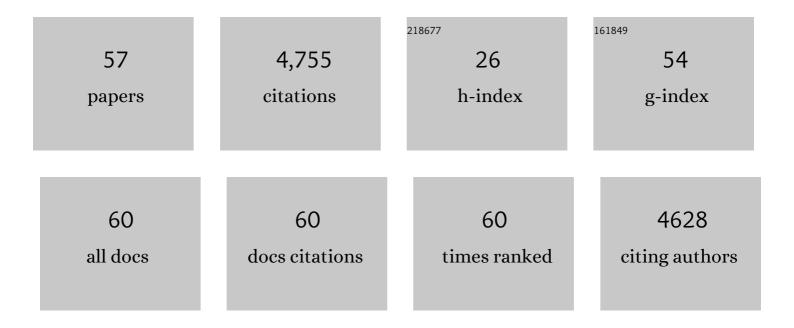
Martin Kocher

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Adjuvant Whole-Brain Radiotherapy Versus Observation After Radiosurgery or Surgical Resection of One to Three Cerebral Metastases: Results of the EORTC 22952-26001 Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 134-141.	1.6	1,703
2	A European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Phase III Trial of Adjuvant Whole-Brain Radiotherapy Versus Observation in Patients With One to Three Brain Metastases From Solid Tumors After Surgical Resection or Radiosurgery: Quality-of-Life Results. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 65-72.	1.6	559
3	Phase 3 Trials of Stereotactic Radiosurgery With or Without Whole-Brain Radiation Therapy for 1 to 4 Brain Metastases: Individual Patient Data Meta-Analysis. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 91, 710-717.	0.8	369
4	Diagnosis of pseudoprogression in patients with glioblastoma using O-(2-[18F]fluoroethyl)-l-tyrosine PET. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2015, 42, 685-695.	6.4	216
5	Stereotactic radiosurgery for treatment of brain metastases. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2014, 190, 521-532.	2.0	179
6	Risk analysis of linear accelerator radiosurgery. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 1996, 36, 1055-1063.	0.8	160
7	Combined FET PET/MRI radiomics differentiates radiation injury from recurrent brain metastasis. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2018, 20, 537-542.	2.7	113
8	Imaging challenges of immunotherapy and targeted therapy in patients with brain metastases: response, progression, and pseudoprogression. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 17-30.	1.2	94
9	Dynamic <i>O</i> -(2- ¹⁸ F-fluoroethyl)-L-tyrosine positron emission tomography differentiates brain metastasis recurrence from radiation injury after radiotherapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, now149.	1.2	91
10	Predicting IDH genotype in gliomas using FET PET radiomics. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 13328.	3.3	90
11	Linac Radiosurgery Versus Whole Brain Radiotherapy for Brain Metastases. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2004, 180, 263-267.	2.0	82
12	Comparison of Local Control of Brain Metastases With Stereotactic Radiosurgery vs Surgical Resection. JAMA Oncology, 2019, 5, 243.	7.1	81
13	Applications of radiomics and machine learning for radiotherapy of malignant brain tumors. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2020, 196, 856-867.	2.0	76
14	Contribution of PET imaging to radiotherapy planning and monitoring in glioma patients - a report of the PET/RANO group. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 881-893.	1.2	75
15	Percutaneous treatment of benign bile duct strictures. European Journal of Radiology, 2007, 62, 170-174.	2.6	74
16	Deep convolutional neural networks for automated segmentation of brain metastases trained on clinical data. Radiation Oncology, 2020, 15, 87.	2.7	68
17	FET PET Radiomics for Differentiating Pseudoprogression from Early Tumor Progression in Glioma Patients Post-Chemoradiation. Cancers, 2020, 12, 3835.	3.7	55
18	Randomized Study of Postoperative Radiotherapy and Simultaneous Temozolomide without Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Glioblastoma. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2008, 184, 572-579.	2.0	46

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19	Differentiation of local tumor recurrence from radiation-induced changes after stereotactic radiosurgery for treatment of brain metastasis: case report and review of the literature. Radiation Oncology, 2013, 8, 52.	2.7	45
20	Efficacy and Toxicity of Postoperative Temozolomide Radiochemotherapy in Malignant Glioma. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2005, 181, 157-163.	2.0	44
21	Stereotactic LINAC radiosurgery for incompletely resected or recurrent atypical and anaplastic meningiomas. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2011, 153, 1761-1767.	1.7	44
22	Pseudoprogression after glioma therapy: an update. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2017, 17, 1109-1115.	2.8	40
23	α/β Ratio for arteriovenous malformations estimated from obliteration rates after fractionated and single-dose irradiation. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2004, 71, 109-114.	0.6	32
24	Robotic Stereotactic Radiosurgery in Melanoma Patients with Brain Metastases under Simultaneous Anti-PD-1 Treatment. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19, 2653.	4.1	32
25	Radiomic analysis of planning computed tomograms for predicting radiation-induced lung injury and outcome in lung cancer patients treated with robotic stereotactic body radiation therapy. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2019, 195, 830-842.	2.0	28
26	O-(2-18F-fluoroethyl)-L-tyrosine PET for evaluation of brain metastasis recurrence after radiotherapy: an effectiveness and cost-effectiveness analysis. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, 1271-1278.	1.2	27
27	Intracranial stereotactic radiosurgery with an adapted linear accelerator vs. robotic radiosurgery. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2015, 191, 470-476.	2.0	26
28	Treatment Monitoring of Immunotherapy and Targeted Therapy Using ¹⁸ F-FET PET in Patients with Melanoma and Lung Cancer Brain Metastases: Initial Experiences. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2021, 62, 464-470.	5.0	25
29	Impact of target point deviations on control and complication probabilities in stereotactic radiosurgery of AVMs and metastases. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2006, 81, 25-32.	0.6	21
30	Risk-adapted robotic stereotactic body radiation therapy for inoperable early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2018, 194, 91-97.	2.0	21
31	Endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms—6 years of experience with Ella stent-graft system. European Journal of Radiology, 2004, 51, 181-188.	2.6	18
32	Role of the default mode resting-state network for cognitive functioning in malignant glioma patients following multimodal treatment. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2020, 27, 102287.	2.7	18
33	Evaluation of FET PET Radiomics Feature Repeatability in Glioma Patients. Cancers, 2021, 13, 647.	3.7	17
34	Retrievable Günther Tulip Vena Cava Filter in the prevention of pulmonary embolism in patients with acute deep venous thrombosis in perinatal period. European Journal of Radiology, 2009, 70, 165-169.	2.6	16
35	Stereotactic LINAC radiosurgery for the treatment of typical intracranial meningiomas. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2015, 191, 921-927.	2.0	16
36	The Debatable Benefit of Gross-Total Resection of Brain Metastases in a Comprehensive Treatment Setting. Cancers, 2021, 13, 1435.	3.7	16

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Radiomics derived from amino-acid PET and conventional MRI in patients with high-grade gliomas. Quarterly Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2018, 62, 272-280.	0.7	15
38	Postoperative local fractionated radiotherapy for resected single brain metastases. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2018, 194, 1163-1170.	2.0	13
39	Radiomics for prediction of radiation-induced lung injury and oncologic outcome after robotic stereotactic body radiotherapy of lung cancer: results from two independent institutions. Radiation Oncology, 2021, 16, 74.	2.7	13
40	Feature-based PET/MRI radiomics in patients with brain tumors. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2020, 2, iv15-iv21.	0.7	13
41	Oncologic Outcome and Immune Responses of Radiotherapy with Anti-PD-1 Treatment for Brain Metastases Regarding Timing and Benefiting Subgroups. Cancers, 2022, 14, 1240.	3.7	12
42	Brain Metastases in Elderly Patients—The Role of Surgery in the Context of Systemic Treatment. Brain Sciences, 2021, 11, 123.	2.3	10
43	Radiomics outperforms semantic features for prediction of response to stereotactic radiosurgery in brain metastases. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2022, 166, 37-43.	0.6	10
44	Artificial intelligence and radiomics for radiation oncology. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2020, 196, 847-847.	2.0	8
45	Lesion-Function Analysis from Multimodal Imaging and Normative Brain Atlases for Prediction of Cognitive Deficits in Glioma Patients. Cancers, 2021, 13, 2373.	3.7	8
46	Functional magnetic resonance imaging in glioma patients: from clinical applications to future perspectives. Quarterly Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2018, 62, 295-302.	0.7	7
47	Recurrent brain metastases: the role of resection of in a comprehensive multidisciplinary treatment setting. BMC Cancer, 2022, 22, 275.	2.6	7
48	Subintimal angioplasty in femoropopliteal region—Mid-term results. European Journal of Radiology, 2010, 73, 672-676.	2.6	6
49	Stereotactic radiosurgery of benign brain tumors in elderly patients: evaluation of outcome and toxicity. Radiation Oncology, 2020, 15, 274.	2.7	6
50	Cyberknife® hypofractionated stereotactic radiosurgery (CK-hSRS) as salvage treatment for brain metastases. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2021, 147, 2765-2773.	2.5	3
51	Case Report: Disruption of Resting-State Networks and Cognitive Deficits After Whole Brain Irradiation for Singular Brain Metastasis. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 738708.	2.8	3
52	Impact of prescription isodose level and collimator selection on dose homogeneity and plan quality in robotic radiosurgery. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2021, , 1.	2.0	2
53	Multi-Site Interventional Real-Time Procedure Demonstrations with the Use of Integrated Services Digital Network Connections. CardioVascular and Interventional Radiology, 2001, 24, 332-335.	2.0	1
54	In Reply to Gemici and Yaprak and Lowrey and Marcus. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 92, 948-949.	0.8	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Authors' reply to "Dosimetric of intracranial stereotactic radiosurgery: only â€~an exercise of style'― Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2015, 191, 812-813.	2.0	0
56	Imaging of Response to Radiosurgery and Immunotherapy in Brain Metastases: Quo Vadis?. Current Treatment Options in Neurology, 2021, 23, 1.	1.8	0
57	MLTI-03. The relevance of the count of brain metastases for treatment and outcome in NSCLC. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, iii13-iii13.	0.7	0