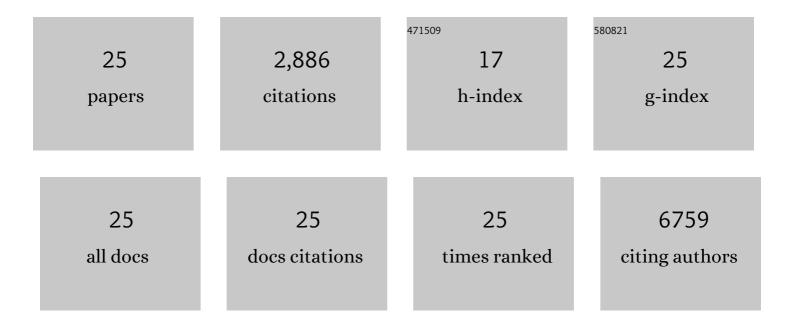
James Paul

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Duration of Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Stage III Colon Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 378, 1177-1188.	27.0	699
2	Multiple independent variants at the TERT locus are associated with telomere length and risks of breast and ovarian cancer. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 371-384.	21.4	493
3	Identification of 12 new susceptibility loci for different histotypes of epithelial ovarian cancer. Nature Genetics, 2017, 49, 680-691.	21.4	356
4	GWAS meta-analysis and replication identifies three new susceptibility loci for ovarian cancer. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 362-370.	21.4	326
5	Association analyses identify 31 new risk loci for colorectal cancer susceptibility. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2154.	12.8	172
6	3 versus 6 months of adjuvant oxaliplatin-fluoropyrimidine combination therapy for colorectal cancer (SCOT): an international, randomised, phase 3, non-inferiority trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2018, 19, 562-578.	10.7	133
7	Fine-mapping of 150 breast cancer risk regions identifies 191 likely target genes. Nature Genetics, 2020, 52, 56-73.	21.4	120
8	Identification and molecular characterization of a new ovarian cancer susceptibility locus at 17q21.31. Nature Communications, 2013, 4, 1627.	12.8	98
9	The IDEA (International Duration Evaluation of Adjuvant Chemotherapy) Collaboration: Prospective Combined Analysis of Phase III Trials Investigating Duration of Adjuvant Therapy with the FOLFOX (FOLFOX4 or Modified FOLFOX6) or XELOX (3 versus 6Âmonths) Regimen for Patients with Stage III Colon Cancer: Trial Design and Current Status, Current Colorectal Cancer Reports, 2013, 9, 261-269,	0.5	94
10	Biomarker Assessment of HR Deficiency, Tumor <i>BRCA1/2</i> Mutations, and <i>CCNE1</i> Copy Number in Ovarian Cancer: Associations with Clinical Outcome Following Platinum Monotherapy. Molecular Cancer Research, 2018, 16, 1103-1111.	3.4	83
11	Duration of Adjuvant Doublet Chemotherapy (3 or 6 months) in Patients With High-Risk Stage II Colorectal Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 39, 631-641.	1.6	63
12	Genetic Data from Nearly 63,000 Women of European Descent Predicts DNA Methylation Biomarkers and Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Risk. Cancer Research, 2019, 79, 505-517.	0.9	49
13	Network-Based Integration of GWAS and Gene Expression Identifies a <i>HOX</i> -Centric Network Associated with Serous Ovarian Cancer Risk. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 1574-1584.	2.5	28
14	Large-Scale Evaluation of Common Variation in Regulatory T Cell–Related Genes and Ovarian Cancer Outcome. Cancer Immunology Research, 2014, 2, 332-340.	3.4	21
15	Analysis of Over 10,000 Cases Finds No Association between Previously Reported Candidate Polymorphisms and Ovarian Cancer Outcome. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2013, 22, 987-992.	2.5	20
16	3-month versus 6-month adjuvant chemotherapy for patients with high-risk stage II and III colorectal cancer: 3-year follow-up of the SCOT non-inferiority RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2019, 23, 1-88.	2.8	20
17	Exploring Attitudes towards a Randomised Controlled Trial of Venous access Devices – a Nested Pre-trial Qualitative Study. Journal of Vascular Access, 2015, 16, 407-412.	0.9	19
18	Patient acceptability of three different central venous access devices for the delivery of systemic anticancer therapy: a qualitative study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e026077.	1.9	19

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Prospective pooled analysis of six phase III trials investigating duration of adjuvant (adjuv) oxaliplatin-based therapy (3 vs 6 months) for patients (pts) with stage III colon cancer (CC): The IDEA (International Duration Evaluation of Adjuvant chemotherapy) collaboration Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, LBA1-LBA1.	1.6	17
20	Evaluating the ovarian cancer gonadotropin hypothesis: A candidate gene study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2015, 136, 542-548.	1.4	15
21	Continuous hyperfractionated accelerated radiotherapy – Escalated dose (CHART-ED): A phase I study. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2016, 118, 471-477.	0.6	13
22	Venous access devices for the delivery of long-term chemotherapy: the CAVA three-arm RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2021, 25, 1-126.	2.8	11
23	Accelerated, Dose escalated, Sequential Chemoradiotherapy in Non-small-cell lung cancer (ADSCaN): a protocol for a randomised phase II study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e019903.	1.9	9
24	Assessment of variation in immunosuppressive pathway genes reveals TGFBR2 to be associated with risk of clear cell ovarian cancer. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 69097-69110.	1.8	5
25	No Evidence That Genetic Variation in the Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cell Pathway Influences Ovarian Cancer Survival. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2017, 26, 420-424.	2.5	3