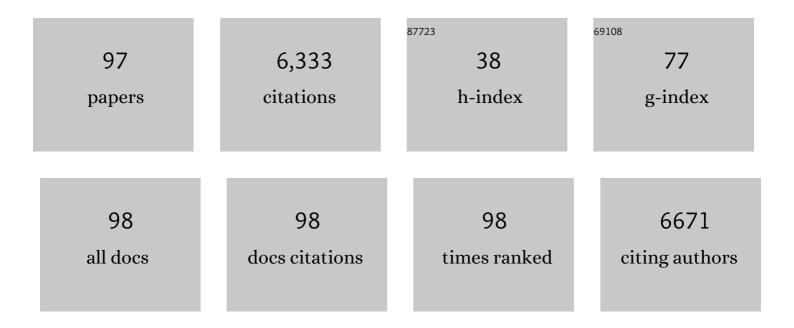
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Investigation of Bioterrorism-Related Anthrax, United States, 2001: Epidemiologic Findings. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2002, 8, 1019-1028.	2.0	607
2	Use of Selective Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors in Pregnancy and the Risk of Birth Defects. New England Journal of Medicine, 2007, 356, 2684-2692.	13.9	455
3	Zika and the Risk of Microcephaly. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 375, 1-4.	13.9	394
4	Risk of Bacterial Meningitis in Children with Cochlear Implants. New England Journal of Medicine, 2003, 349, 435-445.	13.9	309
5	Maternal treatment with opioid analgesics and risk for birth defects. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 204, 314.e1-314.e11.	0.7	291
6	Assisted reproductive technology and major structural birth defects in the United States. Human Reproduction, 2009, 24, 360-366.	0.4	251
7	Maternal Smoking and Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure and the Risk of Orofacial Clefts. Epidemiology, 2007, 18, 226-233.	1.2	249
8	Zika Virus Disease in Colombia — Preliminary Report. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 383, e44.	13.9	225
9	Maternal age and non-chromosomal birth defects, Atlanta?1968-2000: Teenager or thirty-something, who is at risk?. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2004, 70, 572-579.	1.6	204
10	Antibacterial Medication Use During Pregnancy and Risk of Birth Defects. JAMA Pediatrics, 2009, 163, 978-85.	3.6	202
11	The national birth defects prevention study: A review of the methods. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 656-669.	1.6	188
12	Patterns of Antidepressant Medication Use Among Pregnant Women in a United States Population. Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2011, 51, 264-270.	1.0	139
13	Control Selection and Participation in an Ongoing, Population-based, Case-Control Study of Birth Defects. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 975-985.	1.6	137
14	Association Between Pregnancy Intention and Reproductive-health Related Behaviors Before and After Pregnancy Recognition, National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2002. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2010, 14, 373-381.	0.7	131
15	Specific SSRIs and birth defects: bayesian analysis to interpret new data in the context of previous reports. BMJ, The, 2015, 351, h3190.	3.0	123
16	Characteristics of pregnant illicit drug users and associations between cannabis use and perinatal outcome in a population-based studyâ~†. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2010, 109, 243-247.	1.6	122
17	Bacterial Meningitis Among Children With Cochlear Implants Beyond 24 Months After Implantation. Pediatrics, 2006, 117, 284-289.	1.0	117
18	Maternal Periconceptional Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Orofacial Clefts. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 166, 775-785.	1.6	113

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19	Association between maternal age and birth defects of unknown etiology ― United States, 1997–2007. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2012, 94, 1010-1018.	1.6	111
20	Maternal Periconceptional Illicit Drug Use and the Risk of Congenital Malformations. Epidemiology, 2009, 20, 60-66.	1.2	100
21	Accuracy of family history of cancer: clinical genetic implications. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2000, 8, 181-186.	1.4	91
22	Use of clomiphene citrate and birth defects, National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997-2005. Human Reproduction, 2011, 26, 451-457.	0.4	81
23	Maternal use of bupropion and risk for congenital heart defects. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 203, 52.e1-52.e6.	0.7	78
24	Case-control study of self reported genitourinary infections and risk of gastroschisis: findings from the national birth defects prevention study, 1997-2003. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2008, 336, 1420-1423.	2.4	67
25	Association between reported venlafaxine use in early pregnancy and birth defects, national birth defects prevention study, 1997–2007. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2013, 97, 28-35.	1.6	59
26	Maternal Use of Specific Antidepressant Medications During Early Pregnancy and the Risk of Selected Birth Defects. JAMA Psychiatry, 2020, 77, 1246.	6.0	58
27	Maternal Occupational Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons: Effects on Gastroschisis among Offspring in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 910-915.	2.8	57
28	Selective Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors and Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of the Newborn. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 354, 2188-2190.	13.9	54
29	Epidemiologic Investigations of Bioterrorism-Related Anthrax, New Jersey, 2001. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2002, 8, 1048-1055.	2.0	50
30	Risk of birth defects among children conceived with assisted reproductive technology: providing an epidemiologic context to the data. Fertility and Sterility, 2005, 84, 1320-1324.	0.5	50
31	Twinning and major birth defects, National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2007. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2016, 70, 1114-1121.	2.0	48
32	Using Bayesian Models to Assess the Effects of Underâ€reporting of Cannabis Use on the Association with Birth Defects, National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2005. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2014, 28, 424-433.	0.8	47
33	Maternal exposure to tobacco smoke, alcohol and caffeine, and risk of anorectal atresia: National Birth Defects Prevention Study 1997–2003. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2009, 23, 9-17.	0.8	46
34	Evaluation of State-Mandated Reporting of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome — Six States, 2013–2017. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2019, 68, 6-10.	9.0	46
35	Maternal ambient heat exposure during early pregnancy in summer and spring and congenital heart defects – A large US population-based, case-control study. Environment International, 2018, 118, 211-221.	4.8	44
36	Gastroschisis Trends and Ecologic Link to Opioid Prescription Rates — United States, 2006–2015. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2019, 68, 31-36.	9.0	43

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37	Projecting Month of Birth for At-Risk Infants after Zika Virus Disease Outbreaks. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2016, 22, 828-832.	2.0	41
38	Association between antibiotic use among pregnant women with urinary tract infections in the first trimester and birth defects, National Birth Defects Prevention Study 1997 to 2011. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2016, 106, 940-949.	1.6	41
39	Projected Changes in Maternal Heat Exposure During Early Pregnancy and the Associated Congenital Heart Defect Burden in the United States. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e010995.	1.6	41
40	Maternal medication and herbal use and risk for hypospadias: data from the National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2007. Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety, 2013, 22, 783-793.	0.9	39
41	Maternal exposure to methotrexate and birth defects: A populationâ€based study. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2014, 164, 2212-2216.	0.7	37
42	Epidemiology of Maternal Injuries During Pregnancy in a Population-Based Study, 1997–2005. Journal of Women's Health, 2010, 19, 2211-2218.	1.5	34
43	Serial Head and Brain Imaging of 17 Fetuses With Confirmed Zika Virus Infection in Colombia, South America. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 130, 207-212.	1.2	33
44	Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Participation in DNA Collection at the Atlanta Site of the National Birth Defects Prevention Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 164, 805-812.	1.6	32
45	Challenges in Studying Modifiable Risk Factors for Birth Defects. Current Epidemiology Reports, 2015, 2, 23-30.	1.1	31
46	Maternal periconceptional exposure to cigarette smoking and alcohol and esophageal atresia ± tracheoâ€esophageal fistula. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2008, 82, 776-784.	1.6	30
47	Maternal occupational pesticide exposure and risk of hypospadias in the national birth defects prevention study. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2011, 91, 927-936.	1.6	30
48	Fertility treatments and craniosynostosis: California, Georgia, and Iowa, 1993-1997. Pediatrics, 2003, 111, 1163-6.	1.0	29
49	Work with video display terminals and the risk of reduced birthweight and preterm birth. , 1997, 32, 681-688.		26
50	Epidemiology of Fertility Treatment Use Among U.S. Women with Liveborn Infants, 1997–2004. Journal of Women's Health, 2010, 19, 407-416.	1.5	26
51	Maternal injuries during the periconceptional period and the risk of birth defects, National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2005. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2011, 25, 487-496.	0.8	24
52	Hearing loss diagnosis followed by meningitis in Danish children, 1995–2004. Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, 2007, 136, 428-433.	1.1	23
53	Antibiotics Dispensed to Privately Insured Pregnant Women with Urinary Tract Infections — United States, 2014. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2018, 67, 18-22.	9.0	23
54	Is There an Association between Maternal Carbamazepine Use during Pregnancy and Eye Malformations in the Child?. Epilepsia, 2002, 43, 929-931.	2.6	21

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55	Inter-Rater Reliability of Assessed Prenatal Maternal Occupational Exposures to Solvents, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, and Heavy Metals. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 2011, 8, 718-728.	0.4	21
56	Next steps for birth defects research and prevention: The birth defects study to evaluate pregnancy exposures (BD‧TEPS). Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 733-740.	1.6	21
57	ADHD Medication Use During Pregnancy and Risk for Selected Birth Defects: National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1998-2011. Journal of Attention Disorders, 2020, 24, 479-489.	1.5	21
58	Periconceptional use of weight loss products including ephedra and the association with birth defects. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2008, 82, 553-562.	1.6	20
59	Impact of Time to Maternal Interview on Interview Responses in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 177, 1225-1235.	1.6	20
60	Reproductive Health Characteristics of Marijuana And Cocaine Users: Results from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2011, 43, 164-172.	0.9	19
61	Associations between fine particulate matter, extreme heat events, and congenital heart defects. Environmental Epidemiology, 2019, 3, e071.	1.4	18
62	CDC Grand Rounds: Understanding the Causes of Major Birth Defects — Steps to Prevention. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2015, 64, 1104-1107.	9.0	17
63	Referral for genetic counseling after the birth of a child with a congenital anomaly in the Northern Netherlands. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2002, 112, 133-137.	2.4	16
64	Risk of gastroschisis with maternal genitourinary infections: the US National birth defects prevention study 1997–2011. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e026297.	0.8	16
65	The Use of Birth Defect Registries for Etiological Research: A Review. Public Health Genomics, 2002, 5, 13-32.	1.0	15
66	Nongenetic risk factors for holoprosencephaly: An updated review of the epidemiologic literature. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2018, 178, 151-164.	0.7	14
67	A populationâ€based case–control study of the association between weatherâ€related extreme heat events and orofacial clefts. Birth Defects Research, 2018, 110, 1468-1477.	0.8	13
68	Maternal exposures in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study: Time trends of selected exposures. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 703-712.	1.6	12
69	Atypical antipsychotic use during pregnancy and birth defect risk: National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2011. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 215, 81-88.	1.1	12
70	Populationâ€based case–control study of the association between weatherâ€related extreme heat events and neural tube defects. Birth Defects Research, 2017, 109, 1482-1493.	0.8	10
71	Epidemiology of twinning in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997 to 2007. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 85-99.	1.6	9
72	Association between maternal occupational exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and rare birth defects of the face and central nervous system. Birth Defects Research, 2020, 112, 404-417.	0.8	9

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73	Additional information from parental questionnaires and pharmacy records for registration of birth defects. EuroMAP-group. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2000, 16, 329-336.	2.5	8
74	Factors affecting maternal participation in the genetic component of the National Birth Defects Prevention Study—United States, 1997–2007. Genetics in Medicine, 2014, 16, 329-337.	1.1	8
75	Letter to the Editor: Folic acid prevents more than neural tube defects: A registry-based study in the northern Netherlands. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 18, 279-280.	2.5	7
76	Maternal Occupational Oil Mist Exposure and Birth Defects, National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2011. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1560.	1.2	7
77	Using Supervised Learning Methods to Develop a List of Prescription Medications of Greatest Concern during Pregnancy. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2020, 24, 901-910.	0.7	7
78	Modeling complex effects of exposure to particulate matter and extreme heat during pregnancy on congenital heart defects: A U.S. population-based case-control study in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 808, 152150.	3.9	7
79	Periconceptional consumption of vitamins containing folic acid and risk for multiple congenital anomalies. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2007, 143A, 2397-2405.	0.7	6
80	Drinking water disinfection byproducts and risk of orofacial clefts in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study. Birth Defects Research, 2018, 110, 1027-1042.	0.8	6
81	Prescription opioid use during pregnancy and risk for preterm birth or term low birthweight. Journal of Opioid Management, 2021, 17, 215-225.	0.2	6
82	A Public Health Perspective on Cochlear Implants and Meningitis in Children. Otology and Neurotology, 2010, 31, 1329-1330.	0.7	5
83	Supplement use and other characteristics among pregnant women with a previous pregnancy affected by a neural tube defect - United States, 1997-2009. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2015, 64, 6-9.	9.0	5
84	Artefactual increasing frequency of omphaloceles in the Northern Netherlands: lessons for systematic analysis of apparent epidemics. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1999, 28, 258-262.	0.9	4
85	Zika and the Risk of Microcephaly. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2016, 71, 635-636.	0.2	4
86	Maternal reports of family history from the National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2001. Genetics in Medicine, 2008, 10, 37-45.	1.1	3
87	Maternal occupational exposure to solvents and gastroschisis in offspring - National Birth Defects Prevention Study 1997–2011. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2020, 77, 172-178.	1.3	3
88	Maternal Exposure to Disinfection By-Products and Risk of Hypospadias in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study (2000–2005). International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 9564.	1.2	3
89	Reply: ART and major structural birth defects in the USA. Human Reproduction, 2009, 24, 1766-1766.	0.4	2
90	Letter to the editor: Ventricular septal defects and the national birth defects prevention study. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2011, 91, 66-66.	1.6	2

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91	Venlafaxine prescription claims among insured women of reproductive age and pregnant women, 2011–2016. Birth Defects Research, 2021, 113, 1052-1056.	0.8	2
92	The effects of opt-out legislation on data collection and surveillance of birth defects by the New Hampshire Birth Conditions Program, New Hampshire, United States, 2007-2009. Journal of Registry Management, 2012, 39, 19-23.	0.1	2
93	Use of Selective Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors in Pregnancy and the Risk of Birth Defects. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2007, 62, 702-703.	0.2	1
94	Impact of sample collection participation on the validity of estimated measures of association in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study when assessing geneâ€environment interactions. Genetic Epidemiology, 2017, 41, 834-843.	0.6	1
95	Testing and Validating Semi-automated Approaches to the Occupational Exposure Assessment of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Annals of Work Exposures and Health, 2021, 65, 682-693.	0.6	1
96	Association Between Maternal Age and Birth Defects of Unknown Etiology—United States, 1997–2007. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2013, 68, 346-347.	0.2	0
97	Reply. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 223, 466.	0.7	Ο