Hanneke IJsselstijn

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

72 papers	2,183 citations	201674 27 h-index	265206 42 g-index
73 all docs	73 docs citations	73 times ranked	1831 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Pediatric gastrointestinal endoscopy: European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) and European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology and Nutrition (ESPGHAN) Guideline Executive summary. Endoscopy, 2017, 49, 83-91.	1.8	136
2	Neurodevelopmental, educational and behavioral outcome at 8Âyears after neonatal ECMO: a nationwide multicenter study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 1584-1593.	8.2	106
3	A prospective comparative evaluation of persistent respiratory morbidity in esophageal atresia and congenital diaphragmatic hernia survivors. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2009, 44, 1683-1690.	1.6	91
4	Long-term outcome of children treated with neonatal extracorporeal membrane oxygenation: Increasing problems with increasing age. Seminars in Perinatology, 2014, 38, 114-121.	2.5	76
5	Exercise testing of pre-school children using the Bruce treadmill protocol: new reference values. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 108, 393-399.	2.5	65
6	Clinical and etiological heterogeneity in patients with tracheo-esophageal malformations and associated anomalies. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2014, 57, 440-452.	1.3	65
7	Congenital diaphragmatic hernia with(out) ECMO: impaired development at 8 years. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2013, 98, F316-F322.	2.8	61
8	Brain Injury Associated With Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation in The Netherlands. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 14, 884-892.	0.5	55
9	Morbidity and Long-Term Follow-Up in CDH Patients. European Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2012, 22, 384-392.	1.3	53
10	Motor-function and exercise capacity in children with major anatomical congenital anomalies: An evaluation at 5years of age. Early Human Development, 2010, 86, 523-528.	1.8	52
11	ECMO in neonates: Neuroimaging findings and outcome. Seminars in Perinatology, 2014, 38, 104-113.	2.5	52
12	Neuropsychological Follow-up After Neonatal ECMO. Pediatrics, 2016, 138, .	2.1	50
13	Growing Up After Critical Illness: Verbal, Visual-Spatial, and Working Memory Problems in Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation Survivors*. Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 44, 1182-1190.	0.9	50
14	Defining outcomes following congenital diaphragmatic hernia using standardised clinical assessment and management plan (SCAMP) methodology within the CDH EURO consortium. Pediatric Research, 2018, 84, 181-189.	2.3	48
15	Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia: Longâ€term Risk of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2010, 51, 448-453.	1.8	47
16	Developmental problems in patients with oesophageal atresia: a longitudinal follow-up study. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2017, 102, F214-F219.	2.8	43
17	Improving Long-Term Outcomes After Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation: From Observational Follow-Up Programs Toward Risk Stratification. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2018, 6, 177.	1.9	43
18	Early developmental assessment of children with major nonâ€cardiac congenital anomalies predicts development at the age of 5â€ƒyears. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2010, 52, 1154-1159.	2.1	42

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19	Brain monitoring in adult and pediatric ECMO patients: the importance of early and late assessments. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2017, 83, 1061-1074.	1.0	42
20	Lung function in young adults with congenital diaphragmatic hernia; a longitudinal evaluation. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2013, 48, 130-137.	2.0	41
21	High Prevalence of Barrettâ€™s Esophagus and Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma After Repair of Esophageal Atresia. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2018, 16, 513-521.e6.	4.4	40
22	Risk Factors of Impaired Neuropsychologic Outcome in School-Aged Survivors of Neonatal Critical Illness*. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, 401-410.	0.9	38
23	Growth and development after oesophageal atresia surgery: Need for long-term multidisciplinary follow-up. Paediatric Respiratory Reviews, 2016, 19, 34-38.	1.8	34
24	CKD and Hypertension during Long-Term Follow-Up in Children and Adolescents Previously Treated with Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2014, 9, 2070-2078.	4.5	33
25	Memory deficits following neonatal critical illness: a common neurodevelopmental pathway. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 281-289.	5.6	32
26	Motor Performance After Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation: A Longitudinal Evaluation. Pediatrics, 2014, 134, e427-e435.	2.1	31
27	Psychosexual Well-Being After Childhood Surgery for Anorectal Malformation or Hirschsprung's Disease. Journal of Sexual Medicine, 2015, 12, 1616-1625.	0.6	28
28	Neonatal critical illness and development: white matter and hippocampus alterations in schoolâ€age neonatal extracorporeal membrane oxygenation survivors. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2017, 59, 304-310.	2.1	28
29	Screening and Surveillance in Esophageal Atresia Patients: Current Knowledge and Future Perspectives. European Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2015, 25, 345-352.	1.3	27
30	Copy number variations in 375 patients with oesophageal atresia and/or tracheoesophageal fistula. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 24, 1715-1723.	2.8	27
31	Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia and Growth to 12 Years. Pediatrics, 2017, 140, .	2.1	27
32	Four cancer cases after esophageal atresia repair: Time to start screening the upper gastrointestinal tract. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2018, 24, 1056-1062.	3.3	27
33	Prospective longitudinal evaluation of lung function during the first year of life after repair of congenital diaphragmatic hernia. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 13, e133-e139.	0.5	26
34	Assessment and significance of long-term outcomes in pediatric surgery. Seminars in Pediatric Surgery, 2017, 26, 281-285.	1.1	26
35	Diagnosis-related deterioration of lung function after extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. European Respiratory Journal, 2012, 40, 1531-1537.	6.7	25
36	Respiratory morbidity and growth after open thoracotomy or thoracoscopic repair of esophageal atresia. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2012, 47, 1975-1983.	1.6	25

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37	Sensorineural Hearing Loss and Language Development Following Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 14, 62-69.	0.5	24
38	Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 14, 183-193.	0.5	24
39	Pulmonary ventilation and microâ€structural findings in congenital diaphragmatic hernia. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2016, 51, 517-524.	2.0	24
40	Neurodevelopmental Outcome in High-Risk Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Patients: An Appeal for International Standardization. Neonatology, 2016, 109, 14-21.	2.0	22
41	Lung function, exercise tolerance, and physical growth of children with congenital lung malformations at 8 years of age. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2019, 54, 1326-1334.	2.0	22
42	Congenital diaphragmatic hernia and exercise capacity, a longitudinal evaluation. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2019, 54, 628-636.	2.0	22
43	Neurobiologic Correlates of Attention and Memory Deficits Following Critical Illness in Early Life*. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 1742-1750.	0.9	21
44	Prospective longitudinal evaluation of lung function during the first year of life after extracorporeal membrane oxygenation*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 12, 159-164.	0.5	20
45	Prospective long-term follow up of children with anorectal malformation: Growth and development until 5years of age. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2013, 48, 818-825.	1.6	20
46	Extracorporeal Life Support Organization (ELSO) Guidelines for Follow-up After Neonatal and Pediatric Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation. ASAIO Journal, 2021, 67, 955-963.	1.6	20
47	Prenatal markers and longitudinal follow-up in simple and complex gastroschisis. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2018, 103, F126-F131.	2.8	19
48	Traumatic stress, mental health, and quality of life in adolescents with esophageal atresia. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2022, 57, 1423-1431.	1.6	19
49	Neuroimaging, Pain Sensitivity, and Neuropsychological Functioning in School-Age Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation Survivors Exposed to Opioids and Sedatives. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 16, 652-662.	0.5	18
50	Perceived Motor Competence Differs From Actual Performance in 8-Year-Old Neonatal ECMO Survivors. Pediatrics, 2016, 137, e20152724.	2.1	18
51	Lung Function of Infants with Congenital Lung Lesions in the First Year of Life. Neonatology, 2013, 103, 60-66.	2.0	17
52	Children with congenital colorectal malformations often require special education or remedial teaching, despite normal intelligence. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2016, 105, e77-84.	1.5	17
53	Determinants of exercise capacity in school-aged esophageal atresia patients. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2017, 52, 1198-1205.	2.0	15
54	Patients with anorectal malformation and upper limb anomalies: genetic evaluation is warranted. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 175, 489-497.	2.7	14

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55	Gastroschisis at school age: what do parents report?. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2019, 178, 1405-1412.	2.7	14
56	Longitudinal Health Status and Quality of Life After Esophageal Atresia Repair. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2021, 73, 695-702.	1.8	14
57	Lung function in schoolâ€aged congenital diaphragmatic hernia patients; a longitudinal evaluation. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2019, 54, 1257-1266.	2.0	13
58	Increased Incidence of Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis in Esophageal Atresia Patients. European Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2014, 24, 020-024.	1.3	12
59	Working Memory Training Following Neonatal Critical Illness: A Randomized Controlled Trial*. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, 1158-1166.	0.9	12
60	International survey of neuromonitoring and neurodevelopmental outcome in children and adults supported on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in Europe. Perfusion (United Kingdom), 2023, 38, 245-260.	1.0	12
61	Training-induced white matter microstructure changes in survivors of neonatal critical illness: A randomized controlled trial. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2019, 38, 100678.	4.0	11
62	Nationwide Evaluation of Congenital Hypothyroidism Screening during Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation. Neonatology, 2017, 111, 93-99.	2.0	7
63	Omphalocele at school age: What do parents report? A call for long-term follow-up of complex omphalocele patients. Early Human Development, 2019, 137, 104830.	1.8	7
64	Improvement of exercise capacity following neonatal respiratory failure: A randomized controlled trial. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2020, 30, 662-671.	2.9	7
65	Persisting Motor Function Problems in School-Aged Survivors of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2021, 9, 729054.	1.9	7
66	A parentâ€reported standardised checklist is not sensitive to screen for motor problems at school age following neonatal critical illness. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2020, 109, 1801-1806.	1.5	5
67	Recommendations for endoscopic surveillance after esophageal atresia repair in adults. Ecological Management and Restoration, 2022, 35, .	0.4	5
68	Patient-Reported Outcome Measures and Clinical Outcomes in Children with Foregut Anomalies. Children, 2021, 8, 587.	1.5	3
69	Intralesional steroid injections to prevent refractory strictures in patients with oesophageal atresia: study protocol for an international, multicentre randomised controlled trial (STEPS-EA trial). BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e033030.	1.9	2
70	Impaired motor performance in adolescents with esophageal atresia. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2021, 56, 1926-1931.	1.6	2
71	6. Diaphragm. , 2016, , 161-182.		1
72	Parent-Reported Perceived Cognitive Functioning Identifies Cognitive Problems in Children Who Survived Neonatal Critical Illness. Children, 2022, 9, 900.	1.5	1