Sandra C Hayes

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

91 papers	7,450 citations	81900 39 h-index	56724 83 g-index
91 all docs	91 docs citations	91 times ranked	7023 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Incidence of unilateral arm lymphoedema after breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Oncology, The, 2013, 14, 500-515.	10.7	1,291
2	American College of Sports Medicine Roundtable Report on Physical Activity, Sedentary Behavior, and Cancer Prevention and Control. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2019, 51, 2391-2402.	0.4	455
3	Effects and moderators of exercise on quality of life and physical function in patients with cancer: An individual patient data meta-analysis of 34 RCTs. Cancer Treatment Reviews, 2017, 52, 91-104.	7.7	398
4	Lymphedema After Breast Cancer: Incidence, Risk Factors, and Effect on Upper Body Function. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 3536-3542.	1.6	353
5	The Exercise and Sports Science Australia position statement: Exercise medicine in cancer management. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2019, 22, 1175-1199.	1.3	297
6	Upperâ€body morbidity after breast cancer. Cancer, 2012, 118, 2237-2249.	4.1	278
7	Clinical Oncology Society of Australia position statement on exercise in cancer care. Medical Journal of Australia, 2018, 209, 184-187.	1.7	254
8	Australian Association for Exercise and Sport Science position stand: Optimising cancer outcomes through exercise. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2009, 12, 428-434.	1.3	251
9	A prospective surveillance model for rehabilitation for women with breast cancer. Cancer, 2012, 118, 2191-2200.	4.1	227
10	Physical Activity and Mortality in Cancer Survivors: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. JNCI Cancer Spectrum, 2020, 4, pkz080.	2.9	205
11	Objective and Subjective Upper Body Function Six Months Following Diagnosis of Breast Cancer. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2005, 94, 1-10.	2.5	200
12	Weight management and its role in breast cancer rehabilitation. Cancer, 2012, 118, 2277-2287.	4.1	179
13	Comparison of methods to diagnose lymphoedema among breast cancer survivors: 6-month follow-up. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2005, 89, 221-226.	2.5	155
14	Exercise for health: a randomized, controlled trial evaluating the impact of a pragmatic, translational exercise intervention on the quality of life, function and treatment-related side effects following breast cancer. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2013, 137, 175-186.	2.5	150
15	Prevalence of breast cancer treatment sequelae over 6 years of followâ€up. Cancer, 2012, 118, 2217-2225.	4.1	126
16	Upper-body morbidity following breast cancer treatment is common, may persist longer-term and adversely influences quality of life. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2010, 8, 92.	2.4	105
17	Level of physical activity and characteristics associated with change following breast cancer diagnosis and treatment. Psycho-Oncology, 2009, 18, 387-394.	2.3	100
18	Possible Genetic Predisposition to Lymphedema after Breast Cancer. Lymphatic Research and Biology, 2012, 10, 2-13.	1.1	98

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19	Exploring the economic impact of breast cancers during the 18 months following diagnosis. Psycho-Oncology, 2007, 16, 1130-1139.	2.3	93
20	A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Safety, Feasibility, and Effect of Exercise in Women With Stage II+ Breast Cancer. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2018, 99, 2621-2636.	0.9	93
21	Lymphedema following gynecological cancer: Results from a prospective, longitudinal cohort study on prevalence, incidence and risk factors. Gynecologic Oncology, 2017, 146, 623-629.	1.4	92
22	Improving the physical status and quality of life of women treated for breast cancer: A pilot study of a structured exercise intervention. Journal of Surgical Oncology, 2004, 86, 141-146.	1.7	86
23	A Randomized Trial of a Telephone-Delivered Exercise Intervention for Non-urban Dwelling Women Newly Diagnosed with Breast Cancer: Exercise for Health. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2012, 43, 229-238.	2.9	84
24	Racial differences in physical activity among breast cancer survivors: Implications for breast cancer care. Cancer, 2014, 120, 2174-2182.	4.1	84
25	The Role of Telehealth During the COVID-19 Pandemic Across the Interdisciplinary Cancer Team: Implications for Practice. Seminars in Oncology Nursing, 2020, 36, 151090.	1.5	81
26	Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Exercise for Those With Cancer-Related Lymphedema. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2016, 97, 302-315.e13.	0.9	79
27	Targeting Exercise Interventions to Patients With Cancer in Need: An Individual Patient Data Meta-Analysis. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2018, 110, 1190-1200.	6.3	72
28	Prevalence and Prognostic Significance of Secondary Lymphedema Following Breast Cancer. Lymphatic Research and Biology, 2011, 9, 135-141.	1.1	71
29	Quality of life of women with lower-limb lymphedema following gynecological cancer. Expert Review of Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research, 2011, 11, 287-297.	1.4	67
30	Effects and moderators of exercise on muscle strength, muscle function and aerobic fitness in patients with cancer: a meta-analysis of individual patient data. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 812-812.	6.7	67
31	Exercise and colorectal cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of exercise safety, feasibility and effectiveness. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 122.	4.6	65
32	Review of the Evidence of Lymphedema Treatment Effect. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2015, 94, 483-498.	1.4	62
33	Quality of life of women with lower limb swelling or lymphedema 3â€“5years following endometrial cancer. Gynecologic Oncology, 2014, 133, 314-318.	1.4	56
34	Weight and weight change following breast cancer: evidence from a prospective, population-based, breast cancer cohort study. BMC Cancer, 2015, 15, 28.	2.6	56
35	Immunological Changes after Cancer Treatment and Participation in an Exercise Program. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2003, 35, 2-9.	0.4	52
36	Moderators of Exercise Effects on Cancer-related Fatigue: A Meta-analysis of Individual Patient Data. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2020, 52, 303-314.	0.4	50

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37	Clinical Oncology Society of Australia: Position statement on <scp>cancerâ€related</scp> malnutrition and sarcopenia. Nutrition and Dietetics, 2020, 77, 416-425.	1.8	48
38	Water-Based Exercise for Patients with Chronic Arm Lymphedema. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2013, 92, 312-319.	1.4	47
39	A Randomized Trial on the Effect of Exercise Mode on Breast Cancerâ€"Related Lymphedema. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 1866-1874.	0.4	45
40	Health-related quality of life 18Âmonths after breast cancer: comparison with the general population of Queensland, Australia. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2008, 16, 1141-1150.	2.2	40
41	Does the effect of weight lifting on lymphedema following breast cancer differ by diagnostic method: results from a randomized controlled trial. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2011, 130, 227-234.	2.5	39
42	A prospective model of care for breast cancer rehabilitation: Bone health and arthralgias. Cancer, 2012, 118, 2288-2299.	4.1	39
43	Healthy Living after Cancer: a dissemination and implementation study evaluating a telephone-delivered healthy lifestyle program for cancer survivors. BMC Cancer, 2015, 15, 992.	2.6	39
44	The Living Well after Breast Cancerâ„¢ Pilot Trial: a weight loss intervention for women following treatment for breast cancer. Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 13, 125-136.	1.1	39
45	Supportive care of women with breast cancer: key concerns and practical solutions. Medical Journal of Australia, 2016, 205, 471-475.	1.7	36
46	Adverse breast cancer treatment effects: the economic case for making rehabilitative programs standard of care. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2015, 23, 1807-1817.	2.2	34
47	Design and implementation of the Exercise for Health trial â€" A pragmatic exercise intervention for women with breast cancer. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2011, 32, 577-585.	1.8	32
48	Cost-effectiveness of a pragmatic exercise intervention for women with breast cancer: results from a randomized controlled trial. Psycho-Oncology, 2017, 26, 649-655.	2.3	31
49	Exercise for Individuals With Lung Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Adverse Events, Feasibility, and Effectiveness. Seminars in Oncology Nursing, 2020, 36, 151076.	1.5	30
50	What determines the healthâ€related quality of life among regional and rural breast cancer survivors?. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2009, 33, 534-539.	1.8	29
51	Feasibility and effect of a physical activity counselling session with or without provision of an activity tracker on maintenance of physical activity in women with breast cancer â€" A randomised controlled trial. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2020, 23, 283-290.	1.3	27
52	Physical activity and exercise in women with ovarian cancer: A systematic review. Gynecologic Oncology, 2020, 158, 803-811.	1.4	27
53	Lymphedema After Breast or Gynecological Cancer: Use and Effectiveness of Mainstream and Complementary Therapies. Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, 2011, 17, 867-869.	2.1	26
54	How people construct their experience of living with secondary lymphoedema in the context of their everyday lives in Australia. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2013, 21, 459-466.	2.2	26

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55	Physical Activity and Exercise Guidelines for People With Cancer: Why Are They Needed, Who Should Use Them, and When?. Seminars in Oncology Nursing, 2020, 36, 151075.	1.5	25
56	Age-Related Differences in Exercise and Quality of Life among Breast Cancer Survivors. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 42, 67-74.	0.4	22
57	Acute Inflammatory Response to Low-, Moderate-, and High-Load Resistance Exercise in Women With Breast Cancerâ€“Related Lymphedema. Integrative Cancer Therapies, 2016, 15, 308-317.	2.0	22
58	Patterns, correlates, and prognostic significance of quality of life following breast cancer. Psycho-Oncology, 2011, 20, 1084-1091.	2.3	21
59	Heavy-Load Lifting. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2018, 50, 187-195.	0.4	21
60	A phase III randomized clinical trial comparing sentinel node biopsy with no retroperitoneal node dissection in apparent early-stage endometrial cancer â€“ ENDO-3: ANZGOG trial 1911/2020. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 2021, 31, 1595-1601.	2.5	20
61	Exercise for breast cancer survivors: bridging the gap between evidence and practice. Translational Behavioral Medicine, 2011, 1, 539-544.	2.4	19
62	Incidence and risk factors for lower limb lymphedema associated with endometrial cancer: Results from a prospective, longitudinal cohort study.. Gynecologic Oncology, 2020, 158, 375-381.	1.4	18
63	Compression use during an exercise intervention and associated changes in breast cancer-related lymphedema. Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 12, 216-224.	1.1	17
64	Heavy-load resistance exercise during chemotherapy in physically inactive breast cancer survivors at risk for lymphedema: a randomized trial. Acta OncolÃ³gica, 2019, 58, 1667-1675.	1.8	17
65	A Bioimpedance Spectroscopy-Based Method for Diagnosis of Lower-Limb Lymphedema. Lymphatic Research and Biology, 2020, 18, 101-109.	1.1	13
66	Standardization of lower extremity quantitative lymphedema measurements and associated patient-reported outcomes in gynecologic cancers. Gynecologic Oncology, 2021, 160, 625-632.	1.4	12
67	How do recovery advice and behavioural characteristics influence upper-body function and quality of life among women 6 months after breast cancer diagnosis?. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2006, 14, 22-29.	2.2	11
68	Using the Integrative Model of Behavioral Prediction to Understand Female Breast Cancer Survivorsâ€™ Barriers and Facilitators for Adherence to a Community-Based Group-Exercise Program. Seminars in Oncology Nursing, 2020, 36, 151071.	1.5	11
69	Physical activity trajectories following gynecological cancer: results from a prospective, longitudinal cohort study. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 2020, 30, 1784-1790.	2.5	11
70	Physical activity and exercise in adults diagnosed with primary brain cancer: a systematic review. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 153, 1-14.	2.9	11
71	Physical activity levels among ovarian cancer survivors: a prospective longitudinal cohort study. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 2021, 31, 553-561.	2.5	11
72	The Lymphedema Evaluation in Gynecological cancer Study (LEGS): design of a prospective, longitudinal, cohort study. Cancer Research Frontiers, 2015, 1, 104-118.	0.2	11

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73	Translating research into practice: outcomes from the Healthy Living after Cancer partnership project. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 963.	2.6	10
74	Exercise barriers self-efficacy: development and validation of a subcale for individuals with cancer-related lymphedema. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2015, 13, 37.	2.4	9
75	Normative Interlimb Impedance Ratios: Implications for Early Diagnosis of Uni- and Bilateral, Upper and Lower Limb Lymphedema. Lymphatic Research and Biology, 2018, 16, 559-566.	1.1	9
76	A randomized cross-over trial to detect differences in arm volume after low- and heavy-load resistance exercise among patients receiving adjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer at risk for arm lymphedema: study protocol. BMC Cancer, 2016, 16, 517.	2.6	8
77	Exercise as part of routine cancer care. Lancet Oncology, The, 2018, 19, e432.	10.7	8
78	Lymphedema Following Breast Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 27, 2890-2890.	1.6	7
79	Supporting Those With the Most to Gain: The Potential of Exercise in oncology. Seminars in Oncology Nursing, 2020, 36, 151074.	1.5	7
80	The Prevalence, Incidence, and Quality-of-Life Impact of Lymphedema After Treatment for Vulvar or Vaginal Cancer. Rehabilitation Oncology, 2018, 36, 48-55.	0.5	6
81	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis from a Randomized Controlled Trial of Tailored Exercise Prescription for Women with Breast Cancer with 8-Year Follow-Up. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 8608.	2.6	6
82	A Randomised, Comparative, Effectiveness Trial Evaluating Low- versus High-Level Supervision of an Exercise Intervention for Women with Breast Cancer: The SAFE Trial. Cancers, 2022, 14, 1528.	3.7	6
83	Effects of football fitness training on lymphedema and upper-extremity function in women after treatment for breast cancer: a randomized trial. Acta OncolÃ³gica, 2021, 60, 392-400.	1.8	4
84	Preoperative assessment enables the early detection and successful treatment of lymphedema. Cancer, 2010, 116, 260-260.	4.1	3
85	Translating Research into Community Practice: The Healthy Living after Cancer Partnership Project. Obesity, 2017, 25, S31-S31.	3.0	2
86	Prevention of arm lymphedema through the use of compression sleeves following breast cancer: results from a targeted literature review. Physical Therapy Reviews, 2020, 25, 213-218.	0.8	2
87	Do Women with Breast Cancerâ€“related Lymphoedema Need to Wear Compression While Exercising?: Results from a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Current Breast Cancer Reports, 2020, 12, 193-201.	1.0	2
88	Is exercise really safe, feasible, and effective for all people diagnosed with cancer?. Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 18, 156-157.	1.1	1
89	Physical Activity and Cancer Survival. , 2020, , 29-59.		1
90	Time and treatments: It is what you make of it that counts. Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 13, 343-344.	1.1	0

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91	Exercise Oncology from Post-treatment to End of Life: An Overview of Outcomes and Considerations. , 2020, , 231-247.		0