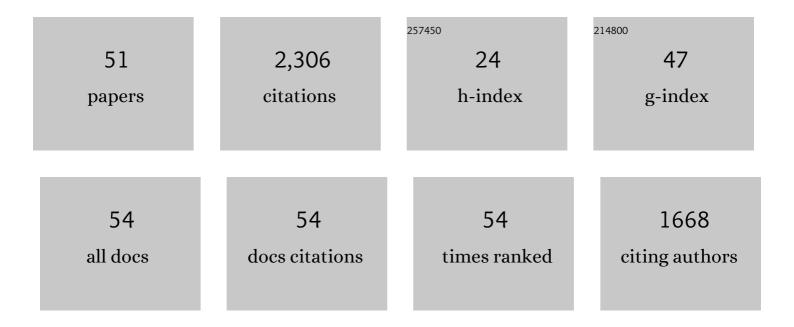
## Patrick J Culligan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prospective randomized trial of polyglactin 910 mesh to prevent recurrence of cystoceles and rectoceles. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 184, 1357-1364.	1.3	391
2	Patient Satisfaction With Telemedicine During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Retrospective Cohort Study. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2020, 22, e20786.	4.3	310
3	Long-term success of abdominal sacral colpopexy using synthetic mesh. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 187, 1473-1482.	1.3	192
4	A Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Fascia Lata and Synthetic Mesh for Sacral Colpopexy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 106, 29-37.	2.4	144
5	A randomized trial that compared povidone iodine and chlorhexidine as antiseptics for vaginal hysterectomy. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 422-425.	1.3	116
6	A randomized clinical trial comparing pelvic floor muscle training to a Pilates exercise program for improving pelvic muscle strength. International Urogynecology Journal, 2010, 21, 401-408.	1.4	99
7	A prospective randomized study comparing modified Burch retropubic urethropexy and suburethral sling for treatment of genuine stress incontinence with low-pressure urethra. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 182, 30-34.	1.3	74
8	Predictive Validity of a Training Protocol Using a Robotic Surgery Simulator. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2014, 20, 48-51.	1.1	72
9	Randomized trial of fascia lata and polypropylene mesh for abdominal sacrocolpopexy: 5-year follow-up. International Urogynecology Journal, 2011, 22, 137-143.	1.4	70
10	Nonsurgical Management of Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 119, 852-860.	2.4	62
11	Elective cesarean section to prevent anal incontinence and brachial plexus injuries associated with macrosomia?a decision analysis. International Urogynecology Journal, 2005, 16, 19-28.	1.4	56
12	Is pelvic organ prolapse a cause of pelvic or low back pain?. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 99, 23-28.	2.4	44
13	Subjective and objective results 1Âyear after robotic sacrocolpopexy using a lightweight Y-mesh. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 731-735.	1.4	44
14	Porcine Dermis Compared With Polypropylene Mesh for Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 143-151.	2.4	42
15	Predicting Treatment Choice for Patients With Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 101, 1279-1284.	2.4	40
16	Rupture of the symphysis pubis during vaginal delivery followed by two subsequent uneventful pregnancies. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 100, 1114-1117.	2.4	39
17	A randomized controlled trial comparing a modified Burch procedure and a suburethral sling: long-term follow-up. International Urogynecology Journal, 2003, 14, 229-233.	1.4	39
18	Protective effect of suburethral slings on postoperative cystocele recurrence after reconstructive pelvic operation. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 185, 1307-1313.	1.3	38

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19	Prospective study of an ultra-lightweight polypropylene Y mesh for robotic sacrocolpopexy. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 1371-1375.	1.4	36
20	Sacrohysteropexy followed by successful pregnancy and eventual reoperation for prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2012, 23, 957-959.	1.4	33
21	Bacterial Colony Counts During Vaginal Surgery. Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 11, 161-165.	1.5	32
22	Incidence of pubic osteomyelitis after bladder neck suspension using bone anchors. Urology, 2004, 63, 704-708.	1.0	32
23	The Validity of Online Patient Ratings of Physicians: Analysis of Physician Peer Reviews and Patient Ratings. Interactive Journal of Medical Research, 2018, 7, e8.	1.4	32
24	Anterior or Posterior Sacrospinous Vaginal Vault Suspension. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 98, 199-204.	2.4	30
25	Is the Cough-Stress Test Necessary When Placing the Tension-Free Vaginal Tape?. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 105, 319-324.	2.4	28
26	Long-Term Outcomes of Robotic-Assisted Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexy Using Lightweight Y-Mesh. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2020, 26, 202-206.	1.1	28
27	Urethral sphincter morphology in women with detrusor instability. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 99, 63-68.	2.4	25
28	The development of pelvic organ prolapse following isolated Burch retropubic urethropexy. International Urogynecology Journal, 2003, 14, 321-325.	1.4	18
29	Prevalence of Occult Malignancy Within Morcellated Specimens Removed During Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexy. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2016, 22, 190-193.	1.1	17
30	Sexual Function Before and 1 Year After Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexy. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2014, 20, 44-47.	1.1	16
31	A randomized, double-blinded, sham-controlled trial of postpartum extracorporeal magnetic innervation to restore pelvic muscle strength in primiparous patients. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 1578-1582.	1.3	15
32	Comparison of Microtransducer and Fiberoptic Catheters for Urodynamic Studies. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 98, 253-257.	2.4	8
33	Is the leak point pressure alone an accurate indicator of intrinsic sphincteric deficiency?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2004, 15, 294-7.	1.4	8
34	Prospective Cohort Study of Bowel Function After Robotic Sacrocolpopexy. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2014, 20, 87-89.	1.1	8
35	Subjective and objective outcomes 1Âyear after robotic-assisted laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy. Journal of Robotic Surgery, 2013, 7, 35-38.	1.8	7
36	Sexual Satisfaction Changes Reported by Men After Their Partners' Robotic-Assisted Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexies. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2019, 25, 365-368.	1.1	7

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37	A prospective study of a single-incision sling at the time of robotic sacrocolpopexy. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 1541-1546.	1.4	6
38	Development and Validation of Urological and Appearance Domains of the Post-Affirming Surgery Form and Function Individual Reporting Measure (AFFIRM) for Transwomen following Genital Surgery. Journal of Urology, 2021, 206, 1445-1453.	0.4	6
39	Surgical Repair of the Posterior Compartment. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 48, 704-712.	1.1	5
40	Understanding Your Online Ratings. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2019, 25, 193-197.	1.1	5
41	The Tensile Strength of Uterosacral Ligament Sutures. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 101, 500-503.	2.4	4
42	Two cases illustrating a potential difference between transobturator and retropubic slings. International Urogynecology Journal, 2007, 18, 967-969.	1.4	4
43	Reply by authors: ?Technique of urethral retro-resistance pressure measurement?. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2005, 24, 96-97.	1.5	3
44	Uncomplicated Vaginal Delivery Following Midurethral Sling. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2011, 17, 147-148.	1.1	3
45	A live porcine model for robotic sacrocolpopexy training. International Urogynecology Journal, 2019, 30, 1371-1375.	1.4	3
46	Contemporary Use and Techniques of Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexy With or Without Robotic Assistance for Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 139, 922-932.	2.4	3
47	The tensile strength of Cooper?s ligament suturing: comparison of abdominal and transvaginal techniques. International Urogynecology Journal, 2004, 15, 425-428.	1.4	2
48	The Impact of Pelvic Floor Dysfunction on Sexuality: How Should We Counsel Our Patients?. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 111, 1037-1038.	2.4	2
49	Outside–in transobturator midurethral sling and the dorsal nerve of the clitoris. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 1335-1338.	1.4	2
50	Can urethral retroresistance pressures predict midurethral sling outcomes?. Journal of reproductive medicine, The, 2010, 55, 103-7.	0.2	1
51	Poor agreement between the microtip and double-lumen perfusion catheters for urethral pressure profilometry. Evidence-Based Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 4, 197-198.	0.0	Ο

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