Ernest B Hook

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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102 papers 3,967 citations

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29
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60 g-index

108 all docs 108 docs citations

108 times ranked 2444 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	On the Republication of Sidney Hook'sTowards the Understanding of Karl Marx. American Communist History, 2015, 14, 279-280.	0.1	O
2	Turner syndrome revisited: review of new data supports the hypothesis that all viable 45,X cases are cryptic mosaics with a rescue cell line, implying an origin by mitotic loss. Human Genetics, 2014, 133, 417-424.	3.8	178
3	Accuracy of Capture-Recapture Estimates of Prevalence. Epidemiologic Methods, 2012, 1, 1-11.	0.9	14
4	Rates of Down syndrome at the upper extreme of maternal age: considerations and recommendations in analysis. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2006, 26, 586-587.	2.3	2
5	Interpretation of reported live birth maternal age-specific rates on an ostensibly white population in data from the National ?Down syndrome? Register. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2004, 24, 1017-1018.	2.3	3
6	Search for ethnic, geographic, and other factors in the epidemiology of Down syndrome in South America: Analysis of data from the ECLAMC project, 1967-1997. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 103, 149-156.	2.4	26
7	Statistical and logical considerations in evaluating the association of prenatal folic-acid supplementation with pregnancy loss. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 104, 181-182.	2.4	8
8	Maternal age-specific rates of Down syndrome used in serum screening are biased low. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2000, 20, 169-169.	2.3	14
9	What kind of controls to use in case control studies of malformed infants: Recall bias versus ?teratogen nonspecificity? bias., 2000, 61, 325-326.		18
10	Folic acid: Abortifacient or pseudoabortifacient?. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2000, 92, 301-302.	2.4	16
11	Possible unanticipated protective effects of agents: An additional reason for using both normal and malformed controls in case-control studies of birth defects. Teratology, 2000, 62, 373-373.	1.6	2
12	Accuracy of Alternative Approaches to Capture-Recapture Estimates of Disease Frequency: Internal Validity Analysis of Data from Five Sources. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2000, 152, 771-779.	3.4	59
13	An Exact Test for All-Way Interaction in A 2 M Contingency Table: Application to Interval Capture-Recapture Estimation of Population Size. Biometrics, 1999, 55, 1241-1246.	1.4	2
14	Elevated maternal age-specific rates of Down syndrome liveborn offspring of women of Mexican and Central American origin in California., 1999, 19, 245-251.		19
15	Female predominance (low sex ratio) in 47,+21 mosaics. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1999, 84, 316-319.	2.4	18
16	Joint estimation of Down syndrome risk and ascertainment rates: a meta-analysis of nine published data sets., 1998, 18, 9-20.		68
17	Marginal versus conditional versus †structural source†models: a rationale for an alternative to log-linear methods for capture-recapture estimates. , 1998, 17, 69-74.		6
18	Royalties or Research Funds?. Science, 1998, 279, 459-459.	12.6	0

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19	Terathanasia, folic acid, and birth defects. Lancet, The, 1997, 350, 1323-1324.	13.7	5
20	Can terathanasia explain the protective effect of folic-acid supplementation on birth defects?. Lancet, The, 1997, 350, 513-515.	13.7	85
21	Problem of offering unsolicited clinical genetic advice and diagnoses to nonmedical friends and strangers. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1997, 68, 485-485.	2.4	1
22	Use of computer simulation to evaluate a putative cluster of genetic or teratologic outcomes: Adjustment for "multiple hypotheses―and application to a reported excess of Down's syndrome. , 1997, 14, 133-145.		2
23	Rates of Down syndrome at livebirth by one-year maternal age intervals in studies with apparent close to complete ascertainment in populations of European origin: A proposed revised rate schedule for use in genetic and prenatal screening., 1996, 62, 376-385.		99
24	Morality Play. Science, 1996, 273, 1784-1784.	12.6	0
25	Capture-Recapture Methods in Epidemiology: Methods and Limitations. Epidemiologic Reviews, 1995, 17, 243-264.	3.5	620
26	Use of Capture-Recapture Analyses in Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance in Alaska. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1995, 141, 335-341.	3.4	39
27	The imprecision in rates of down syndrome by 1â€year maternal age intervals: A critical analysis of rates used in biochemical screening. Prenatal Diagnosis, 1994, 14, 729-738.	2.3	82
28	Unequal adaptive value of changing cigarette use during pregnancy for heavy, moderate, and light smokers. American Journal of Human Biology, 1994, 6, 25-32.	1.6	4
29	Cardiovascular birth defects and prenatal exposure to female sex hormones: A reevaluation of data reanalysis from a large prospective study. Teratology, 1994, 49, 162-166.	1.6	17
30	Reply to Mitchell et al Teratology, 1994, 49, 169-170.	1.6	1
31	Reply to Wiseman. Teratology, 1994, 49, 174-175.	1.6	2
32	Does ascertainment bias contribute to the reported association of omphalocele and gastroschisis with other birth defects in families but not in individuals?. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1993, 47, 435-435.	2.4	2
33	Choroid plexus cysts diagnosed prenatally as an independent risk factor for cytogenetic abnormality. Human Genetics, 1993, 91, 514.	3.8	2
34	RE: "USE OF BERNOULLI CENSUS AND LOG-LINEAR METHODS FOR ESTIMATING THE PREVALENCE OF SPINA BIFIDA IN LIVEBIRTHS AND THE COMPLETENESS OF VITAL RECORD REPORTS IN NEW YORK STATE― American Journal of Epidemiology, 1993, 137, 1285-1285.	3.4	18
35	Estimation and the Nature of Controls in Birth Defect Studies. Epidemiology, 1993, 4, 558.	2.7	1
36	Effect of Variation in Probability of Ascertainment by Sources ("Variable Catchabilityâ€) upon "Capture-Recapture―Estimates of Prevalence. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1993, 137, 1148-1166.	3.4	82

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37	Normal or Affected Controls in Case-Control Studies of Congenital Malformations and Other Birth Defects. Epidemiology, 1993, 4, 182.	2.7	11
38	Representative and Misrepresentative Associations of Birth Defects in Livebirths. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1993, 137, 660-675.	3.4	11
39	The Value of Capture-Recapture Methods Even for Apparent Exhaustive Surveys. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1992, 135, 1060-1067.	3.4	184
40	Interrelationships of Relative Risks of Birth Defects in Embryonic and Fetal Deaths, in Livebirths, and in All Conceptuses. Epidemiology, 1992, 3, 247-252.	2.7	12
41	Consanguinity and Down syndrome in the Shetland Islands. Human Genetics, 1992, 89, 462.	3.8	2
42	Does fetal growth retardation explain the association between Down syndrome and low levels of maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein?. Prenatal Diagnosis, 1992, 12, 854-855.	2.3	2
43	Cardiovascular birth defects and prenatal exposure to female sex hormones: A reevaluation of data reanalysis from a large prospective study. Teratology, 1992, 46, 261-266.	1.6	16
44	Conceptus viability, malformation, and suspect mutagens or teratogens in humans. The Yule-Simpson paradox and implications for inferences of causality in studies of mutagenicity or teratogenicity limited to human livebirths. Teratology, 1991, 43, 53-59.	1.6	27
45	The effects of model selection on confidence intervals for the size of a closed population. Statistics in Medicine, 1991, 10, 717-721.	1.6	72
46	Timely monthly surveillance of birth prevalence rates of congenital malformations and genetic disorders ascertained by registries or other systematic data bases. Teratology, 1990, 41, 177-184.	1.6	3
47	Chromosome abnormalities in older women by maternal age: Evaluation of regression-derived rates in chorionic villus biopsy specimens. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1990, 35, 184-187.	2.4	19
48	Risks of unbalanced progeny at amniocentesis to carriers of chromosome rearrangements: Data from United States and Canadian laboratories. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1989, 33, 14-53.	2.4	187
49	Current difficulties in use of maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein levels in counseling mid-trimester older pregnant women regarding risk of a down syndrome fetus. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1988, 31, 247-250.	2.4	6
50	Evaluation of a temporal increase in ventricular septal defects: Estimated prevalence and severity in northeastern New York, 1970-1983. Teratology, 1988, 37, 21-28.	1.6	15
51	Issues in analysis of data on paternal age and 47,+21: implications for genetic counseling for Down syndrome. Human Genetics, 1987, 77, 303-306.	3.8	32
52	An analysis of paternal age and 47,+21 in 35,000 new prenatal cytogenetic diagnosis data from the New York State Chromosome Registry: no significant effect. Human Genetics, 1987, 77, 307-313.	3.8	30
53	Appendix: A general regression model for analysis of independent maternal and paternal age effects for 47,+21 and other disorders that may arise from mutant gametes from either parent. Human Genetics, 1987, 77, 314-316.	3.8	7
54	Neural tube defects and viability: What is a "stillbirth―in Newfoundland?. Teratology, 1987, 36, 271-271.	1.6	0

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55	Surveillance of Germinal Human Mutations for Effects of Putative Environmental Mutagens and Utilization of a Chromosome Registry in Following Rates of Cytogenetic Disorders., 1987,, 141-165.		2
56	Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy and association with pregnancy outcome. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1986, 155, 1017-1022.	1.3	132
57	Sister-chromatid exchanges in newborns: Apparent drop immediately after birth. Does this reflect two different populations of lymphocytes?. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1986, 163, 99-100.	1.0	4
58	Anencephaly, other congenital malformations, and stillbirths. Teratology, 1986, 34, 120-120.	1.6	0
59	Paternal Age and Effects on Chromosomal and Specific Locus Mutations and on Other Genetic Outcomes in Offspring., 1986,, 117-145.		12
60	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND HUMAN BIRTH DEFECTS: INTERPRETATION OF RELATIVE RISKS IN CLINICAL GENETICS. , 1986, , 201-218.		3
61	PATERNAL AGE AND GENETIC OUTCOME: IMPLICATIONS FOR GENETIC COUNSELING. , 1986, , 243-274.		1
62	False-positive reporting of Down syndrome on Ohio and New York birth certificates. Genetic Epidemiology, 1985, 2, 123-131.	1.3	15
63	Influence of cravings and aversions on diet in pregnancy. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 1985, 17, 117-129.	1.6	49
64	The Impact of Aneuploidy Upon Public Health: Mortality and Morbidity Associated with Human Chromosome Abnormalities., 1985, 36, 7-33.		55
65	Maternal Age, Paternal Age, and Human Chromosome Abnormality: Nature, Magnitude, Etiology, and Mechanisms of Effects. , 1985, 36, 117-132.		27
66	Invited editorial: Genetic triage and genetic counseling. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1984, 17, 535-538.	2.4	5
67	Goodness-of-fit based confidence intervals for estimates of the size of a closed population. Statistics in Medicine, 1984, 3, 287-291.	1.6	100
68	The frequency of 47,+21, 47,+18, and 47,+13 at the uppermost extremes of maternal ages: results on 56,094 fetuses studied prenatally and comparisons with data on livebirths. Human Genetics, 1984, 68, 211-220.	3.8	55
69	Epidemiology and Population Monitoring in Genetic Risk Assessment. , 1984, , 21-31.		2
70	Problems in interpretation of reported birth prevalence rates of neural tube defects. Teratology, 1983, 27, 125-126.	1.6	5
71	Perspectives in mutation epidemiology: 3. Contribution of chromosome abnormalities to human morbidity and mortality and some comments upon surveillance of chromosome mutation rates. Mutation Research - Reviews in Genetic Toxicology, 1983, 114, 389-423.	2.9	93
72	Chromosomal Abnormality Rates at Amniocentesis and in Live-Born Infants. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1983, 249, 2034.	7.4	221

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73	VALIDITY OF BERNOULLI CENSUS, LOG-LINEAR, AND TRUNCATED BINOMIAL MODELS FOR CORRECTING FOR UNDERESTIMATES IN PREVALENCE STUDIES. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1982, 116, 168-176.	3.4	48
74	INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE AS MEASURES OF THE FREQUENCY OF BIRTH DEFECTS. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1982, 116, 743-747.	3.4	47
75	Rates of trisomies 21, 18, 13 and other chromosome abnormalities in about 20 000 prenatal studies compared with estimated rates in live births. Human Genetics, 1982, 61, 318-24.	3.8	66
76	Paternal age and Down's syndrome genotypes diagnosed prenatally: No association in New York State data. Human Genetics, 1982, 62, 167-74.	3.8	49
77	INTERPRETATION OF RECENT DATA PERTINENT TO GENETIC COUNSELING FOR DOWN SYNDROME: MATERNAL-AGE-SPECIFIC-RATES, TEMPORAL TRENDS, ADJUSTMENTS FOR PATERNAL AGE, RECURRENCE RISKS, RISKS AFTER OTHER CYTOGENETIC ABNORMALITIES, RECURRENCE RISK AFTER REMARRIAGE., 1982,, 119-145.		7
78	Human teratogenic and mutagenic markers in monitoring about point sources of pollution. Environmental Research, 1981, 25, 178-203.	7.5	24
79	Comparison of mathematical models for the maternal age dependence of Down's syndrome rates. Human Genetics, 1981, 59, 232-4.	3.8	23
80	Unbalanced Robertsonian translocations associated with Down's syndrome or Patau's syndrome: Chromosome subtype, proportion inherited, mutation rates, and sex ratio. Human Genetics, 1981, 59, 235-9.	3.8	21
81	Sister chromatid exchange in newborns. Human Genetics, 1981, 59, 389-391.	3.8	7
82	Somatic chromosome breakage in low birth weight newborns. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1981, 83, 291-299.	1.0	5
83	USE OF BERNOULLI CENSUS AND LOG-LINEAR METHODS FOR ESTIMATING THE PREVALENCE OF SPINA BIFIDA IN LIVEBIRTHS AND THE COMPLETENESS OF VITAL RECORD REPORTS IN NEW YORK STATE. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1980, 112, 750-758.	3.4	70
84	A SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE FOR A PATERNAL AGE EFFECT INDEPENDENT OF A MATERNAL AGE EFFECT IN BIRTH CERTIFICATE REPORTS OF DOWN'S SYNDROME IN NEW YORK STATE. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1980, 112, 650-655.	3.4	26
85	Genetic counseling dilemmas: Down syndrome, paternal age, and recurrence risk after remarriage. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1980, 5, 145-151.	2.4	6
86	RATES OF DOWN'S SYNDROME AT THE UPPER EXTREME OF MATERNAL AGEâ€"ABSENCE OF A â€∞LEVELING― EFFECT AND EVIDENCE FOR ARTIFACTS RESULTING FROM ANALYSES OF RATES BY FIVE-YEAR MATERNAL AGE INTERVALS. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1980, 111, 75-80.	3.4	7
87	Human germinal mutations: Monitoring for environmental effects. Social Biology, 1979, 26, 104-116.	0.5	4
88	Differences in maternal age-specific rates of down syndrome between Jews of European origin and of north African or Asian origin. Teratology, 1979, 20, 243-248.	1.6	33
89	Maternal alcohol and tobacco consumption and their association with nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1979, 58, 15-17.	2.8	31
90	Models and assumptions in calculating the probabilities of detecting chromosomal mosaicism. Human Genetics, 1978, 40, 235-239.	3.8	3

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91	Frequency of down syndrome in livebirths by single-year maternal age interval: Results of a Massachusetts study. Teratology, 1978, 17, 223-228.	1.6	54
92	The ratio of de novo unbalanced translocation to 47, trisomy 21 Down syndrome a new method for human mutation surveillance and an apparent recent change in mutation rate resulting in human interchange trisomies in one jurisdiction. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1978, 52, 427-439.	1.0	11
93	Apparent sex difference in spontaneous closure of ventricular septal defect. Journal of Pediatrics, 1978, 93, 1065-1066.	1.8	9
94	Spontaneous Deaths of Fetuses with Chromosomal Abnormalities Diagnosed Prenatally. New England Journal of Medicine, 1978, 299, 1036-1038.	27.0	81
95	Cardiovascular Birth Defects and Antenatal Exposure to Female Sex Hormones. New England Journal of Medicine, 1977, 296, 67-70.	27.0	175
96	Death certificate reports of cardiovascular disorders in children: Comparison with diagnoses in a pediatric cardiology registry. Journal of Chronic Diseases, 1977, 30, 383-391.	1.2	14
97	Some aspects of the epidemiology of human minor birth defects and morphological variants in a completely ascertained newborn population (Madison study). Teratology, 1976, 13, 47-55.	1.6	22
98	Geneticophobia and the Implications of Screening for the XYY Genotype in Newborn Infants. , 1976 , , $73-86$.		1
99	Behavioral Implications of the Human XYY Genotype. Science, 1973, 179, 139-150.	12.6	158
100	An investigation of dermatoglyphic asymmetry in rubella embryopathy. Teratology, 1971, 4, 405-408.	1.6	4
101	Single Hit Aetiology of Human Minor Congenital Malformations unassociated with Major Congenital Malformations. Nature, 1970, 227, 847-848.	27.8	6
102	Prevalence of XYY and XXY Karyotypes in 337 Nonretarded Young Offenders. New England Journal of Medicine, 1970, 283, 410-411.	27.0	22