

# Gillian S Dite

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

121  
papers

6,365  
citations

101543

36  
h-index

74163

75  
g-index

132  
all docs

132  
docs citations

132  
times ranked

9249  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Large-scale genotyping identifies 41 new loci associated with breast cancer risk. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2013, 45, 353-361.	21.4	960
2	Associations of Breast Cancer Risk Factors With Tumor Subtypes: A Pooled Analysis From the Breast Cancer Association Consortium Studies. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2011, 103, 250-263.	6.3	596
3	Heritability of Mammographic Density, a Risk Factor for Breast Cancer. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2002, 347, 886-894.	27.0	537
4	Genome-Wide Association Study in BRCA1 Mutation Carriers Identifies Novel Loci Associated with Breast and Ovarian Cancer Risk. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2013, 9, e1003212.	3.5	244
5	The histologic phenotypes of breast carcinoma occurring before age 40 years in women with and without BRCA1 or BRCA2 germline mutations. <i>Cancer</i> , 1998, 83, 2335-2345.	4.1	243
6	Monogenic and polygenic determinants of sarcoma risk: an international genetic study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2016, 17, 1261-1271.	10.7	161
7	Low penetrance breast cancer susceptibility loci are associated with specific breast tumor subtypes: findings from the Breast Cancer Association Consortium. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2011, 20, 3289-3303.	2.9	152
8	Familial Risks, Early-Onset Breast Cancer, and BRCA1 and BRCA2 Germline Mutations. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2003, 95, 448-457.	6.3	150
9	Oral Contraceptive Use and Risk of Early-Onset Breast Cancer in Carriers and Noncarriers of <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> Mutations. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2005, 14, 350-356.	2.5	133
10	Fine-mapping of 150 breast cancer risk regions identifies 191 likely target genes. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2020, 52, 56-73.	21.4	120
11	10-year performance of four models of breast cancer risk: a validation study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2019, 20, 504-517.	10.7	116
12	Breast cancer in Australian women under the age of 40. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 1998, 9, 189-198.	1.8	101
13	The Heritability of Mammographically Dense and Nondense Breast Tissue. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2006, 15, 612-617.	2.5	101
14	After BRCA1 and BRCA2—What Next? Multifactorial Segregation Analyses of Three-Generation, Population-Based Australian Families Affected by Female Breast Cancer. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2001, 68, 420-431.	6.2	97
15	Breast Cancer Risk Prediction Using Clinical Models and 77 Independent Risk-Associated SNPs for Women Aged Under 50 Years: Australian Breast Cancer Family Registry. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2016, 25, 359-365.	2.5	96
16	Causal effect of smoking on DNA methylation in peripheral blood: a twin and family study. <i>Clinical Epigenetics</i> , 2018, 10, 18.	4.1	95
17	Assessing interactions between the associations of common genetic susceptibility variants, reproductive history and body mass index with breast cancer risk in the breast cancer association consortium: a combined case-control study. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 12, R110.	5.0	82
18	Psychosocial Factors and Survival of Young Women With Breast Cancer: A Population-Based Prospective Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2008, 26, 4666-4671.	1.6	77

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19	Common Genetic Variants Associated with Breast Cancer and Mammographic Density Measures That Predict Disease. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 70, 1449-1458.	0.9	74
20	BRCA1 mutations and other sequence variants in a population-based sample of Australian women with breast cancer. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 1999, 79, 34-39.	6.4	73
21	Medical radiation exposure and breast cancer risk: Findings from the Breast Cancer Family Registry. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2007, 121, 386-394.	5.1	53
22	Prevalence of self-reported arm morbidity following treatment for breast cancer in the Australian Breast Cancer Family Study. <i>Breast</i> , 2001, 10, 515-522.	2.2	52
23	Predictors of Mammographic Density: Insights Gained from a Novel Regression Analysis of a Twin Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2008, 17, 3474-3481.	2.5	52
24	Age-specific breast cancer risk by body mass index and familial risk: prospective family study cohort (ProF-SC). <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 20, 132.	5.0	51
25	SNPs and breast cancer risk prediction for African American and Hispanic women. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2015, 154, 583-589.	2.5	49
26	Reproductive risk factors and oestrogen/progesterone receptor-negative breast cancer in the Breast Cancer Family Registry. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2014, 110, 1367-1377.	6.4	48
27	Inference about causation between body mass index and DNA methylation in blood from a twin family study. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2019, 43, 243-252.	3.4	48
28	The androgen receptor CAG repeat polymorphism and modification of breast cancer risk in BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2005, 7, R176.	5.0	45
29	Prospective validation of the breast cancer risk prediction model BOADICEA and a batch-mode version BOADICEACentre. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 109, 1296-1301.	6.4	44
30	Regular use of aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and breast cancer risk for women at familial or genetic risk: a cohort study. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 21, 52.	5.0	44
31	Estrogen Receptor Polymorphism at Codon 325 and Risk of Breast Cancer in Women Before Age Forty. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 1998, 90, 532-536.	6.3	43
32	AfterhMSH2 andhMLH1?what next? Analysis of three-generational, population-based, early-onset colorectal cancer families. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2002, 102, 166-171.	5.1	43
33	Genetic and Environmental Causes of Variation in the Difference Between Biological Age Based on DNA Methylation and Chronological Age for Middle-Aged Women. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2015, 18, 720-726.	0.6	43
34	Quantifying the utility of single nucleotide polymorphisms to guide colorectal cancer screening. <i>Future Oncology</i> , 2016, 12, 503-513.	2.4	42
35	Morphological predictors of BRCA1 germline mutations in young women with breast cancer. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2011, 104, 903-909.	6.4	40
36	Role of tumour molecular and pathology features to estimate colorectal cancer risk for first-degree relatives. <i>Gut</i> , 2015, 64, 101-110.	12.1	40

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37	A Systematic Approach to Analysing Gene-Gene Interactions: Polymorphisms at the Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase EPHX and Glutathione S-transferase GSTM1, GSTT1, and GSTP1 Loci and Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2007, 16, 769-774.	2.5	39
38	Breast Cancer Risk for Noncarriers of Family-Specific <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> Mutations: Findings From the Breast Cancer Family Registry. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 4505-4509.	1.6	38
39	Genome-wide average DNA methylation is determined in utero. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 47, 908-916.	1.9	38
40	Recreational Physical Activity Is Associated with Reduced Breast Cancer Risk in Adult Women at High Risk for Breast Cancer: A Cohort Study of Women Selected for Familial and Genetic Risk. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2020, 80, 116-125.	0.9	37
41	Risk factors for breast cancer in young women by oestrogen receptor and progesterone receptor status. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2003, 89, 1661-1663.	6.4	36
42	Explaining Variance in the <i>Cumulus</i> Mammographic Measures That Predict Breast Cancer Risk: A Twins and Sisters Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2013, 22, 2395-2403.	2.5	36
43	Tracing 8,600 participants 36 years after recruitment at age seven for the Tasmanian Asthma Study. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2006, 30, 105-110.	1.8	35
44	11q13 is a susceptibility locus for hormone receptor positive breast cancer. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2012, 33, 1123-1132.	2.5	35
45	Inference about Causation from Examination of Familial Confounding: Application to Longitudinal Twin Data on Mammographic Density Measures that Predict Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2012, 21, 1149-1155.	2.5	34
46	Using SNP genotypes to improve the discrimination of a simple breast cancer risk prediction model. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2013, 139, 887-896.	2.5	33
47	Genetic and environmental causes of variation in epigenetic aging across the lifespan. <i>Clinical Epigenetics</i> , 2020, 12, 158.	4.1	33
48	A large-scale assessment of two-way SNP interactions in breast cancer susceptibility using 46 450 cases and 42 461 controls from the breast cancer association consortium. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2014, 23, 1934-1946.	2.9	32
49	Architecture of cortical bone determines in part its remodelling and structural decay. <i>Bone</i> , 2013, 55, 353-358.	2.9	31
50	Risk-Reducing Oophorectomy and Breast Cancer Risk Across the Spectrum of Familial Risk. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2019, 111, 331-334.	6.3	31
51	Increased cancer risks for relatives of very early-onset breast cancer cases with and without <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i> mutations. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2010, 103, 1103-1108.	6.4	30
52	Mammographic Density and Candidate Gene Variants: A Twins and Sisters Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2007, 16, 1479-1484.	2.5	29
53	Breast Cancer Risk Associations with Digital Mammographic Density by Pixel Brightness Threshold and Mammographic System. <i>Radiology</i> , 2018, 286, 433-442.	7.3	29
54	The <i>FANCM:p.Arg658*</i> truncating variant is associated with risk of triple-negative breast cancer. <i>Npj Breast Cancer</i> , 2019, 5, 38.	5.2	28

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55	Confirmation of 5p12 As a Susceptibility Locus for Progesterone-Receptorâ€‘Positive, Lower Grade Breast Cancer. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2011, 20, 2222-2231.	2.5	27
56	Alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, and familial breast cancer risk: findings from the Prospective Family Study Cohort (ProF-SC). <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 21, 128.	5.0	27
57	An integrated clinical and genetic model for predicting risk of severe COVID-19: A population-based caseâ€‘control study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0247205.	2.5	26
58	CYP17genetic polymorphism, breast cancer, and breast cancer risk factors: Australian Breast Cancer Family Study. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2005, 7, R513-21.	5.0	24
59	Mammographic density defined by higher than conventional brightness thresholds better predicts breast cancer risk. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, dyw212.	1.9	24
60	Cirrus: An Automated Mammography-Based Measure of Breast Cancer Risk Based on Textural Features. <i>JNCI Cancer Spectrum</i> , 2018, 2, pky057.	2.9	24
61	Predicting interval and screen-detected breast cancers from mammographic density defined by different brightness thresholds. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 20, 152.	5.0	24
62	Ability of known susceptibility SNPs to predict colorectal cancer risk for persons with and without a family history. <i>Familial Cancer</i> , 2019, 18, 389-397.	1.9	23
63	Going Beyond Conventional Mammographic Density to Discover Novel Mammogram-Based Predictors of Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2020, 9, 627.	2.4	23
64	Regressive logistic and proportional hazards disease models for withinâ€‘family analyses of measured genotypes, with application to a CYP17 polymorphism and breast cancer. <i>Genetic Epidemiology</i> , 2003, 24, 161-172.	1.3	22
65	Interval breast cancer risk associations with breast density, family history and breast tissue aging. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 147, 375-382.	5.1	22
66	Development and validation of a clinical and genetic model for predicting risk of severe COVID-19. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2021, 149, e162.	2.1	22
67	Antenatal and Perinatal Antecedents of Moderate and Severe Spastic Cerebral Palsy. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 1998, 38, 377-383.	1.0	20
68	CFTRâ€‘F508 carrier status, risk of breast cancer before the age of 40 and histological grading in a population-based case-control study. , 1998, 79, 487-489.		19
69	Using Bivariate Models to Understand between- and within-Cluster Regression Coefficients, with Application to Twin Data. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2006, 62, 745-751.	1.4	19
70	Tumour morphology predicts PALB2 germline mutation status. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 109, 154-163.	6.4	19
71	Childhood body mass index and adult mammographic density measures that predict breast cancer risk. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2016, 156, 163-170.	2.5	19
72	HRAS1 Rare Minisatellite Alleles and Breast Cancer in Australian Women Under Age Forty Years. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 1999, 91, 2107-2111.	6.3	18

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73	The potential value of sibling controls compared with population controls for association studies of lifestyle-related risk factors: an example from the Breast Cancer Family Registry. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 40, 1342-1354.	1.9	18
74	DNA methylation-based biological age, genome-wide average DNA methylation, and conventional breast cancer risk factors. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 15055.	3.3	18
75	Novel mammogram-based measures improve breast cancer risk prediction beyond an established mammographic density measure. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2021, 148, 2193-2202.	5.1	18
76	2q36.3 is associated with prognosis for oestrogen receptor-negative breast cancer patients treated with chemotherapy. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014, 5, 4051.	12.8	16
77	An increased incidence of Hodgkin's lymphoma in patients with adult-onset sarcoma. <i>Clinical Sarcoma Research</i> , 2012, 2, 1.	2.3	15
78	Assessment of a Polygenic Risk Score for Colorectal Cancer to Predict Risk of Lynch Syndrome Colorectal Cancer. <i>JNCI Cancer Spectrum</i> , 2021, 5, pkab022.	2.9	15
79	Early life affects late-life health through determining DNA methylation across the lifespan: A twin study. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2022, 77, 103927.	6.1	15
80	Genetic variation at CYP3A is associated with age at menarche and breast cancer risk: a case-control study. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2014, 16, R51.	5.0	14
81	Causes of blood methylomic variation for middle-aged women measured by the HumanMethylation450 array. <i>Epigenetics</i> , 2017, 12, 973-981.	2.7	14
82	Mortality after breast cancer as a function of time since diagnosis by estrogen receptor status and age at diagnosis. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 145, 3207-3217.	5.1	14
83	The Association between Socioeconomic Status and Psychological Distress: A Within and Between Twin Study. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2019, 22, 312-320.	0.6	13
84	Comparing 5-Year and Lifetime Risks of Breast Cancer Using the Prospective Family Study Cohort. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2021, 113, 785-791.	6.3	13
85	Validation study of the $\lambda$ model for predicting the BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation carrier status of North American Ashkenazi Jewish women. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2007, 72, 87-97.	2.0	12
86	Comparing the frequency of common genetic variants and haplotypes between carriers and non-carriers of BRCA1 and BRCA2 deleterious mutations in Australian women diagnosed with breast cancer before 40 years of age. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2010, 10, 466.	2.6	12
87	Genetic variation in mitotic regulatory pathway genes is associated with breast tumor grade. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2014, 23, 6034-6046.	2.9	12
88	Validation of a genetic risk score for Arkansas women of color. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0204834.	2.5	12
89	A protein-truncating mutation in CYP17A1 in three sisters with early-onset breast cancer. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2005, 26, 298-302.	2.5	11
90	The AIB1 glutamine repeat polymorphism is not associated with risk of breast cancer before age 40 years in Australian women. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2005, 7, R353-6.	5.0	11

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91	Genetic and Environmental Factors in Invasive Cervical Cancer: Design and Methods of a Classical Twin Study. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2017, 20, 10-18.	0.6	11
92	Cancer Risks for Relatives of Children with Cancer. <i>Journal of Cancer Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-4.	1.1	10
93	Is There Overlap Between the Genetic Determinants of Mammographic Density and Bone Mineral Density?. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2005, 14, 2266-2268.	2.5	9
94	An inverse association between ovarian cysts and breast cancer in the breast cancer family registry. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2006, 118, 197-202.	5.1	9
95	The RAD51D E233G variant and breast cancer risk: population-based and clinic-based family studies of Australian women. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2008, 112, 35-39.	2.5	9
96	Tumour morphology of early-onset breast cancers predicts breast cancer risk for first-degree relatives: the Australian Breast Cancer Family Registry. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 14, R122.	5.0	9
97	Benign breast disease increases breast cancer risk independent of underlying familial risk profile: Findings from a Prospective Family Study Cohort. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 145, 370-379.	5.1	9
98	Is there a positive association between mammographic density and bone mineral density?. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 8, 401.	5.0	8
99	Accuracy of Risk Estimates from the iPrevent Breast Cancer Risk Assessment and Management Tool. <i>JNCI Cancer Spectrum</i> , 2019, 3, pkz066.	2.9	8
100	Birthweight, gestational age and familial confounding in sex differences in infant mortality: a matched co-twin control study of Brazilian male-female twin pairs identified by population data linkage. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 51, 1502-1510.	1.9	8
101	Using tumour pathology to identify people at high genetic risk of breast and colorectal cancers. <i>Pathology</i> , 2012, 44, 89-98.	0.6	7
102	Familial Aspects of Mammographic Density Measures Associated with Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 1483.	3.7	6
103	Family-based genetic association study of insulin-like growth factor I microsatellite markers and premenopausal breast cancer risk. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2009, 118, 415-424.	2.5	5
104	Testing for Gene-Environment Interactions Using a Prospective Family Cohort Design: Body Mass Index in Early and Later Adulthood and Risk of Breast Cancer. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 185, 487-500.	3.4	5
105	Ability of known colorectal cancer susceptibility SNPs to predict colorectal cancer risk: A cohort study within the UK Biobank. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0251469.	2.5	5
106	Genetic Aspects of Mammographic Density Measures Associated with Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 2767.	3.7	5
107	Family-based association study of IGF1 microsatellites and height, weight, and body mass index. <i>Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2010, 55, 255-258.	2.3	4
108	Evaluation of variation in the phosphoinositide-3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha oncogene and breast cancer risk. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2011, 105, 1934-1939.	6.4	4

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109	The histologic phenotypes of breast carcinoma occurring before age 40 years in women with and without BRCA1 or BRCA2 germline mutations. <i>Cancer</i> , 1998, 83, 2335-2345.	4.1	4
110	Weight is More Informative than Body Mass Index for Predicting Postmenopausal Breast Cancer Risk: Prospective Family Study Cohort (ProF-SC). <i>Cancer Prevention Research</i> , 2022, 15, 185-191.	1.5	4
111	Are genetic and environmental components of variance in mammographic density measures that predict breast cancer risk independent of within-twin pair differences in body mass index?. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2012, 131, 553-559.	2.5	3
112	The Association Between Chronic Disease and Psychological Distress: An Australian Twin Study. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2020, 23, 322-329.	0.6	3
113	RESPONSE: Re: HRAS1 Rare Minisatellite Alleles and Breast Cancer in Australian Women Under Age Forty Years. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2000, 92, 756-757.	6.3	2
114	RE: "PRESENTING STATISTICAL UNCERTAINTY IN TRENDS AND DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONS". <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 155, 977-979.	3.4	2
115	Is BRCA2 c.9079 G>A a predisposing variant for early onset breast cancer?. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2008, 109, 177-179.	2.5	2
116	Imputation of Missing Ages in Pedigree Data. <i>Human Heredity</i> , 2007, 63, 168-174.	0.8	1
117	Considerations When Using Breast Cancer Risk Models for Women with Negative BRCA1/BRCA2 Mutation Results. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2020, 112, 418-422.	6.3	1
118	872 Novel approach to estimating sex differences unconfounded by familial factors from studying male-female twin pairs. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 50, .	1.9	1
119	Recreational Physical Activity and Outcomes After Breast Cancer in Women at High Familial Risk. <i>JNCI Cancer Spectrum</i> , 2021, 5, pkab090.	2.9	1
120	Antenatal and Perinatal Antecedents of Moderate and Severe Spastic Cerebral Palsy. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 1999, 54, 423-424.	0.4	0
121	Validation of a clinical and genetic model for predicting severe COVID-19. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2022, 150, 1-15.	2.1	0