

Rachel S Kerr

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

37
papers

3,289
citations

361045

20
h-index

344852

36
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all docs

39
docs citations

39
times ranked

7157
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The clinical features of polymerase proof-reading associated polyposis (PPAP) and recommendations for patient management. <i>Familial Cancer</i> , 2022, 21, 197-209.	0.9	31
2	Reevaluating Disease-Free Survival as an Endpoint vs Overall Survival in Stage III Adjuvant Colon Cancer Trials. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2022, 114, 60-67.	3.0	5
3	Genetic variation in <i>ST6GAL1</i> is a determinant of capecitabine and oxaliplatin induced hand-foot syndrome. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2022, , .	2.3	3
4	Using T stage to predict outcomes of adjuvant oxaliplatin (OX)-based chemotherapy (CT) in stage III colon cancer (CC): An ACCENT pooled analysis.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 3606-3606.	0.8	0
5	The clinical relevance of tumor RAS/TP53 dual mutation in early and metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC).. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 3540-3540.	0.8	0
6	Sex and Adverse Events of Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Colon Cancer: An Analysis of 34,640 Patients in the ACCENT Database. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2021, 113, 400-407.	3.0	44
7	An Evaluation of the Diagnostic Accuracy of a Panel of Variants in DPYD and a Single Variant in ENOSF1 for Predicting Common Capecitabine Related Toxicities. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 1497.	1.7	12
8	Celecoxib for Stage III Colon Cancer. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2021, 325, 1257.	3.8	9
9	Genome-wide association studies of toxicity to oxaliplatin and fluoropyrimidine chemotherapy with or without cetuximab in 1800 patients with advanced colorectal cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2021, 149, 1713-1722.	2.3	7
10	Clinicopathological and Molecular Characteristics of Early-Onset Stage III Colon Adenocarcinoma: An Analysis of the ACCENT Database. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2021, 113, 1693-1704.	3.0	25
11	COVID-19 prevalence and mortality in patients with cancer and the effect of primary tumour subtype and patient demographics: a prospective cohort study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2020, 21, 1309-1316.	5.1	473
12	Deep learning for prediction of colorectal cancer outcome: a discovery and validation study. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2020, 395, 350-360.	6.3	364
13	ToxNav germline genetic testing and PROMinet digital mobile application toxicity monitoring: Results of a prospective single-center clinical utility studyâ€”PRECISE study. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2019, 8, 6305-6314.	1.3	6
14	Association analyses identify 31 new risk loci for colorectal cancer susceptibility. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 2154.	5.8	172
15	3-month versus 6-month adjuvant chemotherapy for patients with high-risk stage II and III colorectal cancer: 3-year follow-up of the SCOT non-inferiority RCT. <i>Health Technology Assessment</i> , 2019, 23, 1-88.	1.3	20
16	The value of additional bevacizumab in patients with high-risk stroma-rich colon cancer. A study within the QUASAR2 trial, an open-label randomized phase 3 trial. <i>Journal of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2018, 117, 1043-1048.	0.8	10
17	Duration of Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Stage III Colon Cancer. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2018, 378, 1177-1188.	13.9	699
18	3 versus 6 months of adjuvant oxaliplatin-fluoropyrimidine combination therapy for colorectal cancer (SCOT): an international, randomised, phase 3, non-inferiority trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2018, 19, 562-578.	5.1	133

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19	Genome-wide association study and meta-analysis in Northern European populations replicate multiple colorectal cancer risk loci. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 142, 540-546.	2.3	26
20	SCOT: a comparison of cost-effectiveness from a large randomised phase III trial of two durations of adjuvant Oxaliplatin combination chemotherapy for colorectal cancer. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 119, 1332-1338.	2.9	19
21	Mutation burden and other molecular markers of prognosis in colorectal cancer treated with curative intent: results from the QUASAR 2 clinical trial and an Australian community-based series. <i>The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology</i> , 2018, 3, 635-643.	3.7	60
22	Mendelian randomisation implicates hyperlipidaemia as a risk factor for colorectal cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 140, 2701-2708.	2.3	76
23	Pro-inflammatory fatty acid profile and colorectal cancer risk: A Mendelian randomisation analysis. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 84, 228-238.	1.3	81
24	Prospective pooled analysis of six phase III trials investigating duration of adjuvant (adjuv) oxaliplatin-based therapy (3 vs 6 months) for patients (pts) with stage III colon cancer (CC): The IDEA (International Duration Evaluation of Adjuvant chemotherapy) collaboration.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, LBA1-LBA1.	0.8	17
25	Mendelian randomisation analysis strongly implicates adiposity with risk of developing colorectal cancer. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2016, 115, 266-272.	2.9	57
26	Somatic POLE proofreading domain mutation, immune response, and prognosis in colorectal cancer: a retrospective, pooled biomarker study. <i>The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology</i> , 2016, 1, 207-216.	3.7	227
27	Adjuvant capecitabine plus bevacizumab versus capecitabine alone in patients with colorectal cancer (QUASAR 2): an open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2016, 17, 1543-1557.	5.1	129
28	Is sidedness prognostically important across all stages of colorectal cancer?. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2016, 17, 1480-1482.	5.1	15
29	Variation at 2q35 (<i>PNKD</i> and <i>TMBIM1</i>) influences colorectal cancer risk and identifies a pleiotropic effect with inflammatory bowel disease. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2016, 25, 2349-2359.	1.4	37
30	Screening for Lynch syndrome and referral to clinical genetics by selective mismatch repair protein immunohistochemistry testing: an audit and cost analysis. <i>Journal of Clinical Pathology</i> , 2015, 68, 1036-1039.	1.0	14
31	A new GWAS and meta-analysis with 1000Genomes imputation identifies novel risk variants for colorectal cancer. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 10442.	1.6	109
32	A candidate gene study of capecitabine-related toxicity in colorectal cancer identifies new toxicity variants at <i>DPYD</i> and a putative role for <i>ENOSF1</i> rather than <i>TYMS</i> . <i>Gut</i> , 2015, 64, 111-120.	6.1	93
33	Aberrant P53 expression lacks prognostic or predictive significance in colorectal cancer: results from the VICTOR trial. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2015, 35, 1641-5.	0.5	9
34	Are NSAIDs Coming Back to Colorectal Cancer Therapy or Not?. <i>Current Colorectal Cancer Reports</i> , 2014, 10, 363-371.	1.0	4
35	'Toxgnostics': an unmet need in cancer medicine. <i>Nature Reviews Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 440-445.	12.8	29
36	Gefitinib for oesophageal cancer progressing after chemotherapy (COG): a phase 3, multicentre, double-blind, placebo-controlled randomised trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2014, 15, 894-904.	5.1	270

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37	Toxgnostics: predicting and preventing chemotherapy-induced side effects. <i>Personalized Medicine</i> , 2014, 11, 683-685.	0.8	1