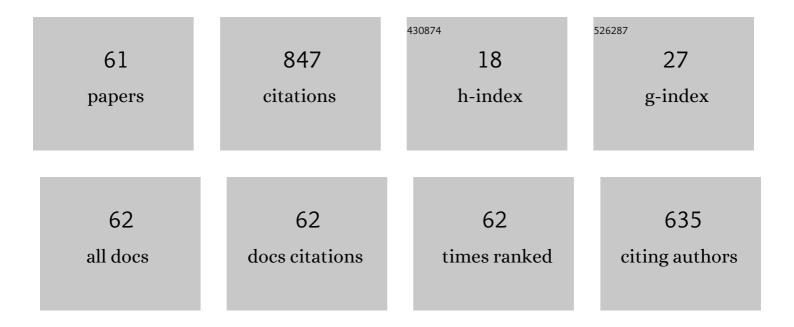
Atsunori Yorozu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Multi-institutional analysis of early squamous cell carcinoma of the hypopharynx treated with radical radiotherapy. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2006, 65, 1045-1050.	0.8	69
2	Brachytherapy with permanent seed implantation. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 12, 395-407.	2.2	45
3	The value of drip infusion cholangiography using multidetector-row helical CT in patients with choledocholithiasis. European Radiology, 2005, 15, 2140-2145.	4.5	42
4	Comparison of intraoperative ultrasound with postimplant computed tomography–dosimetric values at Day 1 and Day 30 after prostate brachytherapy. Brachytherapy, 2007, 6, 246-253.	0.5	41
5	Tri-Modality therapy with I-125 brachytherapy, external beam radiation therapy, and short- or long-term hormone therapy for high-risk localized prostate cancer (TRIP): study protocol for a phase III, multicenter, randomized, controlled trial. BMC Cancer, 2012, 12, 110.	2.6	41
6	Permanent prostate brachytherapy with or without supplemental external beam radiotherapy as practiced in Japan: Outcomes of 1300 patients. Brachytherapy, 2015, 14, 111-117.	0.5	41
7	Curative radiotherapy with high-dose-rate brachytherapy boost for localized esophageal carcinoma: dose-effect relationship of brachytherapy with the balloon type applicator system. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 1999, 51, 133-139.	0.6	38
8	Urinary and Rectal Toxicity Profiles After Permanent Iodine-125 Implant Brachytherapy inÂJapanese Men: Nationwide J-POPS Multi-institutional Prospective Cohort Study. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 93, 141-149.	0.8	35
9	Nationwide Japanese Prostate Cancer Outcome Study of Permanent Iodine-125 Seed Implantation (J-POPS). International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 20, 375-385.	2.2	30
10	Dose Constraint for Minimizing Grade 2 Rectal Bleeding Following Brachytherapy Combined With External Beam Radiotherapy for Localized Prostate Cancer: Rectal Dose-Volume Histogram Analysis of 457 Patients. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2011, 81, e127-e133.	0.8	29
11	High-dose-rate brachytherapy boost following concurrent chemoradiotherapy for esophageal carcinoma. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 1999, 45, 271-275.	0.8	27
12	Rectal Morbidity Following I-125 Prostate Brachytherapy in Relation to Dosimetry. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 37, 121-126.	1.3	23
13	Predictive factors of rectal toxicity after permanent iodine-125 seed implantation: Prospective cohort study in 2339 patients. Brachytherapy, 2016, 15, 736-745.	0.5	22
14	Nationwide Japanese Prostate Cancer Outcome Study of Permanent Iodine-125 Seed Implantation (J-POPS): first analysis on survival. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 23, 1148-1159.	2.2	21
15	Predictive Factors of Acute Urinary Retention Requiring Catheterization Following 125I Prostate Brachytherapy. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 36, 285-289.	1.3	20
16	Predictive factors for urinary toxicity after iodine-125 prostate brachytherapy with or without supplemental external beam radiotherapy. Brachytherapy, 2016, 15, 288-295.	0.5	20
17	Impact of MRI-based postimplant dosimetric assessment in prostate brachytherapy using contrast-enhanced T1-weighted images. Brachytherapy, 2012, 11, 468-475.	0.5	19
18	Acute urinary morbidity following I-125 prostate brachytherapy. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2005, 10, 262-268.	2.2	18

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19	A Dose–Response Analysis of Biochemical Control Outcomes After 125I Monotherapy for Patients With Favorable-Risk Prostate Cancer. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2014, 90, 1069-1075.	0.8	18
20	Combined brachytherapy and external beam radiotherapy without adjuvant androgen deprivation therapy for high-risk prostate cancer. Radiation Oncology, 2014, 9, 13.	2.7	18
21	Genitourinary toxicity after permanent iodine-125 seed implantation: The nationwide Japanese prostate cancer outcome study of permanent iodine-125 seed implantation (J-POPS). Brachytherapy, 2019, 18, 484-492.	0.5	18
22	Seed migration after transperineal interstitial prostate brachytherapy by using loose seeds: Japanese prostate cancer outcome study of permanent iodine-125 seed implantation (J-POPS) multi-institutional cohort study. Radiation Oncology, 2015, 10, 228.	2.7	17
23	Comparison of Preplanning and Intraoperative Planning for I-125 Prostate Brachytherapy. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 43, 383-389.	1.3	16
24	New method for obtaining position and time structure of source in HDR remote afterloading brachytherapy unit utilizing light emission from scintillator. Journal of Applied Clinical Medical Physics, 2009, 10, 86-95.	1.9	13
25	Five-year potency preservation after iodine-125 prostate brachytherapy. International Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 19, 940-945.	2.2	13
26	Assessment of sexual function in Japanese men with prostate cancer undergoing permanent brachytherapy without androgen deprivation therapy: Analysis from the Japanese Prostate Cancer Outcome Study of Permanent Iodineâ€125 Seed Implantation database. International Journal of Urology, 2017, 24, 518-524.	1.0	12
27	Outcomes following iodine-125 prostate brachytherapy with or without neoadjuvant androgen deprivation. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2013, 109, 241-245.	0.6	11
28	Deaths within 12 months after 125I implantation for brachytherapy of prostate cancer: An investigation of radiation safety issues in Japan (2003–2010). Brachytherapy, 2012, 11, 192-196.	0.5	9
29	Patterns of Practice in the Radiation Therapy for Bladder Cancer: Survey of the Japanese Radiation Oncology Study Group (JROSC). Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 44, 1109-1115.	1.3	9
30	Predictive factors of long-term rectal toxicity following permanent iodine-125 prostate brachytherapy with or without supplemental externalAbeam radiation therapy in 2216 patients. Brachytherapy, 2018, 17, 799-807.	0.5	9
31	Evaluation of the Dosimetric Parameters for 125I Brachytherapy Determined in Prostate Medium using CT Images. Journal of Radiation Research, 2010, 51, 553-561.	1.6	8
32	Assessing protection against radiation exposure after prostate 125I brachytherapy. Brachytherapy, 2014, 13, 311-318.	0.5	8
33	Current status and outcomes of patients developing PSA recurrence after prostatectomy who were treated with salvage radiotherapy: a JROSG surveillance study. Journal of Radiation Research, 2015, 56, 750-756.	1.6	8
34	Patient-reported health-related quality of life up to three years after the treatment with permanent brachytherapy: Outcome of the large-scale, prospective longitudinal study in Japanese–Prostate Cancer Outcome Study by Permanent I-125 Seed Implantation (J-POPS). Brachytherapy, 2019, 18, 806-813.	0.5	8
35	Long-term results of concurrent chemoradiotherapy followed by high dose rate brachytherapy for T2-3 N0-1 M0 esophageal carcinoma. Esophagus, 2006, 3, 1-5.	1.9	7
36	Multi-institutional retrospective analysis of learning curves on dosimetry and operation time before and after introduction of intraoperatively built custom-linked seeds in prostate brachytherapy. Journal of Radiation Research, 2016, 57, 68-74.	1.6	7

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37	Evaluation of interobserver differences in postimplant dosimetry following prostate brachytherapy and the efficacy of CT/MRI fusion imaging. Japanese Journal of Radiology, 2009, 27, 342-347.	2.4	6
38	Diffusion pattern of low dose rate brachytherapy for prostate cancer in J apan. Cancer Science, 2013, 104, 934-936.	3.9	6
39	Novel Parameter Predicting Grade 2 Rectal Bleeding After Iodine-125 Prostate Brachytherapy Combined With External Beam Radiation Therapy. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2013, 87, 182-187.	0.8	5
40	Prospective study of direct radiation exposure measurements for family members living with patients with prostate 125 I seed implantation: Evidence of radiation safety. Brachytherapy, 2016, 15, 412-419.	0.5	5
41	Results of a dummy run of postimplant dosimetry between multi-institutional centers in prostate brachytherapy with 125I seeds. Japanese Journal of Radiology, 2009, 27, 410-415.	2.4	4
42	Postmortem radiation safety and issues pertaining to permanent prostate seed implantation in Japan. Brachytherapy, 2015, 14, 136-141.	0.5	4
43	Whole-gland salvage treatment for recurrent prostate cancer after initial definitive radiotherapy: A case series of 1251 brachytherapy and robot-assisted radical prostatectomy. Journal of Contemporary Brachytherapy, 2019, 11, 201-206.	0.9	4
44	Institutional patient accrual volume and the treatment quality of lâ€125 prostate seed implantation in aÂJapanese nationwide prospective cohort study. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2019, 195, 412-419.	2.0	4
45	Time to achieve a prostate-specific antigen nadir of â‰ 9 .2Âng/mL and related factors after permanent prostate brachytherapy. Brachytherapy, 2021, 20, 29-37.	0.5	4
46	Biochemical outcomes and predictive factors by risk group after permanent iodine-125 seed implantation: Prospective cohort study in 2,316 patients. Brachytherapy, 2019, 18, 574-582.	0.5	3
47	Radiotherapy for nodal recurrence after chemoradiotherapy for esophageal carcinoma. Esophagus, 2005, 2, 21-23.	1.9	2
48	Variations in Rectal Volumes and Dosimetry Values Including NTCP due to Interfractional Variability When Administering 2D-Based IG-IMRT for Prostate Cancer. Journal of Radiotherapy, 2014, 2014, 1-7.	0.2	2
49	Microfocus X-ray imaging of the internal geometry of brachytherapy seeds. Applied Radiation and Isotopes, 2014, 86, 13-20.	1.5	2
50	Current status of prostate brachytherapy in Japan. Japanese Journal of Radiology, 2020, 38, 934-941.	2.4	2
51	Variability of treatment planning of seed implantation: A Japanese multicenter simulation study. Brachytherapy, 2017, 16, 1013-1020.	0.5	1
52	Effect of adding androgen deprivation therapy to permanent iodine-125 implantation with or without external beam radiation therapy on the outcomes in patients with intermediate-risk prostate cancer: A propensity score–matched analysis. Brachytherapy, 2021, 20, 10-18.	0.5	1
53	Brachytherapy for Esophageal Cancer: Optimum Dose and Indications in theÂModern Era. , 2019, , 283-300.		1
54	Three-year results of treatment for prostate cancer with low-dose rate temporary iridium-192 brachytherapy. International Journal of Urology, 2006, 13, 218-223.	1.0	0

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55	MP74-08 A NEW DEFINITION OF BIOCHEMICAL FAILURE FOR PROSTATE CANCER TREATED WITH BRACHYTHERAPY. Journal of Urology, 2014, 191, .	0.4	0
56	MP83-09 TO PREDICT A GOOD CANDIDATE WHO UNDERGO A PERMANENT IODINE-125 SEED IMPLANTATION IN RESPECT OF URINARY MORBIDITY FROM THE RESULTS OF A NATIONWIDE COHORT STUDY IN JAPAN. Journal of Urology, 2015, 193, .	0.4	0
57	Radiation dose rate variations in different measurement scenarios after prostate 1251 brachytherapy. Brachytherapy, 2021, 20, 1305-1311.	0.5	0
58	Current status and outcomes of salvage radiotherapy for patients with PSA recurrence after prostatectomy: A JROSG surveillance study Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 207-207.	1.6	0
59	Rectal toxicity after permanent iodine-125 seed implantation: Nationwide cohort study in Japan (J-POPS) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, 73-73.	1.6	0
60	Clinical outcome of permanent prostate brachytherapy for low-, intermediate-, and high-risk cases Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, e16052-e16052.	1.6	0
61	A Review of Permanent Prostate Brachytherapy as Practiced in Japan. , 2019, , 159-180.		0