Mayumi Sugiura-Ogasawara

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

79 papers	2,647 citations	257450 24 h-index	206112 48 g-index
80 all docs	80 docs citations	80 times ranked	2621 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Miscarriage matters: the epidemiological, physical, psychological, and economic costs of early pregnancy loss. Lancet, The, 2021, 397, 1658-1667.	13.7	508
2	Exposure to bisphenol A is associated with recurrent miscarriage. Human Reproduction, 2005, 20, 2325-2329.	0.9	347
3	Poor prognosis of recurrent aborters with either maternal or paternal reciprocal translocations. Fertility and Sterility, 2004, 81, 367-373.	1.0	169
4	Abnormal embryonic karyotype is the most frequent cause of recurrent miscarriage. Human Reproduction, 2012, 27, 2297-2303.	0.9	161
5	Depression as a potential causal factor in subsequent miscarriage in recurrent spontaneous aborters. Human Reproduction, 2002, 17, 2580-2584.	0.9	116
6	Preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy: a comparison of live birth rates in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss due to embryonic aneuploidy or recurrent implantation failure. Human Reproduction, 2019, 34, 2340-2348.	0.9	90
7	Uterine Anomaly and Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. Seminars in Reproductive Medicine, 2011, 29, 514-521.	1.1	64
8	Subsequent pregnancy outcomes in recurrent miscarriage patients with a paternal or maternal carrier of a structural chromosome rearrangement. Journal of Human Genetics, 2008, 53, 622-628.	2.3	58
9	Midline uterine defect size is correlated with miscarriage of euploid embryos in recurrent cases. Fertility and Sterility, 2010, 93, 1983-1988.	1.0	57
10	Peripheral natural killer cell activity as a predictor of recurrent pregnancy loss: a large cohort study. Fertility and Sterility, 2013, 100, 1629-1634.	1.0	56
11	Frequency of recurrent spontaneous abortion and its influence on further marital relationship and illness: The Okazaki Cohort Study in Japan. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2013, 39, 126-131.	1.3	49
12	Complement as a predictor of further miscarriage in couples with recurrent miscarriages. Human Reproduction, 2006, 21, 2711-2714.	0.9	43
13	Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis and Natural Conception: A Comparison of Live Birth Rates in Patients with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss Associated with Translocation. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129958.	2.5	43
14	IgG Anti-laminin-1 Autoantibody and Recurrent Miscarriages. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2001, 45, 232-238.	1.2	39
15	Recurrent pregnancy loss and obesity. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2015, 29, 489-497.	2.8	39
16	Uterine Cervical Inflammatory Cytokines, Interleukin-6 and -8, as Predictors of Miscarriage in Recurrent Cases. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2007, 58, 350-357.	1.2	37
17	Management of recurrent miscarriage. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2014, 40, 1174-1179.	1.3	36
18	Factors associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes in women with antiphospholipid syndrome: A multicenter study. Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2017, 122, 21-27.	1.9	36

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19	PCBs, Hexachlorobenzene and DDE are not Associated with Recurrent Miscarriage. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2003, 50, 485-489.	1.2	35
20	Effects of long working hours and shift work during pregnancy on obstetric and perinatal outcomes: A large prospective cohort studyâ€"Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study. Birth, 2020, 47, 67-79.	2.2	33
21	Cognitive behavior therapy for psychological distress in patients with recurrent miscarriage. Psychology Research and Behavior Management, 2013, 6, 37.	2.8	32
22	Management of Recurrent Pregnancy Loss Associated with a Parental Carrier of a Reciprocal Translocation: A Systematic Review. Seminars in Reproductive Medicine, 2011, 29, 470-481.	1.1	30
23	<scp>ZNF</scp>671 <scp>DNA</scp> methylation as a molecular predictor for the early recurrence of serous ovarian cancer. Cancer Science, 2019, 110, 1105-1116.	3.9	30
24	Nonâ€specific psychological distress in women undergoing noninvasive prenatal testing because of advanced maternal age. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2014, 34, 1055-1060.	2.3	26
25	Cumulative exposure assessment of neonicotinoids and an investigation into their intake-related factors in young children in Japan. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 750, 141630.	8.0	26
26	Genotyping analyses for polymorphisms of ANXA5 gene in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss. Fertility and Sterility, 2013, 100, 1018-1024.	1.0	25
27	MÃ¼llerian anomalies and recurrent miscarriage. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 25, 293-298.	2.0	25
28	Adverse pregnancy and perinatal outcome in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss: Multiple imputation analyses with propensity score adjustment applied to a largeâ€scale birth cohort of the Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2019, 81, e13072.	1.2	25
29	ORIGINAL ARTICLE: Live Birth Rate According to Maternal Age and Previous Number of Recurrent Miscarriages. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2009, 62, 314-319.	1.2	23
30	The first genome-wide association study identifying new susceptibility loci for obstetric antiphospholipid syndrome. Journal of Human Genetics, 2017, 62, 831-838.	2.3	23
31	Endometriosis and Recurrent Pregnancy Loss as New Risk Factors for Venous Thromboembolism during Pregnancy and Post-Partum: The JECS Birth Cohort. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2019, 119, 606-617.	3.4	21
32	Can preimplantation genetic diagnosis improve success rates in recurrent aborters with translocations?. Human Reproduction, 2005, 20, 3267-3270.	0.9	19
33	ORIGINAL ARTICLE: Occasional Antiphospholipid Antibody Positive Patients with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss Also Merit Aspirin Therapy: A Retrospective Cohortâ€Control Study. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2008, 59, 235-241.	1.2	18
34	ORIGINAL ARTICLE: The Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Does Not Predict Further Miscarriage in Japanese Couples Experiencing Recurrent Miscarriages. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2009, 61, 62-67.	1.2	18
35	Career satisfaction level, mental distress, and gender differences in working conditions among Japanese obstetricians and gynecologists. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2012, 38, 550-558.	1.3	16
36	Antiphosphatidylethanolamine antibodies might not be an independent risk factor for further miscarriage in patients suffering recurrent pregnancy loss. Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2010, 85, 186-192.	1.9	15

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37	SYCP3 mutation may not be associated with recurrent miscarriage caused by aneuploidy. Human Reproduction, 2011, 26, 1259-1266.	0.9	15
38	Role of Indoleamine 2,3â€Dioxygenase and Tryptophan 2,3â€Dioxygenase in Patients with Recurrent Miscarriage. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2016, 75, 69-77.	1.2	15
39	Pathogenic roles of anti-C1q antibodies in recurrent pregnancy loss. Clinical Immunology, 2019, 203, 37-44.	3.2	15
40	Exposure levels of organophosphate pesticides in Japanese diapered children: Contributions of exposure-related behaviors and mothersâ€™ considerations of food selection and preparation. Environment International, 2020, 134, 105294.	10.0	15
41	Association between Prenatal Exposure to Household Pesticides and Neonatal Weight and Length Growth in the Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 4608.	2.6	15
42	Role of cathepsin E in decidual macrophage of patients with recurrent miscarriage. Molecular Human Reproduction, 2014, 20, 454-462.	2.8	14
43	Paternal uniparental disomy of chromosome 14 and unique exchange of chromosome 7 in cases of spontaneous abortion. Journal of Human Genetics, 2005, 50, 112-117.	2.3	13
44	Phosphatidylserine-dependent antiprothrombin antibodies are not useful markers for high-risk women with recurrent miscarriages. Fertility and Sterility, 2004, 82, 1440-1442.	1.0	12
45	Genotyping Analysis for the 46 C/T Polymorphism of Coagulation Factor XII and the Involvement of Factor XII Activity in Patients with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e114452.	2.5	9
46	Pregnancy Outcome in Recurrent Aborters is Not Influenced by Chlamydia IgA and/or G. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2005, 53, 50-53.	1.2	8
47	Japanese single women have limited knowledge of ageâ€related reproductive time limits. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2010, 109, 75-76.	2.3	8
48	Conservative therapy with a gonadotropinâ€releasing hormone agonist for a uterine arteriovenous malformation in a patient with congenital heart disease. Clinical Case Reports (discontinued), 2015, 3, 479-482.	0.5	8
49	Association of Maternal Total Cholesterol With SGA or LGA Birth at Term: the Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2022, 107, e118-e129.	3.6	8
50	Reply to: â€˜Limitations of a caseâ€“control study on bisphenol A (BPA) serum levels and recurrent miscarriageâ€™. Human Reproduction, 2006, 21, 566-567.	0.9	7
51	Attitude and perceptions toward miscarriage: a survey of a general population in Japan. Journal of Human Genetics, 2020, 65, 155-164.	2.3	7
52	Relationship between delivery with anesthesia and postpartum depression: The Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study (JECS). BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2021, 21, 522.	2.4	7
53	Cohort profile: Aichi regional sub-cohort of the Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study (JECS-A). BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e028105.	1.9	6
54	The development of quality indicators for systemic lupus erythematosus using electronic health data: A modified RAND appropriateness method. Modern Rheumatology, 2020, 30, 525-531.	1.8	6

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55	Danaparoid is effective and safe for patients with obstetric antiphospholipid syndrome. Modern Rheumatology, 2020, 30, 332-337.	1.8	6
56	Levothyroxine and subclinical hypothyroidism in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2021, 85, e13341.	1.2	6
57	Background of couples undergoing nonâ€invasive prenatal testing in Japan. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2016, 42, 1222-1228.	1.3	5
58	Genotyping analysis of protein S-Tokushima (K196E) and the involvement of protein S antigen and activity in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2017, 211, 90-97.	1.1	5
59	Association of genetic variants of <scp>PD</scp>1 with recurrent pregnancy loss. Reproductive Medicine and Biology, 2018, 17, 195-202.	2.4	5
60	Abnormal ciliogenesis in decidual stromal cells in recurrent miscarriage. Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2022, 150, 103486.	1.9	5
61	Reciprocal translocation carriers in recurrent miscarriage parents may yield an unbalanced fetal chromosome pattern. Human Reproduction, 2004, 19, 2171-2172.	0.9	3
62	Genotyping analysis of the factor V Nara mutation, Hong Kong mutation, and 16 single-nucleotide polymorphisms, including the R2 haplotype, and the involvement of factor V activity in patients with recurrent miscarriage. Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolysis, 2017, 28, 323-328.	1.0	3
63	Attitudes toward preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy among patients with recurrent pregnancy loss in Japan. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2020, 46, 567-574.	1.3	3
64	Impact of Ready-Meal Consumption during Pregnancy on Birth Outcomes: The Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 895.	4.1	3
65	Polo-like kinase 4 and Stromal antigen 3 are not associated with recurrent pregnancy loss caused by embryonic aneuploidy. Human Genome Variation, 2020, 7, 18.	0.7	2
66	Expression of P-REX2a is associated with poor prognosis in endometrial malignancies. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 24778-24786.	1.8	2
67	Relationship between Physical Activity and Physical and Mental Health Status in Pregnant Women: A Prospective Cohort Study of the Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 11373.	2.6	2
68	Depression symptoms during pregnancy and postpartum in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss and infertility: The Japan environment and childrenâ€™s study. Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2022, 152, 103659.	1.9	2
69	Diagnosis and treatment methods for recurrent miscarriage cases. Reproductive Medicine and Biology, 2009, 8, 141-144.	2.4	1
70	Reply to: An insight on career satisfaction level, mental distress and gender differences in working conditions among Japanese obstetricians and gynecologists. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2013, 39, 469-469.	1.3	1
71	Real-world practice of obstetricians in respect of assays for antiphospholipid antibodies. Modern Rheumatology, 2015, 25, 883-887.	1.8	1
72	The investigation of calpain in human placenta with fetal growth restriction. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2021, 85, e13325.	1.2	1

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73	Contemporary Prevention and Treatment of Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. , 2016, , 155-163.		1
74	Study of Relationship Between Mode of Conception and Non-Specific Psychological Distress in Women Undergoing Noninvasive Prenatal Testing. Journal of Reproduction and Infertility, 2020, 21, 189-193.	1.0	1
75	Repeated maternal non-responsiveness to baby's crying during postpartum and infant neuropsychological development: The Japan Environment and Childrenâ€™s Study. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2022, 127, 105581.	2.6	1
76	Reply of the Authors. Fertility and Sterility, 2014, 101, e2.	1.0	0
77	Recurrent Pregnancy Loss: Current Evidence and Clinical Guideline. Comprehensive Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, , 151-164.	0.0	0
78	Does a cervical pessary reduce the rate of preterm birth in women with a short cervix?. Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 2022, 50, 1107-1114.	1.4	0
79	Simultaneous quantification of pyrethroid metabolites in urine of non-toilet-trained children in Japan. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine, 2022, 27, 25-25.	3.4	0