Jorge Lopez-Camelo

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

108	2,800	186265	214800
papers	citations	28 h-index	47 g-index

114	114	114	3071
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Characterization of Ancestral and Derived Y-Chromosome Haplotypes of New World Native Populations. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 63, 1862-1871.	6.2	148
2	Reduction of birth prevalence rates of neural tube defects after folic acid fortification in Chile. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2005, 135A, 120-125.	1.2	142
3	Prevalence of esophageal atresia among 18 international birth defects surveillance programs. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2012, 94, 893-899.	1.6	119
4	Altitude as a risk factor for congenital anomalies. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1999, 86, 9-14.	2.4	118
5	Preliminary data on changes in neural tube defect prevalence rates after folic acid fortification in South America. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2003, 123A, 123-128.	2.4	106
6	Folic acid flour fortification: Impact on the frequencies of 52 congenital anomaly types in three South American countries. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2010, 152A, 2444-2458.	1.2	94
7	Parental consanguinity in specific types of congenital anomalies. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 102, 36-43.	2.4	75
8	Prenatal care effectiveness and utilization in Brazil. Health Policy and Planning, 2009, 24, 175-188.	2.7	73
9	Sirenomelia: An epidemiologic study in a large dataset from the International Clearinghouse of Birth Defects Surveillance and Research, and literature review. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2011, 157, 358-373.	1.6	72
10	A Comparative Analysis of Prenatal Care and Fetal Growth in Eight South American Countries. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e91292.	2.5	64
11	Early exposure to yellow fever vaccine during pregnancy. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2007, 12, 833-837.	2.3	59
12	Clinical epidemiology of skeletal dysplasias in South America. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2012, 158A, 1038-1045.	1.2	58
13	Linking childhood poverty and cognition: environmental mediators of nonâ€verbal executive control in an Argentine sample. Developmental Science, 2013, 16, 697-707.	2.4	58
14	Heterogeneous rates for birth defects in Latin America: Hints on causality. , 1996, 13, 469-481.		55
15	Contributions of PTCH Gene Variants to Isolated Cleft Lip and Palate. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2006, 43, 21-29.	0.9	55
16	Quantile effects of prenatal care utilization on birth weight in Argentina. Health Economics (United) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	1.7	55
17	Prevalence and mortality in children with congenital diaphragmatic hernia: a multicountry study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2021, 56, 61-69.e3.	1.9	52
18	Sex ratio and associated risk factors for 50 congenital anomaly types: Clues for causal heterogeneity. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2004, 70, 13-19.	1.6	51

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19	Preferential Associations between Oral Clefts and Other Major Congenital Anomalies. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2008, 45, 525-532.	0.9	50
20	Associated anomalies among infants with oral clefts at birth and during a 1â€year followâ€up. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2011, 155, 1588-1596.	1.2	50
21	Monthly and Seasonal Variations in the Frequency of Congenital Anomalies. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1990, 19, 399-404.	1.9	43
22	The impact of altitude on infant health in South America. Economics and Human Biology, 2010, 8, 197-211.	1.7	40
23	Effect of the interaction between high altitude and socioeconomic factors on birth weight in a large sample from South America. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2006, 129, 305-310.	2.1	39
24	Limb reduction defects in South America. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1995, 102, 393-400.	2.3	36
25	Prenatal care demand and its effects on birth outcomes by birth defect status in Argentina. Economics and Human Biology, 2009, 7, 84-95.	1.7	34
26	Sirenomelia and cyclopia cluster in Cali, Colombia. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2008, 146A, 2626-2636.	1.2	33
27	Effects of folic acid fortification on spina bifida prevalence in Brazil. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2011, 91, 831-835.	1.6	31
28	Risk for gastroschisis in primigravidity, length of sexual cohabitation, and change in paternity. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2007, 79, 483-487.	1.6	30
29	Epidemiological Surveillance of Birth Defects Compatible with Thalidomide Embryopathy in Brazil. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e21735.	2.5	30
30	Association of AXIN2 with Non-syndromic Oral Clefts in Multiple Populations. Journal of Dental Research, 2012, 91, 473-478.	5.2	29
31	Software for Y-haplogroup predictions: a word of caution. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2011, 125, 143-147.	2.2	28
32	Prevalence and clinical profile of microcephaly in South America pre-Zika, 2005-14: prevalence and case-control study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2017, 359, j5018.	2.3	28
33	Stillbirth rate and associated risk factors among 869 750 Latin American hospital births 1982-1986. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 1991, 35, 209-214.	2.3	26
34	Prenatal Sonographic Detection of Birth Defects in 18 Hospitals From South America. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2010, 29, 203-212.	1.7	26
35	Influence of MDM2 and MDM4 on development and survival in hereditary retinoblastoma. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2012, 59, 39-43.	1.5	26
36	Explaining Racial Disparities in Infant Health in Brazil. American Journal of Public Health, 2013, 103, 1675-1684.	2.7	26

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37	GROWTH INHIBITION, MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION AND STIMULATION OF SURVIVAL IN NEURONAL CELL TYPE (Neuro-2a) TREATED WITH TROPHIC MOLECULES. Cell Biology International, 2001, 25, 909-917.	3.0	24
38	Description of the methodology used in an ongoing pediatric care interventional study of children born with cleft lip and palate in South America [NCT00097149]. BMC Pediatrics, 2006, 6, 9.	1.7	24
39	Unintended pregnancies in women delivering at 18 South American hospitals. NFP-ECLAMC Group. Latin American Collaborative Study of Congenital Malformations. Human Reproduction, 1998, 13, 1991-1995.	0.9	23
40	Analysis of Mortality among Neonates and Children with Spina Bifida: An International Registryâ€Based Study, 2001â€2012. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2019, 33, 436-448.	1.7	23
41	Risks of congenital anomalies in large for gestational age infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2002, 140, 200-204.	1.8	22
42	Polymorphisms in the fetal progesterone receptor and a calcium-activated potassium channel isoform are associated with preterm birth in an Argentinian population. Journal of Perinatology, 2013, 33, 336-340.	2.0	22
43	Preferential Associated Anomalies in 818 Cases of Microtia in South America. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2013, 161, 1051-1057.	1.2	22
44	Gastroschisis and young mothers: What makes them different from other mothers of the same age?. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 536-543.	1.6	22
45	Maternal and neonatal epidemiological features in clinical subtypes of preterm birth. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2016, 29, 3153-3161.	1.5	22
46	Neural tube defects: Sex ratio changes after fortification with folic acid. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0193127.	2.5	22
47	Risk factors and demographics for microtia in South America: A caseâ€“control analysis. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2013, 97, 736-743.	1.6	21
48	Survival of children with Down syndrome in South America. , 1998, 79, 108-111.		20
49	Clusters of sirenomelia in South America. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2009, 85, 112-118.	1.6	19
50	Disparities in birth weight and gestational age by ethnic ancestry in South American countries. International Journal of Public Health, 2015, 60, 343-351.	2.3	18
51	Pharmacoepidemiology and thalidomide embryopathy surveillance in Brazil. Reproductive Toxicology, 2015, 53, 63-67.	2.9	17
52	Determinantes sociales adversos y riesgo para anomalÃas congÃ©nitas seleccionadas. Archivos Argentinos De Pediatria, 2014, 112, 215-23.	0.2	16
53	The Latin American network for congenital malformation surveillance: ReLAMC. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2020, 184, 1078-1091.	1.6	16
54	Explaining Racial Disparities in Infant Health in Brazil. American Journal of Public Health, 2015, 105, S575-S584.	2.7	15

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55	The impact of unemployment cycles on child and maternal health in Argentina. International Journal of Public Health, 2017, 62, 197-207.	2.3	15
56	On monitoring the multiply malformed infant. I: Case-finding, case-recording, and data handling in a Latin American program. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1985, 22, 717-725.	2.4	14
57	Monitoring congenital rubella embryopathy. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2004, 70, 939-943.	1.6	14
58	Does the Relationship between Prenatal Care and Birth Weight Vary by Oral Clefts? Evidence Using South American and United States Samples. Journal of Pediatrics, 2013, 162, 42-49.e1.	1.8	14
59	A multiâ€country study of prevalence and early childhood mortality among children with omphalocele. Birth Defects Research, 2020, 112, 1787-1801.	1.5	14
60	Economic activity and congenital anomalies: an ecologic study in Argentina. ECLAMC ECOTERAT Group.. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2000, 108, 193-197.	6.0	13
61	Epidemiological methods to assess the correlation between industrial contaminants and rates of congenital anomalies. Mutation Research - Reviews in Mutation Research, 2001, 489, 123-145.	5.5	13
62	Predictors of multivitamin use during pregnancy in Brazil. International Journal of Public Health, 2009, 54, 78-87.	2.3	13
63	Women Are More Susceptible to Caries but Individuals Born with Clefts Are Not. International Journal of Dentistry, 2011, 2011, 1-6.	1.5	13
64	FETAL HEALTH SHOCKS AND EARLY INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CAPITAL ACCUMULATION. Health Economics (United Kingdom), 2014, 23, 69-92.	1.7	13
65	Random inbreeding, isonymy, and population isolates in Argentina. Journal of Community Genetics, 2014, 5, 241-248.	1.2	13
66	Association between a Maternal History of Miscarriages and Birth Defects. Birth Defects Research, 2017, 109, 254-261.	1.5	11
67	Geographic clusters of congenital anomalies in Argentina. Journal of Community Genetics, 2017, 8, 1-7.	1.2	11
68	The effect of systematic pediatric care on neonatal mortality and hospitalizations of infants born with oral clefts. BMC Pediatrics, 2011, 11, 121.	1.7	10
69	Hospital Volume and Mortality of Very Lowâ€Birthweight Infants in <scp>S</scp>outh <scp>A</scp>merica. Health Services Research, 2012, 47, 1502-1521.	2.0	9
70	A consensus statement on birth defects surveillance, prevention, and care in Latin America and the Caribbean. Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health, 2019, 43, 1.	1.1	9
71	Association of candidate gene polymorphisms with clinical subtypes of preterm birth in a Latin American population. Pediatric Research, 2017, 82, 554-559.	2.3	8
72	Survival of infants born with esophageal atresia among 24 international birth defects surveillance programs. Birth Defects Research, 2021, 113, 945-957.	1.5	8

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73	Preterm birth and genitourinary tract infections: assessing geneâ€“environment interaction. Pediatric Research, 2021, 90, 678-683.	2.3	8
74	Allele Frequencies of Six STR Loci in Argentine Populations. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1999, 44, 1265-1269.	1.6	8
75	Knowledge of likely time of ovulation and contraceptive use in unintended pregnancies. Advances in Contraception: the Official Journal of the Society for the Advancement of Contraception, 1999, 15, 109-118.	0.3	7
76	Awareness of the Benefit of Periconceptional Folic Acid Supplementation in South America. Public Health Genomics, 2000, 3, 71-76.	1.0	7
77	Explaining ethnic disparities in preterm birth in Argentina and Ecuador. Global Public Health, 2018, 13, 1126-1143.	2.0	7
78	Enhancement of chromosome aberrations by the combination of DNA substitution with halogenated deoxyuridine and streptonigrin treatments. Mutation Research - Environmental Mutagenesis and Related Subjects Including Methodology, 1996, 359, 31-37.	0.4	6
79	Is Gravidity 4+ a Risk Factor for Oral Clefts? A Case-Control Study in Eight South American Countries Using Structural Equation Modeling. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2013, 50, 591-596.	0.9	6
80	EL BUSCA and the value of signals in the diagnosis of dysmorphic syndromes: good and bad handles in computer assisted differential diagnosis.. Journal of Medical Genetics, 1990, 27, 446-450.	3.2	5
81	Environmental Risk Factors and Perinatal Outcomes in Preterm Newborns, According to Family Recurrence of Prematurity. American Journal of Perinatology, 2013, 30, 451-462.	1.4	5
82	Biosocial correlates and spatial distribution of consanguinity in South America. American Journal of Human Biology, 2016, 28, 405-411.	1.6	5
83	Limb body wall complex: Its delineation and relationship with amniotic bands using clustering methods. Birth Defects Research, 2019, 111, 222-228.	1.5	5
84	Preterm birth etiological pathways: a Bayesian networks and mediation analysis approach. Pediatric Research, 2022, 91, 1882-1889.	2.3	5
85	Methodological Approaches to Evaluate Teratogenic Risk Using Birth Defect Registries: Advantages and Disadvantages. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46626.	2.5	5
86	Haplotype Distribution of and Linkage Disequilibrium Between Four Polymorphic Markers Near the CFTR Locus in Brazilian Cystic Fibrosis Patients. Human Biology, 2005, 77, 853-865.	0.2	4
87	Minor Anomalies: Can They Predict Specific Major Defects? A Study Based on 23 Major and 14 Minor Anomalies in Over 25,000 Newborns with Birth Defects. American Journal of Perinatology, 2014, 31, 447-454.	1.4	4
88	Maternal Education Gradients in Infant Health in Four South American Countries. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2017, 21, 2122-2131.	1.5	4
89	Prevalence of low birth weight in a scenario of economic depression in Argentina. Archivos Argentinos De Pediatria, 2018, 116, 322-327.	0.2	4
90	About the letter â€œComments on the article, â€œSoftware for Y-Haplogroup Predictions, a Word of Cautionâ€• International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2011, 125, 905-906.	2.2	3

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91	A graph theory approach to analyze birth defect associations. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0233529.	2.5	3
92	Birth defects monitoring in underdeveloped countries: an example from Uruguay. International Journal of Risk and Safety in Medicine, 1991, 2, 271-287.	0.6	2
93	The frequency and spectrum of congenital anomalies in natural family planning users in South America: no increase in a case-control study. NFP-ECLAMC Group. Natural Family Planning. Latin-American Collaborative Study of Congenital Malformations. Advances in Contraception: the Official Journal of the Society for the Advancement of Contraception, 1997, 13, 395-404.	0.3	2
94	Sentinel phenotype for rubella embryopathy: time-space distribution in Brazil. Cadernos De Saude Publica, 2011, 27, 1961-1968.	1.0	2
95	Lethality of Birth Defects in Live Born Infants Categorized by Gestational Age and Birth Weight. American Journal of Perinatology, 2021, , .	1.4	2
96	CAC: A Computer System to Detect Homologies Through Chromosome Arm Comparisons. Caryologia, 1987, 40, 275-286.	0.3	1
97	An Equation to Determine the Index of Karyological Conservatism Among Phylogenetically Related Species. Caryologia, 1988, 41, 9-15.	0.3	1
98	ExplicaciÃ³n de las disparidades raciales en la salud neonatal en Brasil. American Journal of Public Health, 2015, 105, S563-S574.	2.7	1
99	Biomarkers in Mild Stages of Alzheimerâ€™s disease: Utility in clinical practice and their relation with nutritional and lifestyle factors. Functional Foods in Health and Disease, 2016, 6, 627.	0.6	0
100	ColangiografÃa intraoperatoria: curva de aprendizaje en una Residencia de CirugÃa General. Revista Argentina De Cirugia(Argentina), 2020, 112, 498-507.	0.0	0
101	Neonatal anthropometry of malformed newborns: A large South American populationâ€based study. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2022, 36, 211-219.	1.7	0
102	A graph theory approach to analyze birth defect associations. , 2020, 15, e0233529.		0
103	A graph theory approach to analyze birth defect associations. , 2020, 15, e0233529.		0
104	A graph theory approach to analyze birth defect associations. , 2020, 15, e0233529.		0
105	A graph theory approach to analyze birth defect associations. , 2020, 15, e0233529.		0
106	A graph theory approach to analyze birth defect associations. , 2020, 15, e0233529.		0
107	A graph theory approach to analyze birth defect associations. , 2020, 15, e0233529.		0
108	A Multicountry Analysis of Prevalence and Mortality among Neonates and Children with Bladder Exstrophy. American Journal of Perinatology, 0, , .	1.4	0