

Mandy L Ballinger

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

54
papers

1,317
citations

567281

15
h-index

361022

35
g-index

60
all docs

60
docs citations

60
times ranked

2586
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effectively communicating comprehensive tumor genomic profiling results: Mitigating uncertainty for advanced cancer patients. <i>Patient Education and Counseling</i> , 2022, 105, 452-459.	2.2	5
2	Value of whole-genome sequencing to Australian cancer patients and their first-degree relatives participating in a genomic sequencing study. <i>Journal of Genetic Counseling</i> , 2022, 31, 96-108.	1.6	2
3	Cancer patient knowledge about and behavioral intentions after germline genome sequencing. <i>Patient Education and Counseling</i> , 2022, 105, 707-718.	2.2	2
4	Rare germline variants in childhood cancer patients suspected of genetic predisposition to cancer. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2022, 61, 81-93.	2.8	2
5	My Research Results: a program to facilitate return of clinically actionable genomic research findings. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2022, 30, 363-366.	2.8	7
6	Psychological predictors of advanced cancer patients' preferences for return of results from comprehensive tumor genomic profiling. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2022, 188, 725-734.	1.2	2
7	Psychological impact of comprehensive tumor genomic profiling results for advanced cancer patients. <i>Patient Education and Counseling</i> , 2022, 105, 2206-2216.	2.2	4
8	Preferences for return of germline genome sequencing results for cancer patients and their genetic relatives in a research setting. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2022, 30, 930-937.	2.8	6
9	Validation of the multidimensional impact of Cancer Risk Assessment Questionnaire to assess impact of waiting for genome sequencing results. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2022, , .	2.3	1
10	Psychological predictors of cancer patients' and their relatives' attitudes towards the return of genomic sequencing results. <i>European Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2022, 65, 104516.	1.3	2
11	Psychological outcomes in advanced cancer patients after receiving genomic tumor profiling results.. <i>Health Psychology</i> , 2022, 41, 396-408.	1.6	1
12	Molecular therapy selection in treatment-refractory advanced cancers: A retrospective cohort study determining the utility of TOPOGRAPH knowledge base.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 3073-3073.	1.6	0
13	Serum glycoproteomic signatures and association with survival in patients with bone and soft tissue sarcoma treated with immune-checkpoint inhibitor therapy.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 11546-11546.	1.6	1
14	Return of comprehensive tumour genomic profiling results to advanced cancer patients: a qualitative study. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2022, 30, 8201-8210.	2.2	1
15	Family communication about genomic sequencing: A qualitative study with cancer patients and relatives. <i>Patient Education and Counseling</i> , 2021, 104, 944-952.	2.2	11
16	Influence of lived experience on risk perception among women who received a breast cancer polygenic risk score: "Another piece of the pie". <i>Journal of Genetic Counseling</i> , 2021, 30, 849-860.	1.6	13
17	The experiences and needs of Australian medical oncologists in integrating comprehensive genomic profiling into clinical care: a nation-wide survey. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2021, 12, 2169-2176.	1.8	2
18	Cancer Patient Experience of Uncertainty While Waiting for Genome Sequencing Results. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2021, 12, 647502.	2.1	8

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19	Fear of cancer recurrence in patients undergoing germline genome sequencing. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2021, 29, 7289-7297.	2.2	2
20	Criteria-based curation of a therapy-focused compendium to support treatment recommendations in precision oncology. <i>Npj Precision Oncology</i> , 2021, 5, 58.	5.4	5
21	Longitudinal patterns in fear of cancer progression in patients with rare, advanced cancers undergoing comprehensive tumour genomic profiling. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2021, 30, 1920-1929.	2.3	0
22	Does undertaking genome sequencing prompt actual and planned lifestyle-related behavior change in cancer patients and survivors? A qualitative study. <i>Journal of Psychosocial Oncology Research and Practice</i> , 2021, 3, e059.	0.5	1
23	Who should access germline genome sequencing? A mixed methods study of patient views. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2020, 97, 329-337.	2.0	3
24	Advanced cancer patient preferences for receiving molecular profiling results. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2020, 29, 1533-1539.	2.3	5
25	Assessment of the Value of Tumor Variation Profiling Perceived by Patients With Cancer. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2020, 3, e204721.	5.9	7
26	Frequency of Pathogenic Germline Variants in Cancer-Susceptibility Genes in Patients With Osteosarcoma. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2020, 6, 724.	7.1	139
27	Advanced Cancer Patient Knowledge of and Attitudes towards Tumor Molecular Profiling. <i>Translational Oncology</i> , 2020, 13, 100799.	3.7	7
28	Cancer patients' views and understanding of genome sequencing: a qualitative study. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2020, 57, 671-676.	3.2	16
29	Return of results after somatic tumor mutation profiling in advanced cancer: Psychological impacts.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 1541-1541.	1.6	0
30	A signal-seeking trial of olaparib and durvalumab in homologous repair-deficient tumors: A sub-study of the cancer molecular screening and therapeutics (MoST) program.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 3073-3073.	1.6	1
31	Genotype and phenotype correlation of common cancer predisposition syndromes in sarcoma cases.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 1524-1524.	1.6	0
32	Patient perspectives on molecular tumor profiling: "Why wouldn't you?" <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2019, 19, 753.	2.6	21
33	Identification of novel sarcoma risk genes using a two-stage genome wide DNA sequencing strategy in cancer cluster families and population case and control cohorts. <i>BMC Medical Genetics</i> , 2019, 20, 69.	2.1	2
34	A quantitative model to predict pathogenicity of missense variants in the <i>TP53</i> gene. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2019, 40, 788-800.	2.5	21
35	Diagnosis of fusion genes using targeted RNA sequencing. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 1388.	12.8	122
36	Therapeutic implications of germline genetic findings in cancer. <i>Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 16, 386-396.	27.6	39

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37	Translating genomic risk into an early detection strategy for sarcoma. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2019, 58, 130-136.	2.8	4
38	The Cancer Molecular Screening and Therapeutics Program (MoST): Actionable mutation frequencies in a population with rare and less common cancers.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 3136-3136.	1.6	1
39	Medical oncologistsâ€™ experience with returning molecular tumor profiling to patients.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 10521-10521.	1.6	1
40	Development and Pilot Testing of a Decision Aid for Genomic Research Participants Notified of Clinically Actionable Research Findings for Cancer Risk. <i>Journal of Genetic Counseling</i> , 2018, 27, 1055-1066.	1.6	6
41	The PiGeOn project: protocol for a longitudinal study examining psychosocial, behavioural and ethical issues and outcomes in cancer tumour genomic profiling. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2018, 18, 389.	2.6	10
42	The PiGeOn project: protocol of a longitudinal study examining psychosocial and ethical issues and outcomes in germline genomic sequencing for cancer. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2018, 18, 454.	2.6	14
43	Genome-wide association study identifies the <i>GLDC</i> / <i>IL33</i> locus associated with survival of osteosarcoma patients. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 142, 1594-1601.	5.1	31
44	Cancer Molecular Screening and Therapeutics (MoST): a framework for multiple, parallel signal-seeking studies of targeted therapies for rare and neglected cancers. <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> , 2018, 209, 354-355.	1.7	35
45	Psychosocial morbidity in TP53 mutation carriers: is whole-body cancer screening beneficial?. <i>Familial Cancer</i> , 2017, 16, 423-432.	1.9	39
46	Recommended Guidelines for Validation, Quality Control, and Reporting of <i>TP53</i> Variants in Clinical Practice. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2017, 77, 1250-1260.	0.9	68
47	Baseline Surveillance in Li-Fraumeni Syndrome Using Whole-Body Magnetic Resonance Imaging. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2017, 3, 1634.	7.1	148
48	Surveillance in Germline <i>TP53</i> Mutation Carriers Utilizing Whole-Body Magnetic Resonance Imaging. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2017, 3, 1735.	7.1	14
49	Monogenic and polygenic determinants of sarcoma risk: an international genetic study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2016, 17, 1261-1271.	10.7	161
50	Sarcoma and germ-line <i>DICER1</i> mutations â€œ Authorsâ€™ reply. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2016, 17, e471.	10.7	1
51	Surveillance recommendations for patients with germline TP53 mutations. <i>Current Opinion in Oncology</i> , 2015, 27, 332-337.	2.4	33
52	Clinical implications of genomics for cancer risk genetics. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2015, 16, e303-e308.	10.7	17
53	Li-Fraumeni syndrome: cancer risk assessment and clinical management. <i>Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology</i> , 2014, 11, 260-271.	27.6	218
54	High Frequency of Germline TP53 Mutations in a Prospective Adult-Onset Sarcoma Cohort. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e69026.	2.5	51