

# Stephen E Sallan

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

35  
papers

3,479  
citations

279798

23  
h-index

395702

33  
g-index

36  
all docs

36  
docs citations

36  
times ranked

4590  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	An oncogenic super-enhancer formed through somatic mutation of a noncoding intergenic element. <i>Science</i> , 2014, 346, 1373-1377.	12.6	665
2	Development of homozygosity for chromosome 11p markers in Wilms' tumour. <i>Nature</i> , 1984, 309, 172-174.	27.8	418
3	Clinicopathologic Features and Long-term Outcomes of NUT Midline Carcinoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 18, 5773-5779.	7.0	323
4	The Prognostic Significance of Postoperative Residual Tumor in Ependymoma. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 1991, 28, 666-672.	1.1	242
5	Bony Morbidity in Children Treated for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2001, 19, 3066-3072.	1.6	227
6	Intravenous pegylated asparaginase versus intramuscular native <i>Escherichia coli</i> l-asparaginase in newly diagnosed childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (DFCI 05-001): a randomised, open-label phase 3 trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2015, 16, 1677-1690.	10.7	193
7	Intensive treatment and survival outcomes in NUT midline carcinoma of the head and neck. <i>Cancer</i> , 2016, 122, 3632-3640.	4.1	145
8	Brain tumors after cranial irradiation for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. A 13-year experience from the Dana-Farber cancer institute and the children's hospital. <i>Cancer</i> , 1987, 59, 1506-1508.	4.1	126
9	Triplication of a 21q22 region contributes to B cell transformation through HMG1 overexpression and loss of histone H3 Lys27 trimethylation. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2014, 46, 618-623.	21.4	117
10	An Anatomical Site and Genetic-Based Prognostic Model for Patients With Nuclear Protein in Testis (NUT) Midline Carcinoma: Analysis of 124 Patients. <i>JNCI Cancer Spectrum</i> , 2020, 4, pkz094.	2.9	114
11	Intensified therapy for infants with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 1997, 80, 2285-2295.	4.1	112
12	Congestive heart failure due to adriamycin cardiotoxicity: Its natural history in children. <i>Cancer</i> , 1981, 47, 2810-2816.	4.1	108
13	LATE EFFECTS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM TREATMENT OF ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA IN CHILDHOOD ARE SEX-DEPENDENT. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 1990, 32, 238-248.	2.1	100
14	Allergic reactions to <i>Erwinia</i> asparaginase in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who had previous allergic reactions to <i>Escherichia coli</i> asparaginase. <i>Cancer</i> , 1992, 70, 201-206.	4.1	64
15	Excellent therapeutic efficacy and minimal late neurotoxicity in children treated with 18 grays of cranial radiation therapy for high-risk acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2001, 92, 15-22.	4.1	60
16	Induction failure in acute lymphoblastic leukemia of childhood. , 1999, 85, 1395-1404.		57
17	Polymorphisms in Genes Related to Oxidative Stress Are Associated With Inferior Cognitive Function After Therapy for Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2015, 33, 2205-2211.	1.6	57
18	Surgery only for the treatment of patients with stage I (Cassady) Wilms' tumor. <i>Cancer</i> , 1990, 66, 264-266.	4.1	48

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19	PRC2 loss induces chemoresistance by repressing apoptosis in T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2018, 215, 3094-3114.	8.5	37
20	Efficacy and Toxicity of Pegaspargase and Calaspargase Pegol in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Results of DFCI 11-001. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2021, 39, 3496-3505.	1.6	36
21	T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia with late developing Philadelphia chromosome. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 1984, 56, 139-146.	2.5	30
22	Influence of local-regional lymph node metastases on prognosis in neuroblastoma. <i>Medical and Pediatric Oncology</i> , 1984, 12, 260-263.	1.0	30
23	Cancer chemotherapy-induced lactose malabsorption in children. <i>Cancer</i> , 1982, 49, 646-650.	4.1	28
24	An autopsy study of eye involvement in acute leukemia of childhood. <i>Medical and Pediatric Oncology</i> , 1979, 6, 171-177.	1.0	26
25	Identification of prognostic factors in childhood T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Results from DFCI ALL Consortium Protocols 05-001 and 11-001. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2021, 68, e28719.	1.5	26
26	Transdermal Scopolamine in Motion Sickness. <i>Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1982, 2, 29-31.	2.6	24
27	Relapse in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia after elective cessation of initial treatment: Failure of subsequent treatment with cyclophosphamide, cytosine arabinoside, vincristine and prednisone (COAP). <i>Medical and Pediatric Oncology</i> , 1981, 9, 455-462.	1.0	22
28	Extremely Poor Prognosis of Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia with Translocation (9;22): Updated Experience. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 1992, 8, 75-79.	1.3	13
29	Genome-Wide Identification of Prednisolone-Responsive Genes in Primary Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Cells. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 103-103.	1.4	8
30	Efficacy and toxicity of pegaspargase and calaspargase pegol in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma: Results of DFCI 11-001. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 10006-10006.	1.6	7
31	Chemotherapy with cyclophosphamide, vincristine, cytosine arabinoside, and prednisone (COAP) in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). <i>Medical and Pediatric Oncology</i> , 1977, 3, 359-364.	1.0	6
32	Intensified therapy for infants with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 1997, 80, 2285-2295.	4.1	5
33	Health Status and Health-related Quality of Life Measurement in Pediatric Cancer Clinical Trials: An Examination of the DFCI 00-01 Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Protocol. <i>Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology</i> , 2018, 40, 580-587.	0.6	4
34	Impact of Age, Body Surface Area, and Body Mass Index on Pegaspargase Toxicity and Pharmacokinetics: A Report from the DFCI ALL Consortium. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 3396-3396.	1.4	1
35	MLL Rearranged Infant Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Is Characterized by Silencing of the Putative Tumor Suppressor Gene FHIT. <i>Blood</i> , 2004, 104, 525-525.	1.4	0