Simon J Thomas

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A randomised assessment of image guided radiotherapy within a phase 3 trial of conventional or hypofractionated high dose intensity modulated radiotherapy for prostate cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2020, 142, 62-71.	0.6	36
2	Associations between voxel-level accumulated dose and rectal toxicity in prostate radiotherapy. Physics and Imaging in Radiation Oncology, 2020, 14, 87-94.	2.9	19
3	Evaluation of erectile potency and radiation dose to the penile bulb using image guided radiotherapy in the CHHiP trial. Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology, 2020, 21, 77-84.	1.7	17
4	Anatomical change during radiotherapy for head and neck cancer, and its effect on delivered dose to the spinal cord. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2019, 130, 32-38.	0.6	32
5	An evaluation of the mid-ventilation method for the planning of stereotactic lung plans. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2019, 137, 110-116.	0.6	12
6	Unintended doses in radiotherapy—over, under and outside?. British Journal of Radiology, 2018, 91, 20170863.	2.2	2
7	Automated customized retrieval of radiotherapy data for clinical trials, audit and research. British Journal of Radiology, 2018, 91, 20170651.	2.2	1
8	Implications of leaf fluence opening factors on transfer of plans between matched helical tomotherapy machines. Biomedical Physics and Engineering Express, 2018, 4, 017001.	1.2	1
9	Delivered dose can be a better predictor of rectal toxicity than planned dose in prostate radiotherapy. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 123, 466-471.	0.6	50
10	Implementation of Tomo <scp>EDGE</scp> in the independent dose calculator CheckTomo. Journal of Applied Clinical Medical Physics, 2017, 18, 92-99.	1.9	4
11	Applying physical science techniques and CERN technology to an unsolved problem in radiation treatment for cancer: the multidisciplinary 'VoxTox' research programme. CERN IdeaSquare Journal of Experimental Innovation, 2017, 1, 3-12.	2.0	11
12	Recalculation of dose for each fraction of treatment on TomoTherapy. British Journal of Radiology, 2016, 89, 20150770.	2.2	13
13	Exploiting biological and physical determinants of radiotherapy toxicity to individualize treatment. British Journal of Radiology, 2015, 88, 20150172.	2.2	39
14	Accumulated dose to the rectum, measured using dose–volume histograms and dose-surface maps, is different from planned dose in all patients treated with radiotherapy for prostate cancer. British Journal of Radiology, 2015, 88, 20150243.	2.2	28
15	Accuracy of manual and automated rectal contours using helical tomotherapy image guidance scans during prostate radiotherapy Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 94-94.	1.6	3
16	Prophylactic radiotherapy against heterotopic ossification following internal fixation of acetabular fractures: a comparative estimate of risk. British Journal of Radiology, 2014, 87, 20140398.	2.2	16
17	Three-dimensional analysis of the respiratory interplay effect in helical tomotherapy: Baseline variations cause the greater part of dose inhomogeneities seen. Medical Physics, 2014, 41, 031704.	3.0	13
18	Random variation in rectal position during radiotherapy for prostate cancer is two to three times greater than that predicted from prostate motion. British Journal of Radiology, 2014, 87, 20140343.	2.2	20

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19	Intra-fraction motion of the prostate during treatment with helical tomotherapy. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 109, 482-486.	0.6	16
20	Comment on "Dose homogeneity specification for reference dosimetry of nonstandard fields―[Med. Phys. 39, 407–414 (2012)]. Medical Physics, 2013, 40, 037101.	3.0	1
21	Consideration of the likely benefit from implementation of prostate image-guided radiotherapy using current margin sizes: a radiobiological analysis. British Journal of Radiology, 2012, 85, 1263-1271.	2.2	7
22	A Comparison of Four Indices for Combining Distance and Dose Differences. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2012, 82, e717-e723.	0.8	15
23	Impact of the fixed gantry angle approximation on dosimetric accuracy for helical tomotherapy plans. Medical Physics, 2012, 40, 011711.	3.0	9
24	Dose calculation software for helical tomotherapy, utilizing patient CT data to calculate an independent three-dimensional dose cube. Medical Physics, 2011, 39, 160-167.	3.0	18
25	Commissioning a Miniature Multileaf Collimator for Small Field Radiotherapy. Medical Dosimetry, 2010, 35, 1-6.	0.9	4
26	IMRT can be faster to deliver than conformal radiotherapy. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2010, 95, 257-258.	0.6	7
27	Equivalent squares for small field dosimetry. British Journal of Radiology, 2008, 81, 897-901.	2.2	8
28	The use of shifted-isocentre techniques for plan evaluation. , 2007, , 1863-1866.		0
29	An unexpected artefact with low-contrast high-energy film. Physics in Medicine and Biology, 2006, 51, N17-N21.	3.0	0
30	The use of a laser scanning digitiser to assess the accuracy of immobilisation masks. Journal of Radiotherapy in Practice, 2006, 5, 191-196.	0.5	0
31	Margins between clinical target volume and planning target volume for electron beam therapy. British Journal of Radiology, 2006, 79, 244-247.	2.2	5
32	Margins for treatment planning of proton therapy. Physics in Medicine and Biology, 2006, 51, 1491-1501.	3.0	29
33	Are extended working days sustainable in radiotherapy?. Journal of Radiotherapy in Practice, 2006, 5, 77-85.	0.5	7
34	Defining the tumour and target volumes for radiotherapy. Cancer Imaging, 2004, 4, 153-161.	2.8	133
35	A Radiotherapy Technique to Improve Dose Homogeneity Around Bone Prostheses. Sarcoma, 2004, 8, 37-42.	1.3	4
36	Equivalent diameters of elliptical fields. British Journal of Radiology, 2004, 77, 941-943.	2.2	2

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37	The effect of optimization on surface dose in intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT). Physics in Medicine and Biology, 2004, 49, 4919-4928.	3.0	59
38	Absorbed dose behind eye shields during kilovoltage photon radiotherapy. British Journal of Radiology, 2002, 75, 685-688.	2.2	10
39	Two week rule for cancer referrals. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2001, 323, 864-864.	2.3	18
40	Total body irradiation using a modified standing technique: a single institution 7 year experience. British Journal of Radiology, 2001, 74, 1041-1047.	2.2	26
41	Orthovoltage applicator design: its effect on a transmission monitor chamber. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 1997, 42, 279-283.	0.6	1
42	The effect on wedge factors of scattered radiation from the wedge. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 1994, 32, 271-272.	0.6	8
43	Magnetic resonance imaging of Fricke-doped agarose gels for the visualization of radiotherapy dose distributions in a lung phantom. British Journal of Radiology, 1992, 65, 167-169.	2.2	10
44	A modified power-law formula for inhomogeneity corrections in beams of high-energy x rays. Medical Physics, 1991, 18, 719-723.	3.0	29
45	The variation of wedge factors with field size on a linear accelerator. British Journal of Radiology, 1990, 63, 355-356.	2.2	14
46	The use of carbonâ^'loaded thermoluminescent dosimeters for the measurement of surface doses in megavoltage x-ray beams. Medical Physics, 1989, 16, 902-904.	3.0	16
47	A CT based dosimetry system for intracavitary therapy in carcinoma of the cervix. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 1987, 10, 295-305.	0.6	28
48	THE PATTERN EVOKED ELECTRORETINOGRAM IN OPTIC NEURITIS. Brain, 1986, 109, 469-489.	7.6	59
49	A computer-calculated difference tissue compensator system. British Journal of Radiology, 1985, 58, 665-668.	2.2	1