

Baha M Sibai

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

356
papers

39,015
citations

2197

102
h-index

3508

188
g-index

377
all docs

377
docs citations

377
times ranked

16858
citing authors

#	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.	0.6	2
2	Development of the Sepsis-Associated Adverse Outcomes in Pregnancy Score. American Journal of Perinatology, 2023, 40, 128-136.	0.6	3
3	Eclampsia in the 21st century. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 226, S1237-S1253.	0.7	81
4	Planned versus Unplanned Delivery for Placenta Accreta Spectrum. American Journal of Perinatology, 2022, 39, 252-258.	0.6	8
5	Proteinuria during pregnancy: definition, pathophysiology, methodology, and clinical significance. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 226, S819-S834.	0.7	46
6	Semiquantitative Assessment of Amniotic Fluid Among Individuals With and Without Diabetes Mellitus. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2022, 41, 447-455.	0.8	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.	1.3	2
8	The association between number of repeat cesarean deliveries and adverse outcomes among low-risk pregnancies. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2022, 159, 246-253.	1.0	4
9	Clinical findings predictive of maternal adverse outcomes with pyelonephritis. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2022, 4, 100558.	1.3	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.	1.3	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.	2.8	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.	0.7	5
13	Impact of Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network's Publications on ACOG Guidelines. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2022, , 100677.	1.3	0
14	Proteinuria in pregnancy: much ado about nothing, a response. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 224, 422.	0.7	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.	0.6	6
16	Low Transverse versus Midline Abdominal Skin Incisions for in utero Spina Bifida Repair. Fetal Diagnosis and Therapy, 2021, 48, 174-182.	0.6	0
17	The coronavirus disease 2019 vaccine in pregnancy: risks, benefits, and recommendations. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 224, 484-495.	0.7	68
18	Risk of preeclampsia in artificial cycles of frozen embryo transfer in vitro fertilization pregnancies. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 466-467.	0.7	2

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19	Body mass index and adverse outcomes among singletons with cerclage. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2021, 262, 129-133.	0.5	0
20	Detemir vs neutral protamine Hagedorn insulin for diabetes mellitus in pregnancy: a comparative effectiveness, randomized controlled trial. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 225, 87.e1-87.e10.	0.7	8
21	InÂvitro fertilization as an independent risk factor for placenta accreta spectrum. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 225, 699.	0.7	1
22	Type 2 diabetes and neonatal hypoglycemia: role of route of delivery and insulin infusion. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2021, , 1-7.	0.7	0
23	Maternal Sepsis: A Review of National and International Guidelines. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2021, , .	0.6	3
24	Insulin Detemir vs Neutral Protamine Hagedorn in Pregnancy: a reply. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, , .	0.7	0
25	Prevalence and Risk Factors for New-Onset Hypertension in Labor. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 37, 543-547.	0.6	3
26	Placental growth factor predicts time to delivery in women with signs or symptoms of early preterm preeclampsia: a prospective multicenter study. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 222, 259.e1-259.e11.	0.7	40
27	Basal Insulin Analogs versus Neutral Protamine Hagedorn for Type 2 Diabetics. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 37, 030-036.	0.6	7
28	Does Prepregnancy Weight or Maternal BMI at Betamethasone Administration Impact Late Preterm Respiratory Morbidity?. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 37, 365-369.	0.6	4
29	Prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled evaluation of the Pharmacokinetics, Safety and Efficacy of Recombinant Antithrombin Versus Placebo in Preterm Preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 223, 739.e1-739.e13.	0.7	14
30	Factors Associated with Formula Feeding among Late Preterm Neonates. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 37, 1393-1399.	0.6	2
31	A Proposed Plan for Prenatal Care to Minimize Risks of COVID-19 to Patients and Providers: Focus on Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 37, 837-844.	0.6	17
32	Elective egg freezing: what is the vision of women around the globe?. <i>Future Science OA</i> , 2020, 6, FSO468.	0.9	16
33	Preeclampsia: The Need for a Biological Definition and Diagnosis. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 38, 976-982.	0.6	10
34	Placental Growth Factor and the Risk of Adverse Neonatal and Maternal Outcomes. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 135, 665-673.	1.2	17
35	Management of reproductive health in patients with pulmonary hypertension. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM</i> , 2020, 2, 100087.	1.3	0
36	General Guidelines in the Management of an Obstetrical Patient on the Labor and Delivery Unit during the COVID-19 Pandemic. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 37, 829-836.	0.6	62

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37	Identification of newborns with birthweight \leq 4,500g: Ultrasound within one- vs. two weeks of delivery. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2020, 249, 47-53.	0.5	2
38	The Impact of Sperm and Egg Donation on the Risk of Pregnancy Complications. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2019, 36, 205-211.	0.6	8
39	Prenatal Diagnosis of Vasa Previa: Outpatient versus Inpatient Management. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2019, 36, 422-427.	0.6	14
40	Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy: New Concepts for Classification and Management. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2019, 36, 161-168.	0.6	9
41	Physicians' attitudes towards using elective oocyte cryopreservation to accommodate the demands of their career. <i>Journal of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics</i> , 2019, 36, 1935-1947.	1.2	17
42	Neonatal morbidity in late preterm small for gestational age neonates. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2019, 34, 1-6.	0.7	13
43	Vascular and metabolic profiles in offspring born to pregnant mice with metabolic syndrome treated with inositol. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 220, 279.e1-279.e9.	0.7	7
44	Adherence to Consensus Guidelines for the Management of Labor Arrest Disorders in a Single Academic Tertiary Care Medical Center. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2019, 36, 911-917.	0.6	4
45	Twin transvaginal cervical length at 16-20 weeks and prediction of preterm birth. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2019, 32, 550-554.	0.7	5
46	Preterm Preeclampsia with Severe Features: Composite Maternal and Neonatal Morbidities Associated with Fetal Growth Restriction. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2018, 35, 785-790.	0.6	12
47	Liberal versus Indicated Maternal Oxygen Supplementation in Labor: A Before-and-After Trial. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2018, 35, 1057-1064.	0.6	7
48	Adverse pregnancy outcomes in deliveries prior to, at and beyond 39 weeks; low- and high-risk women. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2018, 31, 2545-2549.	0.7	2
49	Loss of placental growth factor ameliorates maternal hypertension and preeclampsia in mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2018, 128, 5008-5017.	3.9	42
50	Torsemide for Prevention of Persistent Postpartum Hypertension in Women With Preeclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2018, 132, 1185-1191.	1.2	10
51	Effect of partial compliance on the prevention of recurrent preterm birth in women receiving weekly 17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate injections. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2017, 30, 2926-2932.	0.7	5
52	Angiogenic and Antiangiogenic Markers for Prediction and Risk Classification of Preeclampsia. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 60, 134-140.	0.6	11
53	Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy: Diagnosis, Management, and Outcomes. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 60, 206-214.	0.6	56
54	Counseling, Management, and Outcome in Women With Severe Preeclampsia at 23 to 28 Weeks Gestation. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 60, 183-189.	0.6	10

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55	Controversies Regarding Diagnosis and Treatment of Severe Hypertension in Pregnancy. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 60, 198-205.	0.6	6
56	Diagnosis and Management of HELLP Syndrome Complicated by Liver Hematoma. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 60, 190-197.	0.6	56
57	Massive Urinary Protein Excretion Associated with Greater Neonatal Risk in Preeclampsia. <i>AJP Reports</i> , 2017, 07, e49-e58.	0.4	27
58	Association of Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs and Postpartum Hypertension in Women With Preeclampsia With Severe Features. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 130, 830-835.	1.2	30
59	Short-term costs of preeclampsia to the United States health care system. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 217, 237-248.e16.	0.7	195
60	Removal notice to The relationship between primary cesarean delivery skin incision type and wound complications in women with morbid obesity. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 217, 85.	0.7	0
61	Low Molecular-Weight Heparin for the Prevention of Placenta-mediated Pregnancy Complications. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 60, 153-160.	0.6	5
62	Biomarkers for Prediction, Risk Stratification, and Ruling Out Preeclampsia: What Are the Appropriate Goals and Objectives?. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2017, 34, 415-418.	0.6	6
63	Pregnancy Outcomes in Women with Preeclampsia Superimposed on Chronic Hypertension with and without Severe Features. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2017, 34, 403-408.	0.6	16
64	Addendum: Massive Urinary Protein Excretion Associated with Greater Neonatal Risk in Preeclampsia. <i>AJP Reports</i> , 2017, 07, e127-e127.	0.4	0
65	Preeclampsia and Hypertensive Disorders. , 2017, , 661-705.e3.		3
66	Diagnosis and Management of Hypertensive Emergencies Complicating Pregnancy. <i>Current Women's Health Reviews</i> , 2016, 12, 39-47.	0.1	0
67	Transglutaminase is a Critical Link Between Inflammation and Hypertension. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2016, 5, .	1.6	12
68	Obesity epidemic: impact from preconception to postpartum. <i>Future Science OA</i> , 2016, 2, FSO137.	0.9	70
69	Rate of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus and Pregnancy Outcomes in Patients with Chronic Hypertension. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2016, 33, 745-750.	0.6	27
70	Intravenous Acetaminophen versus Morphine for Analgesia in Labor: A Randomized Trial. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2016, 34, 38-43.	0.6	9
71	Catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome in pregnancy, a diagnosis that should not be missed. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2016, 29, 3950-3955.	0.7	16
72	Timing of Medically Indicated Delivery in Diabetic Pregnancies: A Perspective on Current Evidence-Based Recommendations. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2016, 33, 821-825.	0.6	3

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73	Relationship between Self-Reported Maternal Substance Abuse and Adverse Outcomes in the Premature Newborn. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2016, 33, 165-171.	0.6	4
74	Folic acid supplementation: what is new? Fetal, obstetric, long-term benefits and risks. <i>Future Science OA</i> , 2016, 2, FSO116.	0.9	38
75	The effect of combined inositol supplementation on maternal metabolic profile in pregnancies complicated by metabolic syndrome and obesity. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2016, 215, 503.e1-503.e8.	0.7	17
76	Elevated Transglutaminase Activity Triggers Angiotensin Receptor Activating Autoantibody Production and Pathophysiology of Preeclampsia. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2015, 4, .	1.6	23
77	Acute Myocardial Infarction Due to Coronary Artery Dissection in the Postpartum Period. <i>AJP Reports</i> , 2015, 05, e093-e096.	0.4	10
78	Effect of Tocolytics on Surfactant Secretion When Administered with Betamethasone: An in Vitro Study. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2015, 32, 1351-1358.	0.6	0
79	The Role of Headache in the Classification and Management of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 126, 297-302.	1.2	87
80	Fetal Anomalies and Long-Term Effects Associated with Substance Abuse in Pregnancy: A Literature Review. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2015, 32, 405-416.	0.6	35
81	Hypoxia-Independent Upregulation of Placental Hypoxia Inducible Factor-1 α Gene Expression Contributes to the Pathogenesis of Preeclampsia. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015, 65, 1307-1315.	1.3	83
82	Blood pressure changes during the first stage of labor and for the prediction of early postpartum preeclampsia: a prospective study. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2015, 184, 103-107.	0.5	28
83	A Rapidly Growing Abdominal Mass: Desmoid Tumor in Pregnancy. <i>AJP Reports</i> , 2015, 05, e014-e017.	0.4	7
84	The Influence of Gestational Weight Gain on the Development of Gestational Hypertension in Obese Women. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2015, 32, 615-620.	0.6	14
85	Customized versus Population Fetal Growth Norms and Adverse Outcomes Associated with Small for Gestational Age Infants in a High-Risk Cohort. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2015, 32, 621-626.	0.6	9
86	Safety of anticonvulsant agents in pregnancy. <i>Expert Opinion on Drug Safety</i> , 2015, 14, 1609-1620.	1.0	3
87	Reply. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 213, 750-751.	0.7	1
88	Elevated Placental Adenosine Signaling Contributes to the Pathogenesis of Preeclampsia. <i>Circulation</i> , 2015, 131, 730-741.	1.6	68
89	Low-dose aspirin to reduce the risk of pre-eclampsia?. <i>Nature Reviews Endocrinology</i> , 2015, 11, 6-8.	4.3	11
90	Prevention of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia. , 2015, , 253-267.		5

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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.	0.6	12
92	A History of Prior Preeclampsia As a Risk Factor for Preterm Birth. American Journal of Perinatology, 2014, 31, 483-488.	0.6	13
93	A Relative Rise in Blood Pressure From 18 to 30 Weeks ^{â€™} Gestation Is Associated With Reduced Fetal Growth and Lower Gestational Age at Delivery. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 28-29.	1.3	2
94	Antenatal Corticosteroids Impact the Inflammatory Rather Than the Antiangiogenic Profile of Women With Preeclampsia. Hypertension, 2014, 63, 1285-1292.	1.3	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.	0.7	97
96	Management of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. Women's Health, 2014, 10, 385-404.	0.7	64
97	In Reply. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 123, 1106-1107.	1.2	0
98	Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Pregnancy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 123, 167-178.	1.2	88
99	Seizures in pregnancy: Epilepsy, eclampsia, and stroke. Seminars in Perinatology, 2013, 37, 207-224.	1.1	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.	0.7	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.	0.7	18
102	Determination of placental growth factor (PlGF) levels in healthy pregnant women without signs or symptoms of preeclampsia. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2013, 3, 124-132.	0.6	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.	0.6	360
104	The Impact of Medically Indicated and Spontaneous Preterm Birth among Hypertensive Women. American Journal of Perinatology, 2013, 30, 843-848.	0.6	9
105	Predictive biomarkers of pre-eclampsia in women with T1DM. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2013, 9, 633-635.	4.3	1
106	Timing of Delivery and Adverse Outcomes in Term Singleton Repeat Cesarean Deliveries. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 561-569.	1.2	69
107	Pregnancy Outcomes of Women Receiving Compounded 17 β -Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate for Prophylactic Prevention of Preterm Birth 2004 to 2011. American Journal of Perinatology, 2012, 29, 635-642.	0.6	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.	1.2	92

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109	Preeclampsia: No longer solely a pregnancy disease. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2012, 2, 350-357.	0.6	51
110	Etiology and management of postpartum hypertension-preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2012, 206, 470-475.	0.7	269
111	Calcium supplementation during pregnancy reduces risk of high blood pressure, pre-eclampsia and premature birth compared with placebo?. <i>Evidence-Based Medicine</i> , 2011, 16, 40-41.	0.6	7
112	L1. Imitators of severe preeclampsia. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2011, 1, 238-239.	0.6	1
113	L31. Preeclampsia: Not only a disease of pregnancy. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2011, 1, 256-257.	0.6	0
114	Timing of Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery at Term and Maternal Perioperative Outcomes. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 117, 280-286.	1.2	74
115	Disparity in the Rate of Eclampsia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcome From Eclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 118, 976-977.	1.2	7
116	Management of Late Preterm and Early-Term Pregnancies Complicated by Mild Gestational Hypertension/Pre-Eclampsia. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2011, 35, 292-296.	1.1	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. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 204, 44.e1-44.e5.	0.7	33
118	The impact of prior preeclampsia on the risk of superimposed preeclampsia and other adverse pregnancy outcomes in patients with chronic hypertension. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 204, 345.e1-345.e6.	0.7	38
119	Bloody mess. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 205, 5-6.	0.7	2
120	Magnesium sulfate for neuroprotection in patients at risk for early preterm delivery: not yet. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 205, 296-297.	0.7	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. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 205, 465.e1-465.e6.	0.7	49
122	Evaluation and management of severe preeclampsia before 34 weeks' gestation. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 205, 191-198.	0.7	210
123	Temporising versus interventionist management (preterm and at term). <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2011, 25, 463-476.	1.4	22
124	Management of Eclampsia. , 2011, , 115-123.		1
125	Hypertension in gestational diabetes mellitus: Pathophysiology and long-term consequences. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2010, 23, 229-233.	0.7	39
126	Vitamin C and E to prevent pre-eclampsia in diabetic women. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2010, 376, 214-216.	6.3	2

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127	Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders and Subsequent Cardiovascular Morbidity and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the Mother. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2009, 53, 944-951.	1.3	545
128	Maternal Obesity, Uterine Activity, and the Risk of Spontaneous Preterm Birth. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2009, 113, 48-52.	1.2	53
129	Does Information Available at Admission for Delivery Improve Prediction of Vaginal Birth after Cesarean?. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2009, 26, 693-701.	0.6	96
130	Expectant Management of Severe Preeclampsia at 27⁰/₇ to 33⁶/₇ Weeks' Gestation: Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes According to Gestational Age by Weeks at Onset of Expectant Management. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2009, 26, 441-446.	0.6	42
131	Expectant Management in Pregnancies with Severe Pre-eclampsia. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2009, 33, 143-151.	1.1	49
132	Imitators of Severe Pre-eclampsia. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2009, 33, 196-205.	1.1	173
133	Gastrointestinal Complications of Pre-eclampsia. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2009, 33, 179-188.	1.1	46
134	Can a prediction model for vaginal birth after cesarean also predict the probability of morbidity related to a trial of labor?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2009, 200, 56.e1-56.e6.	0.7	99
135	Diagnosis and management of atypical preeclampsia-eclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2009, 200, 481.e1-481.e7.	0.7	240
136	Timing of Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery at Term and Neonatal Outcomes. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2009, 360, 111-120.	13.9	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. <i>Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management</i> , 2009, 5, 55-64.	0.9	19
139	HELLP syndrome: an atypical presentation. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 198, e6-e8.	0.7	30
140	Prediction of uterine rupture associated with attempted vaginal birth after cesarean delivery. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 199, 30.e1-30.e5.	0.7	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?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 199, 268.e1-268.e9.	0.7	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. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 199, 247.e1-247.e6.	0.7	78
143	Intergenerational Factors. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2008, 51, 993-994.	1.3	20
144	Labor Outcomes With Increasing Number of Prior Vaginal Births After Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 111, 285-291.	1.2	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.	0.6	35
146	The Effect of Body Mass Index on Therapeutic Response to Bacterial Vaginosis in Pregnancy. American Journal of Perinatology, 2008, 25, 233-237.	0.6	7
147	Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: the United States perspective. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 20, 102-106.	0.9	46
148	Prediction and Prevention of Recurrent Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 112, 359-372.	1.2	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.	1.2	133
150	Caring for Women With Hypertension in Pregnancy. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2007, 298, 1566-8.	3.8	16
151	Outcomes of Induction of Labor After One Prior Cesarean. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 262-269.	1.2	110
152	Imitators of Severe Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 956-966.	1.2	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.	1.2	179
154	Development of a Nomogram for Prediction of Vaginal Birth After Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 806-812.	1.2	409
155	Trial of Labor After One Previous Cesarean Delivery for Multifetal Gestation. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 814-819.	1.2	77
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158	Postpartum headache: is your work-up complete?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 196, 318.e1-318.e7.	0.7	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.	0.7	179
160	The relationship between resolution of asymptomatic bacterial vaginosis and spontaneous preterm birth in fetal fibronectinâ€“positive women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 197, 488.e1-488.e5.	0.7	25
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164	Fetal Injury Associated With Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 108, 885-890.	1.2	214
165	Blood Transfusion and Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 108, 891-897.	1.2	118
166	Risk of Uterine Rupture With a Trial of Labor in Women With Multiple and Single Prior Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 108, 12-20.	1.2	191
167	Thrombophilia and Adverse Maternal-Perinatal Outcome. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 49, 850-860.	0.6	18
168	Shared and disparate components of the pathophysiologies of fetal growth restriction and preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 195, 40-49.	0.7	382
169	A prospective masked observational study of uterine contraction frequency in twins. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 195, 1564-1570.	0.7	28
170	The MFMU Cesarean Registry: Impact of fetal size on trial of labor success for patients with previous cesarean for dystocia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 195, 1127-1131.	0.7	51
171	Preeclampsia As a Cause of Preterm and Late Preterm (Near-Term) Births. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2006, 30, 16-19.	1.1	181
172	Trial of Labor or Repeat Cesarean Delivery in Women With Morbid Obesity and Previous Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 108, 125-133.	1.2	167
173	Thrombophilia and Adverse Maternal-Perinatal Outcome: Controversies in Screening and Management. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2006, 23, 499-506.	0.6	22
174	Preeclampsia: Diagnosis and management of the atypical presentation. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2006, 19, 381-386.	0.7	49
175	Diagnosis, Prevention, and Management of Eclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 105, 402-410.	1.2	450
176	Magnesium Sulfate Prophylaxis in Preeclampsia: Evidence From Randomized Trials. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 48, 478-488.	0.6	64
177	Expectant Management of Severe Preeclampsia: Proper Candidates and Pregnancy Outcome. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 48, 430-440.	0.6	33
178	The Effect of Fetal Number on the Development of Hypertensive Conditions of Pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 106, 927-931.	1.2	74
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182	The MFMU Cesarean Registry: Factors affecting the success of trial of labor after previous cesarean delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 193, 1016-1023.	0.7	410
183	Dexamethasone to improve maternal outcome in women with hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets syndrome. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 193, 1587-1590.	0.7	22
184	Urinary Placental Growth Factor and Risk of Preeclampsia. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 293, 77.	3.8	307
185	Time course of the regression of asymptomatic bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy with and without treatment. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 190, 363-370.	0.7	54
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187	Delayed postpartum preeclampsia: an experience of 151 cases. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 190, 1464-1466.	0.7	196
188	Preeclampsia: An inflammatory syndrome?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 191, 1061-1062.	0.7	29
189	Imitators of severe pre-eclampsia/eclampsia. Clinics in Perinatology, 2004, 31, 835-852.	0.8	40
190	Diagnosis and management of women with stroke during pregnancy/postpartum. Clinics in Perinatology, 2004, 31, 853-868.	0.8	34
191	Circulating Angiogenic Factors and the Risk of Preeclampsia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2004, 350, 672-683.	13.9	3,158
192	Diagnosis and management of hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets syndrome. Clinics in Perinatology, 2004, 31, 807-833.	0.8	144
193	Diagnosis, Controversies, and Management of the Syndrome of Hemolysis, Elevated Liver Enzymes, and Low Platelet Count. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 103, 981-991.	1.2	737
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195	What we have learned about preeclampsia. Seminars in Perinatology, 2003, 27, 239-246.	1.1	138
196	Abortion, Changed Paternity, and Risk of Preeclampsia in Nulliparous Women. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 157, 1108-1114.	1.6	116
197	Magnesium sulfate in women with mild preeclampsia: a randomized controlled trial. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 101, 217-220.	1.2	48
198	Randomized Clinical Trial of Metronidazole Plus Erythromycin to Prevent Spontaneous Preterm Delivery in Fetal Fibronectin-Positive Women. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 101, 847-855.	1.2	97

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200	Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Hypertension and Preeclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 102, 181-192.	1.2	316
201	Randomized Clinical Trial of Metronidazole Plus Erythromycin to Prevent Spontaneous Preterm Delivery in Fetal Fibronectin-Positive Women. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 101, 847-855.	1.2	101
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203	Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 100, 369-377.	1.2	138
204	Chronic Hypertension In Pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 100, 1358-1359.	1.2	27
205	A comparative and pooled analysis of the safety and tolerability of the contraceptive patch (Ortho) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 0.5 85	0.5	85
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207	Chronic hypertension in pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 100, 369-377.	1.2	246
208	Elevated plasma homocysteine in early pregnancy: A risk factor for the development of severe preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 1107.	0.7	2
209	Adverse perinatal outcomes are significantly higher in severe gestational hypertension than in mild preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 66-71.	0.7	303
210	Perinatal outcome in women with recurrent preeclampsia compared with women who develop preeclampsia as nulliparas. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 422-426.	0.7	192
211	Smoking before pregnancy and risk of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 1035-1040.	0.7	87
212	Mild gestational hypertension: Differences in ethnicity are associated with altered outcomes in women who undergo outpatient treatment. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 896-898.	0.7	9
213	Late postpartum eclampsia: A preventable disease?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 1174-1177.	0.7	168
214	Increased risk of preeclampsia among nulliparous pregnant women with idiopathic hematuria. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 187, 703-708.	0.7	15
215	Sexual intercourse association with asymptomatic bacterial vaginosis and trichomonas vaginalis treatment in relationship to preterm birth. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 187, 1277-1282.	0.7	23
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218	Management of severe pre-eclampsia. , 2001, , 369-379.		0
219	Accuracy of self-reported cigarette smoking among pregnant women in the 1990s. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 15, 140-143.	0.8	145
220	Antihypertensive drugs during pregnancy. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2001, 25, 159-164.	1.1	25
221	Elevation of both maternal and fetal extracellular circulating deoxyribonucleic acid concentrations in the plasma of pregnant women with preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 414-419.	0.7	268
222	Nutrient intake and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: Evidence from a large prospective cohort. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 643-651.	0.7	65
223	Mild gestational hypertension remote from term: Progression and outcome. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 979-983.	0.7	291
224	No evidence for lipid peroxidation in severe preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 185, 572-578.	0.7	80
225	PERINATAL AND MATERNAL OUTCOME FOLLOWING ABRUPTIO PLACENTAE. <i>Hypertension in Pregnancy</i> , 2001, 20, 195-203.	0.5	24
226	MANAGEMENT OF MILD CHRONIC HYPERTENSION DURING PREGNANCY. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 96, 849-860.	1.2	4
227	Risk factors, pregnancy complications, and prevention of hypertensive disorders in women with pregravid diabetes mellitus. , 2000, 9, 62-65.		43
228	Surgical treatment of uterine atony employing the B-Lynch technique. <i>The Journal of Maternal-fetal Medicine</i> , 2000, 9, 194-196.	0.2	21
229	Use of maternal plasma level of zinc-coproporphyrin in the prediction of intrauterine passage of meconium: A pilot study. <i>The Journal of Maternal-fetal Medicine</i> , 2000, 9, 201-203.	0.2	17
230	Failure of serum Î² ₂ -microglobulin levels as an early marker of preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 182, 595-598.	0.7	11
231	Predictors of neonatal outcome in women with severe preeclampsia or eclampsia between 24 and 33 weeks' gestation. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 182, 607-611.	0.7	147
232	Postpartum stroke: A twenty-year experience. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 183, 83-88.	0.7	68
233	Risk factors for adverse maternal outcomes among women with HELLP (hemolysis, elevated liver) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overloc 444-448.	0.7	151
234	HELLP (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count) syndrome versus severe preeclampsia: Onset at 28.0 weeksâ€™ gestation. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 183, 1475-1479.	0.7	58

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237	Risks of preeclampsia and adverse neonatal outcomes among women with preeclampsia or chronic hypertension. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 182, 364-369.	0.7	187
238	Hypertensive disorders in twin versus singleton gestations. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 182, 938-942.	0.7	454
239	Risk factors, pregnancy complications, and prevention of hypertensive disorders in women with preeclampsia or chronic hypertension. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2000, 9, 62-65.	0.7	2
240	Surgical treatment of uterine atony employing the B-Lynch technique. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2000, 9, 194-196.	0.7	1
241	Management of mild chronic hypertension during pregnancy: a review*1. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 96, 849-860.	1.2	135
242	Metronidazole to Prevent Preterm Delivery in Pregnant Women with Asymptomatic Bacterial Vaginosis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2000, 342, 534-540.	13.9	606
243	Risk factors, pregnancy complications, and prevention of hypertensive disorders in women with preeclampsia or chronic hypertension. The Journal of Maternal-fetal Medicine, 2000, 9, 62.	0.2	3
244	Thrombophilias and Adverse Outcomes of Pregnancy – What Should a Clinician Do?. New England Journal of Medicine, 1999, 340, 50-52.	13.9	78
245	Risk factors for abruptio placentae and eclampsia: Analysis of 445 consecutively managed women with severe preeclampsia and eclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1999, 180, 1322-1329.	0.7	88
246	Safety of labor epidural anesthesia for women with severe hypertensive disease. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1999, 181, 1096-1101.	0.7	58
247	Neonatal outcome in severe preeclampsia at 24 to 36 weeks' gestation: Does the HELLP (hemolysis, Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ove Gynecology, 1999, 180, 221-225.	0.7	133
248	Prevention of preeclampsia. Seminars in Perinatology, 1999, 23, 58-64.	1.1	20
249	Chronic hypertension in pregnancy. Annals of Medicine, 1999, 31, 246-252.	1.5	50
250	HELLP AND THE LIVER DISEASES OF PREECLAMPSIA. Clinics in Liver Disease, 1999, 3, 31-48.	1.0	28
251	PREECLAMPSIA. Clinics in Liver Disease, 1999, 3, 15-29.	1.0	7
252	HELLP Syndrome. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1999, 42, 381-389.	0.6	78

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254	Expectant Management of Severe Preeclampsia Remote from Term. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1999, 42, 470.	0.6	42
255	Imitators of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1999, 42, 551.	0.6	22
256	Prevention of preeclampsia: A big disappointment. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 179, 1275-1278.	0.7	157
257	Etiology and pathogenesis of preeclampsia: Current concepts. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 179, 1359-1375.	0.7	672
258	The relationship between abnormal glucose tolerance and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in healthy nulliparous women. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 179, 1032-1037.	0.7	189
259	Risk Factors for Preeclampsia, Abruptio Placentae, and Adverse Neonatal Outcomes among Women with Chronic Hypertension. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1998, 339, 667-671.	13.9	472
260	Chronic Nitric Oxide Synthesis Inhibition Does Not Prevent Pregnancy Vasodilation in the Rat. <i>Hypertension in Pregnancy</i> , 1998, 17, 55-68.	0.5	8
261	MAGNESIUM SULFATE THERAPY IN PREECLAMPSIA AND ECLAMPSIA. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 92, 883-889.	1.2	66
262	Hypertension. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 41, 533-544.	0.6	6
263	HYPERTENSION IN PREGNANCY: Current Concepts of Preeclampsia. <i>Annual Review of Medicine</i> , 1997, 48, 115-127.	5.0	60
264	Trial of Calcium to Prevent Preeclampsia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1997, 337, 69-77.	13.9	568
265	Cerebrovascular disorders complicating pregnancyâ€”Beyond eclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1997, 176, 1139-1148.	0.7	125
266	Peripartum cardiomyopathy: A longitudinal echocardiographic study. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1997, 177, 1129-1132.	0.7	80
267	Does advanced maternal age affect pregnancy outcome in women with mild hypertension remote from term?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1997, 176, 1236-1243.	0.7	31
268	The effect of magnesium sulfate therapy on the duration of labor in women with mild preeclampsia at term: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1997, 176, 623-627.	0.7	97
269	Peripartum cardiomyopathy: An ominous diagnosis. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1997, 176, 182-188.	0.7	180
270	Treatment of Hypertension in Pregnant Women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1996, 335, 257-265.	13.9	327

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272	The importance of urinary protein excretion during conservative management of severe preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1996, 175, 1313-1316.	0.7	87
273	Clinical utility of strict diagnostic criteria for the HELLP (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overload	0.7	257
274	Hepatic imaging in HELLP syndrome (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count). <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1996, 174, 1820-1827.	0.7	149
275	Is fetal neurologic and physical development accelerated in preeclampsia?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1996, 174, 829-832.	0.7	18
276	Serial amniotic fluid index in severe preeclampsia: A poor predictor of adverse outcome. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1996, 175, 1018-1023.	0.7	31
277	Trial of calcium for preeclampsia prevention (CPEP): Rationale, design, and methods. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 1996, 17, 442-469.	2.0	74
278	Preeclampsia and Related Disorders: Clinical Aspects and Relevance of Endothelin and Nitric Oxide. <i>Clinics in Perinatology</i> , 1995, 22, 343-355.	0.8	32
279	Antihypertensive therapy during pregnancy. <i>Fetal and Maternal Medicine Review</i> , 1995, 7, 61-76.	0.3	8
280	Pregnancies complicated by HELLP syndrome (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets): Subsequent pregnancy outcome and long-term prognosis. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 172, 125-129.	0.7	217
281	Biochemical corroboration of endothelial involvement in severe preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 172, 202-203.	0.7	126
282	Low-dose aspirin in nulliparous women: Safety of continuous epidural block and correlation between bleeding time and maternal-neonatal bleeding complications. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 172, 1553-1557.	0.7	68
283	Risk factors for preeclampsia in healthy nulliparous women: A prospective multicenter study. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 172, 642-648.	0.7	448
284	Neonatal outcome after preterm delivery for preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 172, 1785-1792.	0.7	159
285	Monitored outpatient management of mild gestational hypertension remote from term in teenage pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 173, 1865-1868.	0.7	21
286	Plasma and placental calcitonin gene-related peptide in pregnancies complicated by severe preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 173, 1405-1409.	0.7	18
287	Daily antenatal testing in women with severe preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 173, 1207-1210.	0.7	32
288	EMERGENT MANAGEMENT OF PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America</i> , 1995, 22, 315-335.	0.7	31

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290	Aggressive versus expectant management of severe preeclampsia at 28 to 32 weeks' gestation: A randomized controlled trial. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 171, 818-822.	0.7	406
291	Urinary dipstick protein: A poor predictor of absent or severe proteinuria. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 170, 137-141.	0.7	141
292	Cardiac function in fetuses and newborns exposed to low-dose aspirin during pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 171, 892-900.	0.7	53
293	Monitored outpatient management of mild gestational hypertension remote from term. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 170, 765-769.	0.7	48
294	Tumor necrosis factor- α in pregnancies associated with preeclampsia or small-for-gestational-age newborns. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 170, 1224-1229.	0.7	44
295	Acute fatty liver of pregnancy: An experience in the diagnosis and management of fourteen cases. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 171, 1342-1347.	0.7	159
296	Urinary dipstick protein: A poor predictor of absent or severe proteinuria. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 170, 137-141.	0.7	136
297	Tumor necrosis factor- α in pregnancies associated with preeclampsia or small-for-gestational-age newborns. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 170, 1224-1229.	0.7	59
298	Endothelin-1,2 levels in umbilical vein serum of intra-uterine growth retarded fetuses as detected by cordocentesis. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 1994, 73, 21-24.	1.3	28
299	Late Postpartum Eclampsia Revisited. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 83, 502-505.	1.2	140
300	Urinary endothelin-1: Not a useful marker for preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 168, 599-601.	0.7	13
301	Acute renal failure in pregnancies complicated by hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 168, 1682-1690.	0.7	120
302	Induction versus expectant management in premature rupture of the membranes with mature amniotic fluid at 32 to 36 weeks: A randomized trial. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 169, 775-782.	0.7	168
303	Maternal morbidity and mortality in 442 pregnancies with hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets (HELLP syndrome). <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 169, 1000-1006.	0.7	932
304	Prevention of Preeclampsia with Low-Dose Aspirin in Healthy, Nulliparous Pregnant Women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1993, 329, 1213-1218.	13.9	538
305	Low-dose aspirin in the prevention of preeclampsia and fetal growth retardation: Rationale, mechanisms, and clinical trials. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 168, 214-227.	0.7	118
306	Fetal lung maturity is not accelerated in preeclamptic pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 169, 1096-1101.	0.7	72

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308	Clinical Observations on Asthma in Pregnancy. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 1992, 1, 45-50.	0.7	53
309	Eclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1992, 166, 1757-1763.	0.7	119
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