

Takaya Yamamoto

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48
papers

739
citations

471061

17
h-index

610482

24
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53
all docs

53
docs citations

53
times ranked

1077
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Stereotactic Radiotherapy for Pulmonary Oligometastases From Colorectal Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>Technology in Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2018, 17, 153303381879493.	0.8	41
2	Long-term results of radiotherapy combined with nedaplatin and 5-fluorouracil for postoperative loco-regional recurrent esophageal cancer: update on a phase II study. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2012, 12, 542.	1.1	39
3	Clinical utility of texture analysis of 18F-FDG PET/CT in patients with Stage I lung cancer treated with stereotactic body radiotherapy. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2017, 58, 862-869.	0.8	39
4	Evaluation of deformable image registration between external beam radiotherapy and HDR brachytherapy for cervical cancer with a 3D-printed deformable pelvis phantom. <i>Medical Physics</i> , 2017, 44, 1445-1455.	1.6	37
5	Evaluation of the performance of deformable image registration between planning CT and CBCT images for the pelvic region: comparison between hybrid and intensity-based DIR. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2017, 58, 567-571.	0.8	36
6	Lung stereotactic radiotherapy for oligometastases: comparison of oligo-recurrence and sync-oligometastases. <i>Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2016, 46, 687-691.	0.6	35
7	Treatment outcome of high-dose image-guided intensity-modulated radiotherapy using intra-prostate fiducial markers for localized prostate cancer at a single institute in Japan. <i>Radiation Oncology</i> , 2012, 7, 105.	1.2	32
8	Dose Escalation Improves Outcome in Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy for Pulmonary Oligometastases from Colorectal Cancer. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2017, 37, 2709-2713.	0.5	31
9	Outcomes after stereotactic body radiotherapy for lung tumors, with emphasis on comparison of primary lung cancer and metastatic lung tumors. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 464.	1.1	28
10	Dosimetric impact of 4-dimensional computed tomography ventilation imaging-based functional treatment planning for stereotactic body radiation therapy with 3-dimensional conformal radiation therapy. <i>Practical Radiation Oncology</i> , 2015, 5, e505-e512.	1.1	26
11	Chemoradiotherapy for T4 and/or M1 lymph node esophageal cancer: experience since 2000 at a high-volume center in Japan. <i>International Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2016, 21, 276-282.	1.0	26
12	Evaluation of rectum and bladder dose accumulation from external beam radiotherapy and brachytherapy for cervical cancer using two different deformable image registration techniques. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2017, 58, 720-728.	0.8	25
13	Intensity-modulated radiation therapy with concurrent chemotherapy followed by durvalumab for stage III non-small cell lung cancer: A multi-center retrospective study. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2021, 160, 266-272.	0.3	24
14	Pulmonary Oligometastases Treated by Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy: A Nationwide Survey of 1,378 Patients. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2020, 40, 393-399.	0.5	23
15	Renal atrophy after stereotactic body radiotherapy for renal cell carcinoma. <i>Radiation Oncology</i> , 2016, 11, 72.	1.2	20
16	Metabolic tumor volume on FDG-PET/CT is a possible prognostic factor for Stage I lung cancer patients treated with stereotactic body radiation therapy: a retrospective clinical study. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2016, 57, 655-661.	0.8	19
17	Whole-body total lesion glycolysis is an independent predictor in patients with esophageal cancer treated with definitive chemoradiotherapy. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2018, 129, 161-165.	0.3	19
18	Analyses of the local control of pulmonary Oligometastases after stereotactic body radiotherapy and the impact of local control on survival. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2020, 20, 997.	1.1	19

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19	Impact of tumor attachment to the pleura measured by a pretreatment CT image on outcome of stage I NSCLC treated with stereotactic body radiotherapy. <i>Radiation Oncology</i> , 2015, 10, 35.	1.2	18
20	Impact of change in serum albumin level during and after chemoradiotherapy in patients with locally advanced esophageal cancer. <i>Esophagus</i> , 2018, 15, 190-197.	1.0	18
21	Assessment of myocardial metabolic disorder associated with mediastinal radiotherapy for esophageal cancer -a pilot study-. <i>Radiation Oncology</i> , 2015, 10, 96.	1.2	12
22	Evaluation of four-dimensional computed tomography (4D-CT)-based pulmonary ventilation: The high correlation between 4D-CT ventilation and 81mKr-planar images was found. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2016, 119, 444-448.	0.3	12
23	Impact of a commercially available model-based dose calculation algorithm on treatment planning of high-dose-rate brachytherapy in patients with cervical cancer. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2018, 59, 198-206.	0.8	12
24	Oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma: histogram-derived ADC parameters are not predictive of tumour response to chemoradiotherapy. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2018, 28, 4296-4305.	2.3	11
25	Analyses of local control and survival after stereotactic body radiotherapy for pulmonary oligometastases from colorectal adenocarcinoma. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2020, 61, 935-944.	0.8	11
26	Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy for Pulmonary Oligometastases from Esophageal Cancer: Results and Prognostic Factors. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2020, 40, 2065-2072.	0.5	11
27	Prognostic Value of Radiation Pneumonitis After Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy: Effect of Pulmonary Emphysema Quantitated Using CTÂImages. <i>Clinical Lung Cancer</i> , 2018, 19, e85-e90.	1.1	10
28	Long-term results of chemoradiotherapy for stage II-III thoracic esophageal cancer in a single institution after 2000 -with a focus on comparison of three protocols-. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 813.	1.1	9
29	Dose-Dependent Radiation-Induced Myocardial Damage in Esophageal Cancer Treated With Chemoradiotherapy: A Prospective Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging Study. <i>Advances in Radiation Oncology</i> , 2020, 5, 1170-1178.	0.6	9
30	Durvalumab after chemoradiotherapy for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer prolonged distant metastasis-free survival, progression-free survival and overall survival in clinical practice. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2022, 22, 364.	1.1	9
31	Elective nodal irradiation is not necessary in chemoradiotherapy for postoperative loco-regional recurrent esophageal cancer. <i>Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 47, 200-205.	0.6	8
32	Differences in patterns of recurrence of squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma after radiotherapy for stage III non-small cell lung cancer. <i>Japanese Journal of Radiology</i> , 2021, 39, 611-617.	1.0	8
33	Stereotactic body radiotherapy for kidney cancer: a 10-year experience from a single institute. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2021, 62, 533-539.	0.8	8
34	Formula corrected maximal standardized uptake value in FDG-PET for partial volume effect and motion artifact is not a prognostic factor in stage I non-small cell lung cancer treated with stereotactic body radiotherapy. <i>Annals of Nuclear Medicine</i> , 2015, 29, 666-673.	1.2	7
35	Palliative radiotherapy for gastric cancer bleeding: a multi-institutional retrospective study. <i>BMC Palliative Care</i> , 2022, 21, 52.	0.8	7
36	Assessment and agreement of the CT appearance pattern and its severity grading of radiation-induced lung injury after stereotactic body radiotherapy for lung cancer. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0204734.	1.1	6

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37	FDG-PET might not contribute to improving survival in patients with locally advanced inoperable esophageal cancer. <i>International Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 24, 927-933.	1.0	5
38	Clinical outcomes and prognostic factors for esophageal cancer in patients aged 80 years or older who were treated with definitive radiotherapy and chemoradiotherapy. <i>Esophagus</i> , 2022, 19, 129-136.	1.0	5
39	Comparison of visual biofeedback system with a guiding waveform and abdomen-chest motion self-control system for respiratory motion management. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2016, 57, 387-392.	0.8	4
40	Definitive Chemoradiotherapy for Advanced Pulmonary Sarcomatoid Carcinoma. <i>Internal Medicine</i> , 2016, 55, 3325-3330.	0.3	3
41	Dosimetric evaluation of MLC-based dynamic tumor tracking radiotherapy using digital phantom: Desired setup margin for tracking radiotherapy. <i>Medical Dosimetry</i> , 2018, 43, 74-81.	0.4	3
42	Evaluation of functionally weighted dose-volume parameters for thoracic stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) using CT ventilation. <i>Physica Medica</i> , 2018, 49, 47-51.	0.4	3
43	Comparison of predictive performance for toxicity by accumulative dose of DVH parameter addition and DIR addition for cervical cancer patients. <i>Journal of Radiation Research</i> , 2021, 62, 155-162.	0.8	3
44	Factors related to primary cancer death and non-primary cancer death in patients treated with stereotactic body radiotherapy for pulmonary oligometastases. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2020, 9, 8902-8911.	1.3	2
45	Quantitative analysis of intra-fractional variation in CT-based image guided brachytherapy for cervical cancer patients. <i>Physica Medica</i> , 2020, 73, 164-172.	0.4	2
46	Significant reduction of oncologic pulmonary death by local control for pulmonary oligometastases treated with stereotactic body radiotherapy. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2020, 147, 86-91.	0.3	2
47	Stereotactic body radiotherapy for pulmonary oligometastases as an initial metastasis-directed therapy: patterns of relapse and predictive factors for early mortality. <i>Precision Radiation Oncology</i> , 2021, 5, 84-92.	0.4	1
48	Patterns of failure after salvage chemoradiotherapy for postoperative loco-regional recurrent esophageal cancer: 20-year experience in a single institution in Japan. <i>Esophagus</i> , 2022, , .	1.0	0