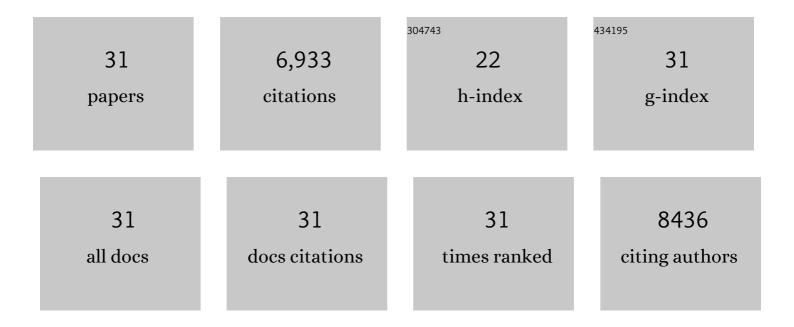
## **Rolf Stahel**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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POLE STAHEL

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	CHOP-like chemotherapy plus rituximab versus CHOP-like chemotherapy alone in young patients with good-prognosis diffuse large-B-cell lymphoma: a randomised controlled trial by the MabThera International Trial (MInT) Group. Lancet Oncology, The, 2006, 7, 379-391.	10.7	1,840
2	DNA Repair by ERCC1 in Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer and Cisplatin-Based Adjuvant Chemotherapy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 355, 983-991.	27.0	1,611
3	CHOP-like chemotherapy with or without rituximab in young patients with good-prognosis diffuse large-B-cell lymphoma: 6-year results of an open-label randomised study of the MabThera International Trial (MInT) Group. Lancet Oncology, The, 2011, 12, 1013-1022.	10.7	633
4	Mediastinal Lymph Node Clearance After Docetaxel-Cisplatin Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Is Prognostic of Survival in Patients With Stage IIIA pN2 Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Multicenter Phase II Trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2003, 21, 1752-1759.	1.6	411
5	2nd ESMO Consensus Conference on Lung Cancer: early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer consensus on diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Annals of Oncology, 2014, 25, 1462-1474.	1.2	410
6	2nd ESMO Consensus Conference in Lung Cancer: locally advanced stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2015, 26, 1573-1588.	1.2	308
7	Consensus for EGFR Mutation Testing in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer: Results from a European Workshop. Journal of Thoracic Oncology, 2010, 5, 1706-1713.	1.1	273
8	Second ESMO consensus conference on lung cancer: pathology and molecular biomarkers for non-small-cell lung cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2014, 25, 1681-1690.	1.2	246
9	2nd ESMO Consensus Conference on Lung Cancer: non-small-cell lung cancer first-line/second and further lines of treatment in advanced disease. Annals of Oncology, 2014, 25, 1475-1484.	1.2	210
10	Treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma by fibroblast activation protein-specific re-directed T cells. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2013, 11, 187.	4.4	147
11	Pneumonectomy is a valuable treatment option after neoadjuvant therapy for stage III non–small-cell lung cancer. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2010, 139, 1424-1430.	0.8	124
12	Cell Cycle Regulators and Outcome of Adjuvant Cisplatin-Based Chemotherapy in Completely Resected Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer: The International Adjuvant Lung Cancer Trial Biologic Program. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 2735-2740.	1.6	107
13	PD-1 blockade in advanced NSCLC: A focus on pembrolizumab. Cancer Treatment Reviews, 2018, 62, 39-49.	7.7	94
14	Cisplatin activates Akt in small cell lung cancer cells and attenuates apoptosis by survivin upregulation. International Journal of Cancer, 2005, 117, 755-763.	5.1	93
15	Multidrug Resistance Proteins Do Not Predict Benefit of Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Patients with Completely Resected Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer: International Adjuvant Lung Cancer Trial Biologic Program. Clinical Cancer Research, 2007, 13, 3892-3898.	7.0	73
16	Incidence and management of complications after neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by extrapleural pneumonectomy for malignant pleural mesotheliomaâ~†. European Journal of Cardio-thoracic Surgery, 2006, 29, 579-584.	1.4	68
17	Re-directed T cells for the treatment of fibroblast activation protein (FAP)-positive malignant pleural mesothelioma (FAPME-1). BMC Cancer, 2012, 12, 615.	2.6	64
18	TRAIL-induced survival and proliferation of SCLC cells is mediated by ERK and dependent on TRAIL-R2/DR5 expression in the absence of caspase-8. Lung Cancer, 2008, 60, 355-365.	2.0	39

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Pleural mesothelioma side populations have a precursor phenotype. Carcinogenesis, 2011, 32, 1324-1332.	2.8	38
20	Combination chemotherapy with mitomycin, vindesine, and cisplatin for non-small cell lung cancer association of antitumor activity with initial tumor burden and treatment center. Cancer, 1990, 65, 2426-2434.	4.1	32
21	Strategies for improving outcomes in NSCLC: A look to the future. Lung Cancer, 2013, 82, 375-382.	2.0	29
22	Multimodality Strategies in Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma. Seminars in Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2009, 21, 172-176.	0.6	28
23	Prognostic value of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) and their association with PD-L1 expression and DNA repair protein RAD51 in patients with resected non-small cell lung carcinoma. Lung Cancer, 2020, 147, 30-38.	2.0	13
24	Neoadjuvant chemotherapy in malignant pleural mesothelioma. Lung Cancer, 2005, 49, S69-S70.	2.0	9
25	Can We Customize Chemotherapy? Individualizing Cytotoxic Regimens in Advanced Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2008, 9, S76-S82.	2.6	8
26	Importance of excision repair cross-complementation group 1 and ribonucleotide reductase M1 as prognostic biomarkers in malignant pleural mesothelioma treated with platinum-based induction chemotherapy followed by surgery. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2015, 149, 1539-1547.e1.	0.8	8
27	Prognostic and predictive value of loss of nuclear RAD51 immunoreactivity in resected non-small cell lung cancer patients. Lung Cancer, 2017, 105, 31-38.	2.0	8
28	Bioluminescence imaging for in vivo monitoring of local recurrence mesothelioma model. Lung Cancer, 2011, 71, 370-371.	2.0	4
29	Significance of a new fluorodeoxyglucose-positive lesion on restaging positron emission tomography/computed tomography after induction therapy for non-small-cell lung cancer. European Journal of Cardio-thoracic Surgery, 2012, 41, 612-616.	1.4	3
30	Biomarker testing in non-small cell lung cancer: to move forward with quality. Clinical and Translational Oncology, 2012, 14, 321-322.	2.4	1
31	Hemithoracic radiotherapy for mesothelioma: lack of benefit or lack of statistical power? – Authors' reply. Lancet Oncology, The, 2016, 17, e44-e45.	10.7	1