

# Kiyotaka Yoh

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

31  
papers

1,639  
citations

687363

13  
h-index

434195

31  
g-index

31  
all docs

31  
docs citations

31  
times ranked

2430  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Phase I study of the irreversible fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 <sup>4</sup> inhibitor futibatinib in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. <i>Cancer Science</i> , 2023, 114, 574-585.	3.9	13
2	Predictive value of EGFR mutation in non-small cell lung cancer patients treated with platinum doublet postoperative chemotherapy. <i>Cancer Science</i> , 2022, 113, 287-296.	3.9	10
3	Antiangiogenic Second-line Lung cancer Meta-Analysis on individual patient data in non-small cell lung cancer: ANSELMA. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2022, 166, 112-125.	2.8	4
4	Savolitinib ± Osimertinib in Japanese Patients with Advanced Solid Malignancies or EGFRm NSCLC: Ph1b TATTON Part C. <i>Targeted Oncology</i> , 2021, 16, 339-355.	3.6	6
5	Final survival results for the LURET phase II study of vandetanib in previously treated patients with RET-rearranged advanced non-small cell lung cancer. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2021, 155, 40-45.	2.0	15
6	High proportion of tumor necrosis predicts poor survival in surgically resected high-grade neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2021, 157, 1-8.	2.0	3
7	Anti-cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen-4 monoclonal antibody quavonlimab in combination with pembrolizumab: Safety and efficacy from a phase I study in previously treated extensive-stage small cell lung cancer. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2021, 159, 162-170.	2.0	6
8	Comprehensive assessment of PD-L1 expression, tumor mutational burden and oncogenic driver alterations in non-small cell lung cancer patients treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2021, 159, 128-134.	2.0	13
9	Phase 1/2 study of alectinib in RET-rearranged previously-treated non-small cell lung cancer (ALL-RET). <i>Translational Lung Cancer Research</i> , 2021, 10, 314-325.	2.8	13
10	Safety, pharmacokinetics, and efficacy of budigalimab with rovalpituzumab tesirine in patients with small cell lung cancer. <i>Cancer Treatment and Research Communications</i> , 2021, 28, 100405.	1.7	6
11	Patient-reported outcomes in RELAY, a phase 3 trial of ramucirumab plus erlotinib versus placebo plus erlotinib in untreated EGFR-mutated metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. <i>Current Medical Research and Opinion</i> , 2020, 36, 1667-1675.	1.9	11
12	A randomized, phase 2 study of deoxyuridine triphosphatase inhibitor, TAS-114, in combination with S-1 versus S-1 alone in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. <i>Investigational New Drugs</i> , 2020, 38, 1588-1597.	2.6	12
13	Ramucirumab plus erlotinib in patients with untreated, EGFR-mutated, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (RELAY): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2019, 20, 1655-1669.	10.7	418
14	First-in-human phase 1 study of novel dUTPase inhibitor TAS-114 in combination with S-1 in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. <i>Investigational New Drugs</i> , 2019, 37, 507-518.	2.6	16
15	Long-term results of S-1 plus cisplatin with concurrent thoracic radiotherapy for locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 81, 565-572.	2.3	7
16	A secondary RET mutation in the activation loop conferring resistance to vandetanib. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 625.	12.8	75
17	Safety and tolerability of selumetinib as a monotherapy, or in combination with docetaxel as second-line therapy, in Japanese patients with advanced solid malignancies or non-small cell lung cancer. <i>Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 48, 31-42.	1.3	12
18	Vandetanib in patients with previously treated RET-rearranged advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (LURET): an open-label, multicentre phase 2 trial. <i>Lancet Respiratory Medicine</i> , the, 2017, 5, 42-50.	10.7	252

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19	Genomic Profiling of Large-Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma of the Lung. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2017, 23, 757-765.	7.0	144
20	Impact of Maintenance Therapy for Patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer in a Real-world Setting. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2017, 37, 1507-1514.	1.1	7
21	A randomized, double-blind, phase II study of ramucirumab plus docetaxel vs placebo plus docetaxel in Japanese patients with stage IV non-small cell lung cancer after disease progression on platinum-based therapy. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2016, 99, 186-193.	2.0	88
22	Docetaxel for platinum-refractory advanced thymic carcinoma. <i>Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2015, 45, 665-669.	1.3	14
23	Therapeutic Priority of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR Pathway in Small Cell Lung Cancers as Revealed by a Comprehensive Genomic Analysis. <i>Journal of Thoracic Oncology</i> , 2014, 9, 1324-1331.	1.1	150
24	Identification of a lung adenocarcinoma cell line with <i>CCDC6</i> – <i>RET</i> fusion gene and the effect of <i>RET</i> inhibitors <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> . <i>Cancer Science</i> , 2013, 104, 896-903.	3.9	67
25	Feasibility study of zoledronic acid plus cisplatin-docetaxel as first-line treatment for advanced non-small cell lung cancer with bone metastases. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2012, 32, 4131-5.	1.1	8
26	Severe Interstitial Lung Disease Associated with Amrubicin Treatment. <i>Journal of Thoracic Oncology</i> , 2010, 5, 1435-1438.	1.1	29
27	Mutational status of EGFR and KIT in thymoma and thymic carcinoma. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2008, 62, 316-320.	2.0	97
28	Randomized trial of drip infusion versus bolus injection of vinorelbine for the control of local venous toxicity. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2007, 55, 337-341.	2.0	30
29	Phase II trial of carboplatin and paclitaxel in non-small cell lung cancer patients previously treated with chemotherapy. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2007, 58, 73-79.	2.0	3
30	High Body Mass Index Correlates with Increased Risk of Venous Irritation by Vinorelbine Infusion. <i>Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2004, 34, 206-209.	1.3	29
31	Weekly chemotherapy with cisplatin, vincristine, doxorubicin, and etoposide is an effective treatment for advanced thymic carcinoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2003, 98, 926-931.	4.1	81