Wilfried De Neve

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3266008/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

64 papers	1,890 citations	279798 23 h-index	265206 42 g-index
64 all docs	64 docs citations	64 times ranked	2325 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Distant metastases in head and neck cancer. Head and Neck, 2017, 39, 1733-1743.	2.0	169
2	Adaptive Dose Painting by Numbers for Head-and-Neck Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2011, 80, 1045-1055.	0.8	155
3	Maximum tolerated dose in a phase I trial on adaptive dose painting by numbers for head and neck cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2011, 101, 351-355.	0.6	122
4	Three-phase adaptive dose-painting-by-numbers for head-and-neck cancer: initial results of the phase I clinical trial. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 107, 310-316.	0.6	113
5	Leaf position optimization for step-and-shoot IMRT. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2001, 51, 1371-1388.	0.8	94
6	Conversion of CT numbers into tissue parameters for Monte Carlo dose calculations: a multi-centre study. Physics in Medicine and Biology, 2007, 52, 539-562.	3.0	91
7	Heart dose reduction by prone deep inspiration breath hold in left-sided breast irradiation. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 114, 79-84.	0.6	67
8	DNA methylation-based biomarkers in serum of patients with breast cancer. Mutation Research - Reviews in Mutation Research, 2012, 751, 304-325.	5.5	60
9	Reduction of the dose to the elective neck in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, a randomized clinical trial using intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT). Dosimetrical analysis and effect on acute toxicity. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 109, 323-329.	0.6	58
10	Very late xerostomia, dysphagia, and neck fibrosis after head and neck radiotherapy. Head and Neck, 2019, 41, 3594-3603.	2.0	57
11	Reduction of the dose of radiotherapy to the elective neck in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; a randomized clinical trial. Effect on late toxicity and tumor control. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 122, 171-177.	0.6	56
12	High-dose reirradiation with intensity-modulated radiotherapy for recurrent head-and-neck cancer: Disease control, survival and toxicity. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2014, 111, 388-392.	0.6	50
13	Comparative dosimetry of three-phase adaptive and non-adaptive dose-painting IMRT for head-and-neck cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2014, 111, 348-353.	0.6	48
14	Rational Use of Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy: The Importance of Clinical Outcome. Seminars in Radiation Oncology, 2012, 22, 40-49.	2.2	44
15	Longâ€term outcome of ¹⁸Fâ€fluorodeoxyglucoseâ€positron emission tomographyâ€guided dose painting for head and neck cancer: Matched caseâ€control study. Head and Neck, 2017, 39, 2264-2275.	2.0	44
16	Effects of radiation on the metastatic process. Molecular Medicine, 2018, 24, 16.	4.4	42
17	Adaptive radiotherapy for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer, can we predict when and for whom?. Acta OncolÃ³gica, 2015, 54, 1438-1444.	1.8	36
18	A randomized phase II study comparing induction or consolidation chemotherapy with cisplatinâ€“docetaxel, plus radical concurrent chemoradiotherapy with cisplatinâ€“docetaxel, in patients with unresectable locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. Annals of Oncology, 2011, 22, 553-558.	1.2	34

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Integrated models for the prediction of late genitourinary complaints after high-dose intensity modulated radiotherapy for prostate cancer: Making informed decisions. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2014, 112, 95-99.	0.6	33
20	Whole breast and regional nodal irradiation in prone versus supine position in left sided breast cancer. Radiation Oncology, 2017, 12, 89.	2.7	32
21	Implementation of biologically conformal radiation therapy (BCRT) in an algorithmic segmentation-based inverse planning approach. Physics in Medicine and Biology, 2006, 51, N277-N286.	3.0	29
22	Late mucosal ulcers in dose-escalated adaptive dose-painting treatments for head-and-neck cancer. Acta OncolÃ³gica, 2018, 57, 262-268.	1.8	27
23	In Search of the Economic Sustainability of Hadron Therapy: The Real Cost of Setting Up and Operating aÂHadron Facility. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2014, 89, 152-160.	0.8	26
24	Randomized clinical trial on reduction of radiotherapy dose to the elective neck in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; update of the long-term tumor outcome. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2020, 143, 24-29.	0.6	26
25	Recurrence patterns after a decreased dose of 40 Gy to the elective treated neck in head and neck cancer. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 123, 419-423.	0.6	25
26	Combining high dose external beam radiotherapy with a simultaneous integrated boost to the dominant intraprostatic lesion: Analysis of genito-urinary and rectal toxicity. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2016, 119, 398-404.	0.6	24
27	Healing of experimental colonic anastomoses: Effects of combined preoperative highâ€dose radiotherapy and intraperitoneal 5â€fluorouracil. International Journal of Cancer, 2001, 96, 297-304.	5.1	23
28	Does an integrated boost increase acute toxicity in prone hypofractionated breast irradiation? A randomized controlled trial. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 122, 30-36.	0.6	23
29	Biological 18[F]-FDG-PET image-guided dose painting by numbers for painful uncomplicated bone metastases: A 3-arm randomized phase II trial. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 115, 272-278.	0.6	22
30	In vitro cellular radiosensitivity in relationship to late normal tissue reactions in breast cancer patients: a multi-endpoint case-control study. International Journal of Radiation Biology, 2016, 92, 823-836.	1.8	21
31	Highly Accelerated Irradiation in 5 Fractions (HAI-5): Feasibility in Elderly Women With Early or Locally Advanced Breast Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2017, 98, 922-930.	0.8	20
32	A let-7 microRNA polymorphism in the KRAS 3â€²-UTR is prognostic in oropharyngeal cancer. Cancer Epidemiology, 2014, 38, 591-598.	1.9	19
33	Intensityâ€modulated radiotherapy for earlyâ€stage glottic cancer. Head and Neck, 2016, 38, E179-84.	2.0	18
34	Deep inspiration breath hold in the prone position retracts the heart from the breast and internal mammary lymph node region. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 117, 473-476.	0.6	17
35	Neo-adjuvant treatment of adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix results in significantly different pathological complete response rates. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 1101.	2.6	16
36	Health-related quality of life after accelerated breast irradiation in five fractions: A comparison with fifteen fractions. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2020, 151, 47-55.	0.6	14

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Intensity modulated arc therapy implementation in a three phase adaptive 18F-FDG-PET voxel intensity-based planning strategy for head-and-neck cancer. Radiation Oncology, 2016, 11, 52.	2.7	12
38	Crawl positioning improves set-up precision and patient comfort in prone whole breast irradiation. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 16376.	3.3	11
39	Clinical implementation of intensity modulated arc therapy (IMAT) for rectal cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2004, 22, 3685-3685.	1.6	11
40	Intensity-modulated radiation therapy for head and neck cancer. Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy, 2004, 4, 425-434.	2.4	10
41	Accelerating adjuvant breast irradiation in women over 65 years: Matched case analysis comparing a 5-fractions schedule with 15 fractions in early and locally advanced breast cancer. Journal of Geriatric Oncology, 2019, 10, 987-989.	1.0	10
42	Acute toxicity and health-related quality of life after accelerated whole breast irradiation in 5 fractions with simultaneous integrated boost. Breast, 2021, 55, 105-111.	2.2	10
43	Reproducibility of deep inspiration breath hold for prone left-sided whole breast irradiation. Radiation Oncology, 2015, 10, 9.	2.7	8
44	AÂfeasibility study on adaptive 18F-FDG-PET-guided radiotherapy for recurrent and second primary head and neck cancer in the previously irradiated territory. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2018, 194, 727-736.	2.0	7
45	Dose conformation in IMRT for head and neck tumors: which solution to apply?. Cancer Radiotherapie: Journal De La Societe Francaise De Radiotherapie Oncologique, 2002, 6, 32-36.	1.4	6
46	Prone left-sided whole-breast irradiation: Significant heart dose reduction using end-inspiratory versus end-expiratory gating. Cancer Radiotherapie: Journal De La Societe Francaise De Radiotherapie Oncologique, 2014, 18, 672-677.	1.4	6
47	Adoption of single fraction radiotherapy for uncomplicated bone metastases in a tertiary centre. Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology, 2021, 27, 64-69.	1.7	6
48	5-Year Outcomes of a Randomized Trial Comparing Prone and Supine Whole Breast Irradiation in Large-Breasted Women. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2021, 110, 766-771.	0.8	6
49	Clinical implementation of intensity modulated arc therapy (IMAT) for rectal cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2004, 22, 3685-3685.	1.6	5
50	Validation of the total dysphagia risk score (TDRS) in head and neck cancer patients in a conventional and a partially accelerated radiotherapy scheme. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2016, 118, 293-297.	0.6	4
51	Clinical factors impacting on late dysphagia following radiotherapy in patients with head and neck cancer. British Journal of Radiology, 2018, 91, 20180155.	2.2	4
52	Variations in target volume definition and dose to normal tissue using anatomic versus biological imaging (¹⁸Fâ€<scp>FDG</scp>â€<scp>PET</scp>) in the treatment of bone metastases: results from a 3â€arm randomized phase <scp>II</scp> trial. Journal of Medical Imaging and Radiation Oncology, 2017, 61, 124-132.	1.8	3
53	Correlation of Patient- and Physician-Scored Dysphagia with Videofluoroscopies in Patients Treated with Radiotherapy for Head and Neck Cancer. Dysphagia, 2018, 33, 684-690.	1.8	3
54	Randomized Clinical Trial on Reduction of Radiotherapy Dose to the Elective Neck in Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma: Results on the Quality of Life. Quality of Life Research, 2021, 30, 117-127.	3.1	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	External partial breast irradiation in prone position: how to improve accuracy?. Acta OncolÃ³gica, 2018, 57, 1339-1345.	1.8	3
56	Intensity Modulation Techniques for Improvement of Normal Tissue Tolerance. , 2001, 37, 163-173.		2
57	EXclusion of non-Involved uterus from the Target Volume (EXIT-trial): an individualized treatment for locally advanced cervical cancer using modern radiotherapy and imaging techniques. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 898.	2.6	2
58	Does the total dysphagia risk score correlate with swallowing function examined by videofluoroscopy?. British Journal of Radiology, 2018, 91, 20170714.	2.2	1
59	In Regard to Maguire etÂal. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 101, 746-747.	0.8	1
60	SU-E-J-49: Evaluation of Deformable Image Co-Registration in Adaptive Dose Painting by Numbers for Head and Neck Cancer. Medical Physics, 2011, 38, 3453-3453.	3.0	1
61	In Reply to de Ruysscher et al. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2014, 90, 239.	0.8	0
62	Dose de-escalation to the elective lymph nodes in head and neck cancer. Reply to Amdur et al.. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2017, 124, 336.	0.6	0
63	In Regard to Billfalk-Kelly etÂal. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2020, 106, 449-450.	0.8	0
64	Prone Crawl Breast Couch: analysis of the translational development of a patient support device for breast cancer radiotherapy. Design for Health, 0, , 1-17.	0.8	0