 19, 445.	2.6	5
16	Tumour volume reduction following PET guided intensity modulated radiation therapy and temozolomide in IDH mutated anaplastic glioma. <i>Journal of Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 59, 68-74.	1.5	4
17	FET PET in the evaluation of indeterminate brain lesions on MRI: Differentiating glioma from other non-neoplastic causes â€œ A pilot study. <i>Journal of Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 58, 130-135.	1.5	3
18	Reflecting on survivorship outcomes to aid initial decision making in patients treated for IDHâ€œmutated anaplastic glioma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2019, 125, 3457-3466.	4.1	3

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19	Quantification of the geometric uncertainty when using implanted markers as a surrogate for lung tumor motion. <i>Medical Physics</i> , 2021, 48, 2724-2732.	3.0	3
20	Focal radiation therapy for limited brain metastases is associated with high rates of local control and low subsequent whole brain radiation therapy. <i>ANZ Journal of Surgery</i> , 2019, 89, 418-422.	0.7	2
21	Improving efficiency in the radiation management of multiple brain metastases using a knowledge-based planning solution for single-isocentre volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT) technique. <i>Journal of Medical Radiation Sciences</i> , 2021, 68, 364-370.	1.5	2
22	Large tumour volume reduction of IDH-mutated anaplastic glioma involving the insular region following radiotherapy. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2022, 22, 24.	1.8	2
23	Optimising Outcomes for Glioblastoma through Subspecialisation in a Regional Cancer Centre. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2018, 8, 186.	2.3	1
24	LARGE VOLUME RE-IRRADIATION IS A VIABLE OPTION IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT REFRACTORY GLIOBLASTOMA. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, v353-v353.	1.2	1
25	Redo craniotomy or bevacizumab for symptomatic steroid-refractory true or pseudoprogression following IMRT for glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology Practice</i> , 2021, 8, 601-608.	1.6	1
26	PEG site metastasis in oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma managed with cetuximab and radiotherapy: A case report. <i>Current Problems in Cancer</i> , 2021, 45, 100700.	2.0	1
27	Outcomes for patients managed by Redo Craniotomy or Bevacizumab for pseudo-progression or true progression occurring within six months of adjuvant RT for glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, v361-v361.	1.2	0
28	MArkerless image Guidance using Intrafraction Kilovoltage x-ray imaging (MAGIK): study protocol for a phase I interventional study for lung cancer radiotherapy. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e057135.	1.9	0