Jian L Campian

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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IIAN L CAMDIAN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Long-Acting Recombinant Human Interleukin-7, NT-I7, Increases Cytotoxic CD8 T Cells and Enhances Survival in Mouse Glioma Models. Clinical Cancer Research, 2022, 28, 1229-1239.	7.0	26
2	A randomized feasibility study evaluating temozolomide circadian medicine in patients with glioma. Neuro-Oncology Practice, 2022, 9, 193-200.	1.6	11
3	Prolonged response of recurrent IDH-wild-type glioblastoma to laser interstitial thermal therapy with pembrolizumab. CNS Oncology, 2022, , CNS81.	3.0	8
4	Efficacy of laser interstitial thermal therapy (LITT) for newly diagnosed and recurrent <i>IDH</i> wild-type glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2022, 4, .	0.7	14
5	Phase I/randomized phase II trial of TRC105 plus bevacizumab versus bevacizumab in recurrent glioblastoma: North Central Cancer Treatment Group N1174 (Alliance). Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2022, 4, .	0.7	2
6	EPCT-07. Updated report on the pilot study of using MRI-guided laser heat ablation to induce disruption of the peritumoral blood brain barrier to enhance deliver and efficacy of treatment of pediatric brain tumors. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, i37-i37.	1.2	1
7	Immunotherapy in Glioblastoma: Current Approaches and Future Perspectives. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 7046.	4.1	19
8	Development of Aplastic Anemia during Treatment of Anaplastic Astrocytoma with Temozolomide. Case Reports in Oncology, 2021, 13, 1244-1251.	0.7	1
9	Temozolomide chronotherapy in patients with glioblastoma: a retrospective single-institute study. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab041.	0.7	28
10	Validation of diffusion MRI as a biomarker for efficacy using randomized phase III trial of bevacizumab with or without VB-111 in recurrent glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab082.	0.7	2
11	The predictive value of absolute lymphocyte counts on tumor progression and pseudoprogression in patients with glioblastoma. BMC Cancer, 2021, 21, 285.	2.6	3
12	Re-evaluating Biopsy for Recurrent Glioblastoma: A Position Statement by the Christopher Davidson Forum Investigators. Neurosurgery, 2021, 89, 129-132.	1.1	5
13	Evaluation of interim MRI changes during limited-field radiation therapy for glioblastoma and implications for treatment planning. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2021, 158, 237-243.	0.6	6
14	Salvage therapies for radiation-relapsed isocitrate dehydrogenase-mutant astrocytoma and 1p/19q codeleted oligodendroglioma. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab081.	0.7	1
15	A phase II study of laser interstitial thermal therapy combined with doxorubicin in patients with recurrent glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab164.	0.7	11
16	A randomized controlled phase III study of VB-111 combined with bevacizumab vs bevacizumab monotherapy in patients with recurrent glioblastoma (GLOBE). Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 705-717.	1.2	47
17	Prognostic impact of CDKN2A/B deletion, TERT mutation, and EGFR amplification on histological and molecular IDH-wildtype glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2020, 2, vdaa126.	0.7	27
18	Diffusion Histology Imaging Combining Diffusion Basis Spectrum Imaging (DBSI) and Machine Learning Improves Detection and Classification of Glioblastoma Pathology. Clinical Cancer Research, 2020, 26, 5388-5399.	7.0	18

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19	EXTH-14. A NOVEL LONG-ACTING INTERLEUKIN-7 AGONIST, NT-17, INCREASES CYTOTOXIC CD8 CELLS AND ENHANCES SURVIVAL IN MOUSE GLIOMA MODELS. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, ii89-ii89.	1.2	0
20	CTNI-38. PAMIPARIB IN COMBINATION WITH RADIATION THERAPY (RT) AND/OR TEMOZOLOMIDE (TMZ) IN PATIENTS WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED (ND) OR RECURRENT/REFRACTORY (R/R) GLIOBLASTOMA (GBM); PHASE 1B/2 STUDY UPDATE. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, ii51-ii51.	1.2	1
21	NIMG-17. VALIDATION OF DIFFUSION MRI AS AN IMAGING BIOMARKER FOR BEVACIZUMAB THERAPY IN RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA IN A RANDOMIZED PHASE III TRIAL OF BEVACIZUMAB WITH OR WITHOUT VB-111 (GLOBE). Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, ii150-ii150.	1.2	0
22	CTNI-10. MAINTENANCE CHEMOTHERAPY USING BEVACIZUMAB FOR NEUROFIBROMATOSIS 2 PATIENTS WITH HEARING LOSS AND PROGRESSIVE VESTIBULAR SCHWANNOMAS: AN NF CLINICAL TRIALS CONSORTIUM STUDY (NF104). Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, ii43-ii43.	1.2	0
23	STEM-17. NOT ALL GBM STEM CELLS ARE EQUAL: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND THERAPY. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, ii199-ii200.	1.2	0
24	Detection of neoantigen-specific T cells following a personalized vaccine in a patient with glioblastoma. Oncolmmunology, 2019, 8, e1561106.	4.6	50
25	Impact of overall corticosteroid exposure during chemoradiotherapy on lymphopenia and survival of glioblastoma patients. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 143, 129-136.	2.9	32
26	A multicenter phase II study of temozolomide plus disulfiram and copper for recurrent temozolomide-resistant glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 142, 537-544.	2.9	70
27	ATIM-45. LONG TERM FOLLOW-UP OF A PHASE I/II STUDY TESTING THE TOXICITIES AND EFFICACY OF PEMBROLIZUMAB IN COMBINATION WITH MRI-GUIDED LASER INTERSTITIAL THERMAL THERAPY (LITT) IN RECURRENT MALIGNANT GLIOMAS. Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 21, vi11-vi11.	1.2	3
28	ACTR-61. A RANDOMIZED PHASE 2 TRIAL OF CEDIRANIB IN COMBINATION WITH OLAPARIB VERSUS BEVACIZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA. Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 21, vi27-vi27.	1.2	4
29	ACTR-39. PAMIPARIB IN COMBINATION WITH RADIATION THERAPY (RT) AND/OR TEMOZOLOMIDE (TMZ) IN PATIENTS WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED OR RECURRENT/REFRACTORY (R/R) GLIOBLASTOMA (GBM); PHASE 1B/2 STUDY UPDATE. Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 21, vi21-vi22.	1.2	14
30	Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio as a predictor of survival in patients with triple-negative breast cancer. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2019, 174, 443-452.	2.5	54
31	Association of 1p/19q Codeletion and Radiation Necrosis in Adult Cranial Gliomas After Proton or Photon Therapy. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 101, 334-343.	0.8	18
32	Final results of a phase I dose-escalation, dose-expansion study of adding disulfiram with or without copper to adjuvant temozolomide for newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 138, 105-111.	2.9	35
33	Biological and therapeutic implications of multisector sequencing in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 472-483.	1.2	42
34	Impact of concurrent versus adjuvant chemotherapy on the severity and duration of lymphopenia in glioma patients treated with radiation therapy. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 136, 403-411.	2.9	29
35	Post-operative radiation effects on lymphopenia, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, and clinical outcomes in palatine tonsil cancers. Oral Oncology, 2018, 86, 1-7.	1.5	27
36	Radiologic Response and Disease Control of Recurrent Intracranial Meningiomas Treated With Reirradiation. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2018, 102, 194-203.	0.8	14

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37	Severe Treatment-Related Lymphopenia in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Rectal Cancer. Cancer Investigation, 2018, 36, 356-361.	1.3	9
38	Rindopepimut with temozolomide for patients with newly diagnosed, EGFRvIII-expressing glioblastoma (ACT IV): a randomised, double-blind, international phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2017, 18, 1373-1385.	10.7	776
39	Serial changes in lymphocyte subsets in patients with newly diagnosed high grade astrocytomas treated with standard radiation and temozolomide. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 135, 343-351.	2.9	42
40	Diagnostic and Therapeutic Strategies for Patients with Malignant Epidural Spinal Cord Compression. Current Treatment Options in Oncology, 2017, 18, 53.	3.0	11
41	Impact of concurrent chemotherapy with radiation therapy for elderly patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma: a review of the National Cancer Data Base. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 131, 593-601.	2.9	27
42	ACTR-82. LASER INTERSTITIAL THERMAL THERAPY (LITT) OF RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA (GBM) INDUCES TEMPORARY DISRUPTION OF THE PERITUMORAL BLOOD BRAIN BARRIER (BBB) AND MAY IMPROVE EFFICACY OF CHEMOTHERAPY WITH POOR CNS PENETRATION. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, vi18-vi18.	1.2	3
43	NS-14A PILOT STUDY OF USING MRI-GUIDED LASER HEAT ABLATION TO INDUCE DISRUPTION OF THE PERITUMORAL BLOOD BRAIN BARRIER TO ENHANCE DELIVERY AND EFFICACY OF TREATMENT OF PEDIATRIC BRAIN TUMORS. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 18, iii129.5-iii130.	1.2	1
44	A phase I study to repurpose disulfiram in combination with temozolomide to treat newly diagnosed glioblastoma after chemoradiotherapy. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 128, 259-266.	2.9	53
45	Association between treatment-related lymphopenia and overall survival in elderly patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 127, 329-335.	2.9	88
46	Hyperthermic Laser Ablation of Recurrent Glioblastoma Leads to Temporary Disruption of the Peritumoral Blood Brain Barrier. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0148613.	2.5	146
47	Survival in Patients With Severe Lymphopenia Following Treatment With Radiation and Chemotherapy for Newly Diagnosed Solid Tumors. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2015, 13, 1225-1231.	4.9	232
48	The Association Between Chemoradiation-related Lymphopenia and Clinical Outcomes in Patients With Locally Advanced Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma. American Journal of Clinical Oncology: Cancer Clinical Trials, 2015, 38, 259-265.	1.3	171
49	Clinical and Dosimetric Predictors of Acute Severe Lymphopenia During Radiation Therapy and Concurrent Temozolomide for High-Grade Glioma. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 92, 1000-1007.	0.8	80
50	Pre-radiation lymphocyte harvesting and post-radiation reinfusion in patients with newly diagnosed high grade gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 124, 307-316.	2.9	36
51	Stem Cell Transfusion Restores Immune Function in Radiation-Induced Lymphopenic C57BL/6 Mice. Cancer Research, 2015, 75, 3442-3445.	0.9	16
52	Association between severe treatmentâ€related lymphopenia and progressionâ€free survival in patients with newly diagnosed squamous cell head and neck cancer. Head and Neck, 2014, 36, 1747-1753.	2.0	141
53	Treatment-related Lymphopenia in Patients With Stage III Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Cancer Investigation, 2013, 31, 183-188.	1.3	179