Chigusa Morizane

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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94433 110387 5,138 186 37 64 citations g-index h-index papers 190 190 190 6823 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Feasibility and utility of a panel testing for 114 cancerâ€associated genes in a clinical setting: A hospitalâ€based study. Cancer Science, 2019, 110, 1480-1490.	3.9	238
2	Nivolumab alone or in combination with cisplatin plus gemcitabine in Japanese patients with unresectable or recurrent biliary tract cancer: a non-randomised, multicentre, open-label, phase 1 study. The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2019, 4, 611-621.	8.1	223
3	Clinical utility of circulating tumor DNA sequencing in advanced gastrointestinal cancer: SCRUM-Japan GI-SCREEN and GOZILA studies. Nature Medicine, 2020, 26, 1859-1864.	30.7	209
4	Combination gemcitabine plus S-1 versus gemcitabine plus cisplatin for advanced/recurrent biliary tract cancer: the FUGA-BT (JCOG1113) randomized phase III clinical trial. Annals of Oncology, 2019, 30, 1950-1958.	1.2	195
5	Multicenter retrospective analysis of systemic chemotherapy for advanced neuroendocrine carcinoma of the digestive system. Cancer Science, 2014, 105, 1176-1181.	3.9	194
6	Chemotherapy for hepatocellular carcinoma: current status and future perspectives. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 48, 103-114.	1.3	192
7	Clinical utility of circulating tumor DNA for molecular assessment in pancreatic cancer. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 18425.	3.3	164
8	Rb Loss and <i>KRAS</i> Mutation Are Predictors of the Response to Platinum-Based Chemotherapy in Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasm with Grade 3: A Japanese Multicenter Pancreatic NEN-G3 Study. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 4625-4632.	7.0	150
9	Cisplatin and Etoposide as First-line Chemotherapy for Poorly Differentiated Neuroendocrine Carcinoma of the Hepatobiliary Tract and Pancreas. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 40, 313-318.	1.3	149
10	Genomic Sequencing Identifies ELF3 as a Driver of Ampullary Carcinoma. Cancer Cell, 2016, 29, 229-240.	16.8	147
11	An Early Phase II Study of S-1 in Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer. Oncology, 2005, 68, 171-178.	1.9	110
12	Randomized phase <scp>II</scp> study of gemcitabine plus <scp>S</scp> â€1 versus <scp>S</scp> â€1 in advanced biliary tract cancer: A <scp>J</scp> apan <scp>C</scp> linical <scp>O</scp> ncology <scp>G</scp> roup trial (JCOG 0805). Cancer Science, 2013, 104, 1211-1216.	3.9	99
13	Phase 1 Trial of Wilms Tumor 1 (WT1) Peptide Vaccine and Gemcitabine Combination Therapy in Patients With Advanced Pancreatic or Biliary Tract Cancer. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2011, 34, 92-99.	2.4	91
14	A phase II study of S-1 in gemcitabine-refractory metastatic pancreatic cancer. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2009, 63, 313-319.	2.3	89
15	A phase I/II trial of the oral antiangiogenic agent TSU-68 in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2011, 67, 315-324.	2.3	89
16	Familial pancreatic cancer: Concept, management and issues. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2017, 23, 935.	3.3	81
17	Clinical impact of c-Met expression and its gene amplification in hepatocellular carcinoma. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 18, 207-213.	2.2	7 5
18	Utility of Assessing the Number of Mutated KRAS, CDKN2A, TP53, and SMAD4 Genes Using a Targeted Deep Sequencing Assay as a Prognostic Biomarker for Pancreatic Cancer. Pancreas, 2017, 46, 335-340.	1.1	75

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19	A phase II trial of continuous infusion of 5-fluorouracil, mitoxantrone, and cisplatin for metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma. Cancer, 2005, 103, 756-762.	4.1	71
20	Clinical impact of pentraxin family expression on prognosis of pancreatic carcinoma. British Journal of Cancer, 2013, 109, 739-746.	6.4	65
21	New developments in systemic therapy for advanced biliary tract cancer. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 48, 703-711.	1.3	64
22	Germline mutations in Japanese familial pancreatic cancer patients. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 74227-74235.	1.8	62
23	Analysis of Prognostic Factors Affecting Survival After Initial Recurrence and Treatment Efficacy for Recurrence in Patients Undergoing Potentially Curative Hepatectomy for Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2007, 14, 2337-2347.	1.5	61
24	Japanese phase I study of <scp>GC</scp> 33, a humanized antibody against glypicanâ€3 for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. Cancer Science, 2014, 105, 455-462.	3.9	60
25	JNETS clinical practice guidelines for gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasms: diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up: a synopsis. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2021, 56, 1033-1044.	5.1	58
26	Comprehensive Genomic Profiling of Neuroendocrine Carcinomas of the Gastrointestinal System. Cancer Discovery, 2022, 12, 692-711.	9.4	58
27	Homozygous CDA*3 is a major cause of life-threatening toxicities in gemcitabine-treated Japanese cancer patients. British Journal of Cancer, 2009, 100, 870-873.	6.4	56
28	Regular Dose of Gemcitabine Induces an Increase in CD14+ Monocytes and CD11c+ Dendritic Cells in Patients with Advanced Pancreatic Cancer. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 39, 797-806.	1.3	55
29	Phase 2 study of lenvatinib monotherapy as second-line treatment in unresectable biliary tract cancer: primary analysis results. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 1105.	2.6	50
30	A Phase I Study of Combination Chemotherapy with Gemcitabine and Oral S-1 for Advanced Pancreatic Cancer. Oncology, 2005, 69, 421-427.	1.9	49
31	Comparison of Chemotherapeutic Treatment Outcomes of Advanced Extrapulmonary Neuroendocrine Carcinomas and Advanced Small-Cell Lung Carcinoma. Neuroendocrinology, 2012, 96, 324-332.	2.5	48
32	Multicenter retrospective analysis of systemic chemotherapy for unresectable combined hepatocellular and cholangiocarcinoma. Cancer Science, 2018, 109, 2549-2557.	3.9	48
33	Everolimus for Advanced Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumours: A Subgroup Analysis Evaluating Japanese Patients in the RADIANT-3 Trial. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 42, 903-911.	1.3	47
34	Prognostic Factors in Japanese Patients with Advanced Pancreatic Cancer Treated with Single-agent Gemcitabine as First-line Therapy. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 38, 755-761.	1.3	46
35	Population Pharmacokinetics of Gemcitabine and Its Metabolite in Japanese Cancer Patients. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2010, 49, 549-558.	3.5	43
36	Phase II study of sunitinib in Japanese patients with unresectable or metastatic, well-differentiated pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor. Investigational New Drugs, 2013, 31, 1265-1274.	2.6	39

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37	Efficacy and safety of trametinib in Japanese patients with advanced biliary tract cancers refractory to gemcitabine. Cancer Science, 2018, 109, 215-224.	3.9	39
38	Clinical characteristics of Japanese patients with epithelioid hemangioendothelioma: a multicenter retrospective study. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 993.	2.6	38
39	C-Reactive Protein Level Is an Indicator of the Aggressiveness of Advanced Pancreatic Cancer. Pancreas, 2016, 45, 110-116.	1.1	37
40	Randomized Phase III study of gemcitabine plus S-1 versus gemcitabine plus cisplatin in advanced biliary tract cancer: Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study (JCOG1113, FUGA-BT). Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 46, 385-388.	1.3	37
41	Efficacy and Safety of Sunitinib in Patients with Well-Differentiated Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumours. Neuroendocrinology, 2018, 107, 237-245.	2.5	37
42	Efficacy of sorafenib in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma refractory to transcatheter arterial chemoembolization. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2014, 49, 932-940.	5.1	36
43	Surgery for Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumor G3 and Carcinoma G3 Should be Considered Separately. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2019, 26, 1385-1393.	1.5	36
44	Construction and Validation of a Prognostic Index for Patients With Metastatic Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma. Pancreas, 2011, 40, 415-421.	1.1	35
45	Ultrasound-guided percutaneous pancreatic tumor biopsy in pancreatic cancer: a comparison with metastatic liver tumor biopsy, including sensitivity, specificity, and complications. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2008, 43, 225-232.	5.1	34
46	Four Cases of Pancreatic Acinar Cell Carcinoma Treated with Gemcitabine or S-1 as a Single Agent. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 39, 751-755.	1.3	34
47	Streptozocin chemotherapy for advanced/metastatic well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors: an analysis of a multi-center survey in Japan. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2015, 50, 769-775.	5.1	32
48	Genomic Features and Clinical Management of Patients with Hereditary Pancreatic Cancer Syndromes and Familial Pancreatic Cancer. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 561.	4.1	32
49	Thirty Novel Genetic Variations in the SLC29A1 Gene Encoding Human Equilibrative Nucleoside Transporter 1 (hENT1). Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, 2006, 21, 248-256.	2.2	31
50	Molecular detection and clinicopathological characteristics of advanced/recurrent biliary tract carcinomas harboring the FGFR2 rearrangements: a prospective observational study (PRELUDE Study). Journal of Gastroenterology, 2021, 56, 250-260.	5.1	31
51	Liver cryptococcosis manifesting as obstructive jaundice in a young immunocompetent man: Report of a case. Surgery Today, 2008, 38, 271-274.	1.5	28
52	Do Recurrent and Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer Patients Have the Same Outcomes with Gemcitabine Treatment?. Oncology, 2009, 77, 217-223.	1.9	28
53	Transcatheter Arterial Infusion Chemotherapy with a Fine-powder Formulation of Cisplatin for Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma Refractory to Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 41, 770-775.	1.3	28
54	Early Phase II Study of Uracil–Tegafur Plus Doxorubicin in Patients with Unresectable Advanced Biliary Tract Cancer. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 36, 552-556.	1.3	27

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55	Clinicopathologic Characterization of Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma in a Series of 62 Cases. American Journal of Surgical Pathology, 2021, 45, 616-626.	3.7	27
56	O-Glycan-Altered Extracellular Vesicles: A Specific Serum Marker Elevated in Pancreatic Cancer. Cancers, 2020, 12, 2469.	3.7	26
57	Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors: A single-center 20-year experience with 100 patients. Pancreatology, 2016, 16, 99-105.	1.1	25
58	Broadening the therapeutic horizon of advanced biliary tract cancer through molecular characterisation. Cancer Treatment Reviews, 2020, 86, 101998.	7.7	25
59	His595Tyr Polymorphism in the Methionine Synthase Reductase (MTRR) Gene Is Associated With Pancreatic Cancer Risk. Gastroenterology, 2008, 135, 477-488.e3.	1.3	24
60	An Oncogenic <i>ALK</i> Fusion and an <i>RRAS</i> Mutation in <i>KRAS</i> Mutation-Negative Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma. Oncologist, 2017, 22, 158-164.	3.7	24
61	Treatment Efficacy/Safety and Prognostic Factors in Patients with Advanced Biliary Tract Cancer Receiving Gemcitabine Monotherapy: An Analysis of 100 Cases. Oncology, 2010, 79, 39-45.	1.9	23
62	Phase I and pharmacokinetic clinical trial of oral administration of the acyclic retinoid NIKâ€333. Hepatology Research, 2011, 41, 542-552.	3.4	23
63	Phase II Study of Cisplatin, Epirubicin, and Continuous-Infusion 5-Fluorouracil for Advanced Biliary Tract Cancer. Oncology, 2003, 64, 475-476.	1.9	22
64	Combination chemotherapy with cisplatin and irinotecan in patients with adenocarcinoma of the small intestine. Gastric Cancer, 2008, 11, 201-205.	5.3	22
65	Multicenter phase II trial of trastuzumab deruxtecan for HER2-positive unresectable or recurrent biliary tract cancer: HERB trial. Future Oncology, 2022, 18, 2351-2360.	2.4	22
66	Cytotoxic chemotherapy for pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Sciences, 2015, 22, 628-633.	2.6	20
67	Clinicopathologic Features and Germline Sequence Variants in Young Patients (â‰#0 Years Old) With Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma. Pancreas, 2016, 45, 1056-1061.	1.1	20
68	Phase I study of resminostat, an HDAC inhibitor, combined with S-1 in patients with pre-treated biliary tract or pancreatic cancer. Investigational New Drugs, 2019, 37, 109-117.	2.6	20
69	Chemoradiotherapy for Locally Advanced Pancreatic Carcinoma in Elderly Patients. Oncology, 2005, 68, 432-437.	1.9	18
70	Chemotherapy for advanced poorly differentiated pancreatic neuroendocrine carcinoma. Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Sciences, 2015, 22, 623-627.	2.6	18
71	Pancreatic neuroendocrine carcinoma G3 may be heterogeneous and could be classified into two distinct groups. Pancreatology, 2020, 20, 1421-1427.	1.1	18
72	Familial Pancreatic Cancer and Surveillance of High-Risk Individuals. Gut and Liver, 2019, 13, 498-505.	2.9	18

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73	Predictive Factors of Outcome and Tumor Response to Systemic Chemotherapy in Patients with Metastatic Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 38, 675-682.	1.3	17
74	A Phase II Trial of Uracil–Tegafur (UFT) in Patients with Advanced Biliary Tract Carcinoma. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2005, 35, 439-443.	1.3	16
75	Circulating endothelial cells and other angiogenesis factors in pancreatic carcinoma patients receiving gemcitabine chemotherapy. BMC Cancer, 2012, 12, 268.	2.6	16
76	First-in-human phase 1 study of novel dUTPase inhibitor TAS-114 in combination with S-1 in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. Investigational New Drugs, 2019, 37, 507-518.	2.6	16
77	Phase I studies of peptide vaccine cocktails derived from GPC3, WDRPUH and NEIL3 for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. Immunotherapy, 2021, 13, 371-385.	2.0	16
78	Twenty Novel Genetic Variations and Haplotype Structures of the DCK Gene Encoding Human Deoxycytidine Kinase (dCK). Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, 2008, 23, 379-384.	2.2	15
79	Details of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 status in 454 cases of biliary tract cancer. Human Pathology, 2020, 105, 9-19.	2.0	15
80	Whole-exome Sequencing Reveals New Potential Susceptibility Genes for Japanese Familial Pancreatic Cancer. Annals of Surgery, 2020, Publish Ahead of Print, .	4.2	15
81	A Phase I/II trial of continuous hepatic intra-arterial infusion of 5-fluorouracil, mitoxantrone and cisplatin for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 47, 512-519.	1.3	14
82	Optimal strategy of systemic treatment for unresectable pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors based upon opinion of Japanese experts. Pancreatology, 2020, 20, 944-950.	1.1	14
83	Hepatic Arterial Infusion Chemotherapy with Epirubicin in Patients with Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Portal Vein Tumor Thrombosis. Oncology, 2007, 72, 188-193.	1.9	13
84	Randomized Phase II Study of Gemcitabine plus S-1 Combination Therapy vs. S-1 in Advanced Biliary Tract Cancer: Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study (JCOG0805). Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 40, 1189-1191.	1.3	13
85	Randomized phase III study of gemcitabine plus S-1 combination therapy versus gemcitabine plus cisplatin combination therapy in advanced biliary tract cancer: A Japan Clinical Oncology Group study (JCOG1113, FUGA-BT) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 205-205.	1.6	13
86	Gemcitabine-induced Pleuropericardial Effusion in a Patient with Pancreatic Cancer. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 42, 845-850.	1.3	12
87	A review of changes to and clinical implications of the eighth TNM classification of hepatobiliary and pancreatic cancers. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 49, 1073-1082.	1.3	12
88	Multicenter Retrospective Analysis of Chemotherapy for Advanced Pancreatic Acinar Cell Carcinoma. Pancreas, 2021, 50, 77-82.	1.1	12
89	Phase II Study of Combination Chemotherapy with Gemcitabine and Cisplatin for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 37, 515-520.	1.3	11
90	Salvage chemoradiotherapy after primary chemotherapy for locally advanced pancreatic cancer: a single-institution retrospective analysis. BMC Cancer, 2012, 12, 609.	2.6	11

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91	Twenty-six Cases of Advanced Ampullary Adenocarcinoma Treated with Systemic Chemotherapy. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 44, 324-330.	1.3	11
92	Transarterial (Chemo)Embolization for Liver Metastases in Patients with Neuroendocrine Tumors. Oncology, 2017, 92, 353-359.	1.9	11
93	Prognostic Factors for Survival in Patients with Advanced Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma Treated with Gemcitabine plus Cisplatin as First-Line Treatment. Oncology, 2018, 94, 72-78.	1.9	11
94	Transarterial infusion chemotherapy with cisplatin plus S-1 for hepatocellular carcinoma treatment: a phase I trial. BMC Cancer, 2014, 14, 301.	2.6	10
95	Efficacy of radiotherapy for primary tumor in patients with unresectable pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 47, 826-831.	1.3	10
96	Clinical outcomes of chemotherapy in patients with undifferentiated carcinoma of the pancreas: a retrospective multicenter cohort study. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 946.	2.6	10
97	Phase I study of combination chemotherapy using sorafenib and transcatheter arterial infusion with cisplatin for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. Cancer Science, 2014, 105, 354-358.	3.9	9
98	Large-scale analyses of tumor mutation burdens (TMBs) across various advanced gastrointestinal (GI) malignancies in the nationwide cancer genome screening project, SCRUM-Japan GI-SCREEN Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 12094-12094.	1.6	9
99	Germline mutations in cancer-predisposition genes in patients with biliary tract cancer. Oncotarget, 2019, 10, 5949-5957.	1.8	9
100	Phase I/II study of gemcitabine as a fixed dose rate infusion and S-1 combination therapy (FGS) in gemcitabine-refractory pancreatic cancer patients. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2012, 69, 957-964.	2.3	8
101	Survey of surgical resections for neuroendocrine liver metastases: A project study of the Japan Neuroendocrine Tumor Society (JNETS). Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Sciences, 2021, 28, 489-497.	2.6	8
102	Current status of medical treatment for gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasms and future perspectives. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 51, 1185-1196.	1.3	8
103	Phase I Study of Fixed Dose Rate Infusion of Gemcitabine in Patients with Unresectable Pancreatic Cancer. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2005, 35, 733-738.	1.3	7
104	Hepatitis B Virus Reactivation during Treatment with Multi-Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor for Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Case Reports in Oncology, 2012, 5, 515-519.	0.7	7
105	Phase I study of <scp>TAC</scp> â€101, an oral synthetic retinoid, in Japanese patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. Cancer Science, 2012, 103, 1524-1530.	3.9	7
106	Phase I clinical trial of oral administration of S-1 in combination with intravenous gemcitabine and cisplatin in patients with advanced biliary tract cancer. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 46, hyv179.	1.3	7
107	Phase II study of fixed dose-rate gemcitabine plus S-1 as a second-line treatment for advanced biliary tract cancer. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2017, 80, 1189-1196.	2.3	7
108	Germline variants in pancreatic cancer patients with a personal or family history of cancer fulfilling the revised Bethesda guidelines. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2018, 53, 1159-1167.	5.1	7

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109	Novel endoscopic technique for trisegment drainage in patients with unresectable hilar malignant biliary strictures (with video). Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, 2020, 92, 763-769.	1.0	7
110	Japanese Familial Pancreatic Cancer Registry with the aim to early detection of pancreatic cancer. Suizo, 2017, 32, 23-29.	0.1	7
111	Long-Term Administration of Wilms Tumor-1 Peptide Vaccine in Combination with Gemcitabine Causes Severe Local Skin Inflammation at Injection Sites. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 40, 1184-1188.	1.3	6
112	Gemcitabine in Patients With Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm With an Associated Invasive Carcinoma of the Pancreas. Pancreas, 2013, 42, 889-892.	1.1	6
113	Emerging drugs for biliary cancer. Expert Opinion on Emerging Drugs, 2014, 19, 11-24.	2.4	6
114	Phase II clinical trial of gemcitabine plus oxaliplatin in patients with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma with a family history of pancreatic/breast/ovarian/prostate cancer or personal history of breast/ovarian/prostate cancer (FABRIC study). International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 25, 1835-1843.	2.2	6
115	FOENIX-101: A phase II trial of TAS-120 in patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma harboring <i>FGFR2</i> gene rearrangements Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, TPS468-TPS468.	1.6	6
116	Establishment of preclinical chemotherapy models for gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine carcinoma. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 21086-21099.	1.8	6
117	Phase I/II study of streptozocin monotherapy in Japanese patients with unresectable or metastatic gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 52, 716-724.	1.3	6
118	A phase II trial of transcatheter arterial infusion chemotherapy with an epirubicin-Lipiodol emulsion for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma refractory to transcatheter arterial embolization. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2008, 61, 683-688.	2.3	5
119	Treatment outcome for systemic chemotherapy for recurrent pancreatic cancer after postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy. Pancreatology, 2012, 12, 428-433.	1.1	5
120	A retrospective analysis of factors associated with selection of end-of-life care and actual place of death for patients with cancer. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e004352.	1.9	5
121	Phase I study on the safety, pharmacokinetic profile, and efficacy of the combination of TSU-68, an oral antiangiogenic agent, and S-1 in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. Investigational New Drugs, 2014, 32, 928-936.	2.6	5
122	A phase II study of FOLFIRINOX with primary prophylactic pegfilgrastim for chemotherapy-na \tilde{A} -ve Japanese patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 26, 2065-2072.	2.2	5
123	FOLFIRINOX in advanced pancreatic cancer patients with the double-variant type of UGT1A1 *28 and *6 polymorphism: a multicenter, retrospective study. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2021, 87, 397-404.	2.3	5
124	Endoscopic duodenal stent placement versus gastrojejunostomy for unresectable pancreatic cancer patients with duodenal stenosis before introduction of initial chemotherapy (GASPACHO study): a multicenter retrospective study. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 52, 134-142.	1.3	5
125	Study protocol for a multi-institutional prospective surveillance study among kindreds with familial pancreatic cancer and individuals with hereditary pancreatic cancer syndrome: The Diamond Study. Pancreatology, 2022, , .	1.1	5
126	Successful Control of Intractable Hypoglycemia Using Radiopharmaceutical Therapy with Strontium-89 in a Case with Malignant Insulinoma and Bone Metastases. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 42, 640-645.	1.3	4

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127	First-in-human (FIH) study of TAS-120, a highly selective covalent oral fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor, in patients (pts) with advanced solid tumors. Annals of Oncology, 2017, 28, v124.	1.2	4
128	Impact of the Duration of Diabetes Mellitus on the Outcome of Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer Treated with Gemcitabine: A Retrospective Study. Internal Medicine, 2019, 58, 2435-2441.	0.7	4
129	Risk stratification and prognostic factors in patients with unresectable undifferentiated carcinoma of the pancreas. Pancreatology, 2021, 21, 738-745.	1.1	4
130	Phase II study of sunitinib (SU) in Japanese patients with unresectable or metastatic, well-differentiated pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor (NET) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 381-381.	1.6	4
131	Randomized phase III study of etoposide plus cisplatin versus irinotecan plus cisplatin in advanced neuroendocrine carcinoma of the digestive system: A Japan Clinical Oncology Group study (JCOG1213) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, TPS4143-TPS4143.	1.6	4
132	Randomized phase III study of gemcitabine plus S-1 combination therapy versus gemcitabine plus cisplatin combination therapy in advanced biliary tract cancer: A Japan Clinical Oncology Group study (JCOG1113, FUGA-BT) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 4014-4014.	1.6	4
133	A multicenter, open-label, phase I study of nivolumab alone or in combination with gemcitabine plus cisplatin in patients with unresectable or recurrent biliary tract cancer Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, 306-306.	1.6	4
134	Clinical Characteristics of Pancreatic and Biliary Tract Cancers Associated with Lynch Syndrome. Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Sciences, 2021, , .	2.6	4
135	Hydrocolloid dressing as a prophylactic use for hand–foot skin reaction induced by multitargeted kinase inhibitors: protocol of a phase 3 randomised self-controlled study. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e038276.	1.9	3
136	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (<i>FGFR2</i>) fusions in Japanese patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 51, 911-917.	1.3	3
137	Randomized phase II trial of gemcitabine plus S-1 combination therapy versus S-1 in advanced biliary tract cancer: Results of the Japan Clinical Oncology Group study (JCOG0805) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 255-255.	1.6	3
138	Phase I/II study of lenvatinib (E7080), a multitargeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor, in patients (pts) with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC): Phase I results Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 231-231.	1.6	3
139	Interim analysis of a phase 2 study of lenvatinib (LEN) monotherapy as second-line treatment in unresectable biliary tract cancer (BTC) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 310-310.	1.6	3
140	MASTER KEY project: A basket/umbrella trial for rare cancers in Japan Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, TPS2598-TPS2598.	1.6	3
141	Retrospective comparison of modified FOLFIRINOX with full-dose FOLFIRINOX for advanced pancreatic cancer: A Japanese cancer center experience Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 469-469.	1.6	3
142	The clinical outcomes of combination chemotherapy in elderly patients with advanced biliary tract cancer: an exploratory analysis of JCOG1113. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 987.	3.3	3
143	Comparative effectiveness of gemcitabine vs gemcitabine+nab-paclitaxel vs FOLFIRINOX for unresectable pancreatic cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2017, 28, ix88.	1.2	2
144	Multicenter Phase II Trial of Axitinib Monotherapy for Gemcitabine-Based Chemotherapy Refractory Advanced Biliary Tract Cancer (AX-BC Study). Oncologist, 2021, 26, 97-e201.	3.7	2

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145	Randomized phase III study of gemcitabine plus S-1 combination therapy versus gemcitabine plus cisplatin combination therapy in advanced biliary tract cancer: A Japan Clinical Oncology Group study (JCOG1113) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, TPS4149-TPS4149.	1.6	2
146	A Case of Gemcitabine-refractory Pancreatic Cancer Responsive to Second-line Chemotherapy Using S-1. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 37, 973-973.	1.3	1
147	A Phase I/II Study of Combined Chemotherapy with Mitoxantrone and Uracil/Tegafur for Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 41, 328-333.	1.3	1
148	FOLFIRINOX for locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer: a single institution retrospective review. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, vii120.	1.2	1
149	Impact of Hepatitis Virus on the Feasibility and Efficacy of Anticancer Agents in Patients With Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Phase I Clinical Trials. Frontiers in Oncology, 2019, 9, 301.	2.8	1
150	A randomized, doubleâ€blind, phase II study of oral histone deacetylase inhibitor resminostat plus Sâ€1 versus placebo plus Sâ€1 in biliary tract cancers previously treated with gemcitabine plus platinumâ€based chemotherapy. Cancer Medicine, 2021, 10, 2088-2099.	2.8	1
151	Comparison of gemcitabine-based chemotherapies for advanced biliary tract cancers by renal function: an exploratory analysis of JCOG1113. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 12885.	3.3	1
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