

Mark Klebanoff

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/12124708/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

34
papers

5,368
citations

411340

20
h-index

536525

29
g-index

34
all docs

34
docs citations

34
times ranked

3783
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Common maternal infections during pregnancy and childhood leukaemia in the offspring: findings from six international birth cohorts. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 51, 769-777.	0.9	7
2	Gestational Weight Gain and Adverse Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes for Pregnancies Complicated by Pregestational and Gestational Diabetes. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2022, 39, 691-698.	0.6	5
3	Understanding Relationships Between Fetal Health Locus of Control (FHLC) and Maternal Marijuana Use During Pregnancy. <i>Clinical Nursing Research</i> , 2022, , 105477382110689.	0.7	1
4	Exploration of Differences between Women Who Do and Do Not Disclose their Marijuana Use during Pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2022, , .	0.6	0
5	Prediction of short-term neonatal complications in preterm infants using exome-wide genetic variation and gestational age: a pilot study. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2020, 88, 653-660.	1.1	3
6	The association between birth order and childhood leukemia may be modified by paternal age and birth weight. Pooled results from the International Childhood Cancer Cohort Consortium (I4C). <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 144, 26-33.	2.3	10
7	Toward the elimination of bias in Pediatric Research. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2019, 86, 680-681.	1.1	0
8	Association between bacterial vaginosis and partner concurrency: a longitudinal study. <i>Sexually Transmitted Infections</i> , 2018, 94, 75-77.	0.8	18
9	Who Uses a Midwife for Prenatal Care and for Birth in the United States? A Secondary Analysis of Listening to Mothers III. <i>Women's Health Issues</i> , 2018, 28, 89-96.	0.9	4
10	Racial discrimination and perinatal sleep quality. <i>Sleep Health</i> , 2017, 3, 300-305.	1.3	24
11	RE: Analysis of Randomised Trials Including Multiple Births When Birth Size Is Informative. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 30, 205-205.	0.8	0
12	Birthweight and Childhood Cancer: Preliminary Findings from the International Childhood Cancer Cohort Consortium (I4C). <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 29, 335-345.	0.8	45
13	Is There a Threshold Oral Glucose Tolerance Test Value for Predicting Adverse Pregnancy Outcome?. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2015, 32, 833-838.	0.6	6
14	Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia-associated Pulmonary Hypertension and Mutations in the DDAH1 Gene. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 1017.1.	0.2	0
15	Racial disparity in placental pathology in the collaborative perinatal project. <i>International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology</i> , 2015, 8, 15042-54.	0.5	9
16	Prevention of Preterm Birth in Modern Obstetrics. <i>Clinics in Perinatology</i> , 2014, 41, 773-785.	0.8	13
17	Metaanalysis vs large clinical trials: which should guide our management?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2009, 200, 484.e1-484.e5.	0.7	27
18	Plasma CRH measurement at 16 to 20 weeks' gestation does not predict preterm delivery in women at high-risk for preterm delivery. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 193, 1181-1186.	0.7	34

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Does Progesterone Treatment Influence Risk Factors for Recurrent Preterm Delivery?. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 106, 557-561.	1.2	33
20	Estimated Effect of 17 Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate on Preterm Birth in the United States. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 105, 267-272.	1.2	124
21	Is early-pregnancy proteinuria associated with an increased rate of preeclampsia in women with pregestational diabetes mellitus?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2004, 190, 775-778.	0.7	21
22	Prevention of Recurrent Preterm Delivery by 17 Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2003, 348, 2379-2385.	13.9	1,472
23	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
24	Antiphospholipid antibodies in women at risk for preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 825-834.	0.7	93
25	Preterm delivery in women with pregestational diabetes mellitus or chronic hypertension relative to women with uncomplicated pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 183, 1520-1524.	0.7	170
26	Risks of preeclampsia and adverse neonatal outcomes among women with pregestational diabetes mellitus. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 182, 364-369.	0.7	187
27	Hypertensive disorders in twin versus singleton gestations. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 182, 938-942.	0.7	454
28	Safety of labor epidural anesthesia for women with severe hypertensive disease. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1999, 181, 1096-1101.	0.7	58
29	Maternal serum thromboxane B2 concentrations do not predict improved outcomes in high-risk pregnancies in a low-dose aspirin trial. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 179, 1193-1199.	0.7	31
30	Predictors of pre-eclampsia in women at high risk. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 179, 946-951.	0.7	125
31	Risk Factors for Preeclampsia, Abruption Placentae, and Adverse Neonatal Outcomes among Women with Chronic Hypertension. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1998, 339, 667-671.	13.9	472
32	Low-Dose Aspirin to Prevent Preeclampsia in Women at High Risk. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1998, 338, 701-705.	13.9	633
33	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
34	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