

# Jan C Oosterwijk

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

91  
papers

7,032  
citations

117625

34  
h-index

60623

81  
g-index

92  
all docs

92  
docs citations

92  
times ranked

9566  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Efficacy of MRI and Mammography for Breast-Cancer Screening in Women with a Familial or Genetic Predisposition. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2004, 351, 427-437.	27.0	1,563
2	Breast Cancer Risk Genes " Association Analysis in More than 113,000 Women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 384, 428-439.	27.0	532
3	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
4	Association of Type and Location of <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> Mutations With Risk of Breast and Ovarian Cancer. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2015, 313, 1347.	7.4	390
5	Rapid detection of <i>BRCA1</i> mutations by the protein truncation test. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1995, 10, 208-212.	21.4	307
6	Identification of ten variants associated with risk of estrogen-receptor-negative breast cancer. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2017, 49, 1767-1778.	21.4	289
7	Identification of six new susceptibility loci for invasive epithelial ovarian cancer. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2015, 47, 164-171.	21.4	221
8	Targeted Prostate Cancer Screening in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> Mutation Carriers: Results from the Initial Screening Round of the IMPACT Study. <i>European Urology</i> , 2014, 66, 489-499.	1.9	195
9	<i>BRCA1</i> -Associated Breast Cancers Present Differently From <i>BRCA2</i> -Associated and Familial Cases: Long-Term Follow-Up of the Dutch MRISC Screening Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, 5265-5273.	1.6	166
10	Penetrance of breast cancer, ovarian cancer and contralateral breast cancer in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> families: high cancer incidence at older age. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2010, 124, 643-651.	2.5	157
11	Interim Results from the IMPACT Study: Evidence for Prostate-specific Antigen Screening in <i>BRCA2</i> Mutation Carriers. <i>European Urology</i> , 2019, 76, 831-842.	1.9	148
12	Inheritance of most X-linked traits is not dominant or recessive, just X-linked. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 2004, 129A, 136-143.	2.4	140
13	Time to stop ovarian cancer screening in <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutation carriers?. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 124, 919-923.	5.1	116
14	MRI versus mammography for breast cancer screening in women with familial risk (FaMRisc): a multicentre, randomised, controlled trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2019, 20, 1136-1147.	10.7	112
15	Support of the "fallopian tube hypothesis"™ in a prospective series of risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy specimens. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 49, 132-141.	2.8	95
16	Accuracy of family history of cancer: clinical genetic implications. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2000, 8, 181-186.	2.8	91
17	Factors Affecting Sensitivity and Specificity of Screening Mammography and MRI in Women with an Inherited Risk for Breast Cancer. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2006, 100, 109-119.	2.5	83
18	Differences in Natural History between Breast Cancers in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> Mutation Carriers and Effects of MRI Screening-MRISC, MARIBS, and Canadian Studies Combined. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2012, 21, 1458-1468.	2.5	79

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19	Common variants at 12p11, 12q24, 9p21, 9q31.2 and in ZNF365 are associated with breast cancer risk for BRCA1 and/or BRCA2 mutation carriers. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 14, R33.	5.0	78
20	Survival benefit in women with <i>BRCA1</i> mutation or familial risk in the <i>MRI</i> screening study ( <i>MRISC</i> ). <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2015, 137, 1729-1738.	5.1	78
21	A DGGE system for comprehensive mutation screening of BRCA1 and BRCA2: application in a Dutch cancer clinic setting. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2006, 27, 654-666.	2.5	75
22	Hereditary breast cancer growth rates and its impact on screening policy. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2005, 41, 1610-1617.	2.8	74
23	Breast and ovarian cancer risks in a large series of clinically ascertained families with a high proportion of BRCA1 and BRCA2 Dutch founder mutations. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2014, 51, 98-107.	3.2	74
24	Keratosis Follicularis Spinulosa Decalvans is caused by mutations in MBTPS2. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2010, 31, 1125-1133.	2.5	67
25	Exposure to low-dose radiation and the risk of breast cancer among women with a familial or genetic predisposition: a meta-analysis. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2010, 20, 2547-2556.	4.5	66
26	CDC73-Related Disorders: Clinical Manifestations and Case Detection in Primary Hyperparathyroidism. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 102, 4534-4540.	3.6	65
27	A simple method for co-segregation analysis to evaluate the pathogenicity of unclassified variants; BRCA1 and BRCA2 as an example. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2009, 9, 211.	2.6	57
28	Cost-Effectiveness of Screening Women With Familial Risk for Breast Cancer With Magnetic Resonance Imaging. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2013, 105, 1314-1321.	6.3	57
29	The <i>BRCA1</i> c. 5096G>A p.Arg1699Gln (R1699Q) intermediate risk variant: breast and ovarian cancer risk estimation and recommendations for clinical management from the ENIGMA consortium. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2018, 55, 15-20.	3.2	50
30	Strategies for Rare-Event Detection: An Approach for Automated Fetal Cell Detection in Maternal Blood. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1998, 63, 1783-1792.	6.2	45
31	A method to assess the clinical significance of unclassified variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes based on cancer family history. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2009, 11, R8.	5.0	45
32	Prenatal diagnosis of trisomy 13 on fetal cells obtained from maternal blood after minor enrichment. <i>Prenatal Diagnosis</i> , 1998, 18, 1082-1085.	2.3	39
33	The HLA class III subregion is responsible for an increased breast cancer risk. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2003, 12, 2311-2319.	2.9	37
34	Fetal cell detection in maternal blood: A study in 236 samples using erythroblast morphology, DAB and Hbf staining, and FISH analysis. , 1998, 32, 178-185.		35
35	The counselees' self-reported request for psychological help in genetic counseling for hereditary breast/ovarian cancer: not only psychopathology matters. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2013, 22, 902-910.	2.3	35
36	Addition of a 161-SNP polygenic risk score to family history-based risk prediction: impact on clinical management in non- <i>BRCA1/2</i> breast cancer families. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2019, 56, 581-589.	3.2	35

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37	Bone mineral density and fractures after risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy in women at increased risk for breast and ovarian cancer. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2015, 51, 400-408.	2.8	32
38	Exploring the short-term impact of DNA-testing in breast cancer patients: The counselees'™ perception matters, but the actual BRCA1/2 result does not. <i>Patient Education and Counseling</i> , 2012, 86, 239-251.	2.2	31
39	Cost-effectiveness of Breast Cancer Screening With Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Women at Familial Risk. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2020, 6, 1381.	7.1	31
40	Development of a preparation and staining method for fetal erythroblasts in maternal blood: Simultaneous immunocytochemical staining and FISH analysis. , 1998, 32, 170-177.		30
41	Height and Body Mass Index as Modifiers of Breast Cancer Risk in <i>BRCA1</i> / <i>BRCA2</i> Mutation Carriers: A Mendelian Randomization Study. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2019, 111, 350-364.	6.3	30
42	Two-colour immunocytochemical staining of gamma ( $\Gamma^3$ ) and epsilon ( $\Gamma^u$ ) type haemoglobin in fetal red cells. , 1998, 18, 1131-1137.		29
43	Serum AMH levels in healthy women from BRCA1/2 mutated families: are they reduced?. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2016, 31, 2651-2659.	0.9	29
44	An original phylogenetic approach identified mitochondrial haplogroup T1a1 as inversely associated with breast cancer risk in BRCA2 mutation carriers. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2015, 17, 61.	5.0	26
45	Breast Cancer Incidence After Risk-Reducing Salpingo-Oophorectomy in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> Mutation Carriers. <i>Cancer Prevention Research</i> , 2012, 5, 1291-1297.	1.5	24
46	Genetic testing and familial implications in breast-ovarian cancer families. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2014, 78, 252-257.	2.4	24
47	A Nonsynonymous Polymorphism in <i>IRS1</i> Modifies Risk of Developing Breast and Ovarian Cancers in <i>BRCA1</i> and Ovarian Cancer in <i>BRCA2</i> Mutation Carriers. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2012, 21, 1362-1370.	2.5	23
48	Bias Correction Methods Explain Much of the Variation Seen in Breast Cancer Risks of <i>BRCA1/2</i> Mutation Carriers. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2015, 33, 2553-2562.	1.6	22
49	Do BRCA1/2 mutation carriers have an earlier onset of natural menopause?. <i>Menopause</i> , 2016, 23, 903-910.	2.0	22
50	Ovarian stimulation for IVF and risk of primary breast cancer in BRCA1/2 mutation carriers. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 119, 357-363.	6.4	22
51	Optimal age to start preventive measures in women with <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutations or high familial breast cancer risk. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 133, 156-163.	5.1	20
52	The validation of a simulation model incorporating radiation risk for mammography breast cancer screening in women with a hereditary-increased breast cancer risk. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2010, 46, 495-504.	2.8	19
53	Breast density as indicator for the use of mammography or MRI to screen women with familial risk for breast cancer (FaMRisc): a multicentre randomized controlled trial. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2012, 12, 440.	2.6	19
54	Genetic counseling does not fulfill the counselees' need for certainty in hereditary breast/ovarian cancer families: an explorative assessment. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2013, 22, 1167-1176.	2.3	19

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55	Stopping ovarian cancer screening in BRCA1/2 mutation carriers: Effects on risk management decisions & outcome of risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy specimens. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2015, 80, 318-322.	2.4	19
56	Mendelian randomisation study of height and body mass index as modifiers of ovarian cancer risk in 22,588 BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 121, 180-192.	6.4	19
57	A case-only study to identify genetic modifiers of breast cancer risk for BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation carriers. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 1078.	12.8	19
58	Breast cancer risks associated with missense variants in breast cancer susceptibility genes. <i>Genome Medicine</i> , 2022, 14, 51.	8.2	19
59	Risk-reducing mastectomy in BRCA1/2 mutation carriers: Factors influencing uptake and timing. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2014, 77, 180-184.	2.4	18
60	No clinical utility of KRAS variant rs61764370 for ovarian or breast cancer. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2016, 141, 386-401.	1.4	18
61	Association of breast cancer risk in BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers with genetic variants showing differential allelic expression: identification of a modifier of breast cancer risk at locus 11q22.3. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2017, 161, 117-134.	2.5	18
62	Design of the BRISC study: a multicentre controlled clinical trial to optimize the communication of breast cancer risks in genetic counselling. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2008, 8, 283.	2.6	17
63	The development of an online decision aid to support persons having a genetic predisposition to cancer and their partners during reproductive decision-making: a usability and pilot study. <i>Familial Cancer</i> , 2019, 18, 137-146.	1.9	17
64	Model of care for women at increased risk of breast and ovarian cancer. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2012, 71, 3-5.	2.4	16
65	The predictive ability of the 313 variant-based polygenic risk score for contralateral breast cancer risk prediction in women of European ancestry with a heterozygous BRCA1 or BRCA2 pathogenic variant. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2021, 23, 1726-1737.	2.4	16
66	Proven non-carriers in BRCA families have an earlier age of onset of breast cancer. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 49, 2101-2106.	2.8	15
67	Online decision support for persons having a genetic predisposition to cancer and their partners during reproductive decision-making. <i>Journal of Genetic Counseling</i> , 2019, 28, 533-542.	1.6	14
68	No increased susceptibility to breast cancer from combined CHEK2 1100delC genotype and the HLA class III region risk factors. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2005, 41, 1819-1823.	2.8	13
69	Relevance and efficacy of breast cancer screening in BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers above 60 years: A national cohort study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2014, 135, 2940-2949.	5.1	13
70	Genotype-phenotype correlations for pancreatic cancer risk in Dutch melanoma families with pathogenic <i>CDKN2A</i> variants. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2021, 58, 264-269.	3.2	13
71	Prostate-specific antigen velocity in a prospective prostate cancer screening study of men with genetic predisposition. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 118, 266-276.	6.4	12
72	Variation in Mutation Spectrum Partly Explains Regional Differences in the Breast Cancer Risk of Female BRCA Mutation Carriers in the Netherlands. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2014, 23, 2482-2491.	2.5	11

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73	Multiple tumors due to mosaic genome-wide paternal uniparental disomy. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2019, 66, e27715.	1.5	11
74	The effectiveness of a graphical presentation in addition to a frequency format in the context of familial breast cancer risk communication: a multicenter controlled trial. <i>BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making</i> , 2013, 13, 55.	3.0	10
75	Bias Explains Most of the Parent-of-Origin Effect on Breast Cancer Risk in <i>BRCA1/2</i> Mutation Carriers. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2016, 25, 1251-1258.	2.5	9
76	Breast cancer screening in <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> mutation carriers after risk reducing salpingo-oophorectomy. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2011, 129, 157-164.	2.5	8
77	Elevated Bone Turnover Markers after Risk-Reducing Salpingo-Oophorectomy in Women at Increased Risk for Breast and Ovarian Cancer. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0169673.	2.5	8
78	Should women with a <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutation aged 60 and older be offered intensified breast cancer screening? A cost-effectiveness analysis. <i>Breast</i> , 2019, 45, 82-88.	2.2	8
79	Confirmation of X-Linked Inheritance and Provisional Mapping of the Keratosis Follicularis Spinulosa Decalvans Gene on XP in a Large Dutch Family. <i>Ophthalmic Paediatrics and Genetics</i> , 1992, 13, 27-30.	0.4	6
80	Cholesterol profile in women with premature menopause after risk reducing salpingo-oophorectomy. <i>Familial Cancer</i> , 2019, 18, 19-27.	1.9	6
81	Reproductive decision-making in the context of hereditary cancer: the effects of an online decision aid on informed decision-making. <i>Journal of Community Genetics</i> , 2021, 12, 101-110.	1.2	6
82	Predictability of <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutation status in patients with ovarian cancer: How to select women for genetic testing in middle-income countries. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2017, 105, 113-118.	2.4	5
83	The association between cancer family history and ovarian cancer risk in <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutation carriers: can it be explained by the mutation position?. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2018, 26, 848-857.	2.8	5
84	One Risk Fits All?. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2007, 25, 3383-3384.	1.6	4
85	Ovarian cancer in <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutation carriers: The impact of mutation position and family history on the cancer risk. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2015, 82, 197-202.	2.4	4
86	&lt;p&gt;Do Preferred Risk Formats Lead to Better Understanding? A Multicenter Controlled Trial on Communicating Familial Breast Cancer Risks Using Different Risk Formats&lt;p&gt;. <i>Patient Preference and Adherence</i> , 2020, Volume 14, 333-342.	1.8	4
87	Prenatal diagnosis of trisomy 13 on fetal cells obtained from maternal blood after minor enrichment. <i>Prenatal Diagnosis</i> , 1998, 18, 1082-1085.	2.3	3
88	Genetic control of tumor development in malformation syndromes. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2021, 185, 324-335.	1.2	2
89	Inverse birth cohort effects in ovarian cancer: Increasing risk in <i>BRCA1 / 2</i> mutation carriers and decreasing risk in the general population. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2016, 140, 289-294.	1.4	1
90	The impact of mutation position on the gene and family history on ovarian cancer risk in <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutation carriers. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2015, 82, 315.	2.4	0

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91	The BRCA1/2 Parent-of-Origin Effect on Breast Cancer Risk Response. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2017, 26, 285-285.	2.5	0