

# Victor M Santana

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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58  
papers

1,956  
citations

218677

26  
h-index

265206

42  
g-index

58  
all docs

58  
docs citations

58  
times ranked

2149  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Impact of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy on Image-Defined Risk Factors in High-Risk Neuroblastoma. <i>Annals of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2022, 29, 661-670.	1.5	13
2	Improved Outcome in Children With Newly Diagnosed High-Risk Neuroblastoma Treated With Chemoimmunotherapy: Updated Results of a Phase II Study Using hu14.18K322A. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 335-344.	1.6	46
3	Risk factors associated with metastatic site failure in patients with high-risk neuroblastoma. <i>Clinical and Translational Radiation Oncology</i> , 2022, 34, 42-50.	1.7	2
4	Role of implicit bias in pediatric cancer clinical trials and enrollment recommendations among pediatric oncology providers. <i>Cancer</i> , 2021, 127, 284-290.	4.1	9
5	The Global COVID-19 Observatory and Resource Center for Childhood Cancer: A response for the pediatric oncology community by SIOP and St. Jude Global. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2021, 68, e28962.	1.5	8
6	ASO Visual Abstract: Impact of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy on Image-Defined Risk Factors in High-Risk Neuroblastoma. <i>Annals of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2021, 28, 708-709.	1.5	0
7	Global characteristics and outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection in children and adolescents with cancer (GRCCC): a cohort study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2021, 22, 1416-1426.	10.7	93
8	Biochemical testing for neuroblastoma using plasma free 3-methyldopa, 3-methoxytyramine, and normetanephrine. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2020, 67, e28081.	1.5	14
9	Barriers and facilitators of clinical trial enrollment in a network of community-based pediatric oncology clinics. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2020, 67, e28023.	1.5	23
10	A phase I trial of talazoparib and irinotecan with and without temozolomide in children and young adults with recurrent or refractory solid malignancies. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 137, 204-213.	2.8	39
11	A Phase 1 and pharmacokinetic study evaluating daily or weekly schedules of the humanized anti-GD2 antibody hu14.18K322A in recurrent/refractory solid tumors. <i>MAbs</i> , 2020, 12, 1773751.	5.2	4
12	Pre-existing antitherapeutic antibodies against the Fc region of the hu14.18K322A mAb are associated with outcome in patients with relapsed neuroblastoma. , 2020, 8, e000590.		1
13	Communication Regarding Therapeutic Clinical Trial Enrollment Between Oncologists and Adolescents and Young Adults with Cancer. <i>Journal of Adolescent and Young Adult Oncology</i> , 2020, 9, 608-612.	1.3	1
14	A phase 1 trial of everolimus and bevacizumab in children with recurrent solid tumors. <i>Cancer</i> , 2020, 126, 1749-1757.	4.1	10
15	A Phase II Trial of Hu14.18K322A in Combination with Induction Chemotherapy in Children with Newly Diagnosed High-Risk Neuroblastoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 25, 6320-6328.	7.0	61
16	Enrichment of heterozygous germline <i>RECQL4</i> loss-of-function variants in pediatric osteosarcoma. <i>Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management</i> , 2019, 5, a004218.	1.2	26
17	Implications of Image-Defined Risk Factors and Primary-Site Response on Local Control and Radiation Treatment Delivery in the Management of High-Risk Neuroblastoma: Is There a Role for De-escalation of Adjuvant Primary-Site Radiation Therapy?. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> . 2019, 103, 869-877.	0.8	10
18	Determining success rates of the current pharmacokinetically guided dosing approach of topotecan in pediatric oncology patients. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2018, 66, e27578.	1.5	3

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19	Managing local/regional failure in children with high-risk neuroblastoma: A single institution experience. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2018, 65, e27408.	1.5	5
20	A Pilot Trial of Humanized Anti-GD2 Monoclonal Antibody (hu14.18K322A) with Chemotherapy and Natural Killer Cells in Children with Recurrent/Refractory Neuroblastoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2017, 23, 6441-6449.	7.0	116
21	A phase II trial evaluating the feasibility of adding bevacizumab to standard osteosarcoma therapy. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 141, 1469-1477.	5.1	42
22	Early response rates and Curie scores at end of induction: An update from a phase II study of an anti-GD2 monoclonal antibody (mAb) with chemotherapy (CT) in newly diagnosed patients (pts) with high-risk (HR) neuroblastoma (NB).. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 10534-10534.	1.6	11
23	Phase I study of talazoparib and irinotecan in children and young adults with recurrent/refractory solid tumors.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 10542-10542.	1.6	5
24	Risk factors associated with metastatic site failure in patients with high-risk neuroblastoma.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 10557-10557.	1.6	0
25	Improved clinical responses with the concomitant use of an anti-GD2 monoclonal antibody and chemotherapy in newly diagnosed children with high-risk (HR) neuroblastoma (NB): Preliminary results of a phase II study.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2016, 34, 10501-10501.	1.6	9
26	Phase I expansion cohort to evaluate bevacizumab, sorafenib, and low-dose cyclophosphamide in children and young adults with refractory or recurrent solid tumors.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2016, 34, 10519-10519.	1.6	0
27	Comparison of pain outcomes between two anti-GD2 antibodies in patients with neuroblastoma. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2015, 62, 224-228.	1.5	48
28	Population Pharmacokinetics of Bevacizumab in Children with Osteosarcoma: Implications for Dosing. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2014, 20, 2783-2792.	7.0	37
29	Phase I and Clinical Pharmacology Study of Bevacizumab, Sorafenib, and Low-Dose Cyclophosphamide in Children and Young Adults with Refractory/Recurrent Solid Tumors. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2013, 19, 236-246.	7.0	64
30	Pilot Induction Regimen Incorporating Pharmacokinetically Guided Topotecan for Treatment of Newly Diagnosed High-Risk Neuroblastoma: A Children's Oncology Group Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 4351-4357.	1.6	124
31	Disease control intervals in high-risk neuroblastoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2008, 112, 2796-2801.	4.1	31
32	Good Clinical Practice and the Conduct of Clinical Studies in Pediatric Oncology. <i>Pediatric Clinics of North America</i> , 2008, 55, 187-209.	1.8	18
33	Using Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Modeling and Simulation to Evaluate Importance of Schedule in Topotecan Therapy for Pediatric Neuroblastoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2008, 14, 318-325.	7.0	55
34	Population Pharmacokinetic Analysis of Topotecan in Pediatric Cancer Patients. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 13, 6703-6711.	7.0	21
35	Pediatric cancers in the new millennium: dramatic progress, new challenges. <i>Oncology</i> , 2007, 21, 809-20; discussion 820, 823-4.	0.5	25
36	Development and validation of limited sampling models for topotecan lactone pharmacokinetic studies in children. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 57, 475-482.	2.3	11

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37	Hematologic supportive care. , 2006, , 829-849.		1
38	The impact of early resection of primary neuroblastoma on the survival of children older than 1 year of age with stage 4 disease. <i>Cancer</i> , 2005, 104, 2837-2846.	4.1	39
39	Radiographic assessment of resectability of locoregional disease in children with high-risk neuroblastoma during neoadjuvant chemotherapy. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2005, 44, 158-162.	1.5	19
40	Improved Response in High-Risk Neuroblastoma With Protracted Topotecan Administration Using a Pharmacokinetically Guided Dosing Approach. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2005, 23, 4039-4047.	1.6	77
41	Combined Use of Erythropoietin and Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor Does Not Decrease Blood Transfusion Requirements During Induction Therapy for High-Risk Neuroblastoma: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2004, 22, 1886-1893.	1.6	31
42	Anemia and a large abdominal tumor in an adolescent. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2004, 42, 200-204.	1.5	0
43	A pilot study of protracted topotecan dosing using a pharmacokinetically guided dosing approach in children with solid tumors. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2003, 9, 633-40.	7.0	53
44	Survival after recurrence of Ewing Tumors. <i>Cancer</i> , 2002, 94, 561-569.	4.1	2
45	Neonatal alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma with skin and brain metastases. <i>Cancer</i> , 2001, 92, 1613-1620.	4.1	38
46	Clinical use of topoisomerase I inhibitors in anticancer treatment. <i>Medical and Pediatric Oncology</i> , 2000, 35, 385-402.	1.0	48
47	Epstein-Barr virus infection in salivary gland tumors in children and young adults. <i>Cancer</i> , 2000, 89, 463-466.	4.1	26
48	Prognostic Factors for Children and Adolescents With Surgically Resected Nonrhabdomyosarcoma Soft Tissue Sarcoma: An Analysis of 121 Patients Treated at St Jude Children's Research Hospital. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 1999, 17, 3697-3705.	1.6	159
49	Interpatient variability in bioavailability of the intravenous formulation of topotecan given orally to children with recurrent solid tumors. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 43, 454-460.	2.3	62
50	Dental abnormalities in children treated for neuroblastoma. , 1998, 30, 22-27.		55
51	Relationship Between Topotecan Systemic Exposure and Tumor Response in Human Neuroblastoma Xenografts. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 1998, 90, 505-511.	6.3	117
52	Post-irradiation malignant mesothelioma. , 1997, 79, 192-193.		12
53	Phase I Trial and Pharmacokinetic (PK) and Pharmacodynamics (PD) Study of Topotecan Using a Five-Day Course in Children with Refractory Solid Tumors. <i>Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology</i> , 1996, 18, 352-361.	0.6	108
54	Failure of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor to reduce febrile neutropenia in children with recurrent solid tumors treated with ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide chemotherapy. <i>Medical and Pediatric Oncology</i> , 1994, 23, 328-334.	1.0	36

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55	Epipodophyllotoxins in the treatment of childhood cancer. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 1994, 34, S89-S95.	2.3	28
56	A phase II trial of ifosfamide in previously untreated children and adolescents with unresectable rhabdomyosarcoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 1993, 71, 2119-2125.	4.1	42
57	A Phase I Trial of High-Dose Carboplatin and Etoposide with Autologous Marrow Support for Treatment of Stage D Neuroblastoma in First Remission: Use of Marker Genes to Investigate the Biology of Marrow Reconstitution and the Mechanism of Relapse. <i>Human Gene Therapy</i> , 1991, 2, 257-272.	2.7	13
58	Effective reinduction therapy for childhood acute nonlymphoid leukemia using simultaneous continuous infusions of teniposide and amsacrine. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 1989, 24, 123-127.	2.3	5