

# Ks Joseph

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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90  
papers

9,578  
citations

57681

46  
h-index

53065

89  
g-index

94  
all docs

94  
docs citations

94  
times ranked

9205  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Modern obstetrics: beyond early delivery for fetal or maternal compromise. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2021, 3, 100274.	1.3	1
2	Mode of delivery and neonatal outcomes in extremely preterm Vertex/nonVertex twins. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 224, 613.e1-613.e10.	0.7	4
3	Planned Cesarean or planned vaginal delivery for twins: secondary analysis of randomized controlled trial. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 57, 582-591.	0.9	16
4	Stillbirth in Canada: anachronistic definition and registration processes impede public health surveillance and clinical care. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2021, 112, 766-772.	1.1	7
5	Incidence and risk factors for severe preeclampsia, hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count syndrome, and eclampsia at preterm and term gestation: a population-based study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 538.e1-538.e19.	0.7	23
6	Rates and Determinants of Mother's Own Milk Feeding in Infants Born Very Preterm. Journal of Pediatrics, 2021, 236, 21-27.e4.	0.9	11
7	Historical and Recent Changes in Maternal Mortality Due to Hypertensive Disorders in the United States, 1979 to 2018. Hypertension, 2021, 78, 1414-1422.	1.3	19
8	Maternal risk factors and adverse birth outcomes associated with HELLP syndrome: a population-based study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 127, 1189-1198.	1.1	29
9	Internal Iliac Artery Balloon Tamponade in Placenta Accreta: Outcomes From the Largest Tertiary Accreta Referral Centre in British Columbia. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2019, 41, 466-472.	0.3	7
10	Changes in the Prevalence of Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy, United States, 1970 to 2010. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 1089-1095.	1.3	110
11	Towards a unified perinatal theory: Reconciling the birth-based and fetus-at-risk models of perinatal mortality. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2019, 33, 101-112.	0.8	17
12	Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada: Temporal Trends and Regional Variations, 2003-2016. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2019, 41, 1589-1598.e16.	0.3	37
13	Authors' reply re: Urinary stress incontinence and other maternal outcomes 2 years after caesarean or vaginal birth for twin pregnancy: a multicentre randomised trial. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2019, 126, 547-547.	1.1	2
14	Delivery options and risk of severe acute maternal morbidity. Cmaj, 2019, 191, E922-E922.	0.9	0
15	The fetus-at-risk approach: survival analysis from a fetal perspective. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2018, 97, 454-465.	1.3	49
16	Urinary stress incontinence and other maternal outcomes 2 years after caesarean or vaginal birth for twin pregnancy: a multicentre randomised trial. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 125, 1682-1690.	1.1	22
17	Perinatal outcomes in multifetal pregnancy following fetal reduction. Cmaj, 2017, 189, E652-E658.	0.9	17
18	Rationale and recommendations for improving definitions, registration requirements and procedures related to fetal death and stillbirth. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2017, 124, 1153-1157.	1.1	17

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19	Atonic Postpartum Hemorrhage: Blood Loss, Risk Factors, and Third Stage Management. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2016, 38, 1081-1090.e2.	0.3	19
20	Effect of Folic Acid Food Fortification in Canada on Congenital Heart Disease Subtypes. <i>Circulation</i> , 2016, 134, 647-655.	1.6	97
21	Drivers of maternity care in high-income countries: can health systems support woman-centred care?. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 2282-2295.	6.3	156
22	Twin Birth Study: 2-year neurodevelopmental follow-up of the randomized trial of planned cesarean or planned vaginal delivery for twin pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2016, 214, 371.e1-371.e19.	0.7	33
23	The association between temporal changes in the use of obstetrical intervention and small-for-gestational age live births. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2015, 15, 233.	0.9	4
24	Once More Unto the Breech. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 125, 1162-1167.	1.2	63
25	Maternal outcomes at 3 months after planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancies in the Twin Birth Study: a randomised controlled trial. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2015, 122, 1653-1662.	1.1	37
26	Rationalizing Definitions and Procedures for Optimizing Clinical Care and Public Health in Fetal Death and Stillbirth. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 125, 784-788.	1.2	20
27	Contribution of Placenta Accreta to the Incidence of Postpartum Hemorrhage and Severe Postpartum Hemorrhage. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 125, 814-821.	1.2	86
28	Validating the British Columbia Perinatal Data Registry: a chart re-abstraction study. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2015, 15, 123.	0.9	71
29	Impact of pre-pregnancy diabetes mellitus on congenital anomalies, Canada, 2002-2012. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2015, 35, 79-84.	0.8	28
30	Magnitude of income-related disparities in adverse perinatal outcomes. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2014, 14, 96.	0.9	26
31	Maternal Morbidity Associated With Early-Onset and Late-Onset Preeclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2014, 124, 771-781.	1.2	232
32	Temporal Trends in Postpartum Hemorrhage and Severe Postpartum Hemorrhage in Canada From 2003 to 2010. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2014, 36, 21-33.	0.3	87
33	Does advanced maternal age confer a survival advantage to infants born at early gestation?. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2013, 13, 87.	0.9	17
34	Incidence of preeclampsia: risk factors and outcomes associated with early- versus late-onset disease. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2013, 209, 544.e1-544.e12.	0.7	627
35	A Randomized Trial of Planned Cesarean or Vaginal Delivery for Twin Pregnancy. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2013, 369, 1295-1305.	13.9	378
36	Association Between Maternal Chronic Conditions and Congenital Heart Defects. <i>Circulation</i> , 2013, 128, 583-589.	1.6	191

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37	Incidence, risk factors, and temporal trends in severe postpartum hemorrhage. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 449.e1-449.e7.	0.7	432
38	Epidemiological investigation of a temporal increase in atonic postpartum haemorrhage: a population-based retrospective cohort study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2013, 120, 853-862.	1.1	99
39	Gestational age-specific severe maternal morbidity associated with labor induction. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 209.e1-209.e8.	0.7	27
40	Performance of the fullPIERS model in predicting adverse maternal outcomes in pre-eclampsia using patient data from the PIERS (Pre-eclampsia Integrated Estimate of RiSk) cohort, collected on admission. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2013, 120, 113-118.	1.1	35
41	Determinants of increases in stillbirth rates from 2000 to 2010. Cmaj, 2013, 185, E345-E351.	0.9	44
42	International comparisons of preterm birth: higher rates of late preterm birth are associated with lower rates of stillbirth and neonatal death. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2012, 119, 1630-1639.	1.1	57
43	A Population-Based Study of Antenatal Corticosteroid Prophylaxis for Preterm Birth. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2012, 34, 842-848.	0.3	11
44	Amniotic fluid embolism: incidence, risk factors, and impact on perinatal outcome. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2012, 119, 874-879.	1.1	115
45	Trends in postpartum hemorrhage from 2000 to 2009: a population-based study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 108.	0.9	70
46	Birth weight differences between preterm stillbirths and live births: analysis of population-based studies from the U.S. and Sweden. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 119.	0.9	17
47	Sudden infant death syndrome: a re-examination of temporal trends. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 59.	0.9	12
48	Prediction of adverse maternal outcomes in pre-eclampsia: development and validation of the fullPIERS model. Lancet, The, 2011, 377, 219-227.	6.3	431
49	Prediction of pre-eclampsia complications – Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2011, 377, 1314.	6.3	1
50	Risk Factors for Postpartum Hemorrhage: Can We Explain the Recent Temporal Increase?. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2011, 33, 810-819.	0.3	101
51	PIERS Proteinuria: Relationship With Adverse Maternal and Perinatal Outcome. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2011, 33, 588-597.	0.3	49
52	Temporal Trends in Maternal Mortality in Canada II: Estimates Based on Hospitalization Data. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2011, 33, 1020-1030.	0.3	24
53	The Canadian Perinatal Network: A National Network Focused on Threatened Preterm Birth at 22 to 28 Weeks™ Gestation. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2011, 33, 111-120.	0.3	10
54	Temporal Trends in Maternal Mortality in Canada I: Estimates Based on Vital Statistics Data. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2011, 33, 1011-1019.	0.3	17

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55	Optimal timing of delivery in pregnancies with pre-existing hypertension. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 118, 49-54.	1.1	49
56	The natural history of pregnancy: diseases of early and late gestation. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 118, 1617-1629.	1.1	24
57	Epidemiology of pre-eclampsia and the other hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 25, 391-403.	1.4	776
58	Temporal trends in neonatal outcomes following iatrogenic preterm delivery. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2011, 11, 39.	0.9	57
59	Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada, 2003 to 2007: Surveillance Using Routine Hospitalization Data and ICD-10CA Codes. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2010, 32, 837-846.	0.3	87
60	Temporal Trends and Regional Variations in Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada, 2003 to 2007. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2010, 32, 847-855.	0.3	60
61	Decreased term and postterm birthweight in the United States: impact of labor induction. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 203, 124.e1-124.e7.	0.7	54
62	A comparison of foetal and infant mortality in the United States and Canada. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 38, 480-489.	0.9	35
63	Trends in postpartum hemorrhage in high resource countries: a review and recommendations from the International Postpartum Hemorrhage Collaborative Group. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2009, 9, 55.	0.9	512
64	Recent Changes in Maternal Characteristics by Socioeconomic Status. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2009, 31, 422-433.	0.3	16
65	Validation of perinatal data in the Discharge Abstract Database of the Canadian Institute for Health Information. Chronic Diseases in Canada, 2009, 29, 96-101.	0.9	184
66	Does one size fit all? The case for ethnic-specific standards of fetal growth. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2008, 8, 1.	0.9	138
67	Socioeconomic status and perinatal outcomes in a setting with universal access to essential health care services. Cmaj, 2007, 177, 583-590.	0.9	130
68	The use of customised versus population-based birthweight standards in predicting perinatal mortality. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2007, 114, 474-477.	1.1	108
69	Investigation of an increase in postpartum haemorrhage in Canada. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2007, 114, 751-759.	1.1	247
70	Authors response to: The use of customised versus population-based birthweight standards in predicting perinatal mortality. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2007, 114, 1303-1303.	1.1	4
71	Are Babies Born to Short, Primiparous, or Thin Mothers "Normally" or "Abnormally" Small?. Journal of Pediatrics, 2007, 150, 603-607.e3.	0.9	39
72	Amniotic-fluid embolism and medical induction of labour: a retrospective, population-based cohort study. Lancet, The, 2006, 368, 1444-1448.	6.3	171

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73	US Black vs White disparities in foetal growth: physiological or pathological?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 1187-1195.	0.9	81
74	Trends in twin preterm birth subtypes in the United States, 1989 through 2000: Impact on perinatal mortality. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 193, 1076.e1-1076.e9.	0.7	52
75	Form should follow function in epidemiologic modeling: Author's response. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2005, 58, 965-966.	2.4	2
76	The influence of obstetric intervention on trends in twin stillbirths: United States, 1989-1999. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2004, 15, 380-387.	0.7	32
77	The effect of hypertensive disorders in pregnancy on small for gestational age and stillbirth: a population based study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2004, 4, 17.	0.9	154
78	Trends in twin neonatal mortality rates in the United States, 1989 through 1999: influence of birth registration and obstetric intervention. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 190, 1313-1321.	0.7	54
79	Incidence-based measures of birth, growth restriction, and death can free perinatal epidemiology from erroneous concepts of risk. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2004, 57, 889-897.	2.4	73
80	Theory of Obstetrics: "The Fetuses-at-Risk Approach" as a Causal Paradigm. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2004, 26, 953-956.	0.3	21
81	A parsimonious explanation for intersecting perinatal mortality curves: understanding the effect of plurality and of parity. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2003, 3, 3.	0.9	68
82	Why are babies getting bigger? Temporal trends in fetal growth and its determinants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2002, 141, 538-542.	0.9	298
83	Obstetric intervention, stillbirth, and preterm birth. Seminars in Perinatology, 2002, 26, 250-259.	1.1	117
84	Trends in fetal and infant deaths caused by congenital anomalies. Seminars in Perinatology, 2002, 26, 268-276.	1.1	50
85	Causes and consequences of recent increases in preterm birth among twins. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 98, 57-64.	1.2	52
86	A New and Improved Population-Based Canadian Reference for Birth Weight for Gestational Age. Pediatrics, 2001, 108, e35-e35.	1.0	1,296
87	Neonatal morbidity and mortality at 33-36 weeks' gestation. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2001, 15, A8-A8.	0.8	1
88	Patterns of infant mortality caused by major congenital anomalies. Teratology, 2000, 61, 342-346.	1.8	53
89	Gestational age- and birthweight-specific declines in infant mortality in Canada, 1985-94. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2000, 14, 332-339.	0.8	45
90	Determinants of Preterm Birth Rates in Canada from 1981 through 1983 and from 1992 through 1994. New England Journal of Medicine, 1998, 339, 1434-1439.	13.9	326