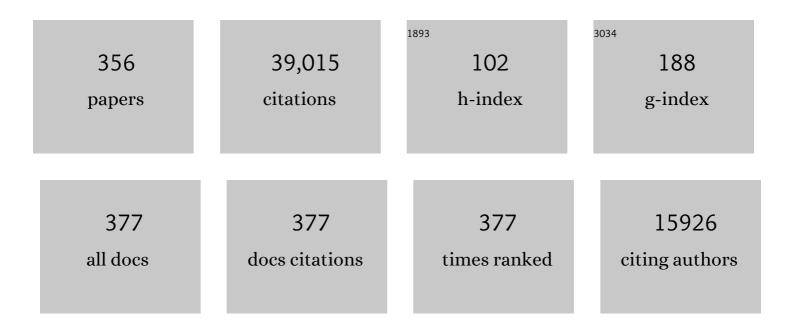
## Baha M Sibai

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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**ΒΛΗΛ Μ SIBΛΙ** 

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity after Cesarean Delivery for Active Phase Arrest following Adoption of the Obstetric Care Consensus Guidelines. American Journal of Perinatology, 2023, 40, 051-056.	1.4	2
2	Development of the Sepsis-Associated Adverse Outcomes in Pregnancy Score. American Journal of Perinatology, 2023, 40, 128-136.	1.4	3
3	Eclampsia in the 21st century. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 226, S1237-S1253.	1.3	81
4	Planned versus Unplanned Delivery for Placenta Accreta Spectrum. American Journal of Perinatology, 2022, 39, 252-258.	1.4	8
5	Proteinuria during pregnancy: definition, pathophysiology, methodology, and clinical significance. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 226, S819-S834.	1.3	46
6	Semiquantitative Assessment of Amniotic Fluid Among Individuals With and Without Diabetes Mellitus. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2022, 41, 447-455.	1.7	3
7	Daily meditation program for anxiety in individuals admitted to the antepartum unit: a multicenter randomized controlled trial (MEDITATE). American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2022, 4, 100562.	2.6	2
8	The association between number of repeat cesarean deliveries and adverse outcomes among lowâ€risk pregnancies. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2022, 159, 246-253.	2.3	4
9	Clinical findings predictive of maternal adverse outcomes with pyelonephritis. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2022, 4, 100558.	2.6	2
10	Racial and ethnic representation in randomized clinical trials referenced in ACOG practice bulletins in obstetrics 2007–2021. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2022, 4, 100590.	2.6	2
11	Comparison of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Adverse Perinatal Outcomes in Underserved Pregnant Patients Before vs During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Texas. JAMA Network Open, 2022, 5, e220568.	5.9	3
12	Enhanced recovery after scheduled cesarean delivery: a prospective pre-post intervention study. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2022, 35, 9170-9177.	1.5	5
13	Impact of Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network's Publications on ACOG Guidelines. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2022, , 100677.	2.6	0
14	Proteinuria in pregnancy: much ado about nothing, a response. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 224, 422.	1.3	0
15	Novel Speckle Tracking Analysis Showed Excellent Reproducibility for Size and Shape of the Fetal Heart and Good Reproducibility for Strain and Fractional Shortening. Fetal Diagnosis and Therapy, 2021, 48, 541-550.	1.4	6
16	Low Transverse versus Midline Abdominal Skin Incisions for in utero Spina Bifida Repair. Fetal Diagnosis and Therapy, 2021, 48, 174-182.	1.4	0
17	The coronavirus disease 2019 vaccine in pregnancy: risks, benefits, and recommendations. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 224, 484-495.	1.3	68
18	Risk of preeclampsia in artificial cycles of frozen embryo transfer inÂvitro fertilization pregnancies. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 466-467.	1.3	2

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19	Body mass index and adverse outcomes among singletons with cerclage. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2021, 262, 129-133.	1.1	0
20	Detemir vs neutral protamine Hagedorn insulin for diabetes mellitus in pregnancy: a comparative effectiveness, randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 87.e1-87.e10.	1.3	8
21	InÂvitro fertilization as an independent risk factor for placenta accreta spectrum. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 699.	1.3	1
22	Type 2 diabetes and neonatal hypoglycemia: role of route of delivery and insulin infusion. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2021, , 1-7.	1.5	0
23	Maternal Sepsis: A Review of National and International Guidelines. American Journal of Perinatology, 2021, , .	1.4	3
24	Insulin Detemir vs Neutral Protamine Hagedorn in Pregnancy: a reply. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, , .	1.3	0
25	Prevalence and Risk Factors for New-Onset Hypertension in Labor. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 37, 543-547.	1.4	3
26	Placental growth factor predicts time to delivery in women with signs or symptoms of early preterm preeclampsia: a prospective multicenter study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 222, 259.e1-259.e11.	1.3	40
27	Basal Insulin Analogs versus Neutral Protamine Hagedorn for Type 2 Diabetics. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 37, 030-036.	1.4	7
28	Does Prepregnancy Weight or Maternal BMI at Betamethasone Administration Impact Late Preterm Respiratory Morbidity?. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 37, 365-369.	1.4	4
29	Prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled evaluation of the Pharmacokinetics, Safety and Efficacy of Recombinant Antithrombin Versus Placebo in Preterm Preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 223, 739.e1-739.e13.	1.3	14
30	Factors Associated with Formula Feeding among Late Preterm Neonates. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 37, 1393-1399.	1.4	2
31	A Proposed Plan for Prenatal Care to Minimize Risks of COVID-19 to Patients and Providers: Focus on Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 37, 837-844.	1.4	17
32	Elective egg freezing: what is the vision of women around the globe?. Future Science OA, 2020, 6, FSO468.	1.9	16
33	Preeclampsia: The Need for a Biological Definition and Diagnosis. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 38, 976-982.	1.4	10
34	Placental Growth Factor and the Risk of Adverse Neonatal and Maternal Outcomes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 135, 665-673.	2.4	17
35	Management of reproductive health in patients with pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2020, 2, 100087.	2.6	0
36	General Guidelines in the Management of an Obstetrical Patient on the Labor and Delivery Unit during the COVID-19 Pandemic. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 37, 829-836.	1.4	62

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Identification of newborns with birthweight ≥ 4,500g: Ultrasound within one- vs. two weeks of delivery. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2020, 249, 47-53.	1.1	2
38	The Impact of Sperm and Egg Donation on the Risk of Pregnancy Complications. American Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 36, 205-211.	1.4	8
39	Prenatal Diagnosis of Vasa Previa: Outpatient versus Inpatient Management. American Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 36, 422-427.	1.4	14
40	Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy: New Concepts for Classification and Management. American Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 36, 161-168.	1.4	9
41	Physicians' attitudes towards using elective oocyte cryopreservation to accommodate the demands of their career. Journal of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics, 2019, 36, 1935-1947.	2.5	17
42	Neonatal morbidity in late preterm small for gestational age neonates. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2019, 34, 1-6.	1.5	13
43	Vascular and metabolic profiles in offspring born toÂpregnant mice with metabolic syndrome treated withÂinositols. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 220, 279.e1-279.e9.	1.3	7
44	Adherence to Consensus Guidelines for the Management of Labor Arrest Disorders in a Single Academic Tertiary Care Medical Center. American Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 36, 911-917.	1.4	4
45	Twin transvaginal cervical length at 16–20 weeks and prediction of preterm birth. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2019, 32, 550-554.	1.5	5
46	Preterm Preeclampsia with Severe Features: Composite Maternal and Neonatal Morbidities Associated with Fetal Growth Restriction. American Journal of Perinatology, 2018, 35, 785-790.	1.4	12
47	Liberal versus Indicated Maternal Oxygen Supplementation in Labor: A Before-and-After Trial. American Journal of Perinatology, 2018, 35, 1057-1064.	1.4	7
48	Adverse pregnancy outcomes in deliveries prior to, at and beyond 39 weeks; low- and high-risk women. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2018, 31, 2545-2549.	1.5	2
49	Loss of placental growth factor ameliorates maternal hypertension and preeclampsia in mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 128, 5008-5017.	8.2	42
50	Torsemide for Prevention of Persistent Postpartum Hypertension in Women With Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 132, 1185-1191.	2.4	10
51	Effect of partial compliance on the prevention of recurrent preterm birth in women receiving weekly 17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate injections. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2017, 30, 2926-2932.	1.5	5
52	Angiogenic and Antiangiogenic Markers for Prediction and Risk Classification of Preeclampsia. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 60, 134-140.	1.1	11
53	Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy: Diagnosis, Management, and Outcomes. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 60, 206-214.	1.1	56
54	Counseling, Management, and Outcome in Women With Severe Preeclampsia at 23 to 28 Weeks' Gestation. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 60, 183-189.	1.1	10

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55	Controversies Regarding Diagnosis and Treatment of Severe Hypertension in Pregnancy. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 60, 198-205.	1.1	6
56	Diagnosis and Management of HELLP Syndrome Complicated by Liver Hematoma. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 60, 190-197.	1.1	56
57	Massive Urinary Protein Excretion Associated with Greater Neonatal Risk in Preeclampsia. AJP Reports, 2017, 07, e49-e58.	0.7	27
58	Association of Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs and Postpartum Hypertension in Women With Preeclampsia With Severe Features. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 130, 830-835.	2.4	30
59	Short-term costs of preeclampsia to the United States health care system. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 237-248.e16.	1.3	195
60	Removal notice to The relationship between primary cesarean delivery skin incision type and wound complicationsÂinÂwomen with morbid obesity. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 85.	1.3	0
61	Low–Molecular-Weight Heparin for the Prevention of Placenta-mediated Pregnancy Complications. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 60, 153-160.	1.1	5
62	Biomarkers for Prediction, Risk Stratification, and Ruling Out Preeclampsia: What Are the Appropriate Goals and Objectives?. American Journal of Perinatology, 2017, 34, 415-418.	1.4	6
63	Pregnancy Outcomes in Women with Preeclampsia Superimposed on Chronic Hypertension with and without Severe Features. American Journal of Perinatology, 2017, 34, 403-408.	1.4	16
64	Addendum: Massive Urinary Protein Excretion Associated with Greater Neonatal Risk in Preeclampsia. AJP Reports, 2017, 07, e127-e127.	0.7	0
65	Preeclampsia and Hypertensive Disorders. , 2017, , 661-705.e3.		3
66	Diagnosis and Management of Hypertensive Emergencies Complicating Pregnancy. Current Women's Health Reviews, 2016, 12, 39-47.	0.2	0
67	Transglutaminase is a Critical Link Between Inflammation and Hypertension. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, 5, .	3.7	12
68	Obesity epidemic: impact from preconception to postpartum. Future Science OA, 2016, 2, FSO137.	1.9	70
69	Rate of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus and Pregnancy Outcomes in Patients with Chronic Hypertension. American Journal of Perinatology, 2016, 33, 745-750.	1.4	27
70	Intravenous Acetaminophen versus Morphine for Analgesia in Labor: A Randomized Trial. American Journal of Perinatology, 2016, 34, 38-43.	1.4	9
71	Catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome in pregnancy, a diagnosis that should not be missed. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2016, 29, 3950-3955.	1.5	16
72	Timing of Medically Indicated Delivery in Diabetic Pregnancies: A Perspective on Current Evidence-Based Recommendations. American Journal of Perinatology, 2016, 33, 821-825.	1.4	3

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73	Relationship between Self-Reported Maternal Substance Abuse and Adverse Outcomes in the Premature Newborn. American Journal of Perinatology, 2016, 33, 165-171.	1.4	4
74	Folic acid supplementation: what is new? Fetal, obstetric, long-term benefits and risks. Future Science OA, 2016, 2, FSO116.	1.9	38
75	The effect of combined inositol supplementation on maternal metabolic profile in pregnancies complicated byÂmetabolic syndrome and obesity. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 215, 503.e1-503.e8.	1.3	17
76	Elevated Transglutaminase Activity Triggers Angiotensin Receptor Activating Autoantibody Production and Pathophysiology of Preeclampsia. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2015, 4, .	3.7	23
77	Acute Myocardial Infarction Due to Coronary Artery Dissection in the Postpartum Period. AJP Reports, 2015, 05, e093-e096.	0.7	10
78	Effect of Tocolytics on Surfactant Secretion When Administered with Betamethasone: An in Vitro Study. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 32, 1351-1358.	1.4	0
79	The Role of Headache in the Classification and Management of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 126, 297-302.	2.4	87
80	Fetal Anomalies and Long-Term Effects Associated with Substance Abuse in Pregnancy: A Literature Review. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 32, 405-416.	1.4	35
81	Hypoxia-Independent Upregulation of Placental Hypoxia Inducible Factor- $1\hat{l}\pm$ Gene Expression Contributes to the Pathogenesis of Preeclampsia. Hypertension, 2015, 65, 1307-1315.	2.7	83
82	Blood pressure changes during the first stage of labor and for the prediction of early postpartum preeclampsia: a prospective study. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2015, 184, 103-107.	1.1	28
83	A Rapidly Growing Abdominal Mass: Desmoid Tumor in Pregnancy. AJP Reports, 2015, 05, e014-e017.	0.7	7
84	The Influence of Gestational Weight Gain on the Development of Gestational Hypertension in Obese Women. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 32, 615-620.	1.4	14
85	Customized versus Population Fetal Growth Norms and Adverse Outcomes Associated with Small for Gestational Age Infants in a High-Risk Cohort. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 32, 621-626.	1.4	9
86	Safety of anticonvulsant agents in pregnancy. Expert Opinion on Drug Safety, 2015, 14, 1609-1620.	2.4	3
87	Reply. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 213, 750-751.	1.3	1
88	Elevated Placental Adenosine Signaling Contributes to the Pathogenesis of Preeclampsia. Circulation, 2015, 131, 730-741.	1.6	68
89	Low-dose aspirin to reduce the risk of pre-eclampsia?. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2015, 11, 6-8.	9.6	11

90 Prevention of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia. , 2015, , 253-267.

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91	Spontaneously Conceived Pregnancy after 40: Influence of Age and Obesity on Outcome. American Journal of Perinatology, 2014, 31, 795-798.	1.4	12
92	A History of Prior Preeclampsia As a Risk Factor for Preterm Birth. American Journal of Perinatology, 2014, 31, 483-488.	1.4	13
93	A Relative Rise in Blood Pressure From 18 to 30 Weeks' Gestation Is Associated With Reduced Fetal Growth and Lower Gestational Age at Delivery. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 28-29.	2.7	2
94	Antenatal Corticosteroids Impact the Inflammatory Rather Than the Antiangiogenic Profile of Women With Preeclampsia. Hypertension, 2014, 63, 1285-1292.	2.7	19
95	REMOVED: The relationship between primary cesarean delivery skin incision type and wound complications in women with morbid obesity. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 210, 319.	1.3	97
96	Management of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. Women's Health, 2014, 10, 385-404.	1.5	64
97	In Reply. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 123, 1106-1107.	2.4	0
98	Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Pregnancy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 123, 167-178.	2.4	88
99	Seizures in pregnancy: Epilepsy, eclampsia, and stroke. Seminars in Perinatology, 2013, 37, 207-224.	2.5	64
100	Prenatal education is an opportunity for improved outcomes in hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: results from an Internet-based survey. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2013, 26, 1565-1567.	1.5	23
101	What to expect from expectant management in severe preeclampsia at <34 weeks gestation: pregnancy outcomes in developed vs developing countries. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 400-401.	1.3	18
102	Determination of placental growth factor (PIGF) levels in healthy pregnant women without signs or symptoms of preeclampsia. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2013, 3, 124-132.	1.4	61
103	The definition of severe and early-onset preeclampsia. Statements from the International Society for the Study of Hypertension in Pregnancy (ISSHP). Pregnancy Hypertension, 2013, 3, 44-47.	1.4	360
104	The Impact of Medically Indicated and Spontaneous Preterm Birth among Hypertensive Women. American Journal of Perinatology, 2013, 30, 843-848.	1.4	9
105	Predictive biomarkers of pre-eclampsia in women with T1DM. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2013, 9, 633-635.	9.6	1
106	Timing of Delivery and Adverse Outcomes in Term Singleton Repeat Cesarean Deliveries. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 561-569.	2.4	69
107	Pregnancy Outcomes of Women Receiving Compounded 17 α-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate for Prophylactic Prevention of Preterm Birth 2004 to 2011. American Journal of Perinatology, 2012, 29, 635-642.	1.4	18
108	Risk of Uterine Rupture and Placenta Accreta With Prior Uterine Surgery Outside of the Lower Segment. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 120, 1332-1337.	2.4	92

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109	Preeclampsia: No longer solely a pregnancy disease. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2012, 2, 350-357.	1.4	51
110	Etiology and management of postpartum hypertension-preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 206, 470-475.	1.3	269
111	Calcium supplementation during pregnancy reduces risk of high blood pressure, pre-eclampsia and premature birth compared with placebo?. Evidence-Based Medicine, 2011, 16, 40-41.	0.6	7
112	L1. Imitators of severe preeclampsia. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2011, 1, 238-239.	1.4	1
113	L31. Preeclampsia: Not only a disease of pregnancy. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2011, 1, 256-257.	1.4	0
114	Timing of Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery at Term and Maternal Perioperative Outcomes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 117, 280-286.	2.4	74
115	Disparity in the Rate of Eclampsia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcome From Eclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 118, 976-977.	2.4	7
116	Management of Late Preterm and Early-Term Pregnancies Complicated by Mild Gestational Hypertension/Pre-Eclampsia. Seminars in Perinatology, 2011, 35, 292-296.	2.5	54
117	Elective delivery at 340/7 to 366/7 weeks' gestation and its impact on neonatal outcomes in women with stable mild gestational hypertension. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 204, 44.e1-44.e5.	1.3	33
118	The impact of prior preeclampsia on the risk of superimposed preeclampsia and other adverse pregnancy outcomes in patients with chronic hypertension. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 204, 345.e1-345.e6.	1.3	38
119	Bloody mess. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 205, 5-6.	1.3	2
120	Magnesium sulfate for neuroprotection in patients at risk for early preterm delivery: not yet. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 205, 296-297.	1.3	8
121	Benefits and risks of expectant management of severe preeclampsia at less than 26 weeks gestation: the impact of gestational age and severe fetal growth restriction. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 205, 465.e1-465.e6.	1.3	49
122	Evaluation and management of severe preeclampsia before 34 weeks' gestation. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 205, 191-198.	1.3	210
123	Temporising versus interventionist management (preterm and at term). Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 25, 463-476.	2.8	22
124	Management of Eclampsia. , 2011, , 115-123.		1
125	Hypertension in gestational diabetes mellitus: Pathophysiology and long-term consequences. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2010, 23, 229-233.	1.5	39
126	Vitamin C and E to prevent pre-eclampsia in diabetic women. Lancet, The, 2010, 376, 214-216.	13.7	2

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127	Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders and Subsequent Cardiovascular Morbidity and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the Mother. Hypertension, 2009, 53, 944-951.	2.7	545
128	Maternal Obesity, Uterine Activity, and the Risk of Spontaneous Preterm Birth. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 113, 48-52.	2.4	53
129	Does Information Available at Admission for Delivery Improve Prediction of Vaginal Birth after Cesarean?. American Journal of Perinatology, 2009, 26, 693-701.	1.4	96
130	Expectant Management of Severe Preeclampsia at 27 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>7</sub> to 33 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>7</sub> Weeks' Gestation: Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes According to Gestational Age by Weeks at Onset of Expectant Management. American Journal of Perinatology, 2009, 26, 441-446.	1.4	42
131	Expectant Management in Pregnancies with Severe Pre-eclampsia. Seminars in Perinatology, 2009, 33, 143-151.	2.5	49
132	Imitators of Severe Pre-eclampsia. Seminars in Perinatology, 2009, 33, 196-205.	2.5	173
133	Gastrointestinal Complications of Pre-eclampsia. Seminars in Perinatology, 2009, 33, 179-188.	2.5	46
134	Can a prediction model for vaginal birth after cesarean also predict the probability of morbidity related to a trial of labor?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 56.e1-56.e6.	1.3	99
135	Diagnosis and management of atypical preeclampsia-eclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 481.e1-481.e7.	1.3	240
136	Timing of Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery at Term and Neonatal Outcomes. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 360, 111-120.	27.0	749
137	Prevention of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia. , 2009, , 213-225.		6
138	Progesterone for the prevention of preterm birth: indications, when to initiate, efficacy and safety. Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management, 2009, 5, 55-64.	2.0	19
139	HELLP syndrome: an atypical presentation. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 198, e6-e8.	1.3	30
140	Prediction of uterine rupture associated with attempted vaginal birth after cesarean delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 199, 30.e1-30.e5.	1.3	74
141	Serum inhibin A and angiogenic factor levels in pregnancies with previous preeclampsia and/or chronic hypertension: are they useful markers for prediction of subsequent preeclampsia?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 199, 268.e1-268.e9.	1.3	59
142	Expectant management of severe preeclampsia at less than 27 weeks' gestation: maternal and perinatal outcomes according to gestational age by weeks at onset of expectant management. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 199, 247.e1-247.e6.	1.3	78
143	Intergenerational Factors. Hypertension, 2008, 51, 993-994.	2.7	20
144	Labor Outcomes With Increasing Number of Prior Vaginal Births After Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 111, 285-291.	2.4	90

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145	The Coexistence of Gestational Hypertension and Diabetes: Influence on Pregnancy Outcome. American Journal of Perinatology, 2008, 25, 325-329.	1.4	35
146	The Effect of Body Mass Index on Therapeutic Response to Bacterial Vaginosis in Pregnancy. American Journal of Perinatology, 2008, 25, 233-237.	1.4	7
147	Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: the United States perspective. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 20, 102-106.	2.0	46
148	Prediction and Prevention of Recurrent Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 112, 359-372.	2.4	245
149	Pregnancy Outcomes for Women With Placenta Previa in Relation to the Number of Prior Cesarean Deliveries. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 1249-1255.	2.4	133
150	Caring for Women With Hypertension in Pregnancy. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2007, 298, 1566-8.	7.4	16
151	Outcomes of Induction of Labor After One Prior Cesarean. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 262-269.	2.4	110
152	Imitators of Severe Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 956-966.	2.4	197
153	Comparison of Maternal and Infant Outcomes From Primary Cesarean Delivery During the Second Compared With First Stage of Labor. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 917-921.	2.4	179
154	Development of a Nomogram for Prediction of Vaginal Birth After Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 806-812.	2.4	409
155	Trial of Labor After One Previous Cesarean Delivery for Multifetal Gestation. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 814-819.	2.4	77
156	Antioxidant Therapy to Prevent Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 1311-1318.	2.4	134
157	Are perinatal and maternal outcomes different during expectant management of severe preeclampsia in the presence of intrauterine growth restriction?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 196, 237.e1-237.e5.	1.3	39
158	Postpartum headache: is your work-up complete?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 196, 318.e1-318.e7.	1.3	108
159	Expectant management of severe preeclampsia remote from term: patient selection, treatment, and delivery indications. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 196, 514.e1-514.e9.	1.3	179
160	The relationship between resolution of asymptomatic bacterial vaginosis and spontaneous preterm birth in fetal fibronectin–positive women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 197, 488.e1-488.e5.	1.3	25
161	Biomarker for hypertension-preeclampsia: are we close yet?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 197, 1-2.	1.3	691
162	Antioxidant supplementation in pre-eclampsia. Lancet, The, 2006, 367, 1119-1120.	13.7	27

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163	Soluble Endoglin and Other Circulating Antiangiogenic Factors in Preeclampsia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 355, 992-1005.	27.0	1,666
164	Fetal Injury Associated With Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 885-890.	2.4	214
165	Blood Transfusion and Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 891-897.	2.4	118
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