

Miguel Teodoro Hernandez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Superiority of bortezomib, thalidomide, and dexamethasone (VTD) as induction pretransplantation therapy in multiple myeloma: a randomized phase 3 PETHEMA/GEM study. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 1589-1596.	0.6	429
2	Depth of Response in Multiple Myeloma: A Pooled Analysis of Three PETHEMA/GEM Clinical Trials. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 2900-2910.	0.8	248
3	Bortezomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone as induction therapy prior to autologous transplant in multiple myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 1337-1345.	0.6	148
4	Minimal residual disease monitoring and immune profiling in multiple myeloma in elderly patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 127, 3165-3174.	0.6	129
5	Phenotypic and genomic analysis of multiple myeloma minimal residual disease tumor cells: a new model to understand chemoresistance. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 127, 1896-1906.	0.6	81
6	Immune status of high-risk smoldering multiple myeloma patients and its therapeutic modulation under LenDex: a longitudinal analysis. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 127, 1151-1162.	0.6	68
7	Comparison of next-generation sequencing (NGS) and next-generation flow (NGF) for minimal residual disease (MRD) assessment in multiple myeloma. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2020, 10, 108.	2.8	60
8	A phase II trial of lenalidomide, dexamethasone and cyclophosphamide for newly diagnosed patients with systemic immunoglobulin light chain amyloidosis. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2015, 170, 804-813.	1.2	38
9	Curative Strategy (GEM-CESAR) for High-Risk Smoldering Myeloma (SMM): Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone (KRd) As Induction Followed By HDT-ASCT, Consolidation with Krd and Maintenance with Rd. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 781-781.	0.6	38
10	Biological and clinical significance of dysplastic hematopoiesis in patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 135, 2375-2387.	0.6	24
11	Validation of the International Myeloma Working Group standard response criteria in the PETHEMA/GEM2012MENOS65 study: are these times of change?. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 1901-1905.	0.6	23
12	Zoledronic acid as compared with observation in multiple myeloma patients at biochemical relapse: results of the randomized AZABACHE Spanish trial. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2015, 100, 1207-1213.	1.7	20
13	Lenalidomide is effective as salvage therapy in refractory or relapsed multiple myeloma: analysis of the Spanish Compassionate Use Registry in advanced patients. <i>International Journal of Hematology</i> , 2011, 93, 351-360.	0.7	19
14	Prognostic utility of serum free light chain ratios and heavy-light chain ratios in multiple myeloma in three PETHEMA/GEM phase III clinical trials. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0203392.	1.1	18
15	Impact of Next-Generation Flow (NGF) Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Monitoring in Multiple Myeloma (MM): Results from the Pethema/GEM2012 Trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 130, 905-905.	0.6	18
16	Mass spectrometry vs immunofixation for treatment monitoring in multiple myeloma. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2022, 6, 3234-3239.	2.5	18
17	Myelodysplasia-associated immunophenotypic alterations of bone marrow cells in myeloma: are they present at diagnosis or are they induced by lenalidomide?. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2012, 97, 1608-1611.	1.7	17
18	Thrombopoietin receptor agonist switch in adult primary immune thrombocytopenia patients: A retrospective collaborative survey involving 4 Spanish centres. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2017, 99, 372-377.	1.1	17

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19	Integrated Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials Evaluating Bortezomib + Lenalidomide + Dexamethasone or Bortezomib + Thalidomide + Dexamethasone Induction in Transplant-Eligible Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 3245-3245.	0.6	17
20	Molecular profiling of immunoglobulin heavy-chain gene rearrangements unveils new potential prognostic markers for multiple myeloma patients. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2020, 10, 14.	2.8	16
21	Lenalidomide and dexamethasone with or without clarithromycin in patients with multiple myeloma ineligible for autologous transplant: a randomized trial. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 101.	2.8	14
22	VTD (Bortezomib/Thalidomide/Dexamethasone) As Pretransplant Induction Therapy for Multiple Myeloma: Definitive Results of a Randomized Phase 3 Pethema/GEM Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 126-126.	0.6	13
23	Randomized Phase 2 Study of Weekly Carfilzomib 70 Mg/m ² and Dexamethasone Plus/Minus Cyclophosphamide in Relapsed and/or Refractory Multiple Myeloma (RRMM) Patients (GEM-KyCyDex). <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 8-9.	0.6	12
24	Prognostic Value of Immune Profiling Multiple Myeloma Patients during Minimal Residual Disease Monitoring in the Pethema/GEM2010MAS65 Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 721-721.	0.6	12
25	Progression-free survival at 2 years post autologous transplant: a surrogate end point for overall survival in follicular lymphoma. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2017, 6, 2766-2774.	1.3	11
26	Role of urine immunofixation in the complete response assessment of MM patients other than light-chain-only disease. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 133, 2664-2668.	0.6	11
27	Selinexor in Combination with Daratumumab-Bortezomib and Dexamethasone for the Treatment of Relapse or Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Initial Results of the Phase 2, Open-Label, Multicenter GEM-Selibordara Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 1677-1677.	0.6	8
28	Curativestategy (GEM-CESAR) for High-Risk Smoldering Myeloma (SMM): Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone (KRd) As Induction Followed By HDT-ASCT, Consolidation with Krd and Maintenance with Rd. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 2142-2142.	0.6	7
29	Competition Between (Mono)Clonal Plasma Cells and Normal Cells for Potentially Overlapping Bone Marrow Niches Is Associated with a Progressively Altered Cellular Distribution In MGUS Vs. Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 617-617.	0.6	7
30	Circulating Tumor Cells (CTCs) in Smoldering and Active Multiple Myeloma (MM): Mechanism of Egression, Clinical Significance and Therapeutic Endpoints. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 76-76.	0.6	7
31	Long Term Follow-up on the Treatment of High Risk Smoldering Myeloma with Lenalidomide Plus Low Dose Dex (Rd) (phase III spanish trial): Persistent Benefit in Overall Survival. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3465-3465.	0.6	6
32	A randomized phase II study comparing consolidation with a single dose of ⁹⁰ Y ibritumomab tiuxetan vs. maintenance with rituximab for two years in patients with newly diagnosed follicular lymphoma responding to R-CHOP. Long-term follow-up results. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2022, 63, 93-100.	0.6	5
33	Unsupervised machine learning improves risk stratification in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: an analysis of the Spanish Myeloma Group. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 76.	2.8	5
34	Randomized Trial of Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone Versus Clarythromycin, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone As First Line Treatment in Patients with Multiple Myeloma Not Candidates for Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation: Results of the GEM-Claridex Clinical Trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 694-694.	0.6	4
35	Comparison Of Sequential Vs Alternating Administration Of Bortezomib, Melphalan and Prednisone (VMP) and Lenalidomide Plus Dexamethasone (Rd) In Elderly Patients With Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients: GEM2010MAS65 Trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 403-403.	0.6	4
36	Prognostic Value of Antigen Expression in Multiple Myeloma (MM): A Large GEM/Pethema Study Based in Four Consecutive Clinical Trials. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 19-19.	0.6	4

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37	Clinical Significance and Transcriptional Profiling of Persistent Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) in Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients with Standard-Risk (SR) and High-Risk (HR) Cytogenetics. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 112-112.	0.6	3
38	Overall Safety and Treatment Duration in Lenalidomide (LEN)-, Thalidomide (THAL)-, and Bortezomib (BORT)-Treated Patients (Pts) within the European Post-Approval Safety Study (EU PASS) of Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma (RRMM). <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 4068-4068.	0.6	3
39	Clinical features and survival of 338 multiple myeloma patients treated with hematopoietic stem cell transplantation or conventional chemotherapy. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2016, 96, 417-424.	1.1	2
40	Analysis of Immunophenotypic Response (IR) by Multiparameter Flow Cytometry In 516 Myeloma Patients Included In Three Consecutive Spanish Trials. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 1910-1910.	0.6	2
41	Multiparameter Flow Cytometry (MFC) Evaluation of Plasma Cell (PC) DNA Ploidy Status and Proliferative Rate in 595 Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients (pts) Included in the Spanish GEM2000 and GEM2005<65years Trials: Clinical Value and Biological Insights,. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 3938-3938.	0.6	2
42	Persistent Benefit of VTD (Bortezomib/Thalidomide/Dexamethasone) As Pretransplant Induction Therapy for Multiple Myeloma: Long-Term Follow-up of a Randomized Phase 3 Pethema/GEM Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3457-3457.	0.6	2
43	Bortezomib, Melphalan, Prednisone (VMP) and Lenalidomide Plus Dexamethasone (Rd) Is the Optimal Combination for Patients with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients Between 65 and 80 Years. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1848-1848.	0.6	2
44	Bortezomib Plus Melphalan and Prednisone (VMP) Followed By Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone (Rd) in Newly Diagnosed Elderly Myeloma Patients Overcome the Poor Prognosis of High-Risk Cytogenetic Abnormalities (CA) Detected By Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization (FISH). <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 4243-4243.	0.6	2
45	Defining the Differentiation Stage of Multiple Myeloma Plasma Cells: Biological and Clinical Significance. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 25-25.	0.6	2
46	The Relevance of Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Monitoring in Elderly Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 4181-4181.	0.6	2
47	Tumor and Renal Response in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma and Renal Failure Treated with Bortezomib and Dexamethasone: Results of a Prospective Phase II Trial from Pethema/GEM. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 4776-4776.	0.6	1
48	Myelodysplasia-Associated Immunophenotypic Abnormalities of Bone Marrow (BM) Cells in Multiple Myeloma (MM): Are They Present At Diagnosis or Can Be Induced by Lenalidomide?. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 5066-5066.	0.6	1
49	Characteristics and Outcome Of 66 Patients With Extramedullary Plasmacytomas (EMPs) Included In a Phase III Pethema/GEM Study Of Induction Therapy Prior Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation (ASCT) In Multiple Myeloma (MM). <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 3188-3188.	0.6	1
50	Clinical Validation of a NGS Capture Panel to Identify Mutations, Copy Number Variations and Translocations in Patients with Multiple Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 13-14.	0.6	1
51	Post-Approval Safety Study (PASS) of Lenalidomide Compared with Other Treatments In Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Evaluation of Peripheral Neuropathy In the First 1,011 Patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 1939-1939.	0.6	0
52	Epidemiological Study of Multiple Myeloma In Spain: Effectiveness and Survival Analysis. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 5044-5044.	0.6	0
53	Multiparameter Flow Cytometry Analysis of Peripheral Blood T, NK and Dendritic Cells From High-Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma Patients Treated with Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 1906-1906.	0.6	0
54	Influence of Lenalidomide Treatment on Immune Effector Cells From High-Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (SMM) Patients,. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 3944-3944.	0.6	0

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55	Post-Approval Safety Study (PASS) of Lenalidomide Compared with Other Treatments in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 1867-1867.	0.6	0
56	Clinical and Epidemiological Characteristics of Multiple Myeloma (MM): Comparison Between Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT) and Conventional Chemotherapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 4166-4166.	0.6	0
57	High-Risk Cytogenetics and Persistent Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) by Multiparameter Flow Cytometry (MFC) Predict Unsustained Complete Response (CR) After Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation (ASCT) in Multiple Myeloma (MM). <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 630-630.	0.6	0
58	Phenotypic Identification Of Subclones In Multiple Myeloma With Different Genomic Profile, Clonogenic Potential and Drug Sensitivity. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 531-531.	0.6	0
59	Phase II Trial of Cyclophosphamide, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone (CYCLO-LEN-DEX) for Previously Untreated Patients with Light-Chain Amyloidosis (AL). <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 2135-2135.	0.6	0
60	Kinetics of Response to Bortezomib/Thalidomide/Dexamethasone (VTD) in Multiple Myeloma: Implications for the Choice and Design of Pretransplantation Induction Regimens. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 2108-2108.	0.6	0
61	Comparison Between First-Generation 4-Color Vs. Second-Generation 8-Color Multiparameter Flow Cytometry (MFC) to Monitor Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) in Multiple Myeloma (MM). <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 2963-2963.	0.6	0
62	Simplified in-House Deep Sequencing Method of Immunoglobulin Genes for Minimal Residual Disease Quantification and Risk Stratification in Multiple Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 2972-2972.	0.6	0
63	Low-Dose Dexamethasone Does Not Abrogate the Immunomodulatory Effects of Lenalidomide and Both Reactivate the Impaired Immune System of High-Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma Patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 2955-2955.	0.6	0
64	Early Death in Multiple Myeloma. Analysis of Patients in Real-World Practice. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 5595-5595.	0.6	0