List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global surveillance of cancer survival 1995–2009: analysis of individual data for 25â€^676â€^887 patients from 279 population-based registries in 67 countries (CONCORD-2). Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 977-1010.	6.3	1,863
2	Cancer survival in Europe 1999–2007 by country and age: results of EUROCARE-5—a population-based study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2014, 15, 23-34.	5.1	1,554
3	Cancer survival in five continents: a worldwide population-based study (CONCORD). Lancet Oncology, The, 2008, 9, 730-756.	5.1	1,059
4	Childhood cancer survival in Europe 1999–2007: results of EUROCARE-5—a population-based study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2014, 15, 35-47.	5.1	799
5	EUROCARE-4. Survival of cancer patients diagnosed in 1995–1999. Results and commentary. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 931-991.	1.3	740
6	EUROCARE-3: survival of cancer patients diagnosed 1990–94—results and commentary. Annals of Oncology, 2003, 14, v61-v118.	0.6	638
7	Survival of European children and young adults with cancer diagnosed 1995–2002. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 992-1005.	1.3	442
8	EUROCARE-3 summary: cancer survival in Europe at the end of the 20th century. Annals of Oncology, 2003, 14, v128-v149.	0.6	400
9	Prognoses and improvement for head and neck cancers diagnosed in Europe in early 2000s: The EUROCARE-5 population-based study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2130-2143.	1.3	344
10	Burden and centralised treatment in Europe of rare tumours: results of RARECAREnet—a population-based study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2017, 18, 1022-1039.	5.1	285
11	Childhood Cancer Survival Trends in Europe: A EUROCARE Working Group Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2005, 23, 3742-3751.	0.8	276
12	The advantage of women in cancer survival: An analysis of EUROCARE-4 data. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 1017-1027.	1.3	233
13	Survival for haematological malignancies in Europe between 1997 and 2008 by region and age: results of EUROCARE-5, a population-based study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2014, 15, 931-942.	5.1	229
14	Progress in colorectal cancer survival in Europe from the late 1980s to the early 21st century: The EUROCARE study. International Journal of Cancer, 2012, 131, 1649-1658.	2.3	216
15	Survival of women with cancers of breast and genital organs in Europe 1999–2007: Results of the EUROCARE-5 study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2191-2205.	1.3	205
16	The cancer survival gap between elderly and middle-aged patients in Europe is widening. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 1006-1016.	1.3	186
17	Worldwide comparison of survival from childhood leukaemia for 1995–2009, by subtype, age, and sex (CONCORD-2): a population-based study of individual data for 89â€^828 children from 198 registries in 53 countries. Lancet Haematology,the, 2017, 4, e202-e217.	2.2	141
18	Survival for oesophageal, stomach and small intestine cancers in Europe 1999–2007: Results from EUROCARE-5. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2144-2157.	1.3	138

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19	Survival trends in European cancer patients diagnosed from 1988 to 1999. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 1042-1066.	1.3	133
20	Comparative cancer survival information in Europe. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 901-908.	1.3	123
21	Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Trends of Incidence and Survival in Europe and the United States at the End of the 20th Century. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2007, 102, 1661-1670.	0.2	121
22	Survival from rare cancer in adults: a population-based study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2006, 7, 132-140.	5.1	120
23	The EUROCARE-4 database on cancer survival in Europe: Data standardisation, quality control and methods of statistical analysis. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 909-930.	1.3	120
24	Childhood cancer survival in Europe. Annals of Oncology, 2003, 14, v119-v127.	0.6	119
25	Survival in patients with primary liver cancer, gallbladder and extrahepatic biliary tract cancer and pancreatic cancer in Europe 1999–2007: Results of EUROCARE-5. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2169-2178.	1.3	115
26	Multiple tumours in survival estimates. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 1080-1094.	1.3	109
27	Oesophageal cancer survival in Europe: A EUROCARE-4 study. Cancer Epidemiology, 2012, 36, 505-512.	0.8	108
28	Breast cancer survival in the US and Europe: A CONCORD highâ€resolution study. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 1170-1181.	2.3	100
29	The EUROCARE-5 study on cancer survival in Europe 1999–2007: Database, quality checks and statistical analysis methods. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2104-2119.	1.3	97
30	Survival in Patients With Uveal Melanoma in Europe. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2008, 126, 1413.	2.6	95
31	Survival from salivary glands adenoid cystic carcinoma in European populations. Oral Oncology, 2009, 45, 669-674.	0.8	94
32	On-going improvement and persistent differences in the survival for patients with colon and rectum cancer across Europe 1999–2007 – Results from the EUROCARE-5 study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2158-2168.	1.3	93
33	Worldwide comparison of ovarian cancer survival: Histological group and stage at diagnosis (CONCORD-2). Gynecologic Oncology, 2017, 144, 396-404.	0.6	93
34	The histology of ovarian cancer: worldwide distribution and implications for international survival comparisons (CONCORD-2). Gynecologic Oncology, 2017, 144, 405-413.	0.6	93
35	Survival for Ovarian Cancer in Europe: The across-country variation did not shrink in the past decade. Acta Oncológica, 2012, 51, 441-453.	0.8	88
36	Long-term survival expectations of cancer patients in Europe in 2000–2002. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 1028-1041.	1.3	87

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37	Cancer survival in European adolescents and young adults. European Journal of Cancer, 2003, 39, 2600-2610.	1.3	84
38	Survival of male genital cancers (prostate, testis and penis) in Europe 1999–2007: Results from the EUROCARE-5 study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2206-2216.	1.3	82
39	Effects of tranexamic acid on postoperative bleeding and related hematochemical variables in coronary surgery: Comparison between on-pump and off-pump techniques. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2004, 128, 83-91.	0.4	80
40	The cure of cancer: A European perspective. European Journal of Cancer, 2009, 45, 1067-1079.	1.3	80
41	Survival of patients with skin melanoma in Europe increases further: Results of the EUROCARE-5 study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2179-2190.	1.3	80
42	Long-term survival, prevalence, and cure of cancer: a population-based estimation for 818 902 Italian patients and 26 cancer types. Annals of Oncology, 2014, 25, 2251-2260.	0.6	77
43	Urinary tract cancer survival in Europe 1999–2007: Results of the population-based study EUROCARE-5. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2217-2230.	1.3	75
44	The EUROCARE-3 database: methodology of data collection, standardisation, quality control and statistical analysis. Annals of Oncology, 2003, 14, v14-v27.	0.6	74
45	Survival patterns in lung and pleural cancer in Europe 1999–2007: Results from the EUROCARE-5 study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2242-2253.	1.3	73
46	Colorectal cancer survival in the USA and Europe: a CONCORD high-resolution study. BMJ Open, 2013, 3, e003055.	0.8	72
47	Survival of 86,690 patients with thyroid cancer: A population-based study in 29 European countries from EUROCARE-5. European Journal of Cancer, 2017, 77, 140-152.	1.3	72
48	Predictions of survival up to 10 years after diagnosis for European women with breast cancer in 2000–2002. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 2404-2412.	2.3	69
49	Age and case mix-standardised survival for all cancer patients in Europe 1999–2007: Results of EUROCARE-5, a population-based study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2120-2129.	1.3	66
50	Hodgkin disease survival in Europe and the U.S Cancer, 2006, 107, 352-360.	2.0	64
51	Survival of European patients with central nervous system tumors. International Journal of Cancer, 2012, 131, 173-185.	2.3	64
52	European disparities in malignant digestive endocrine tumours survival. International Journal of Cancer, 2010, 126, 2928-2934.	2.3	57
53	Survival of adults with primary malignant brain tumours in Europe; Results of the EUROCARE-5 study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2231-2241.	1.3	56
54	DYNAMO-HIA–A Dynamic Modeling Tool for Generic Health Impact Assessments. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33317.	1.1	51

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55	Life expectancy and cancer survival in the EUROCARE-3 cancer registry areas. Annals of Oncology, 2003, 14, v28-v40.	0.6	48
56	Survival variations by country and age for lymphoid and myeloid malignancies in Europe 2000–2007: Results of EUROCARE-5 population-based study. European Journal of Cancer, 2015, 51, 2254-2268.	1.3	47
57	Health impacts of increasing alcohol prices in the European Union: A dynamic projection. Preventive Medicine, 2012, 55, 237-243.	1.6	45
58	Women's knowledge about cervical cancer risk factors, screening, and reasons for non-participation in cervical cancer screening programme in Estonia. BMC Women's Health, 2011, 11, 43.	0.8	41
59	Patient survival for all cancers combined as indicator of cancer control in Europe. European Journal of Public Health, 2008, 18, 527-532.	0.1	39
60	Life Tables for World-Wide Comparison of Relative Survival for Cancer (CONCORD Study). Tumori, 2008, 94, 658-668.	0.6	36
61	Cancer prevalence estimates in Europe at the beginning of 2000. Annals of Oncology, 2013, 24, 1660-1666.	0.6	36
62	Comparison of Tobacco Control Scenarios: Quantifying Estimates of Long-Term Health Impact Using the DYNAMO-HIA Modeling Tool. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32363.	1.1	36
63	Prognoses for head and neck cancers in Europe diagnosed in 1995–1999: a population-based study. Annals of Oncology, 2011, 22, 165-174.	0.6	35
64	Survival and cure trends for European children, adolescents and young adults diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia from 1982 to 2002. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 744-752.	1.7	35
65	Regional Estimates of Stomach Cancer Burden in Italy. Tumori, 2007, 93, 367-373.	0.6	34
66	Association of adiposity, dysmetabolisms, and inflammation with aggressive breast cancer subtypes: a cross-sectional study. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2016, 157, 179-189.	1.1	34
67	Changes in dynamics of excess mortality rates and net survival after diagnosis of follicular lymphoma or diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: comparison between European population-based data (EUROCARE-5). Lancet Haematology,the, 2015, 2, e481-e491.	2.2	33
68	Geographical variability in survival of European children with central nervous system tumours. European Journal of Cancer, 2017, 82, 137-148.	1.3	33
69	Lower incidence rates but thicker melanomas in Eastern Europe before 1992. European Journal of Cancer, 2004, 40, 1045-1052.	1.3	32
70	Influence of morphology on survival for non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Europe and the United States. European Journal of Cancer, 2008, 44, 579-587.	1.3	32
71	Regional Estimates of all Cancer Malignancies in Italy. Tumori, 2007, 93, 345-351.	0.6	31
72	Factors influencing acute and late toxicity in the era of adjuvant hypofractionated breast radiotherapy. Breast, 2016, 29, 90-95.	0.9	31

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73	Trends in cervical cancer survival in Europe, 1983–1994: A population-based study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2007, 105, 609-619.	0.6	29
74	Quality analysis of population-based information on cancer stage at diagnosis across Europe, with presentation of stage-specific cancer survival estimates: AÂEUROCARE-5 study. European Journal of Cancer, 2017, 84, 335-353.	1.3	29
75	Electronic availability of EUROCARE-3 data: a tool for further analysis. Annals of Oncology, 2003, 14, v150-v155.	0.6	28
76	Cancer rehabilitation indicators for Europe. European Journal of Cancer, 2013, 49, 1356-1364.	1.3	28
77	Regional Estimates of Breast Cancer Burden in Italy. Tumori, 2007, 93, 374-379.	0.6	26
78	Regional Estimates of Prostate Cancer Burden in Italy. Tumori, 2007, 93, 380-386.	0.6	25
79	Regional Estimates of Colorectal Cancer Burden in Italy. Tumori, 2007, 93, 352-359.	0.6	25
80	Modelling obesity outcomes: reducing obesity risk in adulthood may have greater impact than reducing obesity prevalence in childhood. Obesity Reviews, 2013, 14, 523-531.	3.1	25
81	Potential health gains and health losses in eleven EU countries attainable through feasible prevalences of the life-style related risk factors alcohol, BMI, and smoking: a quantitative health impact assessment. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 734.	1.2	24
82	Cancer control in Europe: A proposed set of European Cancer Health Indicators. European Journal of Public Health, 2003, 13, 116-119.	0.1	23
83	Comparison of Four Methods for Estimating Complete Life Tables from Abridged Life Tables Using Mortality Data Supplied to EUROCARE-3. Mathematical Population Studies, 2005, 12, 183-198.	0.8	23
84	Cancer Prevalence Estimates in Italy from 1970 to 2010. Tumori, 2007, 93, 392-397.	0.6	23
85	Availability of stage at diagnosis, cancer treatment delay and compliance with cancer guidelines as cancer registry indicators for cancer care in Europe: Results of EUROCHIPâ€3 survey. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 2910-2917.	2.3	22
86	Life tables for world-wide comparison of relative survival for cancer (CONCORD study). Tumori, 2008, 94, 658-68.	0.6	21
87	Time trends in axilla management among early breast cancer patients: Persisting major variation in clinical practice across European centers. Acta Oncológica, 2016, 55, 712-719.	0.8	20
88	Trends in net survival from esophageal cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S24-S31.	0.6	20
89	Out-of-pocket costs for cancer survivors between 5 and 10Âyears from diagnosis: an Italian population-based study. Supportive Care in Cancer, 2016, 24, 2225-2233.	1.0	17
90	Cancer prevalence estimates in Italy from 1970 to 2010. Tumori, 2007, 93, 392-7.	0.6	17

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91	Regional Estimates of Lung Cancer Burden in Italy. Tumori, 2007, 93, 360-366.	0.6	16
92	Cancer control-planning and monitoring population-based systems. Tumori, 2009, 95, 568-578.	0.6	16
93	Cervical Cancer Assessment in Romania under EUROCHIP-2. Tumori, 2010, 96, 545-552.	0.6	15
94	Trends in net survival from pancreatic cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S63-S69.	0.6	15
95	Italian Cancer Burden by Broad Geographical Area. Tumori, 2007, 93, 398-407.	0.6	14
96	Trends in net survival from rectal cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S48-S55.	0.6	14
97	Trends in net survival from skin malignant melanoma in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S77-S84.	0.6	13
98	Impact of Implementing a Nationwide Cervical Cancer Screening Program on Female Population Coverage by Pap-Tests in Estonia. Tumori, 2010, 96, 524-528.	0.6	12
99	International collaborations in cancer control and the Third International Cancer Control Congress. Tumori, 2009, 95, 579-596.	0.6	11
100	Cervical Cancer Screening in Bulgaria - past and Present Experience. Tumori, 2010, 96, 538-544.	0.6	11
101	Barriers in Cervical Cancer Screening Programs in New European Union Member States. Tumori, 2010, 96, 515-516.	0.6	11
102	Risk of death for hematological malignancies for residents close to an Italian petrochemical refinery: a population-based case-control study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 1635-1644.	0.8	11
103	Cancer prevention and population-based screening. Tumori, 2009, 95, 597-609.	0.6	10
104	A Breast Cancer Clinical Registry in An Italian Comprehensive Cancer Center: An Instrument for Descriptive, Clinical, and Experimental Research. Tumori, 2015, 101, 440-446.	0.6	10
105	Trends in net survival from ovarian cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S107-S113.	0.6	10
106	Past, Present and Future of the Cervical Cancer Screening in Latvia. Tumori, 2010, 96, 529-537.	0.6	9
107	Trends in net survival lung cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S70-S76.	0.6	9
108	Trends in net survival from breast cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S85-S91.	0.6	9

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109	Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Exerts Selection Pressure Towards Luminal Phenotype Breast Cancer. Breast Care, 2017, 12, 391-394.	0.8	9
110	Comorbidities, timing of treatments, and chemotherapy use influence outcomes in stage III colon cancer: A population-based European study. European Journal of Surgical Oncology, 2020, 46, 1151-1159.	0.5	9
111	Cancer control in Europe: A proposed set of European Cancer Health Indicators. European Journal of Public Health, 2003, 13, 116-117.	0.1	8
112	Organization of population-based cancer control programs: Europe and the World. Tumori, 2009, 95, 623-636.	0.6	8
113	Socioeconomic deprivation worsens the outcomes of Italian women with hormone receptor-positive breast cancer and decreases the possibility of receiving standard care. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 68402-68414.	0.8	8
114	Comprehensive cancer control-research & development: knowing what we do and doing what we know. Tumori, 2009, 95, 610-622.	0.6	7
115	Cancer Research Performance in the European Union: A Study of Published Output from 2000 to 2008. Tumori, 2011, 97, 683-689.	0.6	7
116	A method for differentiating cancer prevalence according to health status, exemplified using a population-based sample of Italian colorectal cancer cases. Acta Oncológica, 2013, 52, 294-302.	0.8	7
117	Recent trends of cancer mortality in Romanian adults. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2013, 22, 199-209.	0.6	7
118	New insights into survival trend analyses in cancer population-based studies: the SUDCAN methodology. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S9-S15.	0.6	7
119	Trends in net survival from colon cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S40-S47.	0.6	7
120	Trends in net survival from head and neck cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S16-S23.	0.6	7
121	Reasons for low cervical cancer survival in new accession European Union countries: a EUROCARE-5 study. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2020, 301, 591-602.	0.8	7
122	Italian Performance in Cancer Research. Tumori, 2009, 95, 133-141.	0.6	6
123	Spatial variation in mortality risk for hematological malignancies near a petrochemical refinery: A population-based case-control study. Environmental Research, 2015, 140, 641-648.	3.7	6
124	Trends in net survival from cervical cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S92-S99.	0.6	5
125	Barriers in cervical cancer screening programs in new European Union member states. Tumori, 2010, 96, 515-6.	0.6	5
126	Cancer research performance in the European Union: a study of published output from 2000 to 2008. Tumori, 2011, 97, 683-9.	0.6	5

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127	Trends in net survival from prostate cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S114-S120.	0.6	4
128	Trends in net survival from stomach cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S32-S39.	0.6	4
129	Critical factors influencing the establishment, maintenance and sustainability of population-based cancer control programs. Tumori, 2009, 95, 637-645.	0.6	3
130	Trends in net survival from liver cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S56-S62.	0.6	3
131	Trends in net survival from kidney cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S121-S127.	0.6	3
132	Trends in net survival from 15 cancers in six European Latin countries: the SUDCAN population-based study material. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S3-S8.	0.6	3
133	Endocrine treatment and incidence of relapse in women with oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer in Europe: a population-based study. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2020, 183, 439-450.	1.1	2
134	Cancer Rehabilitation Services: An Italian Population-based Cohort Study. Tumori, 2014, 100, 346-351.	0.6	2
135	Estimates of cancer burden in Lombardy. Tumori, 2013, 99, 277-284.	0.6	1
136	Short-term survival after colorectal cancer in a screened versus unscreened population. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 2019, 47, 528-537.	1.2	1
137	Trends in net survival from corpus uteri cancer in six European Latin countries: results from the SUDCAN population-based study. European Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2017, 26, S100-S106.	0.6	0
138	High consistency between characteristics of primary intraductal breast cancer and subtype of subsequent ipsilateral invasive cancer. Tumori, 2020, 106, 64-69.	0.6	0
139	Abstract P1-14-22: Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy for the treatment of breast cancer exterts a selection pressure toward luminal phenotype. , 2016, , .		0
140	Estimates of cancer burden in Lombardy. Tumori, 2013, 99, 277-84.	0.6	0
141	Cancer rehabilitation services: an Italian population-based cohort study. Tumori, 2014, 100, 346-51.	0.6	0