

Miguel Teodoro Hernandez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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516215

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	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
2	Mass spectrometry vs immunofixation for treatment monitoring in multiple myeloma. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2022, 6, 3234-3239.	2.5	18
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	Biological and clinical significance of dysplastic hematopoiesis in patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 135, 2375-2387.	0.6	24
12	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
13	Bortezomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone as induction therapy prior to autologous transplant in multiple myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 1337-1345.	0.6	148
14	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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

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19	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
20	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
21	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
22	Early Death in Multiple Myeloma. Analysis of Patients in Real-World Practice. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 5595-5595.	0.6	0
23	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
24	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
25	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
26	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
27	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
28	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
29	Minimal residual disease monitoring and immune profiling in multiple myeloma in elderly patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 127, 3165-3174.	0.6	129
30	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
31	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
32	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
33	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
34	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
35	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
36	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

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37	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
38	The Relevance of Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Monitoring in Elderly Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 4181-4181.	0.6	2
39	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
40	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
41	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
42	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
43	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
44	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
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	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
47	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
48	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
49	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
50	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
51	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
52	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
53	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
54	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

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55	Influence of Lenalidomide Treatment on Immune Effector Cells From High-Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (SMM) Patients,. Blood, 2011, 118, 3944-3944.	0.6	0
56	Post-Approval Safety Study (PASS) of Lenalidomide Compared with Other Treatments in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma. Blood, 2011, 118, 1867-1867.	0.6	0
57	Clinical and Epidemiological Characteristics of Multiple Myeloma (MM): Comparison Between Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT) and Conventional Chemotherapy,. Blood, 2011, 118, 4166-4166.	0.6	0
58	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). Blood, 2011, 118, 630-630.	0.6	0
59	Myelodysplasia-Associated Immunophenotypic Abnormalities of Bone Marrow (BM) Cells in Multiple Myeloma (MM): Are They Present At Diagnosis or Can Be Induced by Lenalidomide?. Blood, 2011, 118, 5066-5066.	0.6	1
60	Analysis of Immunophenotypic Response (IR) by Multiparameter Flow Cytometry In 516 Myeloma Patients Included In Three Consecutive Spanish Trials. Blood, 2010, 116, 1910-1910.	0.6	2
61	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. Blood, 2010, 116, 617-617.	0.6	7
62	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. Blood, 2010, 116, 1939-1939.	0.6	0
63	Epidemiological Study of Mutiple Myeloma In Spain: Efectiveness and Survival Analysis. Blood, 2010, 116, 5044-5044.	0.6	0
64	Multiparameter Flow Cytometry Analysis of Peripheral Blood T, NK and Dendritic Cells From High-Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma Patients Treated with Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone. Blood, 2010, 116, 1906-1906.	0.6	0