

Nicola GÃ¶kbuget

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Blinatumomab versus Chemotherapy for Advanced Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2017, 376, 836-847.	27.0	1,443
2	Inotuzumab Ozogamicin versus Standard Therapy for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2016, 375, 740-753.	27.0	1,047
3	Safety and activity of blinatumomab for adult patients with relapsed or refractory B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a multicentre, single-arm, phase 2 study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2015, 16, 57-66.	10.7	1,031
4	Targeted Therapy With the T-Cellâ€“Engaging Antibody Blinatumomab of Chemotherapy-Refractory Minimal Residual Disease in B-Lineage Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Patients Results in High Response Rate and Prolonged Leukemia-Free Survival. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 2493-2498.	1.6	819
5	Phase II Trial of the Anti-CD19 Bispecific T Cellâ€“Engager Blinatumomab Shows Hematologic and Molecular Remissions in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory B-Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2014, 32, 4134-4140.	1.6	577
6	Blinatumomab for minimal residual disease in adults with B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 131, 1522-1531.	1.4	566
7	Clinical significance of minimal residual disease quantification in adult patients with standard-risk acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 107, 1116-1123.	1.4	488
8	Long-term follow-up of hematologic relapse-free survival in a phase 2 study of blinatumomab in patients with MRD in B-lineage ALL. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 5185-5187.	1.4	435
9	Immunopharmacologic response of patients with B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia to continuous infusion of T cellâ€“engaging CD19/CD3-bispecific BiTE antibody blinatumomab. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 119, 6226-6233.	1.4	410
10	Adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and molecular failure display a poor prognosis and are candidates for stem cell transplantation and targeted therapies. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 1868-1876.	1.4	405
11	Outcome of relapsed adult lymphoblastic leukemia depends on response to salvage chemotherapy, prognostic factors, and performance of stem cell transplantation. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 2032-2041.	1.4	381
12	Dasatinib and low-intensity chemotherapy in elderly patients with Philadelphia chromosomeâ€“positive ALL. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 774-782.	1.4	243
13	Improved outcome of adult Burkitt lymphoma/leukemia with rituximab and chemotherapy: report of a large prospective multicenter trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3870-3879.	1.4	236
14	Molecular relapse in adult standard-risk ALL patients detected by prospective MRD monitoring during and after maintenance treatment: data from the GMALL 06/99 and 07/03 trials. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 109, 910-915.	1.4	226
15	Treatment of Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Seminars in Hematology</i> , 2009, 46, 64-75.	3.4	199
16	High single-drug activity of nelarabine in relapsed T-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma offers curative option with subsequent stem cell transplantation. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 3504-3511.	1.4	158
17	International reference analysis of outcomes in adults with B-precursor Ph-negative relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2016, 101, 1524-1533.	3.5	154
18	Long-term survival and T-cell kinetics in relapsed/refractory ALL patients who achieved MRD response after blinatumomab treatment. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 2578-2584.	1.4	136

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19	Treatment of Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program, 2006, 2006, 133-141.	2.5	114
20	How I treat older patients with ALL. Blood, 2013, 122, 1366-1375.	1.4	86
21	Long-term relapse-free survival in a phase 2 study of blinatumomab for the treatment of patients with minimal residual disease in B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2017, 102, e132-e135.	3.5	81
22	Treatment with monoclonal antibodies in acute lymphoblastic leukemia: current knowledge and future prospects. Annals of Hematology, 2004, 83, 201-205.	1.8	76
23	Hematopoietic stem cell involvement in BCR-ABL1 ⁺ positive ALL as a potential mechanism of resistance to blinatumomab therapy. Blood, 2017, 130, 2027-2031.	1.4	72
24	Blinatumomab treatment of older adults with relapsed/refractory B ⁺ precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Results from 2 phase 2 studies. Cancer, 2016, 122, 2178-2185.	4.1	70
25	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Monitoring Minimal Residual Disease as a Therapeutic Principle. Seminars in Oncology, 2012, 39, 47-57.	2.2	68
26	Randomized comparison of liposomal amphotericin B versus placebo to prevent invasive mycoses in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2017, 72, 2359-2367.	3.0	65
27	Changes in clinical laboratory parameters and pharmacodynamic markers in response to blinatumomab treatment of patients with relapsed/refractory ALL. Experimental Hematology and Oncology, 2017, 6, 14.	5.0	60
28	Liposomal cytarabine is effective and tolerable in the treatment of central nervous system relapse of acute lymphoblastic leukemia and very aggressive lymphoma. Haematologica, 2011, 96, 238-244.	3.5	57
29	Recent approaches in acute lymphoblastic leukemia in adults. Reviews in Clinical and Experimental Hematology, 2002, 6, 114-141.	0.1	54
30	Blinatumomab for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Relapse after Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2019, 25, 1498-1504.	2.0	49
31	Minimal residual disease level predicts outcome in adults with Ph-negative B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Hematology, 2019, 24, 337-348.	1.5	48
32	Long-Term Outcomes after Blinatumomab Treatment: Follow-up of a Phase 2 Study in Patients (Pts) with Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Positive B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL). Blood, 2015, 126, 680-680.	1.4	46
33	Curative outcomes following blinatumomab in adults with minimal residual disease B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2020, 61, 2665-2673.	1.3	44
34	Efficacy and safety analysis by age cohort of inotuzumab ozogamicin in patients with relapsed or refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia enrolled in INO ⁺ VATE. Cancer, 2018, 124, 1722-1732.	4.1	43
35	Long-term follow-up of blinatumomab in patients with relapsed/refractory Philadelphia chromosome ⁺ positive B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: Final analysis of ALCANTARA study. European Journal of Cancer, 2021, 146, 107-114.	2.8	36
36	Clinical applications and safety evaluation of the new CD19 specific T-cell engager antibody construct blinatumomab. Expert Opinion on Drug Safety, 2017, 16, 1191-1202.	2.4	30

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37	Novel antibody-based therapy for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology</i> , 2006, 19, 701-713.	1.7	27
38	Pre-existing antibodies against polyethylene glycol reduce asparaginase activities on first administration of pegylated <i>E. coli</i> asparaginase in children with acute lymphocytic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2022, 107, 49-57.	3.5	26
39	Loss-of-function but not dominant-negative intragenic <i>IKZF1</i> deletions are associated with an adverse prognosis in adult <i>BCR-ABL</i>-negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, 1739-1747.	3.5	24
40	High Rates of Minimal Residual Disease-Negative (MRD~) Complete Responses (CR) in Adult and Pediatric Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (R/R ALL) Treated With KTE-C19 (Anti-CD19 Chimeric Antigen Receptor [CAR] T Cells): Preliminary Results of the ZUMA-3 and ZUMA-4 Trials. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 2803-2803.	1.4	24
41	Blinatumomab vs historic standard~care treatment for minimal residual disease in adults with B~cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2020, 104, 299-309.	2.2	17
42	Molecular response with blinatumomab in relapsed/refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2019, 3, 3033-3037.	5.2	16
43	Asparaginase activities during intensified treatment with pegylated<i>E. coli</i> asparaginase in adults with newly-diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2020, 61, 138-145.	1.3	16
44	Treatment of Older Patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia. <i>Drugs and Aging</i> , 2018, 35, 11-26.	2.7	14
45	Comparison of minimal residual disease levels in bone marrow and peripheral blood in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2020, 34, 1154-1157.	7.2	12
46	Osteonecrosis in Adults With Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: An Unmet Clinical Need. <i>HemaSphere</i> , 2021, 5, e544.	2.7	12
47	Prevention and treatment of relapse after stem cell transplantation with immunotherapy. <i>Bone Marrow Transplantation</i> , 2018, 53, 664-672.	2.4	11
48	Prognostic implications of cytogenetics in adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with inotuzumab ozogamicin. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2019, 94, 408-416.	4.1	11
49	The role of high-dose cytarabine in induction therapy for adult ALL. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2002, 26, 473-476.	0.8	10
50	How should we treat a patient with relapsed Ph-negative B-ALL and what novel approaches are being investigated?. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology</i> , 2017, 30, 261-274.	1.7	10
51	Impact of salvage treatment phase on inotuzumab ozogamicin treatment for relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia: an update from the INO-VATE final study database. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2020, 61, 2012-2015.	1.3	10
52	EHA evaluation of the ESMO~"Magnitude of Clinical Benefit Scale version 1.1 (ESMO-MCBS v1.1) for haematological malignancies. <i>ESMO Open</i> , 2020, 5, e000611.	4.5	10
53	Clinical and genetic characterization of de novo double-hit B cell precursor leukemia/lymphoma. <i>Annals of Hematology</i> , 2019, 98, 647-656.	1.8	7
54	MRD in adult Ph/<i>BCR-ABL</i>-negative ALL: how best to eradicate?. <i>Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program</i> , 2021, 2021, 718-725.	2.5	6

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55	Optimizing use of L-asparaginase-based treatment of adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood Reviews, 2022, 53, 100908.	5.7	5
56	Forodesine in Patients with Refractory/Relapsed T-ALL Can Induce Prolonged Stable Remission with Minimal Toxicity before and after Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation.. Blood, 2006, 108, 5340-5340.	1.4	4
57	Clinical Experience with Bispecific T Cell Engagers. Recent Results in Cancer Research, 2020, 214, 71-91.	1.8	2
58	New approaches to the treatment of adult acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Memo - Magazine of European Medical Oncology, 2009, 2, 80-88.	0.5	1
59	Factors influencing outcomes in patients (Pts) with relapsed/refractory b-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (r/r ALL) treated with blinatumomab in a phase 2 study.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 7057-7057.	1.6	1
60	Non-Functional ("haploinsufficient"), but Not Dominant Negative Clonal IKZF1 Deletions Confer an Adverse Prognosis in Adult BCR-ABL-Negative Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2015, 126, 2617-2617.	1.4	0
61	Genomic Profiling Reveals Gain of Mutations in Histone Methylation Regulators in Relapsed Adult B Cell Precursor ALL. Blood, 2015, 126, 2625-2625.	1.4	0
62	Additional chemotherapy for EGFRm patients with the continued presence of plasma ctDNA EGFRm at week 3 after start of osimertinib first-line treatment (PACE).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, TPS9157-TPS9157.	1.6	0