

# Richard E Kast

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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51  
papers

1,158  
citations

394286

19  
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395590

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docs citations

54  
times ranked

1948  
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Benefits of Using Dapsone in Patients Hospitalized with COVID-19. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2022, 10, 195.	2.1	12
2	MDACT: A New Principle of Adjunctive Cancer Treatment Using Combinations of Multiple Repurposed Drugs, with an Example Regimen. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 2563.	1.7	7
3	Research Supporting a Pilot Study of Metronomic Dapsone during Glioblastoma Chemoirradiation. <i>Medical Sciences (Basel, Switzerland)</i> , 2021, 9, 12.	1.3	3
4	OPALS: A New Osimertinib Adjunctive Treatment of Lung Adenocarcinoma or Glioblastoma Using Five Repurposed Drugs. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 1148.	1.8	2
5	A phase Ib/IIa trial of 9 repurposed drugs combined with temozolomide for the treatment of recurrent glioblastoma: CUSP9v3. <i>Neuro-Oncology Advances</i> , 2021, 3, vdab075.	0.4	26
6	Adding high-dose celecoxib to increase effectiveness of standard glioblastoma chemoirradiation. <i>Annales Pharmaceutiques Francaises</i> , 2021, 79, 481-488.	0.4	5
7	Short review of SEC, a potential dexamethasone-sparing regimen for glioblastoma: Spironolactone, ecallantide, clotrimazole. <i>Neurochirurgie</i> , 2021, 67, 508-515.	0.6	3
8	In Vitro and Clinical Compassionate Use Experiences with the Drug-Repurposing Approach CUSP9v3 in Glioblastoma. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2021, 14, 1241.	1.7	8
9	CTNI-04. RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA LONG-TERM SURVIVORS TREATED WITH CUSP9v3. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 23, vi59-vi59.	0.6	1
10	Dual metabolic reprogramming by ONC201/TIC10 and 2-Deoxyglucose induces energy depletion and synergistic anti-cancer activity in glioblastoma. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 122, 1146-1157.	2.9	36
11	A New Treatment Opportunity for DIPG and Diffuse Midline Gliomas: 5-ALA Augmented Irradiation, the 5aai Regimen. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2020, 10, 51.	1.1	7
12	Dapsone, colchicine and olanzapine as treatment adjuncts to prevent COVID-19 associated adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2020, 141, 109774.	0.8	20
13	Bcl-2/Bcl-xL inhibition predominantly synergistically enhances the anti-neoplastic activity of a low-dose CUSP9 repurposed drug regime against glioblastoma. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 176, 3681-3694.	2.7	25
14	Combined inhibition of RAC1 and Bcl-2/Bcl-xL synergistically induces glioblastoma cell death through down-regulation of the Usp9X/Mcl-1 axis. <i>Cellular Oncology (Dordrecht)</i> , 2019, 42, 287-301.	2.1	13
15	Augmentation of 5-Aminolevulinic Acid Treatment of Glioblastoma by Adding Ciprofloxacin, Deferiprone, 5-Fluorouracil and Febuxostat: The CAALA Regimen. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2018, 8, 203.	1.1	15
16	Paths for Improving Bevacizumab Available in 2018: The ADZT Regimen for Better Glioblastoma Treatment. <i>Medical Sciences (Basel, Switzerland)</i> , 2018, 6, 84.	1.3	2
17	Glioblastoma-synthesized G-CSF and GM-CSF contribute to growth and immunosuppression: Potential therapeutic benefit from dapsone, fenofibrate, and ribavirin. <i>Tumor Biology</i> , 2017, 39, 101042831769979.	0.8	45
18	Anti-glioma Activity of Dapsone and Its Enhancement by Synthetic Chemical Modification. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2017, 42, 3382-3389.	1.6	29

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19	EXTH-79. INITIAL EXPERIENCES WITH COMPASSIONATE-USE CUSP9v3/v4 FOR RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2017, 19, vi90-vi90.	0.6	3
20	The ABC7 regimen: a new approach to metastatic breast cancer using seven common drugs to inhibit epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and augment capecitabine efficacy. <i>Breast Cancer: Targets and Therapy</i> , 2017, Volume 9, 495-514.	1.0	10
21	Blocking epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in glioblastoma with a sextet of repurposed drugs: the EIS regimen. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 60727-60749.	0.8	27
22	The strange connection between epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors and dapsons: from rash mitigation to the increase in anti-tumor activity. <i>Current Medical Research and Opinion</i> , 2016, 32, 1839-1848.	0.9	16
23	Antitumor action of temozolomide, ritonavir and aprepitant against human glioma cells. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 126, 425-431.	1.4	35
24	Agomelatine or ramelteon as treatment adjuncts in glioblastoma and other M1- or M2-expressing cancers. <i>Wspolczesna Onkologia</i> , 2015, 2, 157-162.	0.7	10
25	Olanzapine inhibits proliferation, migration and anchorage-independent growth in human glioblastoma cell lines and enhances temozolomide's antiproliferative effect. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 122, 21-33.	1.4	42
26	The role of interleukin-18 in glioblastoma pathology implies therapeutic potential of two old drugs—disulfiram and ritonavir. <i>Chinese Journal of Cancer</i> , 2015, 34, 161-5.	4.9	18
27	Oxidizing to death. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2014, 13, 1513-1514.	1.3	32
28	CUSP9* treatment protocol for recurrent glioblastoma: aprepitant, artesunate, auranofin, captopril, celecoxib, disulfiram, itraconazole, ritonavir, sertraline augmenting continuous low dose temozolomide. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 8052-8082.	0.8	99
29	Combined Inhibition of HER1/EGFR and RAC1 Results in a Synergistic Antiproliferative Effect on Established and Primary Cultured Human Glioblastoma Cells. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2013, 12, 1783-1795.	1.9	50
30	A conceptually new treatment approach for relapsed glioblastoma: Coordinated undermining of survival paths with nine repurposed drugs (CUSP9) by the International Initiative for Accelerated Improvement of Glioblastoma Care. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2013, 4, 502-530.	0.8	152
31	Disulfiram/copper causes redox-related proteotoxicity and concomitant heat shock response in ovarian cancer cells that is augmented by auranofin-mediated thioredoxin inhibition. <i>Oncoscience</i> , 2013, 1, 21-29.	0.9	36
32	Epidermal to Mesenchymal Transition and Failure of EGFR-Targeted Therapy in Glioblastoma. <i>Cancers</i> , 2012, 4, 523-530.	1.7	23
33	Matrix Metalloproteinase-2 and -9 in Glioblastoma: A Trio of Old Drugs—Captopril, Disulfiram and Nelfinavir—Are Inhibitors with Potential as Adjunctive Treatments in Glioblastoma. <i>Archives of Medical Research</i> , 2012, 43, 243-247.	1.5	47
34	Disulfiram, a drug widely used to control alcoholism, suppresses self-renewal of glioblastoma and overrides resistance to temozolomide. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2012, 3, 1112-1123.	0.8	123
35	Erlotinib in Glioblastoma - Lost in Translation?. <i>Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2011, 11, 748-755.	0.9	18
36	The Rationale of Targeting Neutrophils with Dapsone during Glioblastoma Treatment. <i>Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2011, 11, 756-761.	0.9	24

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37	Three Paths to Better Tyrosine Kinase Inhibition Behind the Blood-Brain Barrier in Treating Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia and Glioblastoma with Imatinib. <i>Translational Oncology</i> , 2010, 3, 13-15.	1.7	15
38	Profound blocking cxcr4 signaling at multiple points using synergy between plerixafor, mirtazapine, and clotrimazole as a new glioblastoma treatment adjunct.. <i>Turkish Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 20, 425-9.	0.1	15
39	Trazodone generates m-CPP: In 2008 risks from m-CPP might outweigh benefits of trazodone. <i>World Journal of Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2009, 10, 682-685.	1.3	9
40	Why cerebellar glioblastoma is rare and how that indicates adjunctive use of the FDA-approved anti-emetic aprepitant might retard cerebral glioblastoma growth: a new hypothesis to an old question. <i>Clinical and Translational Oncology</i> , 2009, 11, 408-410.	1.2	16
41	Ritonavir and disulfiram have potential to inhibit caspase-1 mediated inflammation and reduce neurological sequelae after minor blast exposure. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2009, 72, 150-152.	0.8	7
42	Suppressing Glioblastoma Stem Cell Function by Aldehyde Dehydrogenase Inhibition with Chloramphenicol or Disulfiram as a New Treatment Adjunct: A Hypothesis. <i>Current Stem Cell Research and Therapy</i> , 2009, 4, 314-317.	0.6	27
43	Minocycline in cerebral malaria. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2008, 86, 3257-3257.	1.3	6
44	Ritonavir and disulfiram may be synergistic in lowering active interleukin-18 levels in acute pancreatitis, and thereby hasten recovery. <i>JOP: Journal of the Pancreas</i> , 2008, 9, 350-3.	1.5	9
45	The earliest example of the hyperactivity subtype of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in Jan Steen's 'The Village School' (c. 1670). <i>South African Medical Journal</i> , 2008, 98, 594-5.	0.2	2
46	Consideration of use of phenothiazines in particular trifluorperazine for epidermal growth factor receptor associated cancers. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2007, 69, 1074-1075.	0.8	2
47	Consideration of acamprosate for treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2007, 69, 836-837.	0.8	3
48	Are we done with trazodone? The potential for damage by m-CPP " a metabolite of trazodone. <i>Acta Neuropsychiatrica</i> , 2007, 19, 220-221.	1.0	2
49	Co-administration of ramelton and fluvoxamine to increase levels of interleukin-2. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2006, 67, 1389-1390.	0.8	4
50	Combination of bupropion, paroxetine and quetiapine as adjuvant treatment for multiple myeloma. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2004, 62, 817-818.	0.8	8
51	Feedback between Glial Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$ and gp120 from HIV-Infected Cells Helps Maintain Infection and Destroy Neurons. <i>NeuroImmunoModulation</i> , 2002, 10, 85-92.	0.9	8