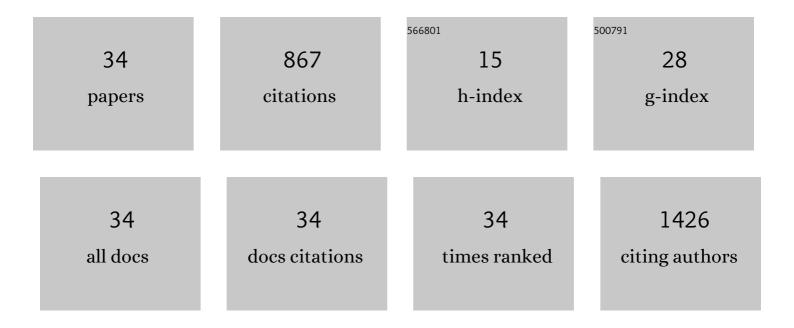
Kharah M Ross

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3100432/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	How stable are diurnal cortisol activity indices in healthy individuals? Evidence from three multi-wave studies. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 39, 184-193.	1.3	125
2	Early-life socioeconomic disadvantage, not current, predicts accelerated epigenetic aging of monocytes. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2018, 97, 131-134.	1.3	74
3	Testing the biological embedding hypothesis: Is early life adversity associated with a later proinflammatory phenotype?. Development and Psychopathology, 2016, 28, 1273-1283.	1.4	69
4	Socioeconomic Status, Preeclampsia Risk and Gestational Length in Black and White Women. Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, 2019, 6, 1182-1191.	1.8	62
5	Patterns of peripheral cytokine expression during pregnancy in two cohorts and associations with inflammatory markers in cord blood. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2016, 76, 406-414.	1.2	48
6	Maternal socioeconomic disadvantage is associated with transcriptional indications of greater immune activation and slower tissue maturation in placental biopsies and newborn cord blood. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 64, 276-284.	2.0	48
7	Genome-Wide Profiling of RNA from Dried Blood Spots: Convergence with Bioinformatic Results Derived from Whole Venous Blood and Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells. Biodemography and Social Biology, 2016, 62, 182-197.	0.4	42
8	Early-Life Socioeconomic Disadvantage and Metabolic Health Disparities. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2017, 79, 514-523.	1.3	34
9	Epigenetic age and pregnancy outcomes: GrimAge acceleration is associated with shorter gestational length and lower birthweight. Clinical Epigenetics, 2020, 12, 120.	1.8	32
10	Modeling the association between lifecourse socioeconomic disadvantage and systemic inflammation in healthy adults: The role of self-control Health Psychology, 2015, 34, 580-590.	1.3	31
11	Elevated pro-inflammatory gene expression in the third trimester of pregnancy in mothers who experienced stressful life events. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 76, 97-103.	2.0	30
12	Interactions between race/ethnicity, poverty status, and pregnancy cardio-metabolic diseases in prediction of postpartum cardio-metabolic health. Ethnicity and Health, 2020, 25, 1145-1160.	1.5	30
13	Social encounters in daily life and 2-year changes in metabolic risk factors in young women. Development and Psychopathology, 2011, 23, 897-906.	1.4	23
14	Maternal Income during Pregnancy is Associated with Chronic Placental Inflammation at Birth. American Journal of Perinatology, 2017, 34, 1003-1010.	0.6	21
15	Close relationships and health: The interactive effect of positive and negative aspects. Social and Personality Psychology Compass, 2019, 13, e12468.	2.0	21
16	Postpartum sleep loss and accelerated epigenetic aging. Sleep Health, 2021, 7, 362-367.	1.3	20
17	Second trimester serum cortisol and preterm birth: an analysis by timing and subtype. Journal of Perinatology, 2018, 38, 973-981.	0.9	18
18	Close relationship qualities and maternal peripheral inflammation during pregnancy. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 77, 252-260.	1.3	16

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Proâ€inflammatory immune cell gene expression during the third trimester of pregnancy is associated with shorter gestational length and lower birthweight. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2019, 82, e13190.	1.2	16
20	Inflammatory and immune marker trajectories from pregnancy to one-year post-birth. Cytokine, 2022, 149, 155758.	1.4	15
21	Immune epigenetic age in pregnancy and 1Âyear after birth: Associations with weight change. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2020, 83, e13229.	1.2	14
22	Second trimester inflammatory and metabolic markers in women delivering preterm with and without preeclampsia. Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 39, 314-320.	0.9	11
23	COVID-19 pandemic mental health trajectories: Patterns from a sample of Canadians primarily recruited from Alberta and Ontario Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science, 2023, 55, 113-129.	0.5	9
24	Depressed Affect is Associated with Poorer Cardiovascular Recovery in Young Women Following a Mental Stressor. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2009, 38, 154-159.	1.7	8
25	Partner social support during pregnancy and the postpartum period and inflammation in 3-month-old infants. Biological Psychology, 2019, 144, 11-19.	1.1	8
26	Perinatal Maternal Anxiety and Depressive Symptoms and Child Executive Function and Attention at Two-years of Age. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2020, 45, 380-395.	1.0	8
27	Prenatal maternal distress and immune cell epigenetic profiles at 3â€months of age. Developmental Psychobiology, 2021, 63, 973-984.	0.9	8
28	Partner relationship satisfaction, partner conflict, and maternal cardio-metabolic health in the year following the birth of a child. Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2018, 41, 722-732.	1.1	6
29	Self-esteem variability predicts arterial stiffness trajectories in healthy adolescent females Health Psychology, 2013, 32, 869-876.	1.3	5
30	Threat vigilance and socioeconomic disparities in metabolic health. Development and Psychopathology, 2017, 29, 1721-1733.	1.4	5
31	Effect of Attachment and Child Health (ATTACHTM) Parenting Program on Parent-Infant Attachment, Parental Reflective Function, and Parental Depression. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 8425.	1.2	4
32	Alzheimer's Disease Caregivers' Health and Important Resources: Next Steps in Intervention Research. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2017, 79, 732-734.	1.3	3
33	Socioeconomic status, diabetes, and gestation length in Native American and White women Health Psychology, 2021, 40, 380-387.	1.3	2
34	Parental attachment anxiety: Associations with allostatic load in mothers of 1-year-olds. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 2020, 37, 717-737.	1.4	1