David J Sebag-Montefiore

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

142 papers	10,959 citations	50170 46 h-index	30848 102 g-index
143 all docs	143 docs citations	143 times ranked	9094 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Preoperative radiotherapy versus selective postoperative chemoradiotherapy in patients with rectal cancer (MRC CR07 and NCIC-CTG C016): a multicentre, randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2009, 373, 811-820.	6.3	1,292
2	Effect of the plane of surgery achieved on local recurrence in patients with operable rectal cancer: a prospective study using data from the MRC CR07 and NCIC-CTG CO16 randomised clinical trial. Lancet, The, 2009, 373, 821-828.	6.3	906
3	Mitomycin or cisplatin chemoradiation with or without maintenance chemotherapy for treatment of squamous-cell carcinoma of the anus (ACT II): a randomised, phase 3, open-label, 2Ã—2 factorial trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2013, 14, 516-524.	5.1	580
4	Magnetic Resonance Imagingâ€“Detected Tumor Response for Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer Predicts Survival Outcomes: MERCURY Experience. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 3753-3760.	0.8	557
5	Preoperative High-resolution Magnetic Resonance Imaging Can Identify Good Prognosis Stage I, II, and III Rectal Cancer Best Managed by Surgery Alone. Annals of Surgery, 2011, 253, 711-719.	2.1	524
6	Preoperative Magnetic Resonance Imaging Assessment of Circumferential Resection Margin Predicts Disease-Free Survival and Local Recurrence: 5-Year Follow-Up Results of the MERCURY Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, 34-43.	0.8	477
7	The Modern Abdominoperineal Excision. Annals of Surgery, 2005, 242, 74-82.	2.1	384
8	Chemoradiation for the treatment of epidermoid anal cancer: 13-year follow-up of the first randomised UKCCCR Anal Cancer Trial (ACT I). British Journal of Cancer, 2010, 102, 1123-1128.	2.9	348
9	Multidisciplinary Rectal Cancer Management: 2nd European Rectal Cancer Consensus Conference (EURECA-CC2). Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2009, 92, 148-163.	0.3	275
10	Chronicle: results of a randomised phase III trial in locally advanced rectal cancer after neoadjuvant chemoradiation randomising postoperative adjuvant capecitabine plus oxaliplatin (XELOX) versus control. Annals of Oncology, 2014, 25, 1356-1362.	0.6	247
11	Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the detection and management of colorectal cancer in England: a population-based study. The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2021, 6, 199-208.	3.7	244
12	Systematic Review of Synthetic Computed Tomography Generation Methodologies for Use in Magnetic Resonance Imagingâ€“Only Radiation Therapy. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 100, 199-217.	0.4	235
13	Clinical development of new drugâ€“radiotherapy combinations. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2016, 13, 627-642.	12.5	230
14	Impact of Short-Course Preoperative Radiotherapy for Rectal Cancer on Patients' Quality of Life: Data From the Medical Research Council CR07/National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group C016 Randomized Clinical Trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 4233-4239.	0.8	196
15	Comparison of Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Histopathological Response to Chemoradiotherapy in Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2012, 19, 2842-2852.	0.7	187
16	One millimetre is the safe cut-off for magnetic resonance imaging prediction of surgical margin status in rectal cancer. British Journal of Surgery, 2011, 98, 872-879.	0.1	155
17	Surgery for Locally Recurrent Rectal Cancer. Diseases of the Colon and Rectum, 2005, 48, 929-937.	0.7	149
18	Consensus statement on the multidisciplinary management of patients with recurrent and primary rectal cancer beyond total mesorectal excision planes. British Journal of Surgery, 2013, 100, E1-E33.	0.1	140

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19	Best time to assess complete clinical response after chemoradiotherapy in squamous cell carcinoma of the anus (ACT II): a post-hoc analysis of randomised controlled phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2017, 18, 347-356.	5.1	132
20	The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on radiotherapy services in England, UK: a population-based study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2021, 22, 309-320.	5.1	121
21	EXTRAâ€"A Multicenter Phase II Study of Chemoradiation Using a 5 Day per Week Oral Regimen of Capecitabine and Intravenous Mitomycin C in Anal Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2008, 72, 119-126.	0.4	120
22	Short-course radiotherapy, with elective delay prior to surgery, in patients with unresectable rectal cancer who have poor performance status or significant co-morbidity. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2009, 92, 210-214.	0.3	114
23	Health-Related Quality of Life After Colorectal Cancer in England: A Patient-Reported Outcomes Study of Individuals 12 to 36 Months After Diagnosis. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 616-624.	0.8	114
24	High hospital research participation and improved colorectal cancer survival outcomes: a population-based study. Gut, 2017, 66, 89-96.	6.1	107
25	International consensus recommendations on key outcome measures for organ preservation after (chemo)radiotherapy in patients with rectal cancer. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2021, 18, 805-816.	12.5	93
26	Practice-changing radiation therapy trials for the treatment of cancer: where are we 150 years after the birth of Marie Curie?. British Journal of Cancer, 2018, 119, 389-407.	2.9	92
27	International Rare Cancers Initiative Multicenter Randomized Phase II Trial of Cisplatin and Fluorouracil Versus Carboplatin and Paclitaxel in Advanced Anal Cancer: InterAAct. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, 2510-2518.	0.8	92
28	Radical surgery versus organ preservation via short-course radiotherapy followed by transanal endoscopic microsurgery for early-stage rectal cancer (TREC): a randomised, open-label feasibility study. The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2021, 6, 92-105.	3.7	90
29	Can we Save the rectum by watchful waiting or TransAnal microsurgery following (chemo) Radiotherapy versus Total mesorectal excision for early REctal Cancer (STAR-TREC study)?: protocol for a multicentre, randomised feasibility study. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e019474.	0.8	87
30	Prognostic factors for recurrence and survival in anal cancer. Cancer, 2013, 119, 748-755.	2.0	78
31	Use of patient-reported outcomes to measure symptoms and health related quality of life in the clinic. Gynecologic Oncology, 2015, 136, 429-439.	0.6	78
32	The integration of oral capecitabine into chemoradiation regimens for locally advanced rectal cancer: how successful have we been?. Annals of Oncology, 2006, 17, 361-371.	0.6	73
33	The rising incidence of anal cancer in <scp>E</scp>ngland 1990â€"2010: a populationâ€based study. Colorectal Disease, 2014, 16, O234-9.	0.7	73
34	Radiation-induced second primary cancer risks from modern external beam radiotherapy for early prostate cancer: impact of stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR), volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT) and flattening filter free (FFF) radiotherapy. Physics in Medicine and Biology, 2015, 60, 1237-1257.	1.6	66
35	A phase I/II study of oxaliplatin when added to 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin and pelvic radiation in locally advanced rectal cancer: a Colorectal Clinical Oncology Group (CCOG) study. British Journal of Cancer, 2005, 93, 993-998.	2.9	61
36	The English National Low Rectal Cancer Development Programme: key messages and future perspectives. Colorectal Disease, 2014, 16, 173-178.	0.7	61

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37	An evaluation of four CTâ€“MRI co-registration techniques for radiotherapy treatment planning of prone rectal cancer patients. British Journal of Radiology, 2012, 85, 61-68.	1.0	59
38	Multicentre study of short-course radiotherapy and transanal endoscopic microsurgery for early rectal cancer. British Journal of Surgery, 2016, 103, 1069-1075.	0.1	59
39	Systematic Review of Radiation Therapy Toxicity Reporting in Randomized Controlled Trials of Rectal Cancer: A Comparison of Patient-Reported Outcomes and Clinician Toxicity Reporting. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 92, 555-567.	0.4	58
40	Involved-Field, Low-Dose Chemoradiotherapy for Early-StageÂAnalÂCarcinoma. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2008, 70, 419-424.	0.4	56
41	Outcome measures in multimodal rectal cancer trials. Lancet Oncology, The, 2020, 21, e252-e264.	5.1	56
42	ECCO Essential Requirements for Quality Cancer Care: Colorectal Cancer. A critical review. Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology, 2017, 110, 81-93.	2.0	54
43	A phase I/II study of irinotecan when added to 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin and pelvic radiation in locally advanced rectal cancer: a Colorectal Clinical Oncology Group Study. British Journal of Cancer, 2007, 96, 551-558.	2.9	51
44	â€œMind the Gapâ€â€”The Impact of Variations in the Duration of the Treatment Gap and Overall Treatment Time in the First UK Anal Cancer Trial (ACT I). International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2011, 81, 1488-1494.	0.4	51
45	Nodal stage migration and prognosis in anal cancer: a systematic review, meta-regression, and simulation study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2017, 18, 1348-1359.	5.1	51
46	A core outcome set for clinical trials of chemoradiotherapy interventions for anal cancer (CORMAC): a patient and health-care professional consensus. The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2018, 3, 865-873.	3.7	51
47	Effective treatment of anal cancer in the elderly with low-dose chemoradiotherapy. British Journal of Cancer, 2005, 92, 1221-1225.	2.9	49
48	Patterns and Predictors of Relapse Following Radical Chemoradiation Therapy Delivered Using Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy With a Simultaneous Integrated Boost in Anal Squamous Cell Carcinoma. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2020, 106, 329-339.	0.4	48
49	Adenocarcinoma of the anal canal â€“ a systematic review. Colorectal Disease, 2013, 15, 1481-1488.	0.7	47
50	A Systematic Review of the Clinical Implementation of Pelvic Magnetic Resonance Imagingâ€“Only Planning for External Beam Radiation Therapy. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2019, 105, 479-492.	0.4	47
51	Radiation Fractionation Schedules Published During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review of the Quality of Evidence and Recommendations for Future Development. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2020, 108, 379-389.	0.4	47
52	Preoperative radiotherapy combined with 5 days per week capecitabine chemotherapy in locally advanced rectal cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2007, 97, 1333-1337.	2.9	46
53	Biomarkers in anal cancer: from biological understanding to stratified treatment. British Journal of Cancer, 2017, 116, 156-162.	2.9	46
54	30 day mortality in adult palliative radiotherapy â€“ A retrospective population based study of 14,972 treatment episodes. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 115, 264-271.	0.3	45

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55	Systematic review of the quality of life issues associated with anal cancer and its treatment with radiochemotherapy. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2015, 23, 3613-3623.	1.0	45
56	Tumour- and treatment-related colostomy rates following mitomycin C or cisplatin chemoradiation with or without maintenance chemotherapy in squamous cell carcinoma of the anus in the ACT II trial. Annals of Oncology, 2014, 25, 1616-1622.	0.6	44
57	Functional Outcomes and Health-Related Quality of Life After Curative Treatment for Rectal Cancer: A Population-Level Study in England. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2019, 103, 1132-1142.	0.4	43
58	Evaluation of the role of pre-operative magnetic resonance imaging in the management of rectal cancer. Colorectal Disease, 2001, 3, 295-303.	0.7	42
59	The SABRTooth feasibility trial protocol: a study to determine the feasibility and acceptability of conducting a phase III randomised controlled trial comparing stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) with surgery in patients with peripheral stage I non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) considered to be at higher risk of complications from surgical resection. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2016, 2, 5.	0.5	42
60	Treatment of advanced carcinoma of the vulva with chemoradiotherapy â€" can exenterative surgery be avoided?. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 1994, 4, 150-155.	1.2	41
61	Toxicity, Tolerability, and Compliance of Concurrent Capecitabine or 5-Fluorouracil in Radical Management of Anal Cancer With Single-dose Mitomycin-C and Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy: Evaluation of a National Cohort. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 101, 1202-1211.	0.4	39
62	NEOSCOPE: A randomised phase II study of induction chemotherapy followed by oxaliplatin/capecitabine or carboplatin/paclitaxel based pre-operative chemoradiation for resectable oesophageal adenocarcinoma. European Journal of Cancer, 2017, 74, 38-46.	1.3	37
63	Pelvic re-irradiation using stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR): A systematic review. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 125, 213-222.	0.3	34
64	Phase Iâ€“III development of the EORTC QLQ-ANL27, a health-related quality of life questionnaire for anal cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2018, 126, 222-228.	0.3	34
65	Multicentre, deep learning, synthetic-CT generation for ano-rectal MR-only radiotherapy treatment planning. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2021, 156, 23-28.	0.3	33
66	Clarifying the TNM staging of rectal cancer in the context of modern imaging and neo-adjuvant treatment: â€˜yâ€™â€˜uâ€™ and â€˜pâ€™ need â€˜mrâ€™ and â€˜ctâ€™. Colorectal Disease, 2008, 10, 242-243.	0.7	32
67	Prostate Stereotactic Ablative Radiation Therapy Using Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy to Dominant Intraprostatic Lesions. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2014, 89, 406-415.	0.4	32
68	Neutrophil:lymphocyte ratio as a simple and novel biomarker for prediction of locoregional recurrence after chemoradiotherapy for squamous cell carcinoma of the anus. Colorectal Disease, 2014, 16, O90-7.	0.7	31
69	Identifying Social Distress: A Cross-Sectional Survey of Social Outcomes 12 to 36 Months After Colorectal Cancer Diagnosis. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 3423-3430.	0.8	30
70	Optimum time to assess complete clinical response (CR) following chemoradiation (CRT) using mitomycin (MMC) or cisplatin (CisP), with or without maintenance CisP/5FU in squamous cell carcinoma of the anus: Results of ACT II.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 4004-4004.	0.8	30
71	NEOSCOPE: a randomised Phase II study of induction chemotherapy followed by either oxaliplatin/capecitabine or paclitaxel/carboplatin based chemoradiation as pre-operative regimen for resectable oesophageal adenocarcinoma. BMC Cancer, 2015, 15, 48.	1.1	29
72	Three cytotoxic drugs combined with pelvic radiation and as maintenance chemotherapy for patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the anus (SCCA): Long-term follow-up of a phase II pilot study using 5-fluorouracil, mitomycin C and cisplatin. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2012, 104, 155-160.	0.3	27

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73	SABRTooth: a randomised controlled feasibility study of stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) with surgery in patients with peripheral stage I nonsmall cell lung cancer considered to be at higher risk of complications from surgical resection. European Respiratory Journal, 2020, 56, 2000118.	3.1	27
74	Weekly 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin: achieving lower toxicity with higher dose-intensity in adjuvant chemotherapy after colorectal cancer resection. Annals of Oncology, 2004, 15, 568-573.	0.6	26
75	A prospective phase II study of pre-operative chemotherapy then short-course radiotherapy for high risk rectal cancer: COPERNICUS. British Journal of Cancer, 2018, 119, 697-706.	2.9	26
76	T3+ and T4 Rectal Cancer Patients Seem to Benefit From the Addition of Oxaliplatin to the Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation Regimen. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2012, 19, 392-401.	0.7	24
77	Rectal cancer multidisciplinary management: Evidences and future landscape. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2009, 92, 145-147.	0.3	22
78	Preoperative chemoradiation with capecitabine, irinotecan and cetuximab in rectal cancer: significance of pre-treatment and post-resection RAS mutations. British Journal of Cancer, 2017, 117, 1286-1294.	2.9	22
79	Evaluating the repeatability and set-up sensitivity of a large field of view distortion phantom and software for magnetic resonance-only radiotherapy. Physics and Imaging in Radiation Oncology, 2018, 6, 31-38.	1.2	22
80	Sphincter saving is the primary objective for local treatment of cancer of the lower rectum. Lancet Oncology, The, 2006, 7, 775-777.	5.1	21
81	Opportunity cost Î² a neglected aspect of cancer treatment. British Journal of Cancer, 1992, 65, 309-310.	2.9	20
82	Differential and longitudinal immune gene patterns associated with reprogrammed microenvironment and viral mimicry in response to neoadjuvant radiotherapy in rectal cancer. , 2021, 9, e001717.		19
83	Defunctioning stomas prior to chemoradiation for anal cancer are usually permanent. Colorectal Disease, 2012, 14, 87-91.	0.7	17
84	Developing a class solution for Prostate Stereotactic Ablative Body Radiotherapy (SABR) using Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy (VMAT). Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2014, 110, 298-302.	0.3	17
85	Technological advances in radiotherapy of rectal cancer: opportunities and challenges. Current Opinion in Oncology, 2016, 28, 353-358.	1.1	16
86	Systematic review of methodology used in clinical studies evaluating the benefits of proton beam therapy. Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology, 2019, 19, 17-26.	0.9	15
87	Stereotactic multiple arc radiotherapy. I. Vascular malformations of the brain: an analysis of the first 108 patients. British Journal of Neurosurgery, 1995, 9, 441-452.	0.4	14
88	Tarsal metastases in a patient with rectal cancer.. British Journal of Radiology, 1997, 70, 862-864.	1.0	14
89	The oncological outcome after right hemicolectomy and accuracy of CT scan as a preoperative tool for staging in right sided colonic cancers. Colorectal Disease, 2013, 15, 536-543.	0.7	14
90	A phase 1 trial of the safety, tolerability and biological effects of intravenous Enadenotucirev, a novel oncolytic virus, in combination with chemoradiotherapy in locally advanced rectal cancer (CEDAR). Radiation Oncology, 2020, 15, 151.	1.2	14

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91	A phase-I trial of preâ€operative, margin intensive, stereotactic body radiation therapy for pancreatic cancer: the â€˜SPARCâ€™ trial protocol. BMC Cancer, 2016, 16, 728.	1.1	13
92	Phase 2 Neoadjuvant Treatment Intensification Trials in Rectal Cancer: A Systematic Review. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 100, 146-158.	0.4	13
93	Successful treatment of a large Buschkeâ€“Lowenstein tumour with chemo-radiotherapy. International Journal of STD and AIDS, 2009, 20, 732-734.	0.5	12
94	Robust dose planning objectives for mesorectal radiotherapy of early stage rectal cancer â€“ A multicentre dose planning study. Technical Innovations and Patient Support in Radiation Oncology, 2019, 11, 14-21.	0.6	12
95	Conformity analysis to demonstrate reproducibility of target volumes for Margin-Intense Stereotactic Radiotherapy for borderline-resectable pancreatic cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2016, 121, 86-91.	0.3	11
96	Study protocol: a multi-centre randomised study of induction chemotherapy followed by capecitabine Â± nelfinavir with high- or standard-dose radiotherapy for locally advanced pancreatic cancer (SCALOP-2). BMC Cancer, 2019, 19, 121.	1.1	11
97	SPARC, a phase-I trial of preâ€operative, margin intensified, stereotactic body radiation therapy for pancreatic cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2021, 155, 278-284.	0.3	11
98	Concurrent chemoradiotherapy for squamous cell carcinoma of the anus using a shrinking field radiotherapy technique without a boost. British Journal of Cancer, 2003, 88, 1352-1357.	2.9	10
99	Mesorectal radiotherapy for early stage rectal cancer: A novel target volume. Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology, 2020, 21, 104-111.	0.9	10
100	The Use of Radiotherapy in Rectal Cancer. Scandinavian Journal of Surgery, 2003, 92, 65-73.	1.3	9
101	Are We Ready to Use an Early Alternative End Point As the Primary End Point of a Phase III Study in Rectal Cancer?. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, e579-e580.	0.8	9
102	STAR-TREC phase II: Can we save the rectum by watchful waiting or transanal surgery following (chemo)radiotherapy versus total mesorectal excision for early rectal cancer?. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, 3502-3502.	0.8	9
103	Treatment of T4 tumours: the role of radiotherapy. Colorectal Disease, 2003, 5, 432-435.	0.7	8
104	Evaluation of a Protocol-Based Management of Rectal Cancer. Diseases of the Colon and Rectum, 2006, 49, 1703-1709.	0.7	8
105	Caution is required in the implementation of 90-day mortality indicators for radiotherapy in a curative setting: A retrospective population-based analysis of over 16,000 episodes. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 125, 140-146.	0.3	8
106	Oxaliplatin/capecitabine or carboplatin/paclitaxel-based preoperative chemoradiation for resectable oesophageal adenocarcinoma (NeoSCOPE): Long-term results of a randomised controlled trial. European Journal of Cancer, 2021, 153, 153-161.	1.3	8
107	A phase II single arm feasibility trial of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) with oxaliplatin/fluorouracil (OxMdG) then short-course preoperative radiotherapy (SCPRT) then immediate surgery in operable rectal cancer (ORC): COPERNICUS (NCT01263171).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 3609-3609.	0.8	8
108	Role of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Rectal Cancer: Interpretation of the EXPERT Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 24, 4664-4665.	0.8	7

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109	Omission of concurrent chemoradiation after a response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in locally advanced rectal cancer with a synchronous liver metastasis: a note of caution. British Journal of Radiology, 2007, 80, e257-e259.	1.0	7
110	Limitations of the National Cancer Data Base to Evaluate Early-Stage Anal Cancer Treatment Outcomes. JAMA Surgery, 2018, 153, 691.	2.2	7
111	A Machine-Learning-Based Bibliometric Analysis of the Scientific Literature on Anal Cancer. Cancers, 2022, 14, 1697.	1.7	7
112	Treatment of Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Anus, Unresolved Areas and Future Perspectives for Research: Perspectives of Research Needs in Anal Cancer. Clinical Colorectal Cancer, 2021, 20, 279-287.	1.0	6
113	InterAACT: An international multicenter open label randomized phase II advanced anal cancer trial comparing cisplatin (CDDP) plus 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) versus carboplatin (CBDCA) plus weekly paclitaxel (PTX) in patients with inoperable locally recurrent (ILR) or metastatic disease.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, TPS792-TPS792.	0.8	6
114	A Phase II trial of Higher RadiOtherapy Dose In The Eradication of early rectal cancer (APHRODITE): protocol for a multicentre, open-label randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2022, 12, e049119.	0.8	6
115	Prognostic factors for patients with anal cancer treated with conformal radiotherapyâ€"a systematic review. BMC Cancer, 2022, 22, .	1.1	6
116	Compliance to chemoradiation (CRT) using mitomycin (MMC) or cisplatin (CisP), with or without maintenance 5FU/CisP chemotherapy (CT) in squamous cell carcinoma of the anus (SCCA) according to radiotherapy (RT) dose, overall treatment time (OTT) and chemotherapy (CT) and their impact on long-term outcome: Results of ACT II.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 3518-3518.	0.8	5
117	The benefit of MRâ€only radiotherapy treatment planning for anal and rectal cancers: A planning study. Journal of Applied Clinical Medical Physics, 2021, 22, 41-53.	0.8	5
118	CTRad 10 Years On: From 10-point Plan to Top 10 Achievements. Clinical Oncology, 2020, 32, 9-12.	0.6	4
119	Neoadjuvant Short-Course Radiotherapy for Upper Third Rectal Tumors: Systematic Review and Individual Patient Data Metaanalysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2021, 28, 5238-5249.	0.7	4
120	Bayesian network structure for predicting local tumor recurrence in rectal cancer patients treated with neoadjuvant chemoradiation followed by surgery. Physics and Imaging in Radiation Oncology, 2022, 22, 1-7.	1.2	4
121	Adjuvant radiation therapy for rectal cancer: Selecting the right cases. Current Problems in Cancer, 2003, 27, 54-59.	1.0	3
122	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma associated with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome: a report of five cases. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 1989, 14, 297-302.	0.3	2
123	Rectal Cancer: What Can we Learn From the Dutch TME Study? How Will This Study Impact on Current Practice in the U.K.?. Clinical Oncology, 2002, 14, 170-173.	0.6	2
124	Patient position verification in magnetic-resonance imaging only radiotherapy of anal and rectal cancers. Physics and Imaging in Radiation Oncology, 2021, 19, 72-77.	1.2	2
125	Patient and tumor characteristics impacting on lymph node metastases rate (LNMR) in squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal and margin (SCCA) using data from the NCRI randomized phase III ACT II trial: Implications for radiotherapy target volume.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, 4032-4032.	0.8	2
126	What is the Impact of the Addition of Oxaliplatin to 5-Fluorouracilâ€"Based Preoperative Chemoradiation in Rectal Cancer?. Current Colorectal Cancer Reports, 2011, 7, 1-4.	1.0	1

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127	Why and How Should We Measure the Long-Term Consequences of Rectal Cancer Treatment?. Current Colorectal Cancer Reports, 2011, 7, 97-104.	1.0	1
128	Radiotherapy for rectal cancer: Short course versus long course â€“ When and how. European Journal of Cancer, Supplement, 2013, 11, 282-283.	2.2	1
129	Method for Automatic Selection of Parameters in Normal Tissue Complication Probability Modeling. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 101, 704-712.	0.4	1
130	Three-dimensional (3D) magnetic resonance volume assessment and loco-regional failure in anal cancer: early evaluation case-control study. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 1165.	1.1	1
131	Radical surgery versus organ preservation for early-stage rectal cancer â€“ Authors' reply. The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2021, 6, 263-264.	3.7	1
132	Assessing the patient experience of anal and rectal cancer MR simulation for radiotherapy treatment planning. Journal of Radiotherapy in Practice, 0, , 1-6.	0.2	1
133	NeoSCOPE: A phase II randomized comparison of neoadjuvant oxaliplatin/capecitabine versus carboplatin/paclitaxel-based chemoradiation in operable esophageal cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, TPS4144-TPS4144.	0.8	1
134	NEOSCOPE: A randomised Phase II study of induction chemotherapy followed by either oxaliplatin/capecitabine (OXCAP) or carboplatin/paclitaxel (CarPac) based chemoradiation (CRT) as pre-operative regimen for resectable oesophageal adenocarcinoma.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3-3.	0.8	1
135	â€œGlobal Multidisciplinary Team Meetingsâ€• Challenging Cases Virtual Forums from the International Multidisciplinary Anal Cancer Conference (IMACC). Clinical Colorectal Cancer, 2022, , .	1.0	1
136	Choosing between short-course preoperative radiotherapy and long-course chemoradiation therapy. Current Colorectal Cancer Reports, 2009, 5, 232-239.	1.0	0
137	When Should Preoperative Short-Course Radiotherapy or Long-Course Chemoradiotherapy Be Performed?. , 2012, , 105-116.		0
138	Chemoradiotherapy for anal cancer: clinical trials past, present and future. Colorectal Cancer, 2014, 3, 289-297.	0.8	0
139	Core outcome research measures in anal cancer. Colorectal Disease, 2017, 19, 782-783.	0.7	0
140	In reply to letter to the editor: radiomic feature analysis of pre-treatment FDG PET-CT for predicting outcome in anal squamous cell carcinoma. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2020, 47, 2735-2736.	3.3	0
141	Management of Malignant Colorectal Tumours. , 2010, , 561-583.		0
142	Adjuvant therapy for colorectal cancer. , 2014, , 82-94.		0