

Masaaki Yamamoto

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

72
papers

3,939
citations

201674

27
h-index

123424

61
g-index

73
all docs

73
docs citations

73
times ranked

2840
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with multiple brain metastases (JLGK0901): a multi-institutional prospective observational study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2014, 15, 387-395.	10.7	1,112
2	Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Arteriovenous Malformations: Long-term Follow-up Results Focusing on Complications Occurring More than 5 Years after Irradiation. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 1996, 38, 906-914.	1.1	244
3	A multi-institutional analysis of complication outcomes after arteriovenous malformation radiosurgery. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 1999, 44, 67-74.	0.8	242
4	A Multi-institutional Prospective Observational Study of Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Patients With Multiple Brain Metastases (JLGK0901 Study Update): Irradiation-related Complications and Long-term Maintenance of Mini-Mental State Examination Scores. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2017, 99, 31-40.	0.8	183
5	Long-term results of radiosurgery for arteriovenous malformation: Neurodiagnostic imaging and histological studies of angiographically confirmed nidus obliteration. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 1992, 37, 219-230.	1.3	135
6	Long-term Results after Fractionated Radiation Therapy for Large Brain Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2005, 57, 42-49.	1.1	124
7	Evaluation of First-line Radiosurgery vs Whole-Brain Radiotherapy for Small Cell Lung Cancer Brain Metastases. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2020, 6, 1028.	7.1	122
8	Stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with multiple brain metastases: a case-matched study comparing treatment results for patients with 2-9 versus 10 or more tumors. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 121, 16-25.	1.6	119
9	Gamma Knife radiosurgery for numerous brain metastases: is this a safe treatment?. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2002, 53, 1279-1283.	0.8	114
10	Radiation-Related Adverse Effects Observed on Neuro-Imaging Several Years After Radiosurgery for Cerebral Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 1998, 49, 385-398.	1.3	103
11	Angiographic Long-term Follow-up Data for Arteriovenous Malformations Previously Proven to Be Obliterated after Gamma Knife Radiosurgery. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2000, 46, 803-810.	1.1	103
12	Stereotactic radiosurgery for vestibular schwannomas: average 10-year follow-up results focusing on long-term hearing preservation. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 125, 64-72.	1.6	79
13	Subclassification of Recursive Partitioning Analysis Class II Patients With Brain Metastases Treated Radiosurgically. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2012, 83, 1399-1405.	0.8	72
14	A case-matched study of stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with multiple brain metastases: comparing treatment results for 1-4 vs 5 tumors. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2013, 118, 1258-1268.	1.6	70
15	Gamma Knife surgery as sole treatment for multiple brain metastases: 2-center retrospective review of 1508 cases meeting the inclusion criteria of the JLGK0901 multi-institutional prospective study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 113, 48-52.	1.6	54
16	Radiosurgery alone for 5 or more brain metastases: expert opinion survey. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 113, 84-89.	1.6	50
17	Gamma Knife radiosurgery for hemangiomas of the cavernous sinus: a seven-institute study in Japan. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 112, 772-779.	1.6	47
18	Gamma knife radiosurgery for cerebral arteriovenous malformations: An autopsy report focusing on irradiation-induced changes observed in nidus-unrelated arteries. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 1995, 44, 421-427.	1.3	42

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19	Gamma Knife surgery for patients with brainstem metastases. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 117, 23-30.	1.6	37
20	Validity of two recently-proposed prognostic grading indices for lung, gastro-intestinal, breast and renal cell cancer patients with radiosurgically-treated brain metastases. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2013, 111, 327-335.	2.9	37
21	Comparison of treatment results between 3- and 2-stage Gamma Knife radiosurgery for large brain metastases: a retrospective multi-institutional study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 131, 227-237.	1.6	37
22	Delayed Complications in Patients Surviving at Least 3 Years After Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Brain Metastases. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2013, 85, 53-60.	0.8	32
23	Survival Patterns of 5750 Stereotactic Radiosurgery-Treated Patients with Brain Metastasis as a Function of the Number of Lesions. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 107, 944-951.e1.	1.3	30
24	Modern management for brain metastasis patients using stereotactic radiosurgery: literature review and the authors's gamma knife treatment experiences. <i>Cancer Management and Research</i> , 2018, Volume 10, 1889-1899.	1.9	30
25	Long-term follow-up results of intentional 2-stage Gamma Knife surgery with an interval of at least 3 years for arteriovenous malformations larger than 10 cm ³ . <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 117, 126-134.	1.6	30
26	Follow-up results of brain metastasis patients undergoing repeat Gamma Knife radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 125, 2-10.	1.6	29
27	The NASSAU (New ASSESSment of cerebral Arteriovenous Malformations yet Unruptured) Analysis: Are the Results From The ARUBA Trial Also Applicable to Unruptured Arteriovenous Malformations Deemed Suitable for Gamma Knife Surgery?. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 85, E118-E124.	1.1	29
28	Validity of a Recently Proposed Prognostic Grading Index, Brain Metastasis Velocity, for Patients With Brain Metastasis Undergoing Multiple Radiosurgical Procedures. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2019, 103, 631-637.	0.8	29
29	Multiinstitutional prospective observational study of stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with multiple brain metastases from non-small cell lung cancer (JLGK0901 study-NSCLC). <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 129, 86-94.	1.6	27
30	Stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastases: a case-matched study comparing treatment results for patients 80 years of age or older versus patients 65-79 years of age. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 121, 1148-1157.	1.6	25
31	Local tumor progression treated with Gamma Knife radiosurgery: differences between patients with 2-4 versus 5-10 brain metastases based on an update of a multi-institutional prospective observational study (JLGK0901). <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 132, 1480-1489.	1.6	25
32	Clinical Benefit of 11C Methionine PET Imaging as a Planning Modality for Radiosurgery of Previously Irradiated Recurrent Brain Metastases. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2014, 39, 939-943.	1.3	24
33	Improving the Prognostic Value of Disease-Specific Graded Prognostic Assessment Model for Renal Cell Carcinoma by Incorporation of Cumulative Intracranial Tumor Volume. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2017, 108, 151-156.	1.3	24
34	Superior Prognostic Value of Cumulative Intracranial Tumor Volume Relative to Largest Intracranial Tumor Volume for Stereotactic Radiosurgery-Treated Brain Metastasis Patients. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 82, 473-480.	1.1	23
35	Cumulative Intracranial Tumor Volume (CITV) Enhances the Prognostic Value of the Lung-Specific Graded Prognostic Assessment (GPA) Model. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 79, 246-252.	1.1	22
36	DELAYED CYST FORMATION AFTER GAMMA KNIFE RADIOSURGERY FOR BRAIN METASTASES. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2009, 65, 689-695.	1.1	21

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37	How Many Metastases Can Be Treated with Radiosurgery. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2012, 25, 261-272.	1.3	21
38	Validity of Prognostic Grading Indices for Brain Metastasis Patients Undergoing Repeat Radiosurgery. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 82, 1242-1249.	1.3	21
39	Radiosurgery for Metastatic Brain Tumors. , 2007, 20, 106-128.		18
40	Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Brain Metastases of Non-Lung Cancer Origin: Focusing on Multiple Brain Lesions. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2008, 22, 154-169.	1.3	18
41	Applicability and limitations of a recently-proposed prognostic grading metric, initial brain metastasis velocity, for brain metastasis patients undergoing stereotactic radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 143, 613-621.	2.9	18
42	Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Patients with 10 or More Brain Metastases. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2019, 34, 110-124.	1.3	18
43	Clinical significance of conformity index and gradient index in patients undergoing stereotactic radiosurgery for a single metastatic tumor. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 129, 103-110.	1.6	18
44	Validity of Three Recently Proposed Prognostic Grading Indexes for Breast Cancer Patients With Radiosurgically Treated Brain Metastases. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2012, 84, 1110-1115.	0.8	17
45	Gamma Knife surgery for metastatic brain tumors. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2008, 109, 118-121.	1.6	17
46	The impact of EGFR-TKI use on clinical outcomes of lung adenocarcinoma patients with brain metastases after Gamma Knife radiosurgery: a propensity score-matched analysis based on extended JLGK0901 dataset (JLGK0901-EGFR-TKI). <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 145, 151-157.	2.9	16
47	Long-term follow-up results of stereotactic radiosurgery for vestibular schwannomas larger than 8Åcc. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica</i> , 2019, 161, 1457-1465.	1.7	16
48	Prognostic Importance of Cumulative Intracranial Tumor Volume in Patients with Gastrointestinal Brain Metastasis Treated with Stereotactic Radiosurgery. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 121, e747-e754.	1.3	16
49	<p>Gamma Knife Radiosurgery For Brain Vascular Malformations: Current Evidence And Future Tasks</p>. <i>Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management</i> , 2019, Volume 15, 1351-1367.	2.0	15
50	Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Metastatic Brain Tumors from Malignant Melanomas: A Japanese Multi-Institutional Cooperative and Retrospective Cohort Study (JLGK1501). <i>Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 96, 162-171.	1.5	14
51	Stereotactic radiosurgery in elderly patients with brain metastases: comparison with non-elderly patients using database of a multi-institutional prospective observational study (JLGK0901-Elderly). <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 144, 393-402.	2.9	14
52	A Cohort Study of Stereotactic Radiosurgery Results for Patients With 5 to 15 Versus 2 to 4 Brain Metastatic Tumors. <i>Advances in Radiation Oncology</i> , 2020, 5, 358-368.	1.2	14
53	Gamma Knife radiosurgery for brain metastases from pulmonary large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma: a Japanese multi-institutional cooperative study (JLGK1401). <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 125, 11-17.	1.6	14
54	Management patterns of patients with cerebral metastases who underwent multiple stereotactic radiosurgeries. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 128, 119-128.	2.9	13

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55	Complications after stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastases: Incidences, correlating factors, treatments and outcomes. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2018, 129, 364-369.	0.6	13
56	Three-institution study on applicability of initial brain metastasis velocity for breast cancer brain metastasis patients undergoing stereotactic radiosurgery. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2020, 147, 177-184.	2.9	13
57	Three-stage Gamma Knife treatment for metastatic brain tumors larger than 10 cm3: a 2-institute study including re-analyses of earlier results using competing risk analysis. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 129, 77-85.	1.6	13
58	Long-Term Side Effects of Radiosurgery for Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Progress in Neurological Surgery</i> , 2013, 27, 97-106.	1.3	12
59	Stereotactic Radiosurgery Results for Patients with 5-10 versus 11-20 Brain Metastases: A Retrospective Cohort Study Combining 2 Databases Totaling 2319 Patients. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 146, e479-e491.	1.3	12
60	Stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with brain metastases – Authors' reply. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2014, 15, e248.	10.7	10
61	Prognostic grading system specifically for elderly patients with brain metastases after stereotactic radiosurgery: a 2-institution study. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 129, 95-102.	1.6	8
62	Impact of breast cancer subtype on clinical outcomes after Gamma Knife radiosurgery for brain metastases from breast cancer: a multi-institutional retrospective study (JLGK1702). <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2020, 184, 149-159.	2.5	6
63	Does Modern Management of Malignant Extracranial Disease Prolong Survival in Patients with ≥3 Brain Metastases?. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2016, 92, 279-283.	1.3	5
64	A case-matched study of stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with brain metastases: comparing treatment results for those with versus without neurological symptoms. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 130, 581-590.	2.9	4
65	Stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastases: A retrospective cohort study comparing treatment results between two lung cancer patient age groups, 75 years or older vs 65-74 years. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2020, 149, 103-112.	2.0	4
66	A graded prognostic model for patients surviving ≥3 years or more (GPM-3Ys) after stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastasis. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2021, 156, 29-35.	0.6	4
67	Analysis of 2000 cases treated with gamma knife surgery: validating eligibility criteria for a prospective multi-institutional study of stereotactic radiosurgery alone for treatment of patients with 1-10 brain metastases (JLGK0901) in Japan. <i>Journal of Radiosurgery and SBRT</i> , 2012, 2, 19-27.	0.2	4
68	Stereotactic Radiosurgery Results for Patients With Brain Metastases From Gastrointestinal Cancer: A Retrospective Cohort Study of 802 Patients With GI-GPA Validity Test. <i>Advances in Radiation Oncology</i> , 2021, 6, 100721.	1.2	3
69	In Reply to Sperduto et al. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2012, 84, 876-877.	0.8	2
70	When serendipity meets creativity. <i>Journal of Radiosurgery and SBRT</i> , 2011, 1, 85-93.	0.2	1
71	Stereotactic Radiosurgery Results for Brain Metastasis Patients with Renal Cancer: A Validity Study of Renal Graded Prognostic Assessment and Proposal of a New Grading Index (JLGK2101 Study). <i>Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology</i> , 2021, 32, 69-75.	1.7	1
72	Multiple Brain Metastases. , 2018, , 449-469.		0