## Seth Owusu-Agyei

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2781220/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

20 papers 1,557 citations

16 h-index 20 g-index

20 all docs

20 docs citations

times ranked

20

2012 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Neonatal mortality rates, characteristics, and risk factors for neonatal deaths in Ghana: analyses of data from two health and demographic surveillance systems. Global Health Action, 2021, 14, 1938871.	0.7	12
2	Prenatal Household Air Pollution Exposure, Cord Blood Mononuclear Cell Telomere Length and Age Four Blood Pressure: Evidence from a Ghanaian Pregnancy Cohort. Toxics, 2021, 9, 169.	1.6	12
3	Prenatal and Postnatal Household Air Pollution Exposures and Pneumonia Risk. Chest, 2021, 160, 1634-1644.	0.4	14
4	A cluster randomised trial of cookstove interventions to improve infant health in Ghana. BMJ Global Health, 2021, 6, e005599.	2.0	32
5	Prenatal household air pollutant exposure is associated with reduced size and gestational age at birth among a cohort of Ghanaian infants. Environment International, 2021, 155, 106659.	4.8	18
6	Prenatal and Postnatal Household Air Pollution Exposure and Infant Growth Trajectories: Evidence from a Rural Ghanaian Pregnancy Cohort. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2021, 129, 117009.	2.8	24
7	Current respiratory symptoms and risk factors in pregnant women cooking with biomass fuels in rural Ghana. Environment International, 2019, 124, 533-540.	4.8	28
8	Prenatal Household Air Pollution Alters Cord Blood Mononuclear Cell Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number: Sex-Specific Associations. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 26.	1.2	31
9	Ambulatory monitoring demonstrates an acute association between cookstove-related carbon monoxide and blood pressure in a Ghanaian cohort. Environmental Health, 2017, 16, 76.	1.7	34
10	Association of Carbon Monoxide exposure with blood pressure among pregnant women in rural Ghana: Evidence from GRAPHS. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health, 2016, 219, 176-183.	2.1	52
11	Ghana randomized air pollution and health study (GRAPHS): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 420.	0.7	59
12	Gestational Age Assessment in the Ghana Randomized Air Pollution and Health Study (GRAPHS): Ultrasound Capacity Building, Fetal Biometry Protocol Development, and Ongoing Quality Control. JMIR Research Protocols, 2014, 3, e77.	0.5	25
13	Effect of the Newhints home-visits intervention on neonatal mortality rate and care practices in Ghana: a cluster randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2013, 381, 2184-2192.	6.3	166
14	Quality along the Continuum: A Health Facility Assessment of Intrapartum and Postnatal Care in Ghana. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e81089.	1.1	99
15	Demographic patterns and trends in Central Ghana: baseline indicators from the Kintampo Health and Demographic Surveillance System. Global Health Action, 2012, 5, 19033.	0.7	91
16	NEWHINTS cluster randomised trial to evaluate the impact on neonatal mortality in rural Ghana of routine home visits to provide a package of essential newborn care interventions in the third trimester of pregnancy and the first week of life: trial protocol. Trials, 2010, 11, 58.	0.7	51
17	Clustering of childhood mortality in the Kintampo Health and Demographic Surveillance System in Ghana. Global Health Action, 2010, 3, 5258.	0.7	18
18	Beyond symptom recognition: careâ€seeking for ill newborns in rural Ghana. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 123-128.	1.0	77

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Social costs of skilled attendance at birth in rural Ghana. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2008, 102, 91-94.	1.0	49
20	Delayed Breastfeeding Initiation Increases Risk of Neonatal Mortality. Pediatrics, 2006, 117, e380-e386.	1.0	665