Juan JosÃ© Lahuerta

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

135 papers	14,533 citations	57719 44 h-index	19726 117 g-index
136 all docs	136 docs citations	136 times ranked	9513 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	International Myeloma Working Group updated criteria for the diagnosis of multiple myeloma. Lancet Oncology, The, 2014, 15, e538-e548.	5.1	3,343
2	International Staging System for Multiple Myeloma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2005, 23, 3412-3420.	0.8	2,404
3	Revised International Staging System for Multiple Myeloma: A Report From International Myeloma Working Group. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 2863-2869.	0.8	1,525
4	Lenalidomide plus Dexamethasone for High-Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma. New England Journal of Medicine, 2013, 369, 438-447.	13.9	449
5	Superiority of bortezomib, thalidomide, and dexamethasone (VTD) as induction pretransplantation therapy in multiple myeloma: a randomized phase 3 PETHEMA/GEM study. Blood, 2012, 120, 1589-1596.	0.6	429
6	Bortezomib, melphalan, and prednisone versus bortezomib, thalidomide, and prednisone as induction therapy followed by maintenance treatment with bortezomib and thalidomide versus bortezomib and prednisone in elderly patients with untreated multiple myeloma: a randomised trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2010, 11, 934-941.	5.1	427
7	Multiparameter flow cytometric remission is the most relevant prognostic factor for multiple myeloma patients who undergo autologous stem cell transplantation. Blood, 2008, 112, 4017-4023.	0.6	425
8	Prognostic value of deep sequencing method for minimal residual disease detection in multiple myeloma. Blood, 2014, 123, 3073-3079.	0.6	380
9	International myeloma working group consensus recommendations on imaging in monoclonal plasma cell disorders. Lancet Oncology, The, 2019, 20, e302-e312.	5.1	290
10	High-risk cytogenetics and persistent minimal residual disease by multiparameter flow cytometry predict unsustained complete response after autologous stem cell transplantation in multiple myeloma. Blood, 2012, 119, 687-691.	0.6	274
11	Influence of Pre- and Post-Transplantation Responses on Outcome of Patients With Multiple Myeloma: Sequential Improvement of Response and Achievement of Complete Response Are Associated With Longer Survival. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 5775-5782.	0.8	263
12	Depth of Response in Multiple Myeloma: A Pooled Analysis of Three PETHEMA/GEM Clinical Trials. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 2900-2910.	0.8	248
13	A prospective PETHEMA study of tandem autologous transplantation versus autograft followed by reduced-intensity conditioning allogeneic transplantation in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. Blood, 2008, 112, 3591-3593.	0.6	247
14	Comparison of Immunofixation, Serum Free Light Chain, and Immunophenotyping for Response Evaluation and Prognostication in Multiple Myeloma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 1627-1633.	0.8	202
15	Long-term prognostic significance of response in multiple myeloma after stem cell transplantation. Blood, 2011, 118, 529-534.	0.6	183
16	Measurable Residual Disease by Next-Generation Flow Cytometry in Multiple Myeloma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, 784-792.	0.8	175
17	Daratumumab plus pomalidomide and dexamethasone versus pomalidomide and dexamethasone alone in previously treated multiple myeloma (APOLLO): an open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2021, 22, 801-812.	5.1	162
18	Bortezomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone as induction therapy prior to autologous transplant in multiple myeloma. Blood, 2019, 134, 1337-1345.	0.6	148

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19	Minimal residual disease monitoring in multiple myeloma: a comparison between allelic-specific oligonucleotide real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction and flow cytometry. Haematologica, 2005, 90, 1365-72.	1.7	135
20	Analysis of the immune system of multiple myeloma patients achieving long-term disease control by multidimensional flow cytometry. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 79-86.	1.7	132
21	Minimal residual disease monitoring and immune profiling in multiple myeloma in elderly patients. Blood, 2016, 127, 3165-3174.	0.6	129
22	Second Revision of the International Staging System (R2-ISS) for Overall Survival in Multiple Myeloma: A European Myeloma Network (EMN) Report Within the HARMONY Project. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, 3406-3418.	0.8	115
23	Busulfan 12 mg/kg plus melphalan 140 mg/m2 versus melphalan 200 mg/m2 as conditioning regimens for autologous transplantation in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients included in the PETHEMA/GEM2000 study. Haematologica, 2010, 95, 1913-1920.	1.7	101
24	GEM2005 trial update comparing VMP/VTP as induction in elderly multiple myeloma patients: do we still need alkylators?. Blood, 2014, 124, 1887-1893.	0.6	95
25	Veno-Occlusive Disease of the Liver after High-Dose Cytoreductive Therapy with Busulfan and Melphalan for Autologous Blood Stem Cell Transplantation in Multiple Myeloma Patients. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2007, 13, 1448-1454.	2.0	83
26	Phenotypic and genomic analysis of multiple myeloma minimal residual disease tumor cells: a new model to understand chemoresistance. Blood, 2016, 127, 1896-1906.	0.6	81
27	Clinical predictors of long-term survival in newly diagnosed transplant eligible multiple myeloma — an IMWG Research Project. Blood Cancer Journal, 2018, 8, 123.	2.8	81
28	Deep MRD profiling defines outcome and unveils different modes of treatment resistance in standard- and high-risk myeloma. Blood, 2021, 137, 49-60.	0.6	80
29	Immunogenomic identification and characterization of granulocytic myeloid-derived suppressor cells in multiple myeloma. Blood, 2020, 136, 199-209.	0.6	76
30	Novel treatment strategy with autologous activated and expanded natural killer cells plus anti-myeloma drugs for multiple myeloma. OncoImmunology, 2016, 5, e1250051.	2.1	71
31	Conditioning regimens in autologous stem cell transplantation for multiple myeloma: a comparative study of efficacy and toxicity from the Spanish Registry for Transplantation in Multiple Myeloma. British Journal of Haematology, 2000, 109, 138-147.	1.2	69
32	Immune status of high-risk smoldering multiple myeloma patients and its therapeutic modulation under LenDex: a longitudinal analysis. Blood, 2016, 127, 1151-1162.	0.6	68
33	The persistence of immunophenotypically normal residual bone marrow plasma cells at diagnosis identifies a good prognostic subgroup of symptomatic multiple myeloma patients. Blood, 2009, 114, 4369-4372.	0.6	67
34	Maintenance Treatment and Survival in Patients With Myeloma. JAMA Oncology, 2018, 4, 1389.	3.4	67
35	Intravenous Busulfan and Melphalan as a Conditioning Regimen for Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma: A Matched Comparison to a Melphalan-Only Approach. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2013, 19, 69-74.	2.0	60
36	Comparison of next-generation sequencing (NGS) and next-generation flow (NGF) for minimal residual disease (MRD) assessment in multiple myeloma. Blood Cancer Journal, 2020, 10, 108.	2.8	60

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37	Multiple myeloma and SARS-CoV-2 infection: clinical characteristics and prognostic factors of inpatient mortality. Blood Cancer Journal, 2020, 10, 103.	2.8	57
38	Double Vs Single Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation After Bortezomib-Based Induction Regimens For Multiple Myeloma: An Integrated Analysis Of Patient-Level Data From Phase European III Studies. Blood, 2013, 122, 767-767.	0.6	56
39	Outcome according to cytogenetic abnormalities and DNA ploidy in myeloma patients receiving short induction with weekly bortezomib followed by maintenance. Blood, 2011, 118, 4547-4553.	0.6	53
40	A predictive model for risk of early grade≥3 infection in patients with multiple myeloma not eligible for transplant: analysis of the FIRST trial. Leukemia, 2018, 32, 1404-1413.	3.3	53
41	Evaluation of minimal residual disease in multiple myeloma patients by fluorescentpolymerase chain reaction: the prognostic impact of achieving molecular response. British Journal of Haematology, 2008, 142, 766-774.	1.2	52
42	Sequential vs alternating administration of VMP and Rd in elderly patients with newly diagnosed MM. Blood, 2016, 127, 420-425.	0.6	51
43	Critical analysis of the stringent complete response in multiple myeloma: contribution of sFLC and bone marrow clonality. Blood, 2015, 126, 858-862.	0.6	50
44	Treatment for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma in 2015. Blood Reviews, 2015, 29, 387-403.	2.8	48
45	Myeloablative Treatments for Multiple Myeloma: Update of a Comparative Study of Different Regimens Used in Patients from the Spanish Registry for Transplantation in Multiple Myeloma. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2002, 43, 67-75.	0.6	45
46	Bortezomib cumulative dose, efficacy, and tolerability with three different bortezomib-melphalan-prednisone regimens in previously untreated myeloma patients ineligible for high-dose therapy. Haematologica, 2014, 99, 1114-1122.	1.7	42
47	Double Vs Single Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation for Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma: Long-Term Follow-up (10-Years) Analysis of Randomized Phase 3 Studies. Blood, 2018, 132, 124-124.	0.6	41
48	Circulating Tumor Cells for the Staging of Patients With Newly Diagnosed Transplant-Eligible Multiple Myeloma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, 3151-3161.	0.8	40
49	Effect of chemotherapy with alkylating agents on the yield of CD34+ cells in patients with multiple myeloma. Results of the Spanish Myeloma Group (GEM) Study. Haematologica, 2006, 91, 621-7.	1.7	39
50	Curative Strategy (GEM-CESAR) for High-Risk Smoldering Myeloma (SMM): Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone (KRd) As Induction Followed By HDT-ASCT, Consolidation with Krd and Maintenance with Rd. Blood, 2019, 134, 781-781.	0.6	38
51	Phenotypic, transcriptomic, and genomic features of clonal plasma cells in light-chain amyloidosis. Blood, 2016, 127, 3035-3039.	0.6	34
52	Imaging and bone marrow assessments improve minimal residual disease prediction in multiple myeloma. American Journal of Hematology, 2019, 94, 853-861.	2.0	33
53	Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation for Follicular Lymphoma: Favorable Long-Term Survival Irrespective of Pretransplantation Rituximab Exposure. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2017, 23, 1631-1640.	2.0	32
54	Circulating tumor cells for comprehensive and multiregional non-invasive genetic characterization of multiple myeloma. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 3007-3018.	3.3	26

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55	Single daily dose of intravenous busulfan and melphalan as a conditioning regimen for patients with multiple myeloma undergoing autologous stem cell transplantation: a phase II trial. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2009, 50, 216-222.	0.6	24
56	Measurable residual disease in multiple myeloma: ready for clinical practice?. Journal of Hematology and Oncology, 2020, 13, 82.	6.9	24
57	Biological and clinical significance of dysplastic hematopoiesis in patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. Blood, 2020, 135, 2375-2387.	0.6	24
58	Validation of the International Myeloma Working Group standard response criteria in the PETHEMA/GEM2012MENOS65 study: are these times of change?. Blood, 2021, 138, 1901-1905.	0.6	23
59	The changing landscape of relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma (MM): fundamentals and controversies. Biomarker Research, 2022, 10, 1.	2.8	22
60	The clinical significance of stringent complete response in multiple myeloma is surpassed by minimal residual disease measurements. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0237155.	1.1	21
61	Prolonged lenalidomide maintenance therapy improves the depth of response in multiple myeloma. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 2163-2171.	2.5	21
62	Flow cytometry for fast screening and automated risk assessment in systemic light-chain amyloidosis. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 1256-1267.	3.3	20
63	FlowCT for the analysis of large immunophenotypic data sets and biomarker discovery in cancer immunology. Blood Advances, 2022, 6, 690-703.	2.5	19
64	Ixazomib Plus Lenalidomide/Dexamethasone (IRd) Versus Lenalidomide /Dexamethasone (Rd) Maintenance after Autologous Stem Cell Transplant in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma: Results of the Spanish GEM2014MAIN Trial. Blood, 2021, 138, 466-466.	0.6	19
65	Prognostic utility of serum free light chain ratios and heavy-light chain ratios in multiple myeloma in three PETHEMA/GEM phase III clinical trials. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0203392.	1.1	18
66	Mass spectrometry vs immunofixation for treatment monitoring in multiple myeloma. Blood Advances, 2022, 6, 3234-3239.	2.5	18
67	Molecular profiling of immunoglobulin heavy-chain gene rearrangements unveils new potential prognostic markers for multiple myeloma patients. Blood Cancer Journal, 2020, 10, 14.	2.8	16
68	Autologous stem cell transplantation may be curative for patients with follicular lymphoma with early therapy failure who reach complete response after rescue treatment. Hematological Oncology, 2018, 36, 765-772.	0.8	15
69	Quantitative expression of Ikaros, IRF4, and PSMD10 proteins predicts survival in VRD-treated patients with multiple myeloma. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 6023-6033.	2.5	15
70	Lenalidomide and dexamethasone with or without clarithromycin in patients with multiple myeloma ineligible for autologous transplant: a randomized trial. Blood Cancer Journal, 2021, 11, 101.	2.8	14
71	Qip-Mass Spectrometry in High Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma Patients Included in the GEM-CESAR Trial: Comparison with Conventional and Minimal Residual Disease IMWG Response Assessment. Blood, 2019, 134, 581-581.	0.6	14
72	A Machine Learning Model Based on Tumor and Immune Biomarkers to Predict Undetectable MRD and Survival Outcomes in Multiple Myeloma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2022, 28, 2598-2609.	3.2	14

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73	Mutational screening of newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients by deep targeted sequencing. Haematologica, 2018, 103, e544-e548.	1.7	13
74	VTD (Bortezomib/Thalidomide/Dexamethasone) As Pretransplant Induction Therapy for Multiple Myeloma: Definitive Results of a Randomized Phase 3 Pethema/GEM Study. Blood, 2018, 132, 126-126.	0.6	13
75	Expression of p53 protein isoforms predicts survival in patients with multiple myeloma. American Journal of Hematology, 2022, , .	2.0	13
76	Patterns of relapse and outcome of elderly multiple myeloma patients treated as front-line therapy with novel agents combinations. Leukemia Research Reports, 2015, 4, 64-69.	0.2	12
77	A novel nano-immunoassay method for quantification of proteins from CD138-purified myeloma cells: biological and clinical utility. Haematologica, 2018, 103, 880-889.	1.7	12
78	Role of urine immunofixation in the complete response assessment of MM patients other than light-chain-only disease. Blood, 2019, 133, 2664-2668.	0.6	11
79	Tumor cells in light-chain amyloidosis and myeloma show distinct transcriptional rewiring of normal plasma cell development. Blood, 2021, 138, 1583-1589.	0.6	11
80	Reference Values to Assess Hemodilution and Warn of Potential False-Negative Minimal Residual Disease Results in Myeloma. Cancers, 2021, 13, 4924.	1.7	11
81	Immunogenetic characterization of clonal plasma cells in systemic light-chain amyloidosis. Leukemia, 2021, 35, 245-249.	3.3	10
82	Bortezomib-based induction therapy followed by intravenous busulfan–melphalan as conditioning regimen for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2015, 56, 415-419.	0.6	8
83	Early myeloma-related death in elderly patients: development of a clinical prognostic score and evaluation of response sustainability role. Leukemia, 2018, 32, 2427-2434.	3.3	8
84	Filanesib in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone in refractory MM patients: safety and efficacy, and association with alpha 1–acid glycoprotein (AAG) levels. Phase Ib/II Pomdefil clinical trial conducted by the Spanish MM group. British Journal of Haematology, 2021, 192, 522-530.	1.2	8
85	A simple score to predict early severe infections in patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. Blood Cancer Journal, 2022, 12, 68.	2.8	8
86	Pembrolizumab as Consolidation Strategy in Patients with Multiple Myeloma: Results of the GEM-Pembresid Clinical Trial. Cancers, 2020, 12, 3615.	1.7	7
87	Early detection of treatment failure and early rescue intervention in multiple myeloma: time for new approaches. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 1340-1343.	2.5	7
88	Curativestategy (GEM-CESAR) for High-Risk Smoldering Myeloma (SMM): Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone (KRd) As Induction Followed By HDT-ASCT, Consolidation with Krd and Maintenance with Rd. Blood, 2018, 132, 2142-2142.	0.6	7
89	Circulating Tumor Cells (CTCs) in Smoldering and Active Multiple Myeloma (MM): Mechanism of Egression, Clinical Significance and Therapeutic Endpoints. Blood, 2021, 138, 76-76.	0.6	7
90	Assessment of Treatment Response By Ife, Next Generation Flow Cytometry and Mass Spectrometry Coupled with Liquid Chromatography in the GEM2012MENOS65 Clinical Trial. Blood, 2021, 138, 544-544.	0.6	7

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91	Secondary malignancies and survival outcomes after autologous stem cell transplantation for follicular lymphoma in the pre-rituximab and rituximab eras: a long-term follow-up analysis from the Spanish GELTAMO registry. Bone Marrow Transplantation, 2018, 53, 780-783.	1.3	6
92	Pomalidomide, Cyclophosphamide, and Dexamethasone for the Treatment of Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Real-World Analysis of the Pethema-GEM Experience. Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia, 2021, 21, 413-420.	0.2	6
93	Deep Sequencing Reveals Oligoclonality At The Immunoglobulin Locus In Multiple Myeloma Patients. Blood, 2013, 122, 401-401.	0.6	6
94	Comparison of Sequential Vs Alternating Administration of Bortezomib, Melphalan, Prednisone (VMP) and Lenalidomide Plus Dexamethasone (Rd) in Elderly Pts with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients: GEM2010MAS65 Trial. Blood, 2014, 124, 178-178.	0.6	6
95	Long Term Follow-up on the Tretament of High Risk Smoldering Myeloma with Lenalidomide Plus Low Dose Dex (Rd) (phase III spanish trial): Persistent Benefit in Overall Survival. Blood, 2014, 124, 3465-3465.	0.6	6
96	Timing treatment for smoldering myeloma: is earlier better?. Expert Review of Hematology, 2019, 12, 345-354.	1.0	5
97	Unsupervised machine learning improves risk stratification in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: an analysis of the Spanish Myeloma Group. Blood Cancer Journal, 2022, 12, 76.	2.8	5
98	Clinical Significance of Sensitive Flow-MRD Monitoring in Elderly Multiple Myeloma Patients on the Pethema/GEM2010MAS65 Trial. Blood, 2014, 124, 3390-3390.	0.6	4
99	Cyclophosphamide, Bortezomib and Dexamethasone (CyBorD) Compared to Bortezomib, Thalidomide and Dexamethasone (VTD) As Induction Therapy for the Treatment of Transplant Eligible Multiple Myeloma. Blood, 2016, 128, 4505-4505.	0.6	4
100	The Current Role of the Heavy/Light Chain Assay in the Diagnosis, Prognosis and Monitoring of Multiple Myeloma: An Evidence-Based Approach. Diagnostics, 2021, 11, 2020.	1.3	4
101	Clinical Significance and Transcriptional Profiling of Persistent Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) in Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients with Standard-Risk (SR) and High-Risk (HR) Cytogenetics. Blood, 2018, 132, 112-112.	0.6	3
102	Phase 2 Study Of Bendamustine, Bortezomib (Velcade) and Prednisone (BVP) For Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (MM). Blood, 2013, 122, 2155-2155.	0.6	3
103	Outcomes after Initial Relapse of Multiple Myeloma: An International Myeloma Working Group Study. Blood, 2015, 126, 4201-4201.	0.6	3
104	Recommendations on the clinical use of bendamustine in lymphoproliferative syndromes and multiple myeloma. European Journal of Haematology, 2016, 96, 532-540.	1.1	2
105	Flowct: A Semi-Automated Workflow for Deconvolution of Immunophenotypic Data and Objective Reporting on Large Datasets. Blood, 2019, 134, 4355-4355.	0.6	2
106	Discordances between Immunofixation (IFx) and Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Assessment with Next-Generation Flow (NGF) and Sequencing (NGS) in Patients (Pts) with Multiple Myeloma (MM): Clinical and Pathogenic Significance. Blood, 2020, 136, 5-6.	0.6	2
107	Persistent Benefit of VTD (Bortezomib/Thalidomide/Dexamethasone) As Pretransplant Induction Therapy for Multiple Myeloma: Long-Term Follow-up of a Randomized Phase 3 Pethema/GEM Study. Blood, 2014, 124, 3457-3457.	0.6	2
108	Prognostic Impact of Molecular Response Assessed By Next-Generation Sequencing in a Large Cohort of Multiple Myeloma Patients. Blood, 2016, 128, 3283-3283.	0.6	2

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109	Sustained Overall Survival Benefit with Lenalidomide Plus Dexamethasone Versus No Treatment in Patients with Smoldering Myeloma at High Risk of Progression to Myeloma: Long Term Analysis. Blood, 2016, 128, 3308-3308.	0.6	2
110	Safety and Efficacy of Filanesib in Combination with Pomalidomide and Dexamethasone in Refractory MM Patients. Phase Ib/II Pomdefil Clinical Trial Conducted By the Spanish MM Group. Blood, 2016, 128, 4503-4503.	0.6	2
111	Defining the Differentiation Stage of Multiple Myeloma Plasma Cells: Biological and Clinical Significance. Blood, 2014, 124, 25-25.	0.6	2
112	Impact of the Conditioning Regimen in Patients With Multiple Myeloma Who Undergo Autologous Transplantation. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, e449-e449.	0.8	1
113	Tumor and Renal Response in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Mieloma and Renal Failure Treated with Bortezomib and Dexamethasone: Results of a Prospective Phase II Trial from Pethema/GEM. Blood, 2014, 124, 4776-4776.	0.6	1
114	Usefulness of Serum-Free-Light-Chains-Ratio (SFLCR) and Serum Heavy-Light-Chains-Ratio (SHLCR) in Multiple Myeloma in the Context of Three GEM/Pethema Clinical Trials. Blood, 2015, 126, 2962-2962.	0.6	1
115	The Poor Prognosis of High Cytogenetics Abnormalities in Elderly Patients Might be Overcome with an Optimized Total Therapy Approach Including Proteasome Inhibitors, Imid's Compounds and Alkylators. Blood, 2016, 128, 5688-5688.	0.6	1
116	Characteristics and Outcome Of 66 Patients With Extramedullary Plasmacytomas (EMPs) Included In a Phase III Pethema/GEM Study Of Induction Therapy Prior Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation (ASCT) In Multiple Myeloma (MM). Blood, 2013, 122, 3188-3188.	0.6	1
117	High Dose Therapy with Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation (HDT/ASCT) Support in Follicular Lymphoma (FL) a Very Long Follow-up Analysis of 640 Patients of Geltamo Spanish Group Suggests That FL Might be Cured, Even in High-Risk Patients. Blood, 2014, 124, 675-675.	0.6	1
118	The Presence of MDS-like Phenotypic Abnormalities (MDS-PA) Identifies Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (MM) Patients with MDS/AML-Related Somatic Mutations and Inferior Survival. Blood, 2016, 128, 375-375.	0.6	1
119	Tumor Reduction in Multiple Myeloma: New Concepts for New Therapeutics. Frontiers in Oncology, 2021, 11, 800309.	1.3	1
120	Autologous Activated and Expanded Natural Killer Cells Kill Clonogenic Myeloma Cells: A New Therapeutic Option for Multiple Myeloma. Blood, 2014, 124, 3467-3467.	0.6	0
121	Phase II Trial of Cyclophosphamide, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone (CYCLO-LEN-DEX) for Previously Untreated Patients with Light-Chain Amyloidosis (AL). Blood, 2014, 124, 2135-2135.	0.6	0
122	Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation in Patients with Mantle Cell Lymphoma: A Retrospective Study of the Geltamo Group (1994-2011). Blood, 2014, 124, 3980-3980.	0.6	0
123	Kinetics of Response to Bortezomib/Thalidomide/Dexamethasone (VTD) in Multiple Myeloma: Implications for the Choice and Design of Pretransplantation Induction Regimens. Blood, 2014, 124, 2108-2108.	0.6	0
124	Autologous Activated and Expanded Natural Killer Cells Are Safe and Clinically Actives in Multiple Myeloma. Blood, 2015, 126, 1856-1856.	0.6	0
125	Simplified in-House Deep Sequencing Method of Inmunoglobulin Genes for Minimal Residual Dissease Quantification and Risk Stratification in Multiple Myeloma. Blood, 2015, 126, 2972-2972.	0.6	0
126	Incidence and Prognostic Impact of Secondary Neoplasia after High Dose Therapy Supported By Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation in Follicular Lymphoma. a Long Term Follow-up Analysis from the Geltamo Registry. Blood, 2016, 128, 3451-3451.	0.6	0

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127	Functional and Pain Score Improvement with Vertebroplasty in De Novo Multiple Myeloma in a Public Institution in Mexico. Blood, 2016, 128, 3324-3324.	0.6	0
128	Natural History of Relapsed Myeloma, Refractory to Immunomodulatory Drugs and Proteasome Inhibitors: A Multicenter IMWG Study. Blood, 2016, 128, 4414-4414.	0.6	0
129	Ultra-Deep Targeted Sequencing Does Not Identify MM Patients with Different Prognosis: Results from a Randomized Phase II Clinical Trial. Blood, 2016, 128, 2078-2078.	0.6	0
130	Multidimensional Immunophenotyping Identifies Hallmarks of Systemic Light-Chain Amyloidosis (AL) and Maps the Disease in the Crossroad between MGUS and Multiple Myeloma (MM). Blood, 2018, 132, 3170-3170.	0.6	0
131	A Machine Learning Model Based on Tumor and Immune Biomarkers to Predict Undetectable Measurable Residual Disease (MRD) in Transplant-Eligible Multiple Myeloma (MM). Blood, 2021, 138, 1596-1596.	0.6	0
132	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0237155.		0
133	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0237155.		0
134	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0237155.		0
135	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0237155.		0