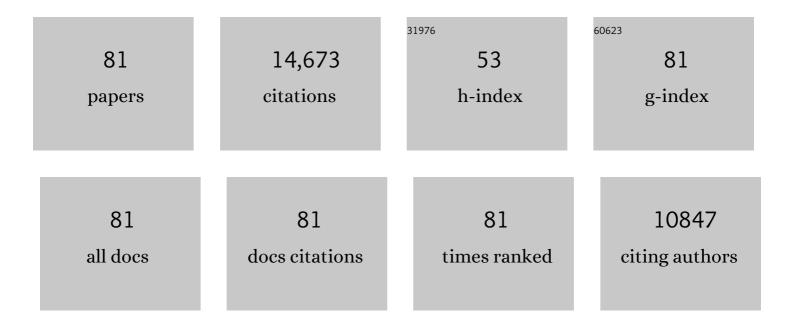
## Susan M O'brien

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Idelalisib and Rituximab in Relapsed Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 370, 997-1007.	27.0	1,535
2	Inotuzumab Ozogamicin versus Standard Therapy for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 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. Lancet Oncology, The, 2015, 16, 57-66.	10.7	1,031
4	Longâ€ŧerm followâ€up results of hyperfractionated cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, and dexamethasone (Hyperâ€CVAD), a doseâ€intensive regimen, in adult acute lymphocytic leukemia. Cancer, 2004, 101, 2788-2801.	4.1	550
5	Results of intensive chemotherapy in 998 patients age 65 years or older with acute myeloid leukemia or high-risk myelodysplastic syndrome:. Cancer, 2006, 106, 1090-1098.	4.1	550
6	Treatment of Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphocytic leukemia with hyper-CVAD and imatinib mesylate. Blood, 2004, 103, 4396-4407.	1.4	522
7	Chemoimmunotherapy with hyperâ€CVAD plus rituximab for the treatment of adult Burkitt and Burkittâ€type lymphoma or acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Cancer, 2006, 106, 1569-1580.	4.1	503
8	Inotuzumab ozogamicin, an anti-CD22–calecheamicin conjugate, for refractory and relapsed acute lymphocytic leukaemia: a phase 2 study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2012, 13, 403-411.	10.7	401
9	Chemoimmunotherapy With a Modified Hyper-CVAD and Rituximab Regimen Improves Outcome in De Novo Philadelphia Chromosome–Negative Precursor B-Lineage Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 3880-3889.	1.6	361
10	Phase I/II Study of Combination Therapy With Sorafenib, Idarubicin, and Cytarabine in Younger Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 1856-1862.	1.6	347
11	First report of phase 2 study of dasatinib with hyper-CVAD for the frontline treatment of patients with Philadelphia chromosome–positive (Ph+) acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2010, 116, 2070-2077.	1.4	319
12	Safety and activity of ibrutinib plus rituximab for patients with high-risk chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: a single-arm, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2014, 15, 1090-1099.	10.7	315
13	Outcomes of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia after discontinuing ibrutinib. Blood, 2015, 125, 2062-2067.	1.4	303
14	Improved survival in chronic myeloid leukemia since the introduction of imatinib therapy: a single-institution historical experience. Blood, 2012, 119, 1981-1987.	1.4	298
15	Clonal evolution in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia developing resistance to BTK inhibition. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11589.	12.8	285
16	Results of inotuzumab ozogamicin, a CD22 monoclonal antibody, in refractory and relapsed acute lymphocytic leukemia. Cancer, 2013, 119, 2728-2736.	4.1	265
17	Early T-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma (ETP-ALL/LBL) in adolescents and adults: a high-risk subtype. Blood, 2016, 127, 1863-1869.	1.4	253
18	Combination of hyper-CVAD with ponatinib as first-line therapy for patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a single-centre, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2015, 16, 1547-1555.	10.7	245

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19	Nilotinib As Front-Line Treatment for Patients With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Early Chronic Phase. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 392-397.	1.6	231
20	Results of Dasatinib Therapy in Patients With Early Chronic-Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 398-404.	1.6	227
21	Relative survival in patients with chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia in the tyrosine-kinase inhibitor era: analysis of patient data from six prospective clinical trials. Lancet Haematology,the, 2015, 2, e186-e193.	4.6	227
22	A phase 2 study of idelalisib plus rituximab in treatment-naÃ⁻ve older patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Blood, 2015, 126, 2686-2694.	1.4	224
23	Complete cytogenetic and molecular responses to interferonâ€Î±â€based therapy for chronic myelogenous leukemia are associated with excellent longâ€term prognosis. Cancer, 2003, 97, 1033-1041.	4.1	219
24	Inotuzumab ozogamicin versus standard of care in relapsed or refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Final report and longâ€ŧerm survival followâ€up from the randomized, phase 3 INOâ€VATE study. Cancer, 2019, 125, 2474-2487.	4.1	210
25	Survival benefit with imatinib mesylate versus interferon-α–based regimens in newly diagnosed chronic-phase chronic myelogenous leukemia. Blood, 2006, 108, 1835-1840.	1.4	204
26	New insights into the pathophysiology and therapy of adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Cancer, 2015, 121, 2517-2528.	4.1	200
27	Impact of complete molecular response on survival in patients with Philadelphia chromosome–positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2016, 128, 504-507.	1.4	194
28	Final report of a phase II study of imatinib mesylate with hyper-CVAD for the front-line treatment of adult patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2015, 100, 653-661.	3.5	191
29	Detection of MRD may predict the outcome of patients with Philadelphia chromosome–positive ALL treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors plus chemotherapy. Blood, 2013, 122, 1214-1221.	1.4	190
30	Combination of hyper-CVAD with ponatinib as first-line therapy for patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: long-term follow-up of a single-centre, phase 2 study. Lancet Haematology,the, 2018, 5, e618-e627.	4.6	190
31	Longâ€ŧerm followâ€up of a phase 2 study of chemotherapy plus dasatinib for the initial treatment of patients with <scp>P</scp> hiladelphia chromosome–positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Cancer, 2015, 121, 4158-4164.	4.1	181
32	Hepatic adverse event profile of inotuzumab ozogamicin in adult patients with relapsed or refractory acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: results from the open-label, randomised, phase 3 INO-VATE study. Lancet Haematology,the, 2017, 4, e387-e398.	4.6	158
33	Hyper VAD plus ponatinib versus hyper VAD plus dasatinib as frontline therapy for patients with Philadelphia chromosomeâ€positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A propensity score analysis. Cancer, 2016, 122, 3650-3656.	4.1	156
34	Delayed achievement of cytogenetic and molecular response is associated with increased risk of progression among patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in early chronic phase receiving high-dose or standard-dose imatinib therapy. Blood, 2009, 113, 6315-6321.	1.4	153
35	Acalabrutinib monotherapy in patients with relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: updated phase 2 results. Blood, 2020, 135, 1204-1213.	1.4	130
36	Long-term outcome of patients with chronic myeloid leukemia treated with second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors after imatinib failure is predicted by the in vitro sensitivity of BCR-ABL kinase domain mutations. Blood, 2009, 114, 2037-2043.	1.4	119

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37	Prognostic factors and survival outcomes in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in blast phase in the tyrosine kinase inhibitor era: Cohort study of 477 patients. Cancer, 2017, 123, 4391-4402.	4.1	114
38	Results of the hyperfractionated cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, and dexamethasone regimen in elderly patients with acute lymphocytic leukemia. Cancer, 2008, 113, 2097-2101.	4.1	109
39	Defining the course and prognosis of adults with acute lymphocytic leukemia in first salvage after induction failure or short first remission duration. Cancer, 2010, 116, 5568-5574.	4.1	104
40	Longâ€ŧerm outcomes for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia who discontinue ibrutinib. Cancer, 2017, 123, 2268-2273.	4.1	103
41	Final results of a single institution experience with a pediatricâ€based regimen, the augmented Berlin–Frankfurt–Münster, in adolescents and young adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia, and comparison to the hyper VAD regimen. American Journal of Hematology, 2016, 91, 819-823.	4.1	102
42	Minimal residual disease assessed by multiâ€parameter flow cytometry is highly prognostic in adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 2016, 172, 392-400.	2.5	102
43	Characteristics and outcome of patients with acute myeloid leukemia refractory to 1 cycle of high-dose cytarabine-based induction chemotherapy. Blood, 2010, 116, 5818-5823.	1.4	93
44	Augmented Berlinâ€Frankfurtâ€Münster therapy in adolescents and young adults (AYAs) with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). Cancer, 2014, 120, 3660-3668.	4.1	91
45	Malignancies occurring during therapy with tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) and other hematologic malignancies. Blood, 2011, 118, 4353-4358.	1.4	89
46	Ponatinib as first-line treatment for patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia in chronic phase: a phase 2 study. Lancet Haematology,the, 2015, 2, e376-e383.	4.6	86
47	Survival is poorer in patients with secondary coreâ€binding factor acute myelogenous leukemia compared with de novo coreâ€binding factor leukemia. Cancer, 2009, 115, 3217-3221.	4.1	76
48	Long-term molecular and cytogenetic response and survival outcomes with imatinib 400 mg, imatinib 800 mg, dasatinib, and nilotinib in patients with chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia: retrospective analysis of patient data from five clinical trials. Lancet Haematology,the, 2015, 2, e118-e128.	4.6	65
49	Predictive factors for outcome and response in patients treated with second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors for chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase after imatinib failure. Blood, 2011, 117, 1822-1827.	1.4	64
50	Inotuzumab ozogamicin in combination with lowâ€intensity chemotherapy (miniâ€HCVD) with or without blinatumomab versus standard intensive chemotherapy (HCVAD) as frontline therapy for older patients with Philadelphia chromosomeâ€negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A propensity score analysis. Cancer, 2019, 125, 2579-2586.	4.1	63
51	Outcome of patients with acute myelogenous leukemia after second salvage therapy. Cancer, 2005, 104, 547-554.	4.1	61
52	Significance of Increasing Levels of Minimal Residual Disease in Patients With Philadelphia Chromosome–Positive Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia in Complete Cytogenetic Response. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 27, 3659-3663.	1.6	61
53	Augmented Hyper-CVAD Based on Dose-Intensified Vincristine, Dexamethasone, and Asparaginase in Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Salvage Therapy. Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia, 2011, 11, 54-59.	0.4	61
54	HCVAD plus imatinib or dasatinib in lymphoid blastic phase chronic myeloid leukemia. Cancer, 2014, 120, 373-380.	4.1	54

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55	Phase 3 randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study of high-dose continuous infusion cytarabine alone or with laromustine (VNP40101M) in patients with acute myeloid leukemia in first relapse. Blood, 2009, 114, 4027-4033.	1.4	52
56	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia in adolescents and young adults. Cancer, 2017, 123, 2398-2403.	4.1	49
57	Prognostic impact of pretreatment cytogenetics in adult <scp>P</scp> hiladelphia chromosome–negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia in the era of minimal residual disease. Cancer, 2017, 123, 459-467.	4.1	49
58	Efficacy and safety analysis by age cohort of inotuzumab ozogamicin in patients with relapsed or refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia enrolled in INOâ€VATE. Cancer, 2018, 124, 1722-1732.	4.1	43
59	Poor outcomes associated with +der(22)t(9;22) and â^'9/9p in patients with Philadelphia chromosomeâ€positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia receiving chemotherapy plus a tyrosine kinase inhibitor. American Journal of Hematology, 2017, 92, 238-243.	4.1	41
60	Efficacy of Ponatinib Versus Earlier Generation Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors for Front-line Treatment of Newly Diagnosed Philadelphia-positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia, 2018, 18, 257-265.	0.4	39
61	A randomized phase 2 study of idarubicin and cytarabine with clofarabine or fludarabine in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. Cancer, 2017, 123, 4430-4439.	4.1	37
62	Outcomes of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia treated with firstâ€line idelalisib plus rituximab after cessation of treatment for toxicity. Cancer, 2016, 122, 2505-2511.	4.1	31
63	Conditional survival in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase in the era of tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Cancer, 2016, 122, 238-248.	4.1	30
64	Philadelphia chromosomeâ€positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia at first relapse in the era of tyrosine kinase inhibitors. American Journal of Hematology, 2019, 94, 1388-1395.	4.1	26
65	The early achievement of measurable residual disease negativity in the treatment of adults with Philadelphiaâ€negative Bâ€cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia is a strong predictor for survival. American Journal of Hematology, 2020, 95, 144-150.	4.1	25
66	Longâ€term followâ€up of salvage therapy using a combination of inotuzumab ozogamicin and mini–hyper VD with or without blinatumomab in relapsed/refractory Philadelphia chromosome–negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Cancer, 2021, 127, 2025-2038.	4.1	24
67	Outcomes of acute lymphoblastic leukemia with <i>KMT2A</i> ( <i>MLL</i> ) rearrangement: the MD Anderson experience. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 5415-5419.	5.2	24
68	Results of second salvage therapy in 673 adults with acute myelogenous leukemia treated at a single institution since 2000. Cancer, 2018, 124, 2534-2540.	4.1	23
69	Prediction for sustained deep molecular response of <i>BCRâ€ABL1</i> levels in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase. Cancer, 2018, 124, 1160-1168.	4.1	23
70	Frontline Inotuzumab Ozogamicin in Combination with Low-Intensity Chemotherapy (mini-hyper-CVD) for Older Patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL). Blood, 2015, 126, 83-83.	1.4	19
71	<i>TP53</i> mutation does not confer a poor outcome in adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who are treated with frontline hyper VADâ€based regimens. Cancer, 2017, 123, 3717-3724.	4.1	18
72	Prognostic significance of day 14 bone marrow evaluation in adults with Philadelphia chromosome–negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Cancer, 2016, 122, 3812-3820.	4.1	17

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73	Prognostic implications of cytogenetics in adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with inotuzumab ozogamicin. American Journal of Hematology, 2019, 94, 408-416.	4.1	11
74	Inotuzumab Ozogamicin in Combination with Low-Intensity Chemotherapy (mini-hyper-CVD) As Frontline Therapy for Older Patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL): Interim Result of a Phase II Clinical Trial. Blood, 2016, 128, 588-588.	1.4	11
75	Hyper VAD plus ofatumumab versus hyper VAD plus rituximab as frontline therapy in adults with Philadelphia chromosome–negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A propensity score analysis. Cancer, 2021, 127, 3381-3389.	4.1	10
76	Discontinuation of Maintenance Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia outside of Transplant. Acta Haematologica, 2021, 144, 285-292.	1.4	10
77	The safety of Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitors for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Expert Opinion on Drug Safety, 2017, 16, 1079-1088.	2.4	9
78	Using ibrutinib in earlier lines of treatment results in better outcomes for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2021, 62, 3278-3282.	1.3	7
79	Similar Outcome of Patients With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Treated With Imatinib in or Out of Clinical Trials. Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia, 2013, 13, 693-699.	0.4	6
80	Chronic myeloid leukemia among patients with a history of prior malignancies: A tale of dual survivorship. Cancer, 2017, 123, 609-616.	4.1	4
81	Sustained long-lasting responses after lenalidomide discontinuation in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Leukemia, 2018, 32, 2278-2281.	7.2	3