

# Doenja M J Lambregts

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

69  
papers

5,889  
citations

94433

37  
h-index

102487

66  
g-index

72  
all docs

72  
docs citations

72  
times ranked

4898  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sources of variation in multicenter rectal MRI data and their effect on radiomics feature reproducibility. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2022, 32, 1506-1516.	4.5	21
2	Evaluation of the implementation of the sigmoid take-off landmark in the Netherlands. <i>Colorectal Disease</i> , 2022, 24, 292-307.	1.4	5
3	Lateral Lymph Nodes in Rectal Cancer: Do we all Think the Same? A Review of Multidisciplinary Obstacles and Treatment Recommendations. <i>Clinical Colorectal Cancer</i> , 2022, 21, 80-88.	2.3	6
4	Current controversies in TNM for the radiological staging of rectal cancer and how to deal with them: results of a global online survey and multidisciplinary expert consensus. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2022, 32, 4991-5003.	4.5	32
5	Pelvic CT in addition to MRI to differentiate between rectal and sigmoid cancer on imaging using the sigmoid take-off as a landmark. <i>Acta Radiologica</i> , 2022, , 028418512210912.	1.1	1
6	Machine learning-based analysis of CT radiomics model for prediction of colorectal metachronous liver metastases. <i>Abdominal Radiology</i> , 2021, 46, 249-256.	2.1	47
7	Studying local tumour heterogeneity on MRI and FDG-PET/CT to predict response to neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy in rectal cancer. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2021, 31, 7031-7038.	4.5	12
8	Radiomics for the Prediction of Treatment Outcome and Survival in Patients With Colorectal Cancer: A Systematic Review. <i>Clinical Colorectal Cancer</i> , 2021, 20, 52-71.	2.3	66
9	The evaluation of follow-up strategies of watch-and-wait patients with a complete response after neoadjuvant therapy in rectal cancer. <i>Colorectal Disease</i> , 2021, 23, 1785-1792.	1.4	10
10	A decade of multi-modality PET and MR imaging in abdominal oncology. <i>British Journal of Radiology</i> , 2021, 94, 20201351.	2.2	0
11	Evolutions in rectal cancer MRI staging and risk stratification in The Netherlands. <i>Abdominal Radiology</i> , 2021, , 1.	2.1	4
12	CT radiomics models are unable to predict new liver metastasis after successful thermal ablation of colorectal liver metastases. <i>Acta Radiologica</i> , 2021, , 028418512110604.	1.1	10
13	Long-term imaging characteristics of clinical complete responders during watch-and-wait for rectal cancer—an evaluation of over 1500 MRIs. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2020, 30, 272-280.	4.5	24
14	Radiomics performs comparable to morphologic assessment by expert radiologists for prediction of response to neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy on baseline staging MRI in rectal cancer. <i>Abdominal Radiology</i> , 2020, 45, 632-643.	2.1	42
15	Gross tumour volume delineation in anal cancer on T2-weighted and diffusion-weighted MRI –“Reproducibility between radiologists and radiation oncologists and impact of reader experience level and DWI image quality. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2020, 150, 81-88.	0.6	9
16	Selection of Patients for Organ Preservation After Chemoradiotherapy: MRI Identifies Poor Responders Who Can Go Straight to Surgery. <i>Annals of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2020, 27, 2732-2739.	1.5	29
17	Value of combined multiparametric MRI and FDG-PET/CT to identify well-responding rectal cancer patients before the start of neoadjuvant chemoradiation. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2020, 30, 2945-2954.	4.5	12
18	Multiparametric Imaging for the Locoregional Follow-up of Rectal Cancer. <i>Current Colorectal Cancer Reports</i> , 2020, 16, 19-28.	0.5	0

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19	Is watch and wait a safe and effective way to treat rectal cancer in older patients?. <i>European Journal of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2020, 46, 358-362.	1.0	32
20	Locally advanced rectal cancer: 3D diffusion-prepared stimulated-echo turbo spin-echo versus 2D diffusion-weighted echo-planar imaging. <i>European Radiology Experimental</i> , 2020, 4, 9.	3.4	2
21	Response Assessment and Follow-Up by Imaging in Gastrointestinal Tumours. <i>Medical Radiology</i> , 2020, , 475-494.	0.1	0
22	Tumor detectability and conspicuity comparison of standard b1000 and ultrahigh b2000 diffusion-weighted imaging in rectal cancer. <i>Abdominal Radiology</i> , 2019, 44, 3595-3605.	2.1	24
23	Integrated versus separate reading of F-18 FDG-PET/CT and MRI for abdominal malignancies – effect on staging outcomes and diagnostic confidence. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2019, 29, 6900-6910.	4.5	1
24	The Apparent Diffusion Coefficient (ADC) is a useful biomarker in predicting metastatic colon cancer using the ADC-value of the primary tumor. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0211830.	2.5	29
25	Response evaluation after neoadjuvant treatment for rectal cancer using modern MR imaging: a pictorial review. <i>Insights Into Imaging</i> , 2019, 10, 15.	3.4	59
26	Diffusion-weighted imaging in rectal cancer: current applications and future perspectives. <i>British Journal of Radiology</i> , 2019, 92, 20180655.	2.2	105
27	Response assessment after (chemo)radiotherapy for rectal cancer: Why are we missing complete responses with MRI and endoscopy?. <i>European Journal of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2019, 45, 1011-1017.	1.0	42
28	Rectum. , 2019, , 65-76.		0
29	A Pattern-Based Approach Combining Tumor Morphology on MRI With Distinct Signal Patterns on Diffusion-Weighted Imaging to Assess Response of Rectal Tumors After Chemoradiotherapy. <i>Diseases of the Colon and Rectum</i> , 2018, 61, 328-337.	1.3	53
30	Monitoring early changes in rectal tumor morphology and volume during 5 weeks of preoperative chemoradiotherapy – An evaluation with sequential MRIs. <i>Radiotherapy and Oncology</i> , 2018, 126, 431-436.	0.6	6
31	Gas-induced susceptibility artefacts on diffusion-weighted MRI of the rectum at 1.5T – Effect of applying a micro-enema to improve image quality. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2018, 99, 131-137.	2.6	53
32	Magnetic resonance imaging for clinical management of rectal cancer: Updated recommendations from the 2016 European Society of Gastrointestinal and Abdominal Radiology (ESGAR) consensus meeting. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2018, 28, 1465-1475.	4.5	592
33	Organ Preservation in Rectal Cancer After Chemoradiation: Should We Extend the Observation Period in Patients with a Clinical Near-Complete Response?. <i>Annals of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2018, 25, 197-203.	1.5	93
34	Measuring the apparent diffusion coefficient in primary rectal tumors: is there a benefit in performing histogram analyses?. <i>Abdominal Radiology</i> , 2017, 42, 1627-1636.	2.1	16
35	Diffusion-weighted MRI to assess response to chemoradiotherapy in rectal cancer: main interpretation pitfalls and their use for teaching. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2017, 27, 4445-4454.	4.5	63
36	Whole liver CT texture analysis to predict the development of colorectal liver metastases – A multicentre study. <i>European Journal of Radiology</i> , 2017, 92, 64-71.	2.6	33

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37	DWI for Assessment of Rectal Cancer Nodes After Chemoradiotherapy: Is the Absence of Nodes at DWI Proof of a Negative Nodal Status?. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2017, 208, W79-W84.	2.2	55
38	Value of DCE-MRI for staging and response evaluation in rectal cancer: A systematic review. European Journal of Radiology, 2017, 95, 155-168.	2.6	72
39	MRI surveillance for the detection of local recurrence in rectal cancer after transanal endoscopic microsurgery. European Radiology, 2017, 27, 4960-4969.	4.5	13
40	Deep Learning for Fully-Automated Localization and Segmentation of Rectal Cancer on Multiparametric MR. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 5301.	3.3	206
41	Predictive criteria for MRI-based evaluation of response both during and after radiotherapy for cervical cancer. Journal of Contemporary Brachytherapy, 2016, 3, 181-188.	0.9	10
42	Long-term Outcome of an Organ Preservation Program After Neoadjuvant Treatment for Rectal Cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2016, 108, djw171.	6.3	272
43	MRI and diffusion-weighted MRI to diagnose a local tumour regrowth during long-term follow-up of rectal cancer patients treated with organ preservation after chemoradiotherapy. European Radiology, 2016, 26, 2118-2125.	4.5	54
44	Good and complete responding locally advanced rectal tumors after chemoradiotherapy: where are the residual positive nodes located on restaging MRI?. Abdominal Radiology, 2016, 41, 1245-1252.	2.1	13
45	Automated and Semiautomated Segmentation of Rectal Tumor Volumes on Diffusion-Weighted MRI: Can It Replace Manual Volumetry?. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2016, 94, 824-831.	0.8	50
46	CT texture analysis in colorectal liver metastases: A better way than size and volume measurements to assess response to chemotherapy?. United European Gastroenterology Journal, 2016, 4, 257-263.	3.8	99
47	Magnetization transfer imaging to assess tumour response after chemoradiotherapy in rectal cancer. European Radiology, 2016, 26, 390-397.	4.5	13
48	MRI and Diffusion-weighted MRI Volumetry for Identification of Complete Tumor Responders After Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy in Patients With Rectal Cancer. Annals of Surgery, 2015, 262, 1034-1039.	4.2	100
49	Can perfusion MRI predict response to preoperative treatment in rectal cancer?. Radiotherapy and Oncology, 2015, 114, 218-223.	0.6	53
50	Assessment of Clinical Complete Response After Chemoradiation for Rectal Cancer with Digital Rectal Examination, Endoscopy, and MRI: Selection for Organ-Saving Treatment. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2015, 22, 3873-3880.	1.5	266
51	Prospective, Multicenter Validation Study of Magnetic Resonance Volumetry for Response Assessment After Preoperative Chemoradiation in Rectal Cancer: Can the Results in the Literature be Reproduced?. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 93, 1005-1014.	0.8	43
52	Adjuvant chemotherapy in rectal cancer: Defining subgroups who may benefit after neoadjuvant chemoradiation and resection: A pooled analysis of 3,313 patients. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 137, 212-220.	5.1	94
53	Whole-liver CT texture analysis in colorectal cancer: Does the presence of liver metastases affect the texture of the remaining liver?. United European Gastroenterology Journal, 2014, 2, 530-538.	3.8	56
54	Performance of gadofosveset-enhanced MRI for staging rectal cancer nodes: can the initial promising results be reproduced?. European Radiology, 2014, 24, 371-379.	4.5	43

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55	Tumor Response to Treatment: Prediction and Assessment. <i>Current Radiology Reports</i> , 2014, 2, 1.	1.4	7
56	Gadofosveset-enhanced MRI for the assessment of rectal cancer lymph nodes: predictive criteria. <i>Abdominal Imaging</i> , 2013, 38, 720-727.	2.0	49
57	Diffusion-weighted MR imaging in primary rectal cancer staging demonstrates but does not characterise lymph nodes. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2013, 23, 3354-3360.	4.5	110
58	Magnetic resonance imaging for the clinical management of rectal cancer patients: recommendations from the 2012 European Society of Gastrointestinal and Abdominal Radiology (ESGAR) consensus meeting. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2013, 23, 2522-2531.	4.5	222
59	Diffusion-weighted MRI in rectal cancer: Apparent diffusion coefficient as a potential noninvasive marker of tumor aggressiveness. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2012, 35, 1365-1371.	3.4	183
60	T-staging of rectal cancer: accuracy of 3.0-Tesla MRI compared with 1.5-Tesla. <i>Abdominal Imaging</i> , 2012, 37, 475-481.	2.0	67
61	Wait-and-See Policy for Clinical Complete Responders After Chemoradiation for Rectal Cancer. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 4633-4640.	1.6	893
62	Long-term Follow-up Features on Rectal MRI During a Wait-and-See Approach After a Clinical Complete Response in Patients With Rectal Cancer Treated With Chemoradiotherapy. <i>Diseases of the Colon and Rectum</i> , 2011, 54, 1521-1528.	1.3	83
63	Accuracy of Gadofosveset-enhanced MRI for Nodal Staging and Restaging in Rectal Cancer. <i>Annals of Surgery</i> , 2011, 253, 539-545.	4.2	128
64	Value of ADC measurements for nodal staging after chemoradiation in locally advanced rectal cancer—a per lesion validation study. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2011, 21, 265-273.	4.5	117
65	Value of MRI and diffusion-weighted MRI for the diagnosis of locally recurrent rectal cancer. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2011, 21, 1250-1258.	4.5	94
66	Tumour ADC measurements in rectal cancer: effect of ROI methods on ADC values and interobserver variability. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2011, 21, 2567-2574.	4.5	208
67	Diffusion-Weighted MRI for Selection of Complete Responders After Chemoradiation for Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer: A Multicenter Study. <i>Annals of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2011, 18, 2224-2231.	1.5	335
68	What is the most accurate whole-body imaging modality for assessment of local and distant recurrent disease in colorectal cancer? A meta-analysis. <i>European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging</i> , 2011, 38, 1560-1571.	6.4	91
69	Rectal Cancer: Assessment of Complete Response to Preoperative Combined Radiation Therapy with Chemotherapy—Conventional MR Volumetry versus Diffusion-weighted MR Imaging. <i>Radiology</i> , 2011, 260, 734-743.	7.3	234