

# Rachel Small

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4472867/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

10  
papers

758  
citations

1307594

7  
h-index

1372567

10  
g-index

10  
all docs

10  
docs citations

10  
times ranked

724  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sporadic miscarriage: evidence to provide effective care. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021, 397, 1668-1674.	13.7	44
2	Recurrent miscarriage: evidence to accelerate action. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021, 397, 1675-1682.	13.7	75
3	Mifepristone and misoprostol versus placebo and misoprostol for resolution of miscarriage in women diagnosed with missed miscarriage: the MifeMiso RCT. <i>Health Technology Assessment</i> , 2021, 25, 1-114.	2.8	2
4	Mifepristone and misoprostol versus misoprostol alone for the management of missed miscarriage (MifeMiso): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 396, 770-778.	13.7	66
5	Re: Effect of progestogen for women with threatened miscarriage: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2020, 127, 1303-1304.	2.3	4
6	Micronized vaginal progesterone to prevent miscarriage: a critical evaluation of randomized evidence. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 223, 167-176.	1.3	94
7	Levothyroxine in Women with Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies before Conception. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 380, 1316-1325.	27.0	208
8	Levothyroxine to increase live births in euthyroid women with thyroid antibodies trying to conceive: the TABLET RCT. <i>Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation</i> , 2019, 6, 1-72.	0.7	4
9	PROMISE: first-trimester progesterone therapy in women with a history of unexplained recurrent miscarriages – a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, international multicentre trial and economic evaluation. <i>Health Technology Assessment</i> , 2016, 20, 1-92.	2.8	45
10	A Randomized Trial of Progesterone in Women with Recurrent Miscarriages. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2015, 373, 2141-2148.	27.0	216