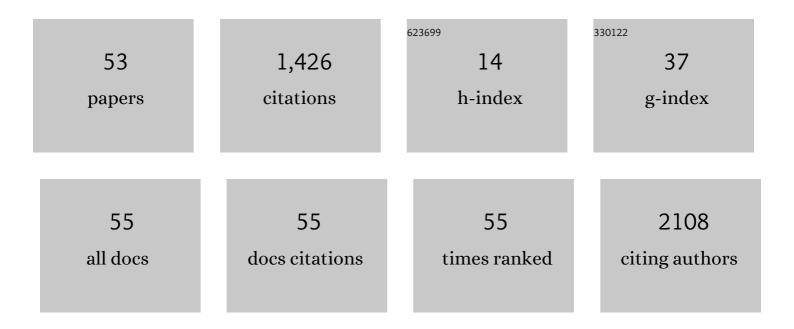
Wilma D Heemsbergen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Hypofractionated versus conventionally fractionated radiotherapy for patients with localised prostate cancer (HYPRO): final efficacy results from a randomised, multicentre, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2016, 17, 1061-1069.	10.7	385
2	Hypofractionated versus conventionally fractionated radiotherapy for patients with prostate cancer (HYPRO): late toxicity results from a randomised, non-inferiority, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2016, 17, 464-474.	10.7	242
3	Long-term results of the Dutch randomized prostate cancer trial: Impact of dose-escalation on local, biochemical, clinical failure, and survival. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2014, 110, 104-109.	0.6	171
4	Dysphagia and trismus after concomitant chemo-Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (chemo-IMRT) in advanced head and neck cancer; dose–effect relationships for swallowing and mastication structures. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 106, 364-369.	0.6	109
5	The impact of margin reduction on outcome and toxicity in head and neck cancer patients treated with image-guided volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT). Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2019, 130, 25-31.	0.6	66
6	Dose–surface maps identifying local dose–effects for acute gastrointestinal toxicity after radiotherapy for prostate cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 117, 515-520.	0.6	59
7	Implementation of a Standardized HIPEC Protocol Improves Outcome for Peritoneal Malignancy. World Journal of Surgery, 2015, 39, 453-460.	1.6	45
8	Seminal vesicle invasion on multi-parametric magnetic resonance imaging: Correlation with histopathology. European Journal of Radiology, 2018, 98, 107-112.	2.6	31
9	Subgroup analysis of patients with localized prostate cancer treated within the Dutch-randomized dose escalation trial. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2010, 96, 13-18.	0.6	30
10	Radiotherapy with rectangular fields is associated with fewer clinical failures than conformal fields in the high-risk prostate cancer subgroup: Results from a randomized trial. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 107, 134-139.	0.6	24
11	Hyoid bone displacement as parameter for swallowing impairment in patients treated for advanced head and neck cancer. European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, 2017, 274, 597-606.	1.6	23
12	Radiation dose to the masseter and medial pterygoid muscle in relation to trismus after chemoradiotherapy for advanced head and neck cancer. Head and Neck, 2019, 41, 1387-1394.	2.0	21
13	Analysis of GTV reduction during radiotherapy for oropharyngeal cancer: Implications for adaptive radiotherapy. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 122, 224-228.	0.6	19
14	Local Dose Effects for Late Gastrointestinal Toxicity After Hypofractionated and Conventionally Fractionated Modern Radiotherapy for Prostate Cancer in the HYPRO Trial. Frontiers in Oncology, 2020, 10, 469.	2.8	16
15	Internal Mammary Chain Sentinel Nodes in Early-Stage Breast Cancer Patients: Toward Selective Removal. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2019, 26, 945-953.	1.5	15
16	Controversies in the treatment of highâ€risk prostate cancer—what is the optimal combination of hormonal therapy and radiotherapy: a review of literature. Prostate, 2010, 70, 701-709.	2.3	14
17	Spatial descriptions of radiotherapy dose: normal tissue complication models and statistical associations. Physics in Medicine and Biology, 2021, 66, 12TR01.	3.0	14
18	Radiation dose to the tongue and velopharynx predicts acoustic-articulatory changes after chemo-IMRT treatment for advanced head and neck cancer. European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, 2016, 273, 487-494.	1.6	13

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19	Impact of tumour invasion on seminal vesicles mobility in radiotherapy of prostate cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 117, 283-287.	0.6	12
20	Orthovoltage for basal cell carcinoma of the head and neck: Excellent local control and low toxicity profile. Laryngoscope, 2016, 126, 1796-1802.	2.0	12
21	Sequentially delivered boost plans are superior to simultaneously delivered plans in head and neck cancer when the boost volume is located further away from the parotid glands. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2011, 98, 51-56.	0.6	11
22	Long-term outcomes following stereotactic body radiotherapy boost for oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. Acta Oncológica, 2019, 58, 926-933.	1.8	11
23	Patient-reported acute GI symptoms in locally advanced cervical cancer patients correlate with rectal dose. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2020, 148, 38-43.	0.6	9
24	Sexual Function After Hypofractionated Versus Conventionally Fractionated Radiotherapy for Prostate Cancer: Results from the Randomized Phase III HYPRO Trial. Journal of Sexual Medicine, 2016, 13, 1695-1703.	0.6	8
25	Breast-shape changes during radiation therapy after breast-conserving surgery. Physics and Imaging in Radiation Oncology, 2018, 6, 71-76.	2.9	8
26	Prediction of early mortality following stereotactic body radiotherapy for peripheral early-stage lung cancer. Acta Oncológica, 2019, 58, 237-242.	1.8	8
27	The Risk of Second Primary Cancers in Prostate Cancer Survivors Treated in the Modern Radiotherapy Era. Frontiers in Oncology, 2020, 10, 605119.	2.8	8
28	Automated Radiotherapy Planning for Patient-Specific Exploration of the Trade-Off Between Tumor Dose Coverage and Predicted Radiation-Induced Toxicity—A Proof of Principle Study for Prostate Cancer. Frontiers in Oncology, 2020, 10, 943.	2.8	8
29	A predictive model for residual disease after (chemo) radiotherapy in oropharyngeal carcinoma: Combined radiological and clinical evaluation of tumor response. Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology, 2017, 6, 1-6.	1.7	7
30	Single vocal cord irradiation for early-stage glottic cancer: Excellent local control and favorable toxicity profile. Oral Oncology, 2022, 127, 105782.	1.5	7
31	Association between incidental dose outside the prostate and tumor control after modern image-guided radiotherapy. Physics and Imaging in Radiation Oncology, 2021, 17, 25-31.	2.9	6
32	Locoregional failures and their relation to radiation fields following stereotactic body radiotherapy boost for oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. Head and Neck, 2019, 41, 1622-1631.	2.0	5
33	Patient-Reported Outcomes in the Acute Phase of the Randomized Hypofractionated Irradiation for Prostate Cancer (HYPRO) Trial. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2022, 112, 870-879.	0.8	3
34	Radiotherapy Practice for Treatment of Bone Metastasis in Ethiopia. JCO Global Oncology, 2020, 6, 1422-1427.	1.8	2
35	OC-0078: Impact of tumor invasion on seminal vesicles mobility in radiotherapy of T3b prostate cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 115, S39-S40.	0.6	1
36	PV-0554: Patient-reported outcomes from the phase III prostate HYPRO trial: urinary toxicity. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 123, S295-S297.	0.6	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	OC-0060: Health-related quality of life from the prostate hypofractionation (HYPRO) trial. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2018, 127, S26-S27.	0.6	1
38	OC-0501: Relating dose outside the prostate with freedom from failure in the Dutch HYPRO trial. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2018, 127, S258-S259.	0.6	1
39	OC-0350: Geometric changes of parotid glands caused by pre- and posthydration during chemoradiotherapy. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 106, S137.	0.6	0
40	OC-0048: Long term results of the Dutch trial for localized prostate cancer: Impact on biochemical, clinical and local control. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 106, S18.	0.6	0
41	OC-0256: Dose-surface maps to explore acute gastrointestinal toxicity following prostate radiotherapy. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 115, S130-S131.	0.6	0
42	PO-0714: Prognostic factors for prostate cancer death: baseline symptoms predictive for fatal disease. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 115, S351-S352.	0.6	0
43	PO-0726: Is seminal vesicle invasion detected on MRI still the same poor prognostic factor as it used to be?. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 115, S358-S359.	0.6	0
44	OC-0062: High-dose-rate HDR boost for localized prostate cancer decreases long term rectum toxicity. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2016, 119, S27.	0.6	0
45	PO-0849: Trismus after chemoradiation in head & neck cancer: relation with medial pterygoid and masseter dose. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 123, S460-S461.	0.6	0
46	In Reply to Güngör etÂal. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 100, 1291-1292.	0.8	0
47	OC-0301: NTCP-model based patient selection for hypofractionated prostate treatment - A computer simulation. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2018, 127, S157-S158.	0.6	0
48	PV-0625: Quality of Life trajectories and correlation with toxicity after radiotherapy for prostate cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2018, 127, S331.	0.6	0
49	PO-0929: Exploring dose-effect relationships for late fecal incontinence after modern radiotherapy. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2018, 127, S501-S502.	0.6	0
50	PO-0714 Toxicity profile of a SBRT boost as first-line treatment in oropharyngeal cancer patients. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2019, 133, S367.	0.6	0
51	OC-0512 Impact of modern radiotherapy on subsequent hematological cancer risk in prostate cancer survivors. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2021, 161, S395-S396.	0.6	0
52	PD-0773 Update of the results of single vocal cord irradiation for early-stage glottic cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2021, 161, S604-S605.	0.6	0
53	OC-0111: Patient-reported acute diarrhea in a cervical cancer patient cohort correlates with dose to rectum. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2020, 152, S55-S56.	0.6	0