

# Richard G Stock

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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116  
papers

5,617  
citations

71102

41  
h-index

79698

73  
g-index

116  
all docs

116  
docs citations

116  
times ranked

2551  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors is associated with reduced risk of late bladder toxicity following radiotherapy for prostate cancer. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2022, 168, 75-82.	0.6	10
2	Interplay Between Duration of Androgen Deprivation Therapy and External Beam Radiotherapy With or Without a Brachytherapy Boost for Optimal Treatment of High-risk Prostate Cancer. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2022, 8, e216871.	7.1	18
3	Ocular complications with the use of radium-223: a case series. <i>Radiation Oncology</i> , 2022, 17, 97.	2.7	1
4	Radium-223 for Metastatic Castrate-Resistant Prostate Cancer. <i>Practical Radiation Oncology</i> , 2022, 12, 312-316.	2.1	5
5	Salvage low dose rate brachytherapy for prostate cancer recurrence following definitive external beam radiation therapy. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2021, 155, 42-47.	0.6	8
6	The impact of a rectal hydrogel spacer on dosimetric and toxicity outcomes among patients undergoing combination therapy with external beam radiotherapy and low-dose-rate brachytherapy. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2021, 20, 296-301.	0.5	6
7	Radiopharmaceuticals for Bone Metastases. <i>Seminars in Radiation Oncology</i> , 2021, 31, 45-59.	2.2	6
8	Prostate cancer intensive, non-cross reactive therapy (PRINT) for CRPC: Interim analysis of efficacy endpoints.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2021, 39, e17027-e17027.	1.6	0
9	Development of a method for generating SNP interaction-aware polygenic risk scores for radiotherapy toxicity. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2021, 159, 241-248.	0.6	11
10	Comparison of Multimodal Therapies and Outcomes Among Patients With High-Risk Prostate Cancer With Adverse Clinicopathologic Features. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2021, 4, e2115312.	5.9	12
11	Live implant dosimetry may be an effective replacement for postimplant computed tomography in localized prostate cancer patients receiving low dose rate brachytherapy. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2021, 20, 873-882.	0.5	1
12	Patterns of Clinical Progression in Radiorecurrent High-risk Prostate Cancer. <i>European Urology</i> , 2021, 80, 142-146.	1.9	12
13	Low dose rate brachytherapy for primary treatment of localized prostate cancer: A systemic review and executive summary of an evidence-based consensus statement. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2021, 20, 1114-1129.	0.5	26
14	Performance of a Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomographyâ€œDerived Risk-Stratification Tool for High-risk and Very High-risk Prostate Cancer. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2021, 4, e2138550.	5.9	18
15	Durable disease control with local treatment for oligoprogression of metastatic solid tumors treated with immune checkpoint blockade. <i>Cancer Treatment and Research Communications</i> , 2020, 25, 100216.	1.7	6
16	Prostate-specific antigen kinetics and biochemical control following stereotactic body radiation therapy, high dose rate brachytherapy, and low dose rate brachytherapy: A multi-institutional analysis of 3502 patients. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2020, 151, 26-32.	0.6	19
17	A Deep Learning Approach Validates Genetic Risk Factors for Late Toxicity After Prostate Cancer Radiotherapy in a REQUITE Multi-National Cohort. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2020, 10, 541281.	2.8	15
18	Prolonged hormonal therapy and external beam radiation independently increase the risk of Persistent Hypogonadism in men treated with prostate brachytherapy. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2020, 19, 210-215.	0.5	0

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19	I-125 or Pd-103 for brachytherapy boost in men with high-risk prostate cancer: A comparison of survival and morbidity outcomes. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2020, 19, 567-573.	0.5	1
20	Long-term biochemical control and cause-specific survival in men with Gleason grade Group 4 and 5 prostate cancer treated with brachytherapy and external beam irradiation. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2020, 19, 275-281.	0.5	5
21	Survey of Radiation Oncologists to Assess Interest and Potential Use of a Genetic Test Predicting Susceptibility for the Development of Toxicities After Prostate Cancer Radiation Therapy. <i>Advances in Radiation Oncology</i> , 2020, 5, 897-904.	1.2	1
22	Estimated Costs Associated With Radiation Therapy for Positive Surgical Margins During Radical Prostatectomy. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2020, 3, e201913.	5.9	15
23	A biochemical definition of cure after brachytherapy for prostate cancer. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2020, 149, 64-69.	0.6	48
24	PRINT: Prostate cancer intensive, non-cross reactive therapy for CRPC—Early observations of efficacy.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, e17575-e17575.	1.6	0
25	Impact of initial treatment selection on clinical outcomes after biochemical failure in radiorecurrent high-risk prostate cancer.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 208-208.	1.6	0
26	PRINT: Prostate cancer intensive, non-cross reactive therapy for CRP—Early observations of efficacy.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 89-89.	1.6	1
27	Validation of biochemical definition of cure after low-dose rate prostate brachytherapy.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 322-322.	1.6	0
28	Stage T3b prostate cancer diagnosed by seminal vesicle biopsy and treated with neoadjuvant hormone therapy, permanent brachytherapy and external beam radiotherapy. <i>BJU International</i> , 2019, 123, 277-283.	2.5	4
29	Permanent prostate brachytherapy is safe in men with severe baseline lower urinary tract symptoms. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2019, 18, 332-337.	0.5	1
30	Long-term oncological and functional outcomes support use of low-dose-rate brachytherapy with or without external beam radiation in young men (>60 years) with localized prostate cancer. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2019, 18, 192-197.	0.5	7
31	PRINT: Prostate cancer intensive, non-cross reactive therapy for CRPC—Early observations of feasibility and efficacy.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 310-310.	1.6	0
32	Positron emission tomography with 18F-fluciclovine to predict recurrence in post-treatment recurrent prostate cancer and its role in altering treatment plans.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 214-214.	1.6	0
33	Low-dose-rate brachytherapy for prostate cancer: outcomes at >10 years of follow-up. <i>BJU International</i> , 2018, 121, 781-790.	2.5	26
34	Outcomes and toxicities in patients with intermediate-risk prostate cancer treated with brachytherapy alone or brachytherapy and supplemental external beam radiation therapy. <i>BJU International</i> , 2018, 121, 774-780.	2.5	12
35	Racial Disparities in Clinically Significant Prostate Cancer Treatment: The Potential Health Information Technology Offers. <i>Journal of Oncology Practice</i> , 2018, 14, e23-e33.	2.5	6
36	Factors influencing long-term urinary symptoms after prostate brachytherapy. <i>BJU International</i> , 2018, 122, 831-836.	2.5	5

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37	Clinical outcomes following biochemical recurrence among patients with Gleason score 9-10 prostate adenocarcinoma.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 102-102.	1.6	0
38	American Brachytherapy Society Task Group Report: Combination of brachytherapy and external beam radiation for high-risk prostate cancer. Brachytherapy, 2017, 16, 1-12.	0.5	69
39	Low-dose cranial boost in high-risk adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients undergoing bone marrow transplant. Practical Radiation Oncology, 2017, 7, 103-108.	2.1	14
40	Radiotherapy versus radical prostatectomy for Gleason score 9-10 prostate adenocarcinoma: A multi-institutional comparative analysis of 1001 patients treated in the modern era.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 2017, 7-7.	1.6	0
41	Radiotherapy versus radical prostatectomy for Gleason score 9-10 prostate adenocarcinoma: A multi-institutional comparative analysis of 1001 patients treated in the modern era.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 7-7.	1.6	0
42	The impact of timing of salvage hormonal therapy on survival after brachytherapy for prostate cancer. Brachytherapy, 2016, 15, 730-735.	0.5	2
43	Meta-analysis of Genome Wide Association Studies Identifies Genetic Markers of Late Toxicity Following Radiotherapy for Prostate Cancer. EBioMedicine, 2016, 10, 150-163.	6.1	69
44	Diagnosis and management of local recurrence after low-dose-rate brachytherapy. Brachytherapy, 2015, 14, 124-130.	0.5	12
45	Findings at Cystoscopy Performed for Cause After Prostate Brachytherapy. Urology, 2014, 83, 1350-1355.	1.0	15
46	Treatment outcomes and morbidity following definitive brachytherapy with or without external beam radiation for the treatment of localized prostate cancer: 20-Year experience at Mount Sinai Medical Center. Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations, 2014, 32, 38.e1-38.e7.	1.6	42
47	Association of early PSA failure time with increased distant metastasis and decreased survival in prostate brachytherapy patients. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2014, 110, 261-267.	0.6	2
48	15-Year Cause Specific and All-Cause Survival Following Brachytherapy for Prostate Cancer: Negative Impact of Long-Term Hormonal Therapy. Journal of Urology, 2014, 192, 754-759.	0.4	27
49	Does dose matter? Editorial comments to Morris etÂal. Whole prostate D90 and V100: A doseâ€response analysis of 2000 consecutive 125I monotherapy cases. Brachytherapy, 2014, 13, 42-43.	0.5	9
50	Does race affect the quality of treatment for intermediate-risk and high-risk prostate cancer?. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, e17678-e17678.	1.6	0
51	The relative importance of hormonal therapy and biological effective dose in optimizing prostate brachytherapy treatment outcomes. BJU International, 2013, 112, E44-50.	2.5	15
52	Long-term Outcomes and Toxicity in Patients Treated With Brachytherapy for Prostate Adenocarcinoma Younger Than 60 Years of Age at Treatment With Minimum 10 Years of Follow-up. Urology, 2013, 81, 364-369.	1.0	31
53	A 2-Stage Genome-Wide Association Study to Identify Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms Associated With Development of Erectile Dysfunction Following Radiation Therapy for Prostate Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2013, 85, e21-e28.	0.8	59
54	PSA Nadir of <0.5 ng/mL Following Brachytherapy for Early-Stage Prostate Adenocarcinoma is Associated With Freedom From Prostate-Specific Antigen Failure. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2012, 83, 600-607.	0.8	36

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55	Predictors of Metastatic Disease After Prostate Brachytherapy. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2012, 83, 645-652.	0.8	9
56	Factors Influencing Urinary Symptoms 10 Years After Permanent Prostate Seed Implantation. Journal of Urology, 2012, 187, 117-123.	0.4	30
57	American Brachytherapy Society consensus guidelines for transrectal ultrasound-guided permanent prostate brachytherapy. Brachytherapy, 2012, 11, 6-19.	0.5	399
58	Biopsy and implantation of the seminal vesicles. Brachytherapy, 2012, 11, 334-340.	0.5	6
59	Comparative analysis of prostate-specific antigen free survival outcomes for patients with low, intermediate and high risk prostate cancer treatment by radical therapy. Results from the Prostate Cancer Results Study Group. BJU International, 2012, 109, 22-29.	2.5	391
60	Long-term potency preservation following brachytherapy for prostate cancer. BJU International, 2012, 110, 221-225.	2.5	32
61	Gleason 7 prostate cancer treated with low-dose-rate brachytherapy: lack of impact of primary Gleason pattern on biochemical failure. BJU International, 2012, 110, 1257-1261.	2.5	11
62	Actual total hospital costs of primary localized prostate cancer treatments analyzed by risk group. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, e15164-e15164.	1.6	0
63	Influence of Pretreatment and Treatment Factors on Intermediate to Long-Term Outcome After Prostate Brachytherapy. Journal of Urology, 2011, 185, 495-500.	0.4	64
64	Update on Prostate Brachytherapy: Long-term Outcomes and Treatment-related Morbidity. Current Urology Reports, 2011, 12, 237-242.	2.2	18
65	Outcomes for patients with extraprostatic prostate cancer treated with trimodality therapy, including brachytherapy, external beam radiotherapy, and hormone therapy. Brachytherapy, 2011, 10, 261-268.	0.5	21
66	Postoperative Nomogram Predicting the 9-Year Probability of Prostate Cancer Recurrence After Permanent Prostate Brachytherapy Using Radiation Dose as a Prognostic Variable. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2010, 76, 1061-1065.	0.8	59
67	Counterpoint: There is a dose-response relationship in the low-dose rate brachytherapy management of prostate cancer. Brachytherapy, 2010, 9, 293-296.	0.5	10
68	Do high radiation doses in locally advanced prostate cancer patients treated with 103Pd implant plus external beam irradiation cause increased urinary, rectal, and sexual morbidity?. Brachytherapy, 2010, 9, 114-118.	0.5	13
69	Local Control Following Permanent Prostate Brachytherapy: Effect of High Biologically Effective Dose on Biopsy Results and Oncologic Outcomes. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2010, 76, 355-360.	0.8	90
70	Long-Term Outcome and Toxicity of Salvage Brachytherapy for Local Failure After Initial Radiotherapy for Prostate Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2010, 77, 1338-1344.	0.8	142
71	Impact of Hormonal Therapy on Intermediate Risk Prostate Cancer Treated With Combination Brachytherapy and External Beam Irradiation. Journal of Urology, 2010, 183, 546-551.	0.4	33
72	Current Topics in the Treatment of Prostate Cancer with Low-Dose-Rate Brachytherapy. Urologic Clinics of North America, 2010, 37, 83-96.	1.8	17

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73	Radiation Dose Predicts for Biochemical Control in Intermediate-Risk Prostate Cancer Patients Treated With Low-Dose-Rate Brachytherapy. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2009, 75, 16-22.	0.8	60
74	Outcomes for patients with high-grade prostate cancer treated with a combination of brachytherapy, external beam radiotherapy and hormonal therapy. <i>BJU International</i> , 2009, 104, 1631-1636.	2.5	60
75	Multicenter Analysis of Effect of High Biologic Effective Dose on Biochemical Failure and Survival Outcomes in Patients With Gleason Score 7-10 Prostate Cancer Treated With Permanent Prostate Brachytherapy. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2009, 73, 341-346.	0.8	126
76	Prognostic Significance of 5-Year PSA Value for Predicting Prostate Cancer Recurrence After Brachytherapy Alone and Combined With Hormonal Therapy and/or External Beam Radiotherapy. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2009, 74, 753-758.	0.8	42
77	Distant and local recurrence in patients with biochemical failure after prostate brachytherapy. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2008, 7, 217-222.	0.5	17
78	Counterpoint: High-risk prostate cancer: The case for combination brachytherapy and external beam irradiation. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2008, 7, 280-282.	0.5	1
79	125I Monotherapy Using D90 Implant Doses of 180 Gy or Greater. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2008, 70, 96-101.	0.8	60
80	Brachytherapy for the Treatment of Prostate Cancer. <i>Cancer Journal (Sudbury, Mass )</i> , 2007, 13, 302-312.	2.0	38
81	Long-Term Urinary, Sexual, and Rectal Morbidity in Patients Treated with Iodine-125 Prostate Brachytherapy Followed Up for a Minimum of 5 Years. <i>Urology</i> , 2007, 69, 338-342.	1.0	113
82	The Effect of Brachytherapy, External Beam Irradiation and Hormonal Therapy on Prostate Volume. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2007, 177, 925-928.	0.4	20
83	Customized Dose Prescription for Permanent Prostate Brachytherapy: Insights From a Multicenter Analysis of Dosimetry Outcomes. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2007, 69, 1472-1477.	0.8	92
84	Assessment of postbrachytherapy sexual function: A comparison of the IIEF-5 and the MSEFS. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2007, 6, 26-33.	0.5	21
85	High-dose-rate versus low-dose-rate monotherapy in the treatment of localized prostate cancer: The case for low-dose-rate monotherapy. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2006, 5, 5-6.	0.5	3
86	Biologically effective dose values for prostate brachytherapy: Effects on PSA failure and posttreatment biopsy results. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2006, 64, 527-533.	0.8	221
87	Disease-specific survival following the brachytherapy management of prostate cancer. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2006, 64, 810-816.	0.8	72
88	Changing the patterns of failure for high-risk prostate cancer patients by optimizing local control. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2006, 66, 389-394.	0.8	43
89	Combined modality treatment in the management of high-risk prostate cancer. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2004, 59, 1352-1359.	0.8	91
90	Comparison of intraoperative dosimetric implant representation with postimplant dosimetry in patients receiving prostate brachytherapy. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2003, 2, 17-25.	0.5	72

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91	The role of hormonal therapy in prostate brachytherapy. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2003, 2, 1-2.	0.5	0
92	Prostate-specific antigen bounce after prostate seed implantation for localized prostate cancer: descriptions and implications. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2003, 56, 448-453.	0.8	125
93	Importance of Post-Implant Dosimetry in Permanent Prostate Brachytherapy. <i>European Urology</i> , 2002, 41, 434-439.	1.9	77
94	Role of hormonal therapy in the management of intermediate- to high-risk prostate cancer treated with permanent radioactive seed implantation. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2002, 52, 444-452.	0.8	123
95	Preliminary toxicity and prostate-specific antigen response of a Phase I/II trial of neoadjuvant hormonal therapy, 103Pd brachytherapy, and three-dimensional conformal external beam irradiation in the treatment of locally advanced prostate cancer. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2002, 1, 2-10.	0.5	17
96	What is the optimal dose for 125I prostate implants? A dose-response analysis of biochemical control, posttreatment prostate biopsies, and long-term urinary symptoms. <i>Brachytherapy</i> , 2002, 1, 83-89.	0.5	59
97	PENILE ERECTILE FUNCTION AFTER PERMANENT RADIOACTIVE SEED IMPLANTATION FOR TREATMENT OF PROSTATE CANCER. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2001, 165, 436-439.	0.4	189
98	Defining the risk of developing Grade 2 proctitis following 125I prostate brachytherapy using a rectal dose-volume histogram analysis. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2001, 50, 335-341.	0.8	211
99	Screening breast cancer patients for ATM mutations and polymorphisms by using denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography. <i>Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis</i> , 2001, 38, 200-208.	2.2	24
100	The effect of disease and treatment-related factors on biopsy results after prostate brachytherapy. <i>Cancer</i> , 2000, 89, 1829-1834.	4.1	44
101	Postimplant dosimetry for 125I prostate implants: definitions and factors affecting outcome. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2000, 48, 899-906.	0.8	102
102	Does prostate brachytherapy treat the seminal vesicles? A dose-volume histogram analysis of seminal vesicles in patients undergoing combined PD-103 prostate implantation and external beam irradiation. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 1999, 45, 385-389.	0.8	24
103	PSA kinetics following I-125 radioactive seed implantation in the treatment of T1-T2 prostate cancer. <i>Radiation Oncology Investigations</i> , 1999, 7, 30-35.	0.9	18
104	PROSTATE BRACHYTHERAPY: TREATMENT STRATEGIES. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 1999, 162, 421-426.	0.4	91
105	Acute urinary morbidity following I-125 interstitial implantation of the prostate gland. <i>Radiation Oncology Investigations</i> , 1998, 6, 135-141.	0.9	104
106	IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENTS AT INCREASED RISK FOR PROLONGED URINARY RETENTION FOLLOWING RADIOACTIVE SEED IMPLANTATION OF THE PROSTATE. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 1998, 160, 1379-1382.	0.4	258
107	LAPAROSCOPIC PELVIC LYMPH NODE DISSECTION FOR PROSTATE CANCER: COMPARISON OF THE EXTENDED AND MODIFIED TECHNIQUES. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 1997, 158, 1891-1894.	0.4	194
108	The effect of prognostic factors on therapeutic outcome following transperineal prostate brachytherapy. , 1997, 13, 454-460.		53



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109	Seminal vesicle biopsy: Accuracy and implications for staging of prostate cancer. Urology, 1996, 48, 757-761.	1.0	45
110	Sexual potency following interactive ultrasound-guided brachytherapy for prostate cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 1996, 35, 267-272.	0.8	118
111	Prostate specific antigen findings and biopsy results following interactive ultrasound guided transperineal brachytherapy for early stage prostate carcinoma. , 1996, 77, 2386-2392.		121
112	Prostate specific antigen findings and biopsy results following interactive ultrasound guided transperineal brachytherapy for early stage prostate carcinoma. Cancer, 1996, 77, 2386-2392.	4.1	1
113	A modified technique allowing interactive ultrasound-guided three-dimensional transperineal prostate implantation. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 1995, 32, 219-225.	0.8	240
114	Prostate brachytherapy:Improvements in prostate volume measurements and dose distribution using interactive ultrasound guided implantation and three-dimensional dosimetry. Radiation Oncology Investigations, 1995, 3, 185-195.	0.9	55
115	Laparoscopic Pelvic Lymph Node Dissection Combined with Real-time Interactive Transrectal Ultrasound Guided Transperineal Radioactive Seed Implantation of the Prostate. Journal of Urology, 1995, 153, 1555-1560.	0.4	52
116	Indications for Seminal Vesicle Biopsy and Laparoscopic Pelvic Lymph Node Dissection in Men With Localized Carcinoma of Prostate. Journal of Urology, 1995, 154, 1392-1396.	0.4	67