

Nicoletta Testoni

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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163
papers

5,587
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	MEC (mitoxantrone, etoposide, and cytarabine) induces complete remission and is an effective bridge to transplant in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2020, 105, 47-55.	2.2	4
2	Venetoclax Plus Hypomethylating Agents for Relapsed/Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Is Safe and Manageable in the Outpatient Setting. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 14-15.	1.4	0
3	Novel and Rare Fusion Transcripts Involving Transcription Factors and Tumor Suppressor Genes in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Cancers</i> , 2019, 11, 1951.	3.7	17
4	A Maturation Index Defines Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma Patients with Advanced Immunophenotypic and Molecular Differentiation Profiles Associated with Poor Prognosis. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 1797-1797.	1.4	0
5	Chromothripsis in acute myeloid leukemia: biological features and impact on survival. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2018, 32, 1609-1620.	7.2	80
6	Mesenchymal stromal cells from myelodysplastic and acute myeloid leukemia patients display in vitro reduced proliferative potential and similar capacity to support leukemia cell survival. <i>Stem Cell Research and Therapy</i> , 2018, 9, 271.	5.5	63
7	Targeting WEE1 to enhance conventional therapies for acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Journal of Hematology and Oncology</i> , 2018, 11, 99.	17.0	35
8	A New Gene Expression Profile Signature CRLF2 Overexpression Based Identifies Novel Adult "Triple Negative" Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Subgroups. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 5284-5284.	1.4	0
9	Epigenetically induced ectopic expression of LUNCX impairs the proliferation and differentiation of myeloid cells. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, 1204-1214.	3.5	8
10	Conjunctival and Limbal Transplantation From the Same Living-Related Bone Marrow Donor to Patients With Severe Ocular Graft-vs-Host Disease. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2017, 135, 1123.	2.5	16
11	Chromothripsis in acute myeloid leukemia: Biological features and impact on survival. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2017, , .	7.2	3
12	Prognostic significance of alterations of pathways regulating autophagy in acute myeloid leukemia.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 7038-7038.	1.6	2
13	Cryptic BCR-ABL fusion gene as variant rearrangement in chronic myeloid leukemia: molecular cytogenetic characterization and influence on TKIs therapy. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 29906-29913.	1.8	22
14	Copy number variants signature in two patients with relapsed acute promyelocytic leukemia.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, e23207-e23207.	1.6	0
15	Microarray analysis to identify novel copy number alterations in acute myeloid leukemia.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 11622-11622.	1.6	0
16	Deficient necroptosis pathway as a negative prognostic factor in acute myeloid leukemia.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 11611-11611.	1.6	0
17	<scp>FGFR</scp>1 and <scp>KAT6A</scp> rearrangements in patients with hematological malignancies and chromosome 8p11 abnormalities: biological and clinical features. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2016, 91, E14-6.	4.1	4
18	Efficacy of Azacitidine in the treatment of adult patients aged 65 years or older with AML. <i>Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2016, 17, 2479-2486.	1.8	3

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19	Complex chromosomal rearrangements leading to <i>MECOM</i> overexpression are recurrent in myeloid malignancies with various 3q abnormalities. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2016, 55, 375-388.	2.8	5
20	Prognostic impact of serial measurements of serum-free light chain assay throughout the course of newly diagnosed multiple myeloma treated with bortezomib-based regimens. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2016, 57, 2058-2064.	1.3	12
21	4q12 translocations with <i>GSX2</i> expression identify a <i>CD7⁺</i> acute myeloid leukaemia subset. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2015, 171, 141-145.	2.5	6
22	Complex karyotype, older age, and reduced first-line dose intensity determine poor survival in core binding factor acute myeloid leukemia patients with long-term follow-up. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2015, 90, 515-523.	4.1	51
23	Revealing very small FLT3 ITD mutated clones by ultra-deep sequencing analysis has important clinical implications in AML patients. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 31284-31294.	1.8	18
24	FOXP1 and TP63 involvement in the progression of myelodysplastic syndrome with 5q- and additional cytogenetic abnormalities. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 396.	2.6	10
25	The <i>GNAS1</i> gene in myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS). <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2014, 38, 804-807.	0.8	4
26	Positron Emission Tomography With Computed Tomography-Based Diagnosis of Massive Extramedullary Progression in a Patient With High-Risk Multiple Myeloma. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2014, 14, e101-e104.	0.4	10
27	Correlation between eight-gene expression profiling and response to therapy of newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients treated with thalidomide-dexamethasone incorporated into double autologous transplantation. <i>Annals of Hematology</i> , 2013, 92, 1271-1280.	1.8	10
28	Effects and outcome of a policy of intermittent imatinib treatment in elderly patients with chronic myeloid leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 121, 5138-5144.	1.4	49
29	Recurrent gastrointestinal hemorrhage in treatment with dasatinib in a patient showing SMAD4 mutation with acute lymphoblastic leukemia Philadelphia positive and juvenile polyposis hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia syndrome. <i>Hematology Reports</i> , 2013, 5, 7.	0.8	7
30	BCR-ABL1-Associated Reduction of Beta Catenin Antagonist Chibby1 in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e81425.	2.5	14
31	Adult B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (BC-ALL) Negative For Recurrent Fusion Genes Are Characterized By a High Complex Genetic Heterogeneity Influencing Prognosis. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 2622-2622.	1.4	11
32	The e13a2 BCR-ABL1 Fusion Transcript Is a Candidate Adverse Prognostic Factor In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Treated Frontline With Imatinib Mesylate. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 1486-1486.	1.4	0
33	4-Year Outcome Of 215 Patients With Newly Diagnosed Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Treated Frontline With Nilotinib In Investigator-Sponsored Studies. A Report From The Gimema CML Working Party. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 4000-4000.	1.4	0
34	Ponatinib Is Well Tolerated and Active In Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Philadelphia Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (PH+ ALL) and Advanced Phase Of Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) Harboring T315I Mutation: The Bologna Experience. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 3911-3911.	1.4	0
35	Impact Of p53 Impaired Function On Outcomes Of Multiple Myeloma Patients Carrying Deleted TP53 and/Or Amplified MDM4. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 1855-1855.	1.4	0
36	Additional chromosomal abnormalities in Philadelphia-positive clone: adverse prognostic influence on frontline imatinib therapy: a GIMEMA Working Party on CML analysis. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 761-767.	1.4	110

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37	A novel t(2;10)(q31;p12) balanced translocation in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Hematology Reports</i> , 2012, 4, e27.	0.8	1
38	FISH analysis reveals frequent co-occurrence of 4q24/TET2 and 5q and/or 7q deletions. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2012, 36, 37-41.	0.8	5
39	Treating Ph+ Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) in the Elderly: The Sequence of Two Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors (TKI) (Nilotinib and Imatinib) Does Not Prevent Mutations and Relapse.. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 2601-2601.	1.4	4
40	PKC412 (Midostaurin) Is Safe and Highly Effective in Systemic Mastocytosis Patients: The Bologna Experience. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 1749-1749.	1.4	0
41	Frontline imatinib treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia: no impact of age on outcome, a survey by the GIMEMA CML Working Party. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 117, 5591-5599.	1.4	97
42	Variant Philadelphia translocations: molecular-cytogenetic characterization and prognostic influence on frontline imatinib therapy, a GIMEMA Working Party on CML analysis. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 117, 6793-6800.	1.4	98
43	Low-level Bcr-Abl mutations are very rare in chronic myeloid leukemia patients who are in major molecular response on first-line nilotinib. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2011, 35, 1527-1529.	0.8	6
44	A simple prognostic scoring system for newly diagnosed cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia: retrospective analysis of 530 patients. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2011, 52, 2329-2335.	1.3	7
45	Alternating Nilotinib 400 mg twice daily and Imatinib 400 mg once daily as Frontline Treatment of Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. A Phase 2 Multicentric Study of the GIMEMA CML Working Party. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 453-453.	1.4	1
46	Pediatric-Like Intensified Therapy In Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: A Single Centre Experience. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 4261-4261.	1.4	0
47	The response to imatinib and interferon- α is more rapid than the response to imatinib alone: a retrospective analysis of 495 Philadelphia-positive chronic myeloid leukemia patients in early chronic phase. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2010, 95, 1415-1419.	3.5	43
48	Chromosome abnormalities additional to the Philadelphia chromosome at the diagnosis of chronic myelogenous leukemia: pathogenetic and prognostic implications. <i>Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics</i> , 2010, 199, 76-80.	1.0	28
49	Philadelphia positive (Ph+) acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) patient with breast infiltration. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2010, 34, e246-e247.	0.8	5
50	B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia as evolution of a 8p11 myeloproliferative syndrome with t(8;22)(p11;q11) and BCR-FGFR1 fusion gene. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2010, 34, e282-e285.	0.8	37
51	Rescue of genomic information in adult acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) with normal/failed cytogenetics: a GIMEMA centralized biological study. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2010, 149, 70-78.	2.5	9
52	Deletions of the Derivative Chromosome 9 Do Not Influence the Response and the Outcome of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Early Chronic Phase Treated With Imatinib Mesylate: GIMEMA CML Working Party Analysis. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, 2748-2754.	1.6	56
53	Excellent Outcomes at 3 Years with Nilotinib 800 Mg Daily In Early Chronic Phase, Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML): Results of a Phase 2 GIMEMA CML WP Clinical Trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 359-359.	1.4	14
54	Efficacy and Feasibility of Nelarabine Savage Therapy In Adult Relapsed or Refractory T Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (T-ALL) and Lymphoblastic Lymphoma (T-LBL) Strongly Indicates the Introduction of a Nelarabine-Based First Line Regimen. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 4335-4335.	1.4	1

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55	Pediatric Therapy In Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Updated Experience of a Single Centre. Blood, 2010, 116, 4338-4338.	1.4	21
56	BCR-ABL Fusion Transcript Do Not Significantly Influence the Outcome of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients In Early Chronic Phase Treated with Imatinib Mesylate: a GIMEMA CML WP Analysis.. Blood, 2010, 116, 1230-1230.	1.4	2
57	Evaluating the Response to Imatinib In Philadelphia-Positive Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (Ph+ CML): The Value of Major Molecular Response (MMoR) at 12 Months. Blood, 2010, 116, 668-668.	1.4	0
58	Reduction of phosphoinositide-phospholipase C beta1 methylation predicts the responsiveness to azacitidine in high-risk MDS. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 16811-16816.	7.1	98
59	Treatment of Philadelphia-Positive Chronic Myeloid Leukemia with Imatinib: Importance of a Stable Molecular Response. Clinical Cancer Research, 2009, 15, 1059-1063.	7.0	28
60	Emergence of clonal chromosomal abnormalities in Philadelphia negative hematopoiesis in chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with nilotinib after failure of imatinib therapy. Leukemia Research, 2009, 33, e218-e220.	0.8	9
61	Influence of additional cytogenetic abnormalities on the response and survival in late chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with imatinib: long-term results. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2009, 50, 114-118.	1.3	9
62	Single or Double Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation Before and After the Era of Novel Agents. Clinical Lymphoma and Myeloma, 2009, 9, S51-S52.	1.4	1
63	Long-term follow-up of 386 consecutive patients with essential thrombocythemia: Safety of cytoreductive therapy. American Journal of Hematology, 2009, 84, 215-220.	4.1	70
64	The long-term durability of cytogenetic responses in patients with accelerated phase chronic myeloid leukemia treated with imatinib 600 mg: the GIMEMA CML Working Party experience after a 7-year follow-up. Haematologica, 2009, 94, 205-212.	3.5	73
65	Results of high-dose imatinib mesylate in intermediate Sokal risk chronic myeloid leukemia patients in early chronic phase: a phase 2 trial of the GIMEMA CML Working Party. Blood, 2009, 113, 3428-3434.	1.4	59
66	Molecular and functional analysis of the stem cell compartment of chronic myelogenous leukemia reveals the presence of a CD34 ⁺ cell population with intrinsic resistance to imatinib. Blood, 2009, 114, 5191-5200.	1.4	62
67	Comparison of imatinib 400 mg and 800 mg daily in the front-line treatment of high-risk, Philadelphia-positive chronic myeloid leukemia: a European LeukemiaNet Study. Blood, 2009, 113, 4497-4504.	1.4	173
68	Chronic myeloid leukemia: a prospective comparison of interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization and chromosome banding analysis for the definition of complete cytogenetic response: a study of the GIMEMA CML WP. Blood, 2009, 114, 4939-4943.	1.4	62
69	Nilotinib for the frontline treatment of Ph+ chronic myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2009, 114, 4933-4938.	1.4	203
70	AML with mutated NPM1 carrying a normal or aberrant karyotype show overlapping biologic, pathologic, immunophenotypic, and prognostic features. Blood, 2009, 114, 3024-3032.	1.4	156
71	High-Resolution Molecular Allelokaryotyping of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Blast Crisis by 6.0 SNP-Arrays Shows a High-Frequency of Uniparental Disomy and Focal Copy Number Alterations Affecting the Whole Sequence or Specific Exons of Oncogenes and Tumor Suppressor Genes.. Blood, 2009, 114, 2176-2176.	1.4	1
72	Nilotinib 800 Mg Daily as Frontline Therapy of Ph + Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: Dose Delivered and Safety Profile for the GIMEMA CML Working Party.. Blood, 2009, 114, 2205-2205.	1.4	8

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73	Phase II Multicentric Explorative Study of Intermittent Imatinib (IM) Treatment (INTERIM) in Elderly Patients with Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Who Achieved a Stable Complete Cytogenetic Response (CCgR) with Standard IM Therapy.. Blood, 2009, 114, 860-860.	1.4	3
74	CD34+ obtained from High Sokal Risk Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients (PTS) Expresses Gene Profiles (GEP) Significantly Different From CD34+ Obtained From Low Sokal Risk Patients.. Blood, 2009, 114, 2174-2174.	1.4	0
75	Acute promyelocytic leukemia with amplification of PML-RAR α rearrangement: Clinical implications. Leukemia Research, 2008, 32, 1941-1943.	0.8	3
76	Molecular and chromosomal alterations: new therapies for relapsed acute myeloid leukemia. Hematology, 2008, 13, 1-12.	1.5	2
77	Chronic myeloid leukemia in blast crisis treated with imatinib 600 mg: outcome of the patients alive after a 6-year follow-up. Haematologica, 2008, 93, 1792-1796.	3.5	91
78	Long-Term Outcome of Complete Cytogenetic Responders After Imatinib 400 mg in Late Chronic Phase, Philadelphia-Positive Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: The GIMEMA Working Party on CML. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 106-111.	1.6	48
79	Front-line treatment of Philadelphia positive chronic myeloid leukemia with imatinib and interferon- α : 5-year outcome. Haematologica, 2008, 93, 770-774.	3.5	53
80	Prognostic impact of genetic characterization in the GIMEMA LAM99P multicenter study for newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2008, 93, 1017-1024.	3.5	22
81	High and Early Rates of Cytogenetic and Molecular Response with Nilotinib 800 Mg Daily as First Line Treatment of Ph-Positive Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Chronic Phase: Results of a Phase 2 Trial of the GIMEMA CML Working Party. Blood, 2008, 112, 181-181.	1.4	19
82	Cytogenetic and Molecular Response to Imatinib in High Risk (Sokal) Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML): Results of An European Leukemianet Prospective Study Comparing 400 Mg and 800 Mg Front-Line. Blood, 2008, 112, 185-185.	1.4	13
83	Gene Expression Profile (GEP) of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients at Diagnosis: Two Distinguished Subgroups of CML Patients Identified, Based on a Molecular Signature, Irrespective of Their Sokal Risk Score. Blood, 2008, 112, 3190-3190.	1.4	4
84	Identification and Molecular Characterization of Two Recurrent Genomic Deletions (Type A and Type) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf Behalf of the GIMEMA ALL Working Party. Blood, 2008, 112, 428-428.	1.4	0
85	Different Isoforms of the B-Cell Mutator Activation-Induced Cytidine Deaminase (AID) Are Aberrantly Over-Expressed in BCR-ABL1-Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) Patients and Promote Genetic Instability.. Blood, 2008, 112, 1497-1497.	1.4	0
86	NPM1 mutations are more stable than FLT3 mutations during the course of disease in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2007, 92, 1268-1269.	3.5	54
87	Resistance to dasatinib in Philadelphia-positive leukemia patients and the presence or the selection of mutations at residues 315 and 317 in the BCR-ABL kinase domain. Haematologica, 2007, 92, 401-404.	3.5	172
88	The efficacy of imatinib mesylate in patients with FIP1L1-PDGFR α -positive hypereosinophilic syndrome. Results of a multicenter prospective study. Haematologica, 2007, 92, 1173-1179.	3.5	198
89	Impact of age on the outcome of patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in late chronic phase: results of a phase II study of the GIMEMA CML Working Party. Haematologica, 2007, 92, 101-105.	3.5	57
90	Case?control study of multidrug resistance phenotype and response to induction treatment including or not fludarabine in newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia patients. British Journal of Haematology, 2007, 136, 87-95.	2.5	20

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91	Evaluation of bone disease in multiple myeloma patients carrying the t(4;14) chromosomal translocation. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2007, 80, 071202152247002-???	2.2	4
92	A Prospective Study of Imatinib 400 mg vs 800 mg Frontline in High Risk Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 26-26.	1.4	4
93	Poor outcome of adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients carrying the (1;19)(q23;p13) translocation. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2006, 47, 469-472.	1.3	24
94	Comparison Between Patients With Philadelphia-Positive Chronic Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Who Obtained a Complete Cytogenetic Response Within 1 Year of Imatinib Therapy and Those Who Achieved Such a Response After 12 Months of Treatment. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2006, 24, 454-459.	1.6	42
95	Achieving a Major Molecular Response at the Time of a Complete Cytogenetic Response (CCgR) Predicts a Better Duration of CCgR in Imatinib-Treated Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 12, 3037-3042.	7.0	90
96	Poor Outcome With Front-Line Autologous Transplantation in t(4;14) Multiple Myeloma: Low Complete Remission Rate and Short Duration of Remission. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2006, 24, e4-e5.	1.6	31
97	Presence or the Emergence of a F317L BCR-ABL Mutation May Be Associated With Resistance to Dasatinib in Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2006, 24, e51-e52.	1.6	61
98	Up-Front Thalidomide-Dexamethasone (THAL) and Double Autologous Transplantation (Double TX) for Multiple Myeloma: Comparison with Double TX without Added Thalidomide and Prognostic Implications of Chromosome 13 Deletion and Translocation t(4;14).. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 3081-3081.	1.4	10
99	Mutations at Residues 315 and 317 in the ABL Kinase Domain Are the Main Cause of Resistance to Dasatinib in Philadelphia-Positive (Ph+) Leukemia Patients (pts).. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 836-836.	1.4	17
100	FLT-3 Activity and Its Response to Drugs Can Be Determined in AML Blast Cells by FLT-3 Phosphorylation Status Using Flow Cytometry.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 2308-2308.	1.4	0
101	NPM Mutations and Not FLT3 Mutations Are a Potential Marker for Monitoring Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Myeloid Leukemia.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 2016-2016.	1.4	0
102	Impact of Age in the Outcome of Patients with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Late Chronic Phase: Clinical and Molecular Results of a Phase II Study of the GIMEMA CML Working Party.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 4805-4805.	1.4	0
103	Prevalence and Prognostic Significance of FLT3 Mutations in Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Association of ITDs with Poor Outcome in Patients with Normal Cytogenetics.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 2017-2017.	1.4	0
104	Superiority of thalidomide and dexamethasone over vincristine-doxorubicin-dexamethasone (VAD) as primary therapy in preparation for autologous transplantation for multiple myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 35-39.	1.4	333
105	Multicentre phase III trial on fludarabine, cytarabine (Ara-C), and idarubicin versus idarubicin, Ara-C and etoposide for induction treatment of younger, newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia patients. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2005, 131, 172-179.	2.5	43
106	Interleukin-12 production by leukemia-derived dendritic cells counteracts the inhibitory effect of leukemic microenvironment on T cells. <i>Experimental Hematology</i> , 2005, 33, 1521-1530.	0.4	44
107	ABL Mutations in Late Chronic Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients With Up-Front Cytogenetic Resistance to Imatinib Are Associated With a Greater Likelihood of Progression to Blast Crisis and Shorter Survival: A Study by the GIMEMA Working Party on Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2005, 23, 4100-4109.	1.6	350
108	Fludarabine Based Regimen (FLAI) Is an Effective Treatment for Induction of Multidrug Resistant Pgp-Positive Acute Myeloid Leukemia Patients.. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 1857-1857.	1.4	6

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109	Imatinib Mesylate Can Induce Molecular Complete Remission in Idiopathic Hypereosinophilic Syndrome (HES). A Phase II Multicentric Italian Clinical Trial.. Blood, 2005, 106, 375-375.	1.4	3
110	Superior Complete Remission/Very Good Partial Remission Rate with Peri-Transplant Administration of Thalidomide-Dexamethasone for Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma.. Blood, 2005, 106, 5474-5474.	1.4	0
111	Imatinib Mesylate Determines a High Frequency of Major Molecular Responses in Newly Diagnosed Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Chronic Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) on Behalf of the GIMEMA Working Party on Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (GIMEMA-CML).. Blood, 2005, 106, 1100-1100.	1.4	0
112	Imatinib 800 mg: Preliminary Results of a Phase II Trial of the GIMEMA CML Working Party in Intermediate Sokal Risk Patients and Status-of-the-Art of an Ongoing Multinational, Prospective Randomized Trial of Imatinib Standard Dose (400 mg Daily) vs High Dose (800 mg Daily) in High Sokal Risk Patients.. Blood, 2005, 106, 1098-1098.	1.4	4
113	Comparison of Cytogenetics and Interphase Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization in Newly Diagnosed Ph+ Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Treated with Imatinib Mesylate. A Study by the GIMEMA Working Party on CML. On Behalf of GWP on CML.. Blood, 2005, 106, 4857-4857.	1.4	0
114	Chromosome 9 and 22 Breakpoints Cluster Regions Definition of Deleted Sequences on der(9) in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia.. Blood, 2005, 106, 4842-4842.	1.4	0
115	Identification of a novel t(1;9)(q11;q34) in acute myelocytic leukemia. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2004, 151, 85-86.	1.0	1
116	Molecular response to imatinib in late chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2004, 103, 2284-2290.	1.4	69
117	Imatinib and pegylated human recombinant interferon- β 2b in early chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2004, 104, 4245-4251.	1.4	96
118	European Multicenter Experience on Idiopathic Hypereosinophilic Syndrome (HES) with FIP1L1-PDGFRRA Rearrangement treated with Imatinib.. Blood, 2004, 104, 1507-1507.	1.4	1
119	Imatinib Therapy for Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients Who Relapse after Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation: A Molecular Analysis.. Blood, 2004, 104, 4655-4655.	1.4	0
120	Imatinib in the Treatment of CML Patients \geq 65 Years Old in Late Chronic Phase: Results of a Phase II Study of the GIMEMA CML Working Party.. Blood, 2004, 104, 2935-2935.	1.4	0
121	Heterogeneous Chromosomal Mechanisms Generating the 5 α - β -RUNX1/3 α -CBFA2T1 Gene in Acute Myeloid Leukemia.. Blood, 2004, 104, 4272-4272.	1.4	0
122	Prediction of Response to Imatinib by Prospective Quantitation of BCR-ABL Transcript in Late Chronic Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients By GIMEMA Working Party on CML.. Blood, 2004, 104, 4672-4672.	1.4	0
123	Interleukin-12 Gene Expression into Acute Myeloid Leukemia-Derived Dendritic Cells Overcomes T-Cell Functional Impairment Induced by Leukemic Microenvironment.. Blood, 2004, 104, 1816-1816.	1.4	6
124	Superiority of First-Line Thalidomide-Dexamethasone over Vincristine-Doxorubicin-Dexamethasone in Preparation for Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation for Multiple Myeloma.. Blood, 2004, 104, 1489-1489.	1.4	4
125	First-line therapy with thalidomide and dexamethasone in preparation for autologous stem cell transplantation for multiple myeloma. Haematologica, 2004, 89, 826-31.	3.5	133
126	Novel translocations that disrupt the platelet-derived growth factor receptor β 2 (PDGFRB) gene in BCR-ABL-negative chronic myeloproliferative disorders. British Journal of Haematology, 2003, 120, 251-256.	2.5	87

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127	The cytogenetic response as a surrogate marker of survival. <i>Seminars in Hematology</i> , 2003, 40, 56-61.	3.4	22
128	Cyclin D1 overexpression is a favorable prognostic variable for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients treated with high-dose chemotherapy and single or double autologous transplantation. <i>Blood</i> , 2003, 102, 1588-1594.	1.4	113
129	The cytogenetic response as a surrogate marker of survival. <i>Seminars in Hematology</i> , 2003, 40, 56-61.	3.4	3
130	Real-time quantitation of minimal residual disease in inv(16)-positive acute myeloid leukemia may indicate risk for clinical relapse and may identify patients in a curable state. <i>Blood</i> , 2002, 99, 443-449.	1.4	133
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