

Larry D Anderson Jr

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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64
papers

2,864
citations

430874

18
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189892

50
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65
all docs

65
docs citations

65
times ranked

2307
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pomalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone at first relapse in lenalidomide-pretreated myeloma: A subanalysis of OPTIMISMM by clinical characteristics. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2022, 108, 73-83.	2.2	8
2	Impact of Induction Therapy with VRD versus VCD on Outcomes in Patients with Multiple Myeloma in Partial Response or Better Undergoing Upfront Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation. <i>Transplantation and Cellular Therapy</i> , 2022, 28, 83.e1-83.e9.	1.2	9
3	Idecabtagene vicleucel (ide-cel) CAR T-cell therapy for relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma. <i>Future Oncology</i> , 2022, 18, 277-289.	2.4	20
4	Continued Refinement of the Treatment for Light-Chain Cardiac Amyloidosis. <i>Circulation</i> , 2022, 145, 18-20.	1.6	41
5	More key players in the game for myeloma prognosis and therapy. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2022, , .	2.5	1
6	Daratumumab plus lenalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone in Black patients with transplant-eligible newly diagnosed multiple myeloma in GRIFFIN. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 63.	6.2	5
7	Outcomes after autologous hematopoietic cell transplantation in POEMS syndrome and comparison with multiple myeloma. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2022, 6, 3991-3995.	5.2	5
8	Triplet Therapy, Transplantation, and Maintenance until Progression in Myeloma. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2022, 387, 132-147.	27.0	173
9	Daratumumab (DARA) + lenalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone (RVd) in transplant-eligible newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM): A post hoc analysis of sustained minimal residual disease (MRD) negativity from GRIFFIN.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 8011-8011.	1.6	4
10	Lenalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone (RVd) ± autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) and R maintenance to progression for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM): The phase 3 DETERMINATION trial.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, LBA4-LBA4.	1.6	3
11	Role of CD19 Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cells in Second-Line Large B Cell Lymphoma: Lessons from Phase 3 Trials. An Expert Panel Opinion from the American Society for Transplantation and Cellular Therapy. <i>Transplantation and Cellular Therapy</i> , 2022, 28, 546-559.	1.2	16
12	The association of leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B-4 expression in acute myeloid leukemia and central nervous system involvement. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2021, 100, 106480.	0.8	5
13	Pomalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone for multiple myeloma previously treated with lenalidomide (OPTIMISMM): outcomes by prior treatment at first relapse. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2021, 35, 1722-1731.	7.2	35
14	Idecabtagene Vicleucel in Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 384, 705-716.	27.0	1,129
15	Effect of prior treatments on selinexor, bortezomib, and dexamethasone in previously treated multiple myeloma. <i>Journal of Hematology and Oncology</i> , 2021, 14, 59.	17.0	11
16	Effect of age and frailty on the efficacy and tolerability of once-weekly selinexor, bortezomib, and dexamethasone in previously treated multiple myeloma. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2021, 96, 708-718.	4.1	16
17	Characteristics of neurotoxicity associated with idecabtagene vicleucel (ide-cel, bb2121) in patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) in the pivotal phase II KarMMa study.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2021, 39, 8036-8036.	1.6	3
18	Idecabtagene vicleucel (ide-cel, bb2121), a BCMA-directed CAR T cell therapy, in relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma: Updated KarMMa results.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2021, 39, 8016-8016.	1.6	38

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19	KarMMa-RW: comparison of idecabtagene vicleucel with real-world outcomes in relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 116.	6.2	44
20	Peripheral neuropathy symptoms, pain, and functioning in previously treated multiple myeloma patients treated with selinexor, bortezomib, and dexamethasone. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2021, 96, E383-E386.	4.1	7
21	Selinexor, bortezomib, and dexamethasone versus bortezomib and dexamethasone in previously treated multiple myeloma: Outcomes by cytogenetic risk. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2021, 96, 1120-1130.	4.1	15
22	Stem Cell Collection with Daratumumab (DARA)-Based Regimens in Transplant-Eligible Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (NDMM) Patients (pts) in the Griffin and Master Studies. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 2852-2852.	1.4	7
23	Ascorbate Deficiency Is Associated with Severity of Cytokine Release Syndrome Following Therapy with Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cells. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 4801-4801.	1.4	0
24	Daratumumab (DARA) Plus Lenalidomide, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone (RVd) in Patients (Pts) with Transplant-Eligible Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (NDMM): Updated Analysis of Griffin after 24 Months of Maintenance. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 79-79.	1.4	20
25	Daratumumab Plus Lenalidomide, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone (D-RVd) in Transplant-Eligible Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (NDMM) Patients (Pts): A Subgroup Analysis of Griffin. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 2723-2723.	1.4	3
26	Evaluating the Impact of Therapy Related Healthcare Team Burden on Selection of Novel Therapies for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Lymphoid Malignancies. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 4015-4015.	1.4	0
27	COVID Vaccine Antibody Responses in Patients with Hematologic Malignancies in a Myeloid Enriched Cohort: A Better Antibody Response in Patients with Myeloid Malignancies Than B-Cell Malignancies. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 4134-4134.	1.4	2
28	Effects of Cytogenetic Risk on Outcomes in Multiple Myeloma Treated with Selinexor, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone (XVd). <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 1634-1634.	1.4	1
29	Clinical and Molecular Characteristics Associated with Vitamin C Deficiency in Myeloid Malignancies; Real World Data from a Prospective Cohort. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 1217-1217.	1.4	1
30	Lenalidomide-Associated Secondary B-Lymphoblastic Leukemia/Lymphomaâ€”A Unique Entity. <i>American Journal of Clinical Pathology</i> , 2020, 154, 816-827.	0.7	12
31	Once-per-week selinexor, bortezomib, and dexamethasone versus twice-per-week bortezomib and dexamethasone in patients with multiple myeloma (BOSTON): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2020, 396, 1563-1573.	13.7	188
32	Daratumumab, lenalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone for transplant-eligible newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: the GRIFFIN trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 936-945.	1.4	436
33	Final analysis of a phase 1/2b study of ibrutinib combined with carfilzomib/dexamethasone in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma. <i>Hematological Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 353-362.	1.7	14
34	Efficacy and Safety of Idecabtagene Vicleucel (ide-cel, bb2121) in Elderly Patients with Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma: KarMMa Subgroup Analysis. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 16-17.	1.4	18
35	Daratumumab (DARA) Plus Lenalidomide, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone (RVd) in Patients with Transplant-Eligible Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (NDMM): Updated Analysis of Griffin after 12 Months of Maintenance Therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 45-46.	1.4	19
36	Once Weekly Selinexor, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone (SVd) Versus Twice Weekly Bortezomib and Dexamethasone (Vd) in Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma: High-Risk Cytogenetic Risk Planned Subgroup Analyses from the Phase 3 Boston Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 35-36.	1.4	3

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37	Once Weekly Selinexor, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone Versus Twice Weekly Bortezomib and Dexamethasone in Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Age and Frailty Subgroup Analyses from the Phase 3 Boston Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 17-18.	1.4	3
38	Impact of Prior Therapies on the Safety and Efficacy of Once Weekly Selinexor, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone Compared with Twice Weekly Bortezomib and Dexamethasone in Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Results from the Boston Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 50-52.	1.4	1
39	Results from Lummicar-2: A Phase 1b/2 Study of Fully Human B-Cell Maturation Antigen-Specific CAR T Cells (CT053) in Patients with Relapsed and/or Refractory Multiple Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 28-29.	1.4	42
40	KarMMA-RW: A study of real-world treatment patterns in heavily pretreated patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) and comparison of outcomes to KarMMA.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 8525-8525.	1.6	12
41	Effect of Prior Treatment with Proteasome Inhibitors on the Efficacy and Safety of Once-Weekly Selinexor, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone in Comparison with Twice-Weekly Bortezomib and Dexamethasone in Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Subgroup Analysis from the Boston Study. <i>Blood</i> . 2020. 136. 48-50.	1.4	0
42	Pomalidomide + Bortezomib + Dexamethasone After One Prior Line of Therapy in Bortezomib-Pretreated Multiple Myeloma: Subanalysis of OPTIMISM. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2019, 19, e32-e33.	0.4	0
43	Depth of Response to Daratumumab (DARA), Lenalidomide, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone (RVd) Improves over Time in Patients (pts) with Transplant-Eligible Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (NDMM): Griffin Study Update. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 691-691.	1.4	37
44	A Phase 2 Study with Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Driven Adaptive Strategy in Treatment for Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma with Upfront Daratumumab-Based Therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 3191-3191.	1.4	2
45	Bleeding due to acquired dysfibrinogenemia as the initial presentation of multiple myeloma. <i>BMJ Case Reports</i> , 2019, 12, e229312.	0.5	4
46	Phase 1 trial of ibrutinib and carfilzomib combination therapy for relapsed or relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2018, 59, 2588-2594.	1.3	22
47	Ibrutinib alone or with dexamethasone for relapsed or relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma: phase 2 trial results. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2018, 180, 821-830.	2.5	32
48	Non-myeloablative allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation for relapsed or refractory Waldenström macroglobulinemia: evidence for a graft-versus-lymphoma effect. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2018, 103, e252-e255.	3.5	2
49	Targeting B-cell maturation antigen with GSK2857916 antibody-drug conjugate in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (BMA117159): a dose escalation and expansion phase 1 trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , 2018, 19, 1641-1653.	10.7	193
50	Understanding the Relationship Between Care Volume and Clinical Outcomes in Multiple Myeloma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 580-582.	1.6	6
51	Abstract CT034: A phase I study of GSK2857916, a BCMA-directed monoclonal antibody conjugated to microtubule-disrupting agent in patients with relapsed, refractory multiple myeloma and other BCMA-expressing hematologic malignancies. , 2016, , .		1
52	First in Human Study with GSK2857916, an Antibody Drug Conjugated to Microtubule-Disrupting Agent Directed Against B-Cell Maturation Antigen (BCMA) in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma (MM): Results from Study BMA117159 Part 1 Dose Escalation. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 1148-1148.	1.4	23
53	Combination Treatment of the Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Ibrutinib and Carfilzomib in Patients with Relapsed or Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Initial Results from a Multicenter Phase 1/2b Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 377-377.	1.4	6
54	Phase 2 Study of Carfilzomib (CFZ) with or without Filanesib (FIL) in Patients with Advanced Multiple Myeloma (MM). <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 728-728.	1.4	9

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55	Ibrutinib, Single Agent or in Combination with Dexamethasone, in Patients with Relapsed or Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma (MM): Preliminary Phase 2 Results. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 31-31.	1.4	11
56	A peptide prime-DNA boost immunization protocol provides significant benefits as a new generation A β 42 DNA vaccine for Alzheimer disease. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2013, 254, 63-68.	2.3	29
57	DNA Immunization Against Amyloid beta 42 has High Potential as Safe Therapy for Alzheimer's Disease as it Diminishes Antigen-Specific Th1 and Th17 Cell Proliferation. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2011, 31, 867-74.	3.3	47
58	Identification of MAGE-C1 (CT-7) epitopes for T-cell therapy of multiple myeloma. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 2011, 60, 985-997.	4.2	34
59	Successful Treatment of Relapsed and Refractory Extramedullary Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia With Tamibarotene. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, e534-e536.	1.6	16
60	Adoptive T-cell therapy for B-cell malignancies. <i>Expert Review of Hematology</i> , 2009, 2, 517-532.	2.2	7
61	Nonmyeloablative Allogeneic Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation (HCT) for Refractory Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia (WM): Evidence for a Graft-Versus-WM Effect.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 3034-3034.	1.4	4
62	Esophago-respiratory fistula. <i>Gastrointestinal Endoscopy</i> , 2003, 58, 255.	1.0	1
63	BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT CONDITIONING INTENSIFIED WITH LIPOSOMAL CLODRONATE TO ELIMINATE RESIDUAL HOST ANTIGEN PRESENTING CELLS FAILS TO AMELIORATE GVHD AND INCREASES PERI-BMT MORTALITY1. <i>Transplantation</i> , 2001, 71, 611-618.	1.0	8
64	HER-2/ neu peptide specificity in the recognition of HLA-A2 by natural killer cells. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 1999, 48, 401-410.	4.2	0