

# Ole B Christiansen

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4789609/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

97  
papers

4,717  
citations

109137

35  
h-index

106150

65  
g-index

112  
all docs

112  
docs citations

112  
times ranked

3611  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Miscarriage matters: the epidemiological, physical, psychological, and economic costs of early pregnancy loss. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021, 397, 1658-1667.	6.3	508
2	ESHRE guideline: recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Human Reproduction Open</i> , 2018, 2018, hoy004.	2.3	498
3	Evidence-based guidelines for the investigation and medical treatment of recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2006, 21, 2216-2222.	0.4	455
4	Gestational diabetes is associated with change in the gut microbiota composition in third trimester of pregnancy and postpartum. <i>Microbiome</i> , 2018, 6, 89.	4.9	286
5	Terminology for pregnancy loss prior to viability: a consensus statement from the ESHRE early pregnancy special interest group. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2015, 30, 495-498.	0.4	238
6	A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of intravenous immunoglobulin in the prevention of recurrent miscarriage: evidence for a therapeutic effect in women with secondary recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2002, 17, 809-816.	0.4	146
7	Multifactorial Etiology of Recurrent Miscarriage and Its Scientific and Clinical Implications. <i>Gynecologic and Obstetric Investigation</i> , 2008, 66, 257-267.	0.7	138
8	Depression and emotional stress is highly prevalent among women with recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2015, 30, 777-782.	0.4	132
9	A fresh look at the causes and treatments of recurrent miscarriage, especially its immunological aspects. <i>Human Reproduction Update</i> , 1996, 2, 271-293.	5.2	111
10	Placebo-controlled trial of treatment of unexplained secondary recurrent spontaneous abortions and recurrent late spontaneous abortions with i.v. immunoglobulin. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 1995, 10, 2690-2695.	0.4	109
11	Micronized vaginal progesterone to prevent miscarriage: a critical evaluation of randomized evidence. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 223, 167-176.	0.7	94
12	Recurrent miscarriage: evidence to accelerate action. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021, 397, 1675-1682.	6.3	75
13	Intravenous immunoglobulin treatment for secondary recurrent miscarriage: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2015, 122, 500-508.	1.1	74
14	Placental magnetic resonance imaging T2* measurements in normal pregnancies and in those complicated by fetal growth restriction. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2016, 47, 748-754.	0.9	71
15	A genome-wide scan in affected sibling pairs with idiopathic recurrent miscarriage suggests genetic linkage. <i>Molecular Human Reproduction</i> , 2011, 17, 379-385.	1.3	70
16	Non-visualized pregnancy losses are prognostically important for unexplained recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2014, 29, 931-937.	0.4	59
17	Placebo-controlled trial of active immunization with third party leukocytes in recurrent miscarriage. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 1994, 73, 261-268.	1.3	55
18	Maternal homozygosity for a 14 base pair insertion in exon 8 of the HLA-G gene and carriage of HLA class II alleles restricting HY immunity predispose to unexplained secondary recurrent miscarriage and low birth weight in children born to these patients. <i>Human Immunology</i> , 2012, 73, 699-705.	1.2	54

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	HLA class II alleles confer susceptibility to recurrent fetal losses in Danish women. <i>Tissue Antigens</i> , 1994, 44, 225-233.	1.0	53
20	Is the incidence of recurrent pregnancy loss increasing? A retrospective register-based study in Sweden. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2017, 96, 1365-1372.	1.3	51
21	No increased histocompatibility antigen-sharing in couples with idiopathic habitual abortions. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 1989, 4, 160-162.	0.4	50
22	The Effects of Intravenous Immunoglobulins in Women with Recurrent Miscarriages: A Systematic Review of Randomised Trials with Meta-Analyses and Trial Sequential Analyses Including Individual Patient Data. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0141588.	1.1	50
23	Intravenous immunoglobulin treatment of women with multiple miscarriages. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 1992, 7, 718-722.	0.4	49
24	Improved sperm kinematics in semen samples collected after 2 h versus 4-7 days of ejaculation abstinence. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2017, 32, 1364-1372.	0.4	49
25	Impact of the sex of first child on the prognosis in secondary recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2004, 19, 2946-2951.	0.4	48
26	Idiopathic Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion: Evidence of a Familial Predisposition. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 1990, 69, 597-601.	1.3	47
27	Prediction of low birth weight: Comparison of placental T2* estimated by MRI and uterine artery pulsatility index. <i>Placenta</i> , 2017, 49, 48-54.	0.7	47
28	Immunomodulatory treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin and prednisone in patients with recurrent miscarriage and implantation failure after in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2014, 102, 1650-1655.e1.	0.5	45
29	Recurrent pregnancy loss: what is the impact of consecutive versus non-consecutive losses?. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2016, 31, 2428-2434.	0.4	45
30	Placental baseline conditions modulate the hyperoxic BOLD-MRI response. <i>Placenta</i> , 2018, 61, 17-23.	0.7	44
31	Sporadic miscarriage: evidence to provide effective care. <i>Lancet</i> , 2021, 397, 1668-1674.	6.3	44
32	Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies and Prospective Live Birth Rate: A Cohort Study of Women with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2019, 29, 1465-1474.	2.4	43
33	Recurrence of second trimester miscarriage and extreme preterm delivery at 16-27 weeks of gestation with a focus on cervical insufficiency and prophylactic cerclage. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2016, 95, 1383-1390.	1.3	40
34	Mannose-binding lectin-2 genotypes and recurrent late pregnancy losses. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2009, 24, 291-299.	0.4	39
35	Reduced placental oxygenation during subclinical uterine contractions as assessed by BOLD MRI. <i>Placenta</i> , 2016, 39, 16-20.	0.7	39
36	Levothyroxine in euthyroid thyroid peroxidase antibody positive women with recurrent pregnancy loss (T4LIFE trial): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2022, 10, 322-329.	5.5	37

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Studies on associations between human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class II alleles and antiphospholipid antibodies in Danish and Czech women with recurrent miscarriages. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 1998, 13, 3326-3331.	0.4	36
38	Association between HLA-DR1 and -DR3 antigens and unexplained repeated miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction Update</i> , 1999, 5, 249-255.	5.2	36
39	Association of maternal HLA haplotypes with recurrent spontaneous abortions. <i>Tissue Antigens</i> , 1989, 34, 190-199.	1.0	32
40	Treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss: An update. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2019, 133, 37-42.	0.8	32
41	Placental oxygen transport estimated by the hyperoxic placental BOLD MRI response. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2015, 3, e12582.	0.7	31
42	Human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G during pregnancy part II: Associations between maternal and fetal HLA-G genotypes and soluble HLA-G. <i>Human Immunology</i> , 2015, 76, 260-271.	1.2	31
43	Characterization of a new HLA-G allele encoding a nonconservative amino acid substitution in the $\hat{1}\pm 3$ domain (exon 4) and its relevance to certain complications in pregnancy. <i>Immunogenetics</i> , 2001, 53, 48-53.	1.2	28
44	Allelic imbalance modulates surface expression of the tolerance-inducing HLA-G molecule on primary trophoblast cells. <i>Molecular Human Reproduction</i> , 2015, 21, 281-295.	1.3	25
45	Human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G during pregnancy part I: Correlations between maternal soluble HLA-G at midterm, at term, and umbilical cord blood soluble HLA-G at term. <i>Human Immunology</i> , 2015, 76, 254-259.	1.2	22
46	Comparative Studies of the Gut Microbiota in the Offspring of Mothers With and Without Gestational Diabetes. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2020, 10, 536282.	1.8	21
47	MATERNAL HLA CLASS II ALLOGENOTYPES ARE MARKERS FOR THE PREDISPOSITION TO FETAL LOSSES IN FAMILIES OF WOMEN WITH UNEXPLAINED RECURRENT FETAL LOSS. <i>International Journal of Immunogenetics</i> , 1995, 22, 323-334.	1.2	20
48	Venous Thromboembolic Complications to Hysterectomy for Benign Disease: A Nationwide Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology</i> , 2018, 25, 715-723.e2.	0.3	20
49	HLA or HLA-linked genes reduce birthweight in families affected by idiopathic recurrent abortion. <i>Tissue Antigens</i> , 1990, 36, 156-163.	1.0	19
50	Maternal HLA Class II Alleles Predispose to Pregnancy Losses in Danish Women With Recurrent Spontaneous Abortions and Their Female Relatives. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 1996, 35, 239-244.	1.2	19
51	Recurrence rates after abdominal and vaginal cerclages in women with cervical insufficiency: a validated cohort study. <i>Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2017, 295, 859-866.	0.8	19
52	Immunology: Prognostic significance of maternal DR histocompatibility types in Danish women with recurrent miscarriages. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 1993, 8, 1843-1847.	0.4	17
53	The impact of anti-HY responses on outcome in current and subsequent pregnancies of patients with recurrent pregnancy losses. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2010, 85, 9-14.	0.8	17
54	Maternal HY-restricting HLA class II alleles are associated with poor long-term outcome in recurrent pregnancy loss after a boy. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2016, 76, 400-405.	1.2	16

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Intravenous Immunoglobulin in the Prevention of Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion: The European Experience. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 1998, 39, 77-81.	1.2	15
56	Validation of second trimester miscarriages and spontaneous deliveries. <i>Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 7, 517.	1.5	15
57	Venous thromboembolism in epithelial ovarian cancer. A prospective cohort study. <i>Thrombosis Research</i> , 2019, 181, 112-119.	0.8	15
58	Associations between fetal HLA-G genotype and birth weight and placental weight in a large cohort of pregnant women – Possible implications for HLA diversity. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2017, 120, 8-14.	0.8	14
59	Anti-THY Responses in Pregnancy Disorders. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2011, 66, 93-100.	1.2	13
60	Women with a History of Recurrent Pregnancy Loss Are a High-Risk Population for Adverse Obstetrical Outcome: A Retrospective Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 179.	1.0	13
61	The timing of venous thromboembolism in ovarian cancer patients: A nationwide Danish cohort study. <i>Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2021, 19, 992-1000.	1.9	13
62	Extracellular Vesicles: An Important Biomarker in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss?. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 2549.	1.0	13
63	Annexin A5 Promoter Haplotype M2 Is Not a Risk Factor for Recurrent Pregnancy Loss in Northern Europe. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0131606.	1.1	13
64	Pregnancy outcomes after recurrent pregnancy loss: a longitudinal cohort study on stress and depression. <i>Reproductive BioMedicine Online</i> , 2019, 38, 599-605.	1.1	12
65	Seminal plasma metabolomics profiles following long (4–7 days) and short (2 h) sexual abstinence periods. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2021, 264, 178-183.	0.5	12
66	Familial tendency to foetal loss analysed with Bayesian graphical models by Gibbs sampling. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2000, 19, 2147-2168.	0.8	11
67	Research Methodology in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America</i> , 2014, 41, 19-39.	0.7	11
68	Endometrial cancer does not increase the 30-day risk of venous thromboembolism following hysterectomy compared to benign disease. A Danish National Cohort Study. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2019, 155, 112-118.	0.6	11
69	HLA-DRB1 polymorphism in recurrent pregnancy loss: New evidence for an association to HLA-DRB1*07. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2021, 145, 103308.	0.8	11
70	Studies of RFLP-inferred HLA-DR-DQ haplotypes in Danish women with recurrent fetal losses. <i>Tissue Antigens</i> , 1992, 40, 134-139.	1.0	9
71	Recurrent miscarriage is a useful and valid clinical concept. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2014, 93, 852-857.	1.3	8
72	Special Issue Recurrent Pregnancy Loss: Etiology, Diagnosis, and Therapy. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 5040.	1.0	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	T2*-weighted placental magnetic resonance imaging: a biomarker of placental dysfunction in small-for-gestational-age pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology</i> MFM, 2022, 4, 100578.	1.3	7
74	Treatment Of Habitual Abortions Associated With Autoimmune Abnormalities: A report of two cases. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 1988, 67, 663-664.	1.3	6
75	Treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin increases the level of small EVs in plasma of pregnant women with recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2020, 140, 103128.	0.8	6
76	Increased risk of neonatal complications and infections in children of kidney-transplanted women: A nationwide controlled cohort study. <i>American Journal of Transplantation</i> , 2021, 21, 1171-1178.	2.6	6
77	Is the Expression of Classical HLA Class I Antigens on Trophoblast of Importance for Human Pregnancy?. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 1998, 40, 158-164.	1.2	4
78	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.	1.1	4
79	The Clinical Significance of the Genital Microbiologic Flora at Vacuum Aspiration Following Miscarriage. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 1989, 68, 153-155.	1.3	3
80	Mini symposium. The major histocompatibility complex: an important factor in every stage of pregnancy from preimplantation to birth? Part I. <i>Human Reproduction Update</i> , 1999, 5, 91-93.	5.2	3
81	Advances of intravenous immunoglobulin G in modulation of anti-fetal immunity in selected at-risk populations: science and therapeutics. <i>Clinical and Experimental Immunology</i> , 2014, 178, 120-122.	1.1	3
82	&lt;p&gt;Reliability of recurrent pregnancy loss diagnosis coding in the Swedish National Patient Register: a validation study&lt;/p&gt;. <i>Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2019, Volume 11, 375-381.	1.5	3
83	Epidemiological, immunogenetic and immunotherapeutic aspects of unexplained recurrent miscarriage. <i>Danish Medical Bulletin</i> , 1997, 44, 396-424.	0.1	3
84	Plasma level of mannose-binding lectin is associated with the risk of recurrent pregnancy loss but not pregnancy outcome after the diagnosis. <i>Human Reproduction Open</i> , 2022, 2022, .	2.3	3
85	Inheritance of the 8.1 ancestral haplotype in recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Evolution, Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2015, 2015, 325-31.	1.1	2
86	Women with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss More Often Have an Older Brother and a Previous Birth of a Boy: Is Male Microchimerism a Risk Factor?. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 2613.	1.0	2
87	Live Birth Rate in Women with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss after In Vitro Fertilization with Concomitant Intravenous Immunoglobulin and Prednisone. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2022, 11, 1894.	1.0	2
88	Immunological causes of ovarian infertility and repeated implantation failure—two aspects of the same problem?. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 1997, 12, 638-639.	0.4	1
89	Chance of live birth in the first pregnancy after referral among patients with recurrent pregnancy loss is not influenced by their relativesâ€™ reproductive history. <i>European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care</i> , 2020, 25, 209-212.	0.6	1
90	The possible role of classical human leukocyte antigens in recurrent miscarriage. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 1999, 42, 110-5.	1.2	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Response to "Annexin A5 haplotype M2 is not a risk factor for recurrent miscarriages in Northern Europe, is there sufficient evidence?" Reproductive BioMedicine Online, 2016, 33, 114-115.	1.1	0
92	Withdrawal notice: Long-term follow-up after abdominal cerclage: A population-based cohort study. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2017, 210, R1.	0.5	0
93	How to Organize and Run an Early Pregnancy Unit/Recurrent Miscarriage Clinic. , 0, , 157-171.		0
94	Endocrine and Ultrasonic Surveillance of Pregnancies in Patients with Recurrent Miscarriage. , 0, , 103-114.		0
95	How to Organize an Early Pregnancy Unit/Recurrent Miscarriage Clinic - American Perspective. , 0, , 172-179.		0
96	Talking to Patients about Lifestyle, Behavior, and Miscarriage Risk. , 0, , 86-102.		0
97	Distribution of Stromal Cell Subsets in Cultures from Distinct Ocular Surface Compartments. Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research, 2020, 15, 493-501.	0.7	0