

# Sheng-Chieh Chan

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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61  
papers

2,556  
citations

147801

31  
h-index

197818

49  
g-index

62  
all docs

62  
docs citations

62  
times ranked

2295  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prospective Study of [18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography and Computed Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Oral Cavity Squamous Cell Carcinoma With Palpably Negative Neck. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2006, 24, 4371-4376.	1.6	238
2	Staging of untreated nasopharyngeal carcinoma with PET/CT: comparison with conventional imaging work-up. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2009, 36, 12-22.	6.4	170
3	Nodal metastases of nasopharyngeal carcinoma: patterns of disease on MRI and FDG PET. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2004, 31, 1073-80.	6.4	146
4	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma staging by (18)F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2005, 62, 501-507.	0.8	96
5	Prognostic Significance of <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET Parameters and Plasma Epstein-Barr Virus DNA Load in Patients with Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2012, 53, 21-28.	5.0	96
6	[18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Is More Sensitive Than Skeletal Scintigraphy for Detecting Bone Metastasis in Endemic Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma at Initial Staging. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2006, 24, 599-604.	1.6	95
7	18F-FDG PET Can Replace Conventional Work-up in Primary M Staging of Nonkeratinizing Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2007, 48, 1614-1619.	5.0	93
8	Distant metastases and synchronous second primary tumors in patients with newly diagnosed oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal carcinomas: evaluation of 18F-FDG PET and extended-field multi-detector row CT. <i>Neuroradiology</i> , 2008, 50, 969-979.	2.2	86
9	Clinical utility of simultaneous whole-body 18F-FDG PET/MRI as a single-step imaging modality in the staging of primary nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2018, 45, 1297-1308.	6.4	81
10	Comprehensive imaging of residual/recurrent nasopharyngeal carcinoma using whole-body MRI at 3 T compared with FDG-PET-CT. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2010, 20, 2229-2240.	4.5	79
11	Clinical utility of 18F-FDG PET parameters in patients with advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2011, 32, 989-996.	1.1	64
12	Advantages and pitfalls of 18F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose positron emission tomography in detecting locally residual or recurrent nasopharyngeal carcinoma: comparison with magnetic resonance imaging. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2006, 33, 1032-1040.	6.4	60
13	Interval Between Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy and Surgery for Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma: Does Delayed Surgery Impact Outcome?. <i>Annals of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2013, 20, 4245-4251.	1.5	58
14	Comparison of PET/CT and MRI for the detection of bone marrow invasion in patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity. <i>Oral Oncology</i> , 2011, 47, 288-295.	1.5	57
15	Plasma Epstein-Barr virus DNA concentration and clearance rate as novel prognostic factors for metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2012, 34, 1064-1070.	2.0	57
16	Dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI, diffusion-weighted MRI and 18F-FDG PET/CT for the prediction of survival in oropharyngeal or hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma treated with chemoradiation. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2016, 26, 4162-4172.	4.5	55
17	Clinical Utility of Multimodality Imaging with Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced MRI, Diffusion-Weighted MRI, and 18F-FDG PET/CT for the Prediction of Neck Control in Oropharyngeal or Hypopharyngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Treated with Chemoradiation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e115933.	2.5	53
18	Are dual-phase 18F-FDG PET scans necessary in nasopharyngeal carcinoma to assess the primary tumour and loco-regional nodes?. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2005, 32, 541-548.	6.4	52

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19	Prediction for distant failure in patients with stage M0 nasopharyngeal carcinoma: The role of standardized uptake value. <i>Oral Oncology</i> , 2009, 45, 52-58.	1.5	52
20	18F-FDG PET/CT and 3.0-T whole-body MRI for the detection of distant metastases and second primary tumours in patients with untreated oropharyngeal/hypopharyngeal carcinoma: a comparative study. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2011, 38, 1607-1619.	6.4	51
21	Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced MR Imaging Predicts Local Control in Oropharyngeal or Hypopharyngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Treated with Chemoradiotherapy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e72230.	2.5	49
22	18F-FDG-PET for evaluation of the response to concurrent chemoradiation therapy with intensity-modulated radiation technique for Stage T4 nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2006, 65, 1307-1314.	0.8	43
23	Clinical scenario of EBV DNA follow-up in patients of treated localized nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Oral Oncology</i> , 2013, 49, 620-625.	1.5	42
24	The role of 18F-FDG PET/CT metabolic tumour volume in predicting survival in patients with metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Oral Oncology</i> , 2013, 49, 71-78.	1.5	41
25	PET/CT and 3-T whole-body MRI in the detection of malignancy in treated oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2011, 38, 996-1008.	6.4	39
26	Pretreatment evaluation of distant-site status in patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma: accuracy of whole-body MRI at 3-Tesla and FDG-PET-CT. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2009, 19, 2965-2976.	4.5	38
27	Pretreatment T3-4 Stage is an Adverse Prognostic Factor in Patients with Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Who Achieve Pathological Complete Response Following Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy. <i>Annals of Surgery</i> , 2009, 249, 392-396.	4.2	37
28	Predictors of pathological complete response to neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. <i>World Journal of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2014, 12, 170.	1.9	36
29	Combining the radiomic features and traditional parameters of 18F-FDG PET with clinical profiles to improve prognostic stratification in patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma treated with neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy and surgery. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2019, 33, 657-670.	2.2	36
30	Pretreatment 18F-FDG PET standardized uptake value of primary tumor and neck lymph nodes as a predictor of distant metastasis for patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Oral Oncology</i> , 2013, 49, 169-174.	1.5	35
31	Tumor heterogeneity measured on $^{18}$ F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography combined with plasma Epstein-Barr Virus load predicts prognosis in patients with primary nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Laryngoscope</i> , 2017, 127, E22-E28.	2.0	34
32	Multiparametric imaging using 18F-FDG PET/CT heterogeneity parameters and functional MRI techniques: prognostic significance in patients with primary advanced oropharyngeal or hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma treated with chemoradiotherapy. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 62606-62621.	1.8	30
33	Prognostic Value of Baseline Radiomic Features of 18F-FDG PET in Patients with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 36.	2.6	28
34	Value of early evaluation of treatment response using 18F-FDG PET/CT parameters and the Epstein-Barr virus DNA load for prediction of outcome in patients with primary nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2019, 46, 650-660.	6.4	26
35	Differential roles of 18F-FDG PET in patients with locoregional advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma after primary curative therapy: response evaluation and impact on management. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2006, 47, 1447-54.	5.0	21
36	Baseline circulating stem-like cells predict survival in patients with metastatic breast Cancer. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2019, 19, 1167.	2.6	20

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37	Intractable bleeding from solitary mandibular metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma. <i>World Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2007, 13, 4526.	3.3	20
38	18F-FDG PET for retropharyngeal lymph node metastasis in oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal cancers: impact on diagnosis and prediction analysis. <i>Nuclear Medicine Communications</i> , 2010, 31, 260-265.	1.1	18
39	Prognostic implications of post-therapy 18F-FDG PET in patients with locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma treated with chemoradiotherapy. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2013, 27, 710-719.	2.2	18
40	Efficacy of vancomycin-releasing biodegradable poly(lactide-co-glycolide) antibiotics beads for treatment of experimental bone infection due to <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> . <i>Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Research</i> , 2016, 11, 52.	2.3	18
41	Preoperative F-18 fluorocholine PET/CT for the detection of hyperfunctioning parathyroid glands in patients with secondary or tertiary hyperparathyroidism: comparison with Tc-99m sestamibi scan and neck ultrasound. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2020, 34, 527-537.	2.2	18
42	Detection of Synchronous Cancers by Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography during Primary Staging Workup for Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Taiwan. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e82812.	2.5	17
43	Comparison of 18F-FDG PET/MRI, MRI, and 18F-FDG PET/CT for the detection of synchronous cancers and distant metastases in patients with oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2020, 47, 94-104.	6.4	17
44	Red blood cell scintigraphy in children with acute massive gastrointestinal bleeding. <i>Pediatrics International</i> , 2008, 50, 199-203.	0.5	15
45	Utility of <sup>18</sup> F-Fluoride PET/CT and <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET/CT in the Detection of Bony Metastases in Heightened-Risk Head and Neck Cancer Patients. <i>Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2012, 53, 1730-1735.	5.0	15
46	Incorporating radiomic feature of pretreatment 18F-FDG PET improves survival stratification in patients with EGFR-mutated lung adenocarcinoma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0244502.	2.5	15
47	Combining MRI Perfusion and 18F-FDG PET/CT Metabolic Biomarkers Helps Predict Survival in Advanced Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma: A Prospective Multimodal Imaging Study. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 1550.	3.7	12
48	Textural features on 18F-FDG PET/CT and dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging for predicting treatment response and survival of patients with hypopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Medicine (United States)</i> , 2019, 98, e16608.	1.0	10
49	Pretreatment 18F-FDG PET/CT texture parameters provide complementary information to Epstein-Barr virus DNA titers in patients with metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Oral Oncology</i> , 2020, 104, 104628.	1.5	10
50	Prognostic Value of Lymph Node-To-Primary Tumor Standardized Uptake Value Ratio in Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Treated with Definitive Chemoradiotherapy. <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 607.	3.7	9
51	Correlation between overall survival and differential plasma and tissue tumor marker expression in nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients with different sites of organ metastasis. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 53217-53229.	1.8	9
52	Pretreatment Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced MRI Improves Prediction of Early Distant Metastases in Patients With Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. <i>Medicine (United States)</i> , 2016, 95, e2567.	1.0	7
53	Tumor glycolytic heterogeneity improves detection of regional nodal metastasis in patients with lung adenocarcinoma. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2022, 36, 256-266.	2.2	7
54	Prospective comparison of early interim 18F-FDG-PET with 18F-FLT-PET for predicting treatment response and survival in metastatic breast cancer. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2021, 21, 908.	2.6	6

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55	Higher body weight and distant metastasis are associated with higher radiation exposure to the household environment from patients with thyroid cancer after radioactive iodine therapy. <i>Medicine (United States)</i> , 2017, 96, e7942.	1.0	4
56	Prognostic Value of Combining Primary Tumor and Nodal Glycolyticâ€“Volumetric Parameters of 18F-FDG PET in Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Regional Lymph Node Metastasis. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 1065.	2.6	4
57	False-Positive Findings on F-18 Fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose Positron Emission Tomography in a Patient With Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma and Extensive Sinusitis. <i>Clinical Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2005, 30, 62-63.	1.3	3
58	Multiparametric positron emission tomography/magnetic resonance imaging in nasopharyngeal carcinoma: Correlations between magnetic resonance imaging functional parameters and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography imaging biomarkers and their predictive value for treatment failure. <i>Tzu Chi Medical Journal</i> , 2021, 33, 61.	1.1	3
59	Predictive value of 1H MR spectroscopy and 18F-FDG PET/CT for local control of advanced oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma receiving chemoradiotherapy: a prospective study. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 115513-115525.	1.8	2
60	Radiation safety assessment of caregivers of thyroid cancer patients treated with 131I in Taiwan. <i>Radiation Physics and Chemistry</i> , 2020, 172, 108781.	2.8	1
61	Association of early changes of circulating cancer stem-like cells with survival among patients with metastatic breast cancer. <i>Therapeutic Advances in Medical Oncology</i> , 2022, 14, 175883592211101.	3.2	1