Elizabeth A Kidd

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

39 papers	1,651 citations	623734 14 h-index	345221 36 g-index
40 all docs	40 docs citations	40 times ranked	1803 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The standardized uptake value for Fâ€18 fluorodeoxyglucose is a sensitive predictive biomarker for cervical cancer treatment response and survival. Cancer, 2007, 110, 1738-1744.	4.1	271
2	Lymph Node Staging by Positron Emission Tomography in Cervical Cancer: Relationship to Prognosis. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 2108-2113.	1.6	262
3	Clinical Outcomes of Definitive Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy With Fluorodeoxyglucoseâ€"Positron Emission Tomography Simulation in Patients With Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2010, 77, 1085-1091.	0.8	189
4	Intratumoral Metabolic Heterogeneity of Cervical Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2008, 14, 5236-5241.	7.0	152
5	Pelvic lymph node Fâ€18 fluorodeoxyglucose uptake as a prognostic biomarker in newly diagnosed patients with locally advanced cervical cancer. Cancer, 2010, 116, 1469-1475.	4.1	103
6	FDG-PET-based prognostic nomograms for locally advanced cervical cancer. Gynecologic Oncology, 2012, 127, 136-140.	1.4	96
7	Changes in Cervical Cancer FDG Uptake During Chemoradiation and Association With Response. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2013, 85, 116-122.	0.8	85
8	Cervical cancer histology and tumor differentiation affect ¹⁸Fâ€fluorodeoxyglucose uptake. Cancer, 2009, 115, 3548-3554.	4.1	71
9	Variance in the Expression of 5-Fluorouracil Pathway Genes in Colorectal Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2005, 11, 2612-2619.	7.0	64
10	Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy and Image-Guided Adapted Brachytherapy for CervixÂCancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2019, 103, 1088-1097.	0.8	57
11	Anal cancer maximum F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose uptake on positron emission tomography is correlated with prognosis. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2010, 95, 288-291.	0.6	53
12	Abdominopelvic FLASH Irradiation Improves PD-1 Immune Checkpoint Inhibition in Preclinical Models of Ovarian Cancer. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2022, 21, 371-381.	4.1	31
13	Nomogram to Predict Risk of Lymph Node Metastases in Patients With Endometrioid Endometrial Cancer. International Journal of Gynecological Pathology, 2016, 35, 395-401.	1.4	30
14	National patterns of care and cancer-specific outcomes of adjuvant treatment in patients with serous and clear cell endometrial carcinoma. Gynecologic Oncology, 2019, 152, 599-604.	1.4	22
15	Defining the survival benefit of adjuvant pelvic radiotherapy and chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in stages III-IVA endometrial carcinoma. Gynecologic Oncology, 2019, 154, 487-494.	1.4	16
16	Benefit of Cisplatin With Definitive Radiotherapy in Older Women With Cervical Cancer. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2019, 17, 969-975.	4.9	16
17	Recurrence risk factors in stage IA grade 1 endometrial cancer. Journal of Gynecologic Oncology, 2021, 32, e22.	2.2	15
18	A Multi-Institutional Analysis of Adjuvant Chemotherapy and Radiation Sequence in Women With Stage IIIC Endometrial Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2021, 110, 1423-1431.	0.8	14

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19	Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsies in Endometrial Cancer: Practice Patterns among Gynecologic Oncologists in the United States. Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology, 2020, 27, 482-488.	0.6	13
20	Pilot study of combined <scp>FDG</scp>â€<scp>PET</scp> and dynamic contrastâ€enhanced <scp>CT</scp> of locally advanced cervical carcinoma before and during concurrent chemoradiotherapy suggests association between changes in tumor blood volume and treatment response. Cancer Medicine, 2018, 7, 3642-3651.	2.8	12
21	Extent of lymphovascular space invasion may predict lymph node metastasis in uterine serous carcinoma. Gynecologic Oncology, 2017, 147, 24-29.	1.4	9
22	Radiation therapy improves disease-specific survival in women with Stage II endometrioid endometrial cancerâ€"Brachytherapy may be sufficient. Brachytherapy, 2018, 17, 383-391.	0.5	9
23	Less Than Whole Uterus Irradiation for Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer Maintains Locoregional Control and Decreases Radiation Dose to Bowel. Practical Radiation Oncology, 2019, 9, e164-e171.	2.1	9
24	Survival benefit of radiation in high-risk, early-stage endometrioid carcinoma. Journal of Gynecologic Oncology, 2020, 31, e39.	2.2	8
25	More Accurate Definition of Clinical Target Volume Based on the Measurement of Microscopic Extensions of the Primary Tumor Toward the Uterus Body in International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics Ib-IIa Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Cervix. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 91, 206-212.	0.8	7
26	Parametric Response Mapping of Coregistered Positron Emission Tomography and Dynamic Contrast Enhanced Computed Tomography to Identify Radioresistant Subvolumes in Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2020, 107, 756-765.	0.8	7
27	Phase II trial evaluating efficacy of a Fitbit program for improving the health of endometrial cancer survivors. Gynecologic Oncology, 2021, 161, 275-281.	1.4	5
28	Comparison of survival, acute toxicities, and doseâ€“volume parameters between intensityâ€modulated radiotherapy with or without internal target volume delineation method and threeâ€dimensional conformal radiotherapy in cervical cancer patients: A retrospective and propensity scoreâ€matched analysis. Cancer Medicine, 2022, 11, 151-165.	2.8	4
29	Imaging to optimize gynecological radiation oncology. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 2022, 32, 358-365.	2.5	4
30	Consideration of patient and disease characteristics in selecting radiation regimens for treatment of bone metastases. Practical Radiation Oncology, 2017, 7, 403-410.	2.1	3
31	Improving brachytherapy efficiency with dedicated dosimetrist planners. Brachytherapy, 2019, 18, 103-107.	0.5	3
32	Prospective randomized trial of email and/or telephone reminders to enhance vaginal dilator compliance in patients undergoing brachytherapy for gynecologic malignancies. Brachytherapy, 2021, 20, 788-795.	0.5	2
33	Dose Prediction for Cervical Cancer Brachytherapy Using 3-D Deep Convolutional Neural Network. IEEE Transactions on Radiation and Plasma Medical Sciences, 2022, 6, 214-221.	3.7	2
34	Validated limited gene predictor for cervical cancer lymph node metastases. Oncotarget, 2020, 11, 2302-2309.	1.8	2
35	Evaluating dosimetric parameters predictive of hematologic toxicity in cervical cancer patients undergoing definitive pelvic chemoradiotherapy. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2022, 198, 773-782.	2.0	2
36	Radiation for Cancers of the Uterine Corpus and Cervix: Incremental Steps, and Glimmers of the Future. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2020, 108, 839-845.	0.8	1

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Improving gynecologic brachytherapy patient experience by optimizing MRI, anesthesia, and scheduling to decrease the length of time tandem and ovoid applicators are in place. Brachytherapy, 2020, 19, 162-167.	0.5	1
38	Does Prophylactic Paraortic Lymph Node Irradiation Improve Outcomes in Women With Stage IIIC1 Endometrial Carcinoma?. Practical Radiation Oncology, 2022, 12, e123-e134.	2.1	1
39	Role of brachytherapy in stage III endometrial cancer treated with adjuvant chemotherapy: Identifying factors predictive of a survival benefit. Brachytherapy, 2021, 20, 701-709.	0.5	0