Peter J Anderson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

384 papers	27,131 citations	4653 85 h-index	8384 147 g-index
394 all docs	394 docs citations	394 times ranked	18795 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Assessment and Development of Executive Function (EF) During Childhood. Child Neuropsychology, 2002, 8, 71-82.	0.8	1,566
2	Neonatal MRI to Predict Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Preterm Infants. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 355, 685-694.	13.9	1,128
3	Neurobehavioral Outcomes of School-age Children Born Extremely Low Birth Weight or Very Preterm in the 1990s. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2003, 289, 3264.	3.8	773
4	Development of Executive Functions Through Late Childhood and Adolescence in an Australian Sample. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2001, 20, 385-406.	1.0	633
5	Clinical Risk Score for Persistent Postconcussion Symptoms Among Children With Acute Concussion in the ED. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 315, 1014.	3.8	628
6	Effect of DHA Supplementation During Pregnancy on Maternal Depression and Neurodevelopment of Young Children. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2010, 304, 1675.	3.8	462
7	Early developmental intervention programmes provided post hospital discharge to prevent motor and cognitive impairment in preterm infants. The Cochrane Library, 2015, 2015, CD005495.	1.5	425
8	Underestimation of Developmental Delay by the New Bayley-III Scale. JAMA Pediatrics, 2010, 164, 352.	3.6	403
9	Executive Functioning in School-Aged Children Who Were Born Very Preterm or With Extremely Low Birth Weight in the 1990s. Pediatrics, 2004, 114, 50-57.	1.0	380
10	Adverse Neurodevelopment in Preterm Infants with Postnatal Sepsis or Necrotizing Enterocolitis is Mediated by White Matter Abnormalities on Magnetic Resonance Imaging at Term. Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 153, 170-175.e1.	0.9	358
11	Survival Without Disability to Age 5 Years After Neonatal Caffeine Therapy for Apnea of Prematurity. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 307, 275.	3.8	328
12	Brain Injury and Altered Brain Growth in Preterm Infants: Predictors and Prognosis. Pediatrics, 2014, 134, e444-e453.	1.0	308
13	Language Abilities in Children Who Were Very Preterm and/or Very Low Birth Weight: A Meta-Analysis. Journal of Pediatrics, 2011, 158, 766-774.e1.	0.9	296
14	Neuropsychological Profiles of Children With Type 1 Diabetes 6 Years After Disease Onset. Diabetes Care, 2001, 24, 1541-1546.	4.3	291
15	Relationships Between Cognitive and Behavioral Measures of Executive Function in Children With Brain Disease. Child Neuropsychology, 2002, 8, 231-240.	0.8	271
16	School-age Outcomes of Extremely Preterm or Extremely Low Birth Weight Children. Pediatrics, 2013, 131, e1053-e1061.	1.0	253
17	Cognitive and Educational Deficits in Children Born Extremely Preterm. Seminars in Perinatology, 2008, 32, 51-58.	1.1	237
18	Childhood brain insult: can age at insult help us predict outcome?. Brain, 2009, 132, 45-56.	3.7	237

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19	Outcomes at Age 2 Years of Infants < 28 Weeks' Gestational Age Born in Victoria in 2005. Journal of Pediatrics, 2010, 156, 49-53.e1.	0.9	235
20	Twelve year outcomes following bacterial meningitis: further evidence for persisting effects. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2000, 83, 111-116.	1.0	228
21	Breast Milk Feeding, Brain Development, and Neurocognitive Outcomes: A 7-Year Longitudinal Study in Infants Born at Less Than 30 Weeks' Gestation. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 177, 133-139.e1.	0.9	217
22	Neurodevelopmental Outcome of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. Seminars in Perinatology, 2006, 30, 227-232.	1.1	213
23	Rates of early intervention services in very preterm children with developmental disabilities at age 2â€ƒyears. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2008, 44, 276-280.	0.4	213
24	Prevalence of motorâ€skill impairment in preterm children who do not develop cerebral palsy: a systematic review. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2010, 52, 232-237.	1.1	208
25	Parenting Behavior Is Associated With the Early Neurobehavioral Development of Very Preterm Children. Pediatrics, 2009, 123, 555-561.	1.0	204
26	Early Emergence of Behavior and Social-Emotional Problems in Very Preterm Infants. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2009, 48, 909-918.	0.3	203
27	Assessing Executive Function in Preschoolers. Neuropsychology Review, 2012, 22, 345-360.	2.5	201
28	Association Between Moderate and Late Preterm Birth and Neurodevelopment and Social-Emotional Development at Age 2 Years. JAMA Pediatrics, 2017, 171, e164805.	3.3	200
29	Head Growth in Preterm Infants: Correlation With Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Neurodevelopmental Outcome. Pediatrics, 2008, 121, e1534-e1540.	1.0	196
30	Psychiatric outcomes at age seven for very preterm children: rates and predictors. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2013, 54, 772-779.	3.1	192
31	Neuropsychological outcomes of children born very preterm. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2014, 19, 90-96.	1.1	192
32	Cognitive outcome following unilateral arterial ischaemic stroke in childhood: effects of age at stroke and lesion location. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2010, 52, 386-393.	1.1	191
33	Early Sensitivity Training for Parents of Preterm Infants: Impact on the Developing Brain. Pediatric Research, 2010, 67, 330-335.	1.1	190
34	Do early intervention programmes improve cognitive and motor outcomes for preterm infants after discharge? A systematic review. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2009, 51, 851-859.	1.1	181
35	Adult Outcome of Extremely Preterm Infants. Pediatrics, 2010, 126, 342-351.	1.0	181
36	Preterm infant hippocampal volumes correlate with later working memory deficits. Brain, 2008, 131, 2986-2994.	3.7	179

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37	Attention Problems in a Representative Sample of Extremely Preterm/Extremely Low Birth Weight Children. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2011, 36, 57-73.	1.0	177
38	Neurodevelopmental sequelae of intraventricular haemorrhage at 8 years of age in a regional cohort of ELBW/very preterm infants. Early Human Development, 2005, 81, 909-916.	0.8	172
39	Academic Performance, Motor Function, and Behavior 11 Years After Neonatal Caffeine Citrate Therapy for Apnea of Prematurity. JAMA Pediatrics, 2017, 171, 564.	3.3	166
40	Changing Neurodevelopment at 8 Years in Children Born Extremely Preterm Since the 1990s. Pediatrics, 2017, 139, .	1.0	163
41	The tower of London test: Validation and standardization for pediatric populatons. Clinical Neuropsychologist, 1996, 10, 54-65.	1.5	162
42	Psychiatric morbidity and health outcome in Type 1 diabetes - perspectives from a prospective longitudinal study. Diabetic Medicine, 2005, 22, 152-157.	1.2	161
43	Respiratory function at age 8â€“9 years in extremely low birthweight/very preterm children born in Victoria in 1991â€“1992. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2006, 41, 570-576.	1.0	159
44	Developmental coordination disorder at 8 years of age in a regional cohort of extremelyâ€lowâ€birthweight or very preterm infants. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2007, 49, 325-330.	1.1	157
45	White matter pathology in phenylketonuriaâ˜†. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2010, 99, S3-S9.	0.5	154
46	Evolution of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms in Parents of Very Preterm Infants During the Newborn Period. JAMA Pediatrics, 2016, 170, 863.	3.3	154
47	Very Preterm Birth Influences Parental Mental Health and Family Outcomes Seven Years after Birth. Journal of Pediatrics, 2014, 164, 515-521.	0.9	150
48	Neonate hippocampal volumes: Prematurity, perinatal predictors, and 2â€year outcome. Annals of Neurology, 2008, 63, 642-651.	2.8	142
49	Long-term outcomes of bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2009, 14, 391-395.	1.1	140
50	Bayley-III Cognitive and Language Scales in Preterm Children. Pediatrics, 2015, 135, e1258-e1265.	1.0	139
51	Academic Outcomes 2 Years After Working Memory Training for Children With Low Working Memory. JAMA Pediatrics, 2016, 170, e154568.	3.3	139
52	The stability of the diagnosis of developmental disability between ages 2 and 8 in a geographic cohort of very preterm children born in 1997. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2010, 95, 786-790.	1.0	137
53	Early developmental intervention programmes post-hospital discharge to prevent motor and cognitive impairments in preterm infants. , 2012, 12, CD005495.		135
54	Neuropsychological Complications of IDDM in Children 2 Years After Disease Onset. Diabetes Care, 1998, 21, 379-384.	4.3	131

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55	Reduction in Cerebellar Volumes in Preterm Infants: Relationship to White Matter Injury and Neurodevelopment at Two Years of Age. Pediatric Research, 2006, 60, 97-102.	1.1	130
56	Neonatal white matter abnormality predicts childhood motor impairment in very preterm children. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2011, 53, 1000-1006.	1.1	130
57	Preventive Care at Home for Very Preterm Infants Improves Infant and Caregiver Outcomes at 2 Years. Pediatrics, 2010, 126, e171-e178.	1.0	122
58	Assessing developmental delay in early childhood â€" concerns with the Bayley-III scales. Clinical Neuropsychologist, 2017, 31, 371-381.	1.5	120
59	Neurobehavior at Term and White and Gray Matter Abnormalities in Very Preterm Infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2009, 155, 32-38.e1.	0.9	117
60	Regional Cerebral Development at Term Relates to School-Age Socialâ€"Emotional Development in Very Preterm Children. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2012, 51, 181-191.	0.3	117
61	Executive functioning in preschool children born very preterm: Relationship with early white matter pathology. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2008, 14, 90-101.	1.2	116
62	Neonatal White Matter Abnormalities Predict Global Executive Function Impairment in Children Born Very Preterm. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2011, 36, 22-41.	1.0	110
63	Moderate and Late Preterm Birth: Effect on Brain Size and Maturation at Term-Equivalent Age. Radiology, 2014, 273, 232-240.	3.6	110
64	Psychosocial and Family Functioning in Children with Insulin-Dependent Diabetes at Diagnosis and One Year Later. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 1996, 21, 699-717.	1.1	109
65	Are Neuropsychological Impairments in Children with Early-Treated Phenylketonuria (PKU) Related to White Matter Abnormalities or Elevated Phenylalanine Levels?. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2007, 32, 645-668.	1.0	108
66	Characterization of the corpus callosum in very preterm and full-term infants utilizing MRI. NeuroImage, 2011, 55, 479-490.	2.1	108
67	Abnormal White Matter Signal on MR Imaging Is Related to Abnormal Tissue Microstructure. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2009, 30, 623-628.	1.2	106
68	General Movements in Very Preterm Children and Neurodevelopment at 2 and 4 Years. Pediatrics, 2013, 132, e452-e458.	1.0	106
69	Biological and Social Influences on Outcomes of Extreme-Preterm/Low-Birth Weight Adolescents. Pediatrics, 2015, 136, e1513-e1520.	1.0	105
70	The predictive validity of neonatal MRI for neurodevelopmental outcome in very preterm children. Seminars in Perinatology, 2015, 39, 147-158.	1.1	104
71	Neonatal brain abnormalities and memory and learning outcomes at 7 years in children born very preterm. Memory, 2014, 22, 605-615.	0.9	103
72	Associations of Newborn Brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging with Long-Term Neurodevelopmental Impairments in Very Preterm Children. Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 187, 58-65.e1.	0.9	103

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73	Children's executive functions: Are they poorer after very early brain insult. Neuropsychologia, 2010, 48, 2041-2050.	0.7	101
74	Regional white matter microstructure in very preterm infants: Predictors and 7 year outcomes. Cortex, 2014, 52, 60-74.	1.1	101
75	Prevalence of psychiatric diagnoses in preterm and full-term children, adolescents and young adults: a meta-analysis. Psychological Medicine, 2011, 41, 2463-2474.	2.7	98
76	Corpus callosum alterations in very preterm infants: Perinatal correlates and 2year neurodevelopmental outcomes. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 3571-3581.	2.1	98
77	Increasing airway obstruction from 8 to 18â€…years in extremely preterm/low-birthweight survivors born in the surfactant era. Thorax, 2017, 72, 712-719.	2.7	98
78	Impaired Language Abilities and White Matter Abnormalities in Children Born Very Preterm and/or Very Low Birth Weight. Journal of Pediatrics, 2013, 162, 719-724.	0.9	97
79	Does the <scp>B</scp>ayleyâ€<scp>III M</scp>otor <scp>S</scp>cale at 2Âyears predict motor outcome at 4Âyears in very preterm children?. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2013, 55, 448-452.	1.1	96
80	Family functioning, burden and parenting stress 2years after very preterm birth. Early Human Development, 2011, 87, 427-431.	0.8	95
81	Neonatal brain pathology predicts adverse attention and processing speed outcomes in very preterm and/or very low birth weight children.. Neuropsychology, 2014, 28, 552-562.	1.0	95
82	Assessment and Development of Organizational Ability: The Rey Complex Figure Organizational Strategy Score (RCF-OSS)*. Clinical Neuropsychologist, 2001, 15, 81-94.	1.5	93
83	Effects of correcting for prematurity on cognitive test scores in childhood. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2014, 50, 182-188.	0.4	93
84	Neurologic Outcomes in Very Preterm Infants Undergoing Surgery. Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 160, 409-414.	0.9	92
85	â€œDid you ever drink more?â€•A detailed description of pregnant womenâ€™s drinking patterns. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 683.	1.2	92
86	The association of growth impairment with neurodevelopmental outcome at eight years of age in very preterm children. Early Human Development, 2008, 84, 409-416.	0.8	91
87	Predictors of change in the neuropsychological profiles of children with type 1 diabetes 2 years after disease onset. Diabetes Care, 1999, 22, 1438-1444.	4.3	89
88	Mathematics deficiencies in children with very low birth weight or very preterm birth. Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 2009, 15, 52-59.	2.9	88
89	Parental Mental Health and Early Social-emotional Development of Children Born Very Preterm. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2010, 35, 768-777.	1.1	88
90	School-age Outcomes of Very Preterm Infants After Antenatal Treatment With Magnesium Sulfate vs Placebo. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2014, 312, 1105.	3.8	88

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91	Neonatal Morphine Exposure in Very Preterm Infantsâ€"Cerebral Development and Outcomes. Journal of Pediatrics, 2015, 166, 1200-1207.e4.	0.9	88
92	Association Between Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Craniofacial Shape of Children at 12 Months of Age. JAMA Pediatrics, 2017, 171, 771.	3.3	88
93	Comparing Psychiatric Diagnoses Generated by the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire with Diagnoses Made by Clinicians. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2004, 38, 639-643.	1.3	86
94	Does Early Age at Brain Insult Predict Worse Outcome? Neuropsychological Implications. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2010, 35, 716-727.	1.1	85
95	Caffeine and brain development in very preterm infants. Annals of Neurology, 2010, 68, 734-742.	2.8	84
96	High Rates of School Readiness Difficulties at 5 Years of Age in Very Preterm Infants Compared with Term Controls. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2011, 32, 117-124.	0.6	84
97	Neurodevelopmental outcomes at 7 years' corrected age in preterm infants who were fed high-dose docosahexaenoic acid to term equivalent: a follow-up of a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e007314-e007314.	0.8	84
98	Neonatal Brain Tissue Classification with Morphological Adaptation and Unified Segmentation. Frontiers in Neuroinformatics, 2016, 10, 12.	1.3	84
99	Improved neurosensory outcome at 8 years of age of extremely low birthweight children born in Victoria over three distinct eras. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2005, 90, F484-F488.	1.4	83
100	Cognitive and Executive Function 12 Years after Childhood Bacterial Meningitis: Effect of Acute Neurologic Complications and Age of Onset. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2004, 29, 67-81.	1.1	82
101	A Novel Quantitative Simple Brain Metric Using MR Imaging for Preterm Infants. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2009, 30, 125-131.	1.2	80
102	Executive function outcome in preterm adolescents. Early Human Development, 2013, 89, 215-220.	0.8	78
103	Ophthalmic Sequelae of Crouzon Syndrome. Ophthalmology, 2005, 112, 1129-1134.	2.5	76
104	Parenting behavior at 2Âyears predicts schoolâ€age performance at 7Âyears in very preterm children. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2016, 57, 814-821.	3.1	75
105	Reduction in Developmental Coordination Disorder with Neonatal Caffeine Therapy. Journal of Pediatrics, 2014, 165, 356-359.e2.	0.9	74
106	Cortical structural abnormalities in very preterm children at 7years of age. NeuroImage, 2015, 109, 469-479.	2.1	74
107	A new neonatal cortical and subcortical brain atlas: the Melbourne Children's Regional Infant Brain (M-CRIB) atlas. NeuroImage, 2017, 147, 841-851.	2.1	74
108	A multilayered approach is needed in the NICU to support parents after the preterm birth of their infant. Early Human Development, 2019, 139, 104838.	0.8	74

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109	High Signal Intensity on T2-Weighted MR Imaging at Term-Equivalent Age in Preterm Infants Does Not Predict 2-Year Neurodevelopmental Outcomes. American Journal of Neuroradiology, 2011, 32, 2005-2010.	1.2	73
110	Trends in Executive Functioning in Extremely Preterm Children Across 3 Birth Eras. Pediatrics, 2018, 141, .	1.0	71
111	Brain Volumes at Term-Equivalent Age Are Associated with 2-Year Neurodevelopment in Moderate and Late Preterm Children. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 174, 91-97.e1.	0.9	70
112	Contribution of Brain Size to IQ and Educational Underperformance in Extremely Preterm Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e77475.	1.1	70
113	Developmental coordination disorder in geographic cohorts of 8-year-old children born extremely preterm or extremely low birthweight in the 1990s. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2011, 53, 55-60.	1.1	67
114	Assessments of sensory processing in infants: a systematic review. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2013, 55, 314-326.	1.1	67
115	Can the home environment promote resilience for children born very preterm in the context of social and medical risk?. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2012, 112, 326-337.	0.7	66
116	Elevated Blood Pressure with Reduced Left Ventricular and Aortic Dimensions in Adolescents Born Extremely Preterm. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 172, 75-80.e2.	0.9	66
117	Moderate and late preterm infants exhibit widespread brain white matter microstructure alterations at term-equivalent age relative to term-born controls. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2016, 10, 41-49.	1.1	66
118	Early communication in preterm infants following intervention in the NICU. Early Human Development, 2013, 89, 755-762.	0.8	65
119	Changing long-term outcomes for infants 500-999 g birth weight in Victoria, 1979-2005. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2011, 96, F443-F447.	1.4	64
120	Long-term Benefits of Home-based Preventive Care for Preterm Infants: A Randomized Trial. Pediatrics, 2012, 130, 1094-1101.	1.0	63
121	Social-Emotional Difficulties in Very Preterm and Term 2 Year Olds Predict Specific Social-Emotional Problems at the Age of 5 Years. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2012, 37, 779-785.	1.1	62
122	Reduced cerebellar diameter in very preterm infants with abnormal general movements. Early Human Development, 2010, 86, 1-5.	0.8	61
123	Neurobehavioral Outcomes 11 Years After Neonatal Caffeine Therapy for Apnea of Prematurity. Pediatrics, 2018, 141, .	1.0	61
124	Quality of Life at Age 18 Years after Extremely Preterm Birth in the Post-Surfactant Era. Journal of Pediatrics, 2013, 163, 1008-1013.e1.	0.9	60
125	Four-Year Follow-up of Children Born to Women in a Randomized Trial of Prenatal DHA Supplementation. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2014, 311, 1802.	3.8	60
126	Neurobehaviour between birth and 40Âweeksâ€™ gestation in infants born <30Âweeksâ€™ gestation and parental psychological wellbeing: predictors of brain development and child outcomes. BMC Pediatrics, 2014, 14, 111.	0.7	59

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127	Neonatal basal ganglia and thalamic volumes: very preterm birth and 7-year neurodevelopmental outcomes. Pediatric Research, 2017, 82, 970-978.	1.1	59
128	Have outcomes following extremely preterm birth improved over time?. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2020, 25, 101114.	1.1	59
129	Structural connectivity relates to perinatal factors and functional impairment at 7 years in children born very preterm. NeuroImage, 2016, 134, 328-337.	2.1	58
130	Early life predictors of brain development at term-equivalent age in infants born across the gestational age spectrum. NeuroImage, 2019, 185, 813-824.	2.1	58
131	Association of Very Preterm Birth or Very Low Birth Weight With Intelligence in Adulthood. JAMA Pediatrics, 2021, 175, e211058.	3.3	58
132	Hippocampal shape variations at term equivalent age in very preterm infants compared with term controls: Perinatal predictors and functional significance at age 7. NeuroImage, 2013, 70, 278-287.	2.1	57
133	Neurobehaviour at termâ€equivalent age and neurodevelopmental outcomes at 2 years in infants born moderateâ€toâ€late preterm. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2017, 59, 207-215.	1.1	57
134	Seven-Year Follow-up of Children Born to Women in a Randomized Trial of Prenatal DHA Supplementation. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2017, 317, 1173.	3.8	56
135	Changes in neurodevelopmental outcome at age eight in geographic cohorts of children born at 22-27 weeks' gestational age during the 1990s. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2010, 95, F90-F94.	1.4	55
136	Biological and Environmental Factors as Predictors of Language Skills in Very Preterm Children at 5 Years of Age. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2011, 32, 239-249.	0.6	55
137	Neurodevelopmental and Perinatal Correlates of Simple Brain Metrics in Very Preterm Infants. JAMA Pediatrics, 2011, 165, 216-22.	3.6	55
138	Age-related differences in inhibitory control in the early school years. Child Neuropsychology, 2014, 20, 509-526.	0.8	54
139	Neural crest cell-derived VEGF promotes embryonic jaw extension. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 6086-6091.	3.3	54
140	Examination of the Pattern of Growth of Cerebral Tissue Volumes From Hospital Discharge to Early Childhood in Very Preterm Infants. JAMA Pediatrics, 2016, 170, 772.	3.3	54
141	White matter abnormalities and impaired attention abilities in children born very preterm. NeuroImage, 2016, 124, 75-84.	2.1	54
142	Use of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire as an Outcome Measure in a Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service. Australasian Psychiatry, 2003, 11, 334-337.	0.4	52
143	Association between Postnatal Dexamethasone for Treatment of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia and Brain Volumes at Adolescence in Infants Born Very Preterm. Journal of Pediatrics, 2014, 164, 737-743.e1.	0.9	52
144	School-age outcomes following intraventricular haemorrhage in infants born extremely preterm. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2021, 106, 4-8.	1.4	51

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145	Temporal Trends in Neurodevelopmental Outcomes to 2 Years After Extremely Preterm Birth. JAMA Pediatrics, 2021, 175, 1035.	3.3	51
146	Neonatal MRI is associated with future cognition and academic achievement in preterm children. Brain, 2015, 138, 3251-3262.	3.7	50
147	Axon density and axon orientation dispersion in children born preterm. Human Brain Mapping, 2016, 37, 3080-3102.	1.9	50
148	Exploring the â€œPreterm Behavioral Phenotypeâ€•in Children Born Extremely Preterm. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2019, 40, 200-207.	0.6	49
149	School-Age Outcomes of Early Intervention for Preterm Infants and Their Parents: A Randomized Trial. Pediatrics, 2016, 138, .	1.0	48
150	Neurosensory Disabilities at School Age in Geographic Cohorts of Extremely Low Birth Weight Children Born Between the 1970s and the 1990s. Journal of Pediatrics, 2009, 154, 829-834.e1.	0.9	47
151	Executive Function in Adolescents Born <1000 g or <28 Weeks: A Prospective Cohort Study. Pediatrics, 2015, 135, e826-e834.	1.0	46
152	Multiple imputation for missing data in a longitudinal cohort study: a tutorial based on a detailed case study involving imputation of missing outcome data. International Journal of Social Research Methodology: Theory and Practice, 2016, 19, 575-591.	2.3	46
153	Changes in long-term prognosis with increasing postnatal survival and the occurrence of postnatal morbidities in extremely preterm infants offered intensive care: a prospective observational study. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 872-879.	2.7	46
154	The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) as a screening measure prior to admission to a Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS). Australian E-Journal for the Advancement of Mental Health, 2002, 1, 235-246.	0.2	45
155	Attention Difficulties in a Contemporary Geographic Cohort of Adolescents Born Extremely Preterm/Extremely Low Birth Weight. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2013, 19, 1097-1108.	1.2	45
156	Social Variables Predict Gains in Cognitive Scores across the Preschool Years in Children with Birth Weights 500 to 1250 Grams. Journal of Pediatrics, 2015, 166, 870-876.e2.	0.9	45
157	Neurobehaviour and neurological development in the first month after birth for infants born between 32â€“42 weeks' gestation. Early Human Development, 2016, 96, 7-14.	0.8	45
158	Mid-Childhood Outcomes of Repeat Antenatal Corticosteroids: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Pediatrics, 2016, 138, .	1.0	45
159	Changes in neonatal regional brain volume associated with preterm birth and perinatal factors. NeuroImage, 2019, 185, 654-663.	2.1	45
160	Pulmonary and Neurological Follow-Up of Extremely Preterm Infants. Neonatology, 2010, 97, 388-394.	0.9	44
161	Improving the outcome of infants born at <30 weeks' gestation - a randomized controlled trial of preventative care at home. BMC Pediatrics, 2009, 9, 73.	0.7	43
162	Visual Processing in Adolescents Born Extremely Low Birth Weight and/or Extremely Preterm. Pediatrics, 2013, 132, e704-e712.	1.0	43

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163	Extremely preterm birth and adolescent mental health in a geographical cohort born in the 1990s. Psychological Medicine, 2014, 44, 1533-1544.	2.7	43
164	Longitudinal growth and morphology of the hippocampus through childhood: Impact of prematurity and implications for memory and learning. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 4129-4139.	1.9	43
165	The effect of iodine supplementation in pregnancy on early childhood neurodevelopment and clinical outcomes: results of an aborted randomised placebo-controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 563.	0.7	42
166	Short- and Long-Term Neurodevelopmental Outcomes of Very Preterm Infants with Neonatal Sepsis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Children, 2019, 6, 131.	0.6	42
167	Ophthalmic Findings in Apertâ€™s Syndrome after Craniofacial SurgeryTwenty-nine Yearsâ€™ Experience. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 347-352.	2.5	41
168	Longitudinal Preterm Cerebellar Volume: Perinatal and Neurodevelopmental Outcome Associations. Cerebellum, 2018, 17, 610-627.	1.4	41
169	Preterm Birth and Maternal Mental Health: Longitudinal Trajectories and Predictors. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2019, 44, 736-747.	1.1	41
170	Tracking regional brain growth up to age 13 in children born term and very preterm. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 696.	5.8	40
171	Docosahexaenoic Acid and Visual Functioning in Preterm Infants: A Review. Neuropsychology Review, 2012, 22, 425-437.	2.5	39
172	Predicting neurocognitive and behavioural outcome after early brain insult. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2014, 56, 329-336.	1.1	39
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