

# James Paul

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1133347/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

25  
papers

2,886  
citations

471509

17  
h-index

580821

25  
g-index

25  
all docs

25  
docs citations

25  
times ranked

6759  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Duration of Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Stage III Colon Cancer. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 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. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2013, 45, 371-384.	21.4	493
3	Identification of 12 new susceptibility loci for different histotypes of epithelial ovarian cancer. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2017, 49, 680-691.	21.4	356
4	GWAS meta-analysis and replication identifies three new susceptibility loci for ovarian cancer. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2013, 45, 362-370.	21.4	326
5	Association analyses identify 31 new risk loci for colorectal cancer susceptibility. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 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. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2018, 19, 562-578.	10.7	133
7	Fine-mapping of 150 breast cancer risk regions identifies 191 likely target genes. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2020, 52, 56-73.	21.4	120
8	Identification and molecular characterization of a new ovarian cancer susceptibility locus at 17q21.31. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 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 6 months) Regimen for Patients with Stage III Colon Cancer: Trial Design and Current Status. <i>Current Colorectal Cancer Reports</i> , 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. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 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. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 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. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 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. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2015, 24, 1574-1584.	2.5	28
14	Large-Scale Evaluation of Common Variation in Regulatory T Cell-Related Genes and Ovarian Cancer Outcome. <i>Cancer Immunology Research</i> , 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. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 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. <i>Health Technology Assessment</i> , 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. <i>Journal of Vascular Access</i> , 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. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e026077.	1.9	19

#	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