

# Ole B Christiansen

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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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	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
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	Miscarriage matters: the epidemiological, physical, psychological, and economic costs of early pregnancy loss. <i>Lancet</i> , 2021, 397, 1658-1667.	6.3	508
9	Sporadic miscarriage: evidence to provide effective care. <i>Lancet</i> , 2021, 397, 1668-1674.	6.3	44
10	Recurrent miscarriage: evidence to accelerate action. <i>Lancet</i> , 2021, 397, 1675-1682.	6.3	75
11	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
12	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
13	Extracellular Vesicles: An Important Biomarker in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss?. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 2549.	1.0	13
14	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
15	Special Issue Recurrent Pregnancy Loss: Etiology, Diagnosis, and Therapy. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 5040.	1.0	8
16	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
17	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
18	Chance of live birth in the first pregnancy after referral among patients with recurrent pregnancy loss is not influenced by their relatives' reproductive history. <i>European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care</i> , 2020, 25, 209-212.	0.6	1

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19	Re: Effect of progestogen for women with threatened miscarriage: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 127, 1303-1304.	1.1	4
20	Micronized vaginal progesterone to prevent miscarriage: a critical evaluation of randomized evidence. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 223, 167-176.	0.7	94
21	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
22	Endometrial cancer does not increase the 30-day risk of venous thromboembolism following hysterectomy compared to benign disease. A Danish National Cohort Study. Gynecologic Oncology, 2019, 155, 112-118.	0.6	11
23	Venous thromboembolism in epithelial ovarian cancer. A prospective cohort study. Thrombosis Research, 2019, 181, 112-119.	0.8	15
24	Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies and Prospective Live Birth Rate: A Cohort Study of Women with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. Thyroid, 2019, 29, 1465-1474.	2.4	43
25	Treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss: An update. Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2019, 133, 37-42.	0.8	32
26	<p></p>Reliability of recurrent pregnancy loss diagnosis coding in the Swedish National Patient Register: a validation study</p>. Clinical Epidemiology, 2019, Volume 11, 375-381.	1.5	3
27	Pregnancy outcomes after recurrent pregnancy loss: a longitudinal cohort study on stress and depression. Reproductive BioMedicine Online, 2019, 38, 599-605.	1.1	12
28	ESHRE guideline: recurrent pregnancy loss. Human Reproduction Open, 2018, 2018, hoy004.	2.3	498
29	Placental baseline conditions modulate the hyperoxic BOLD-MRI response. Placenta, 2018, 61, 17-23.	0.7	44
30	Venous Thromboembolic Complications to Hysterectomy for Benign Disease: A Nationwide Cohort Study. Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology, 2018, 25, 715-723.e2.	0.3	20
31	Gestational diabetes is associated with change in the gut microbiota composition in third trimester of pregnancy and postpartum. Microbiome, 2018, 6, 89.	4.9	286
32	Recurrence rates after abdominal and vaginal cerclages in women with cervical insufficiency: a validated cohort study. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, 295, 859-866.	0.8	19
33	Associations between fetal HLA-G genotype and birth weight and placental weight in a large cohort of pregnant women – Possible implications for HLA diversity. Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2017, 120, 8-14.	0.8	14
34	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
35	Improved sperm kinematics in semen samples collected after 2 h versus 4–7 days of ejaculation abstinence. Human Reproduction, 2017, 32, 1364-1372.	0.4	49
36	Is the incidence of recurrent pregnancy loss increasing? A retrospective register-based study in Sweden. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 1365-1372.	1.3	51

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37	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
38	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
39	Recurrent pregnancy loss: what is the impact of consecutive versus non-consecutive losses?. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2016, 31, 2428-2434.	0.4	45
40	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
41	Maternal HLA-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
42	Response to Annexin A5 haplotype M2 is not a risk factor for recurrent miscarriages in Northern Europe, is there sufficient evidence?. <i>Reproductive BioMedicine Online</i> , 2016, 33, 114-115.	1.1	0
43	Reduced placental oxygenation during subclinical uterine contractions as assessed by BOLD MRI. <i>Placenta</i> , 2016, 39, 16-20.	0.7	39
44	Validation of second trimester miscarriages and spontaneous deliveries. <i>Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 7, 517.	1.5	15
45	Placental oxygen transport estimated by the hyperoxic placental BOLD MRI response. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2015, 3, e12582.	0.7	31
46	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
47	Depression and emotional stress is highly prevalent among women with recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2015, 30, 777-782.	0.4	132
48	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
49	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
50	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
51	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
52	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
53	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
54	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

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55	Non-visualized pregnancy losses are prognostically important for unexplained recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2014, 29, 931-937.	0.4	59
56	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
57	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
58	Recurrent miscarriage is a useful and valid clinical concept. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2014, 93, 852-857.	1.3	8
59	Research Methodology in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America</i> , 2014, 41, 19-39.	0.7	11
60	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
61	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
62	Anti-HY Responses in Pregnancy Disorders. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2011, 66, 93-100.	1.2	13
63	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
64	Mannose-binding lectin-2 genotypes and recurrent late pregnancy losses. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2009, 24, 291-299.	0.4	39
65	Multifactorial Etiology of Recurrent Miscarriage and Its Scientific and Clinical Implications. <i>Gynecologic and Obstetric Investigation</i> , 2008, 66, 257-267.	0.7	138
66	Evidence-based guidelines for the investigation and medical treatment of recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2006, 21, 2216-2222.	0.4	455
67	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
68	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
69	Characterization of a new HLA-G allele encoding a nonconservative amino acid substitution in the $\beta$ 3 domain (exon 4) and its relevance to certain complications in pregnancy. <i>Immunogenetics</i> , 2001, 53, 48-53.	1.2	28
70	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
71	Association between HLA-DR1 and -DR3 antigens and unexplained repeated miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction Update</i> , 1999, 5, 249-255.	5.2	36
72	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

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73	The possible role of classical human leukocyte antigens in recurrent miscarriage. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 1999, 42, 110-5.	1.2	1
74	Intravenous Immunoglobulin in the Prevention of Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion: The European Experience. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 1998, 39, 77-81.	1.2	15
75	Is the Expression of Classical HLA Class I Antigens on Trophoblast of Importance for Human Pregnancy?. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 1998, 40, 158-164.	1.2	4
76	Studies on associations between human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class II alleles and antiphospholipid antibodies in Danish and Czech women with recurrent miscarriages. Human Reproduction, 1998, 13, 3326-3331.	0.4	36
77	Immunological causes of ovarian infertility and repeated implantation failure—two aspects of the same problem?. Human Reproduction, 1997, 12, 638-639.	0.4	1
78	Epidemiological, immunogenetic and immunotherapeutic aspects of unexplained recurrent miscarriage. Danish Medical Bulletin, 1997, 44, 396-424.	0.1	3
79	Maternal HLA Class II Alleles Predispose to Pregnancy Losses in Danish Women With Recurrent Spontaneous Abortions and Their Female Relatives. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 1996, 35, 239-244.	1.2	19
80	A fresh look at the causes and treatments of recurrent miscarriage, especially its immunological aspects. Human Reproduction Update, 1996, 2, 271-293.	5.2	111
81	MATERNAL HLA CLASS II ALLOGENOTYPES ARE MARKERS FOR THE PREDISPOSITION TO FETAL LOSSES IN FAMILIES OF WOMEN WITH UNEXPLAINED RECURRENT FETAL LOSS. International Journal of Immunogenetics, 1995, 22, 323-334.	1.2	20
82	Placebo-controlled trial of treatment of unexplained secondary recurrent spontaneous abortions and recurrent late spontaneous abortions with i.v. immunoglobulin. Human Reproduction, 1995, 10, 2690-2695.	0.4	109
83	HLA class II alleles confer susceptibility to recurrent fetal losses in Danish women. Tissue Antigens, 1994, 44, 225-233.	1.0	53
84	Placebo-controlled trial of active immunization with third party leukocytes in recurrent miscarriage. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1994, 73, 261-268.	1.3	55
85	Immunology: Prognostic significance of maternal DR histocompatibility types in Danish women with recurrent miscarriages. Human Reproduction, 1993, 8, 1843-1847.	0.4	17
86	Intravenous immunoglobulin treatment of women with multiple miscarriages. Human Reproduction, 1992, 7, 718-722.	0.4	49
87	Studies of RFLP-inferred HLA-DQA1 haplotypes in Danish women with recurrent fetal losses. Tissue Antigens, 1992, 40, 134-139.	1.0	9
88	Idiopathic Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion: Evidence of a Familial Predisposition. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1990, 69, 597-601.	1.3	47
89	HLA or HLA-linked genes reduce birthweight in families affected by idiopathic recurrent abortion. Tissue Antigens, 1990, 36, 156-163.	1.0	19
90	Association of maternal HLA haplotypes with recurrent spontaneous abortions. Tissue Antigens, 1989, 34, 190-199.	1.0	32

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91	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
92	No increased histocompatibility antigen-sharing in couples with idiopathic habitual abortions. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 1989, 4, 160-162.	0.4	50
93	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
94	How to Organize and Run an Early Pregnancy Unit/Recurrent Miscarriage Clinic. , 0, , 157-171.		0
95	Endocrine and Ultrasonic Surveillance of Pregnancies in Patients with Recurrent Miscarriage. , 0, , 103-114.		0
96	How to Organize an Early Pregnancy Unit/Recurrent Miscarriage Clinic - American Perspective. , 0, , 172-179.		0
97	Talking to Patients about Lifestyle, Behavior, and Miscarriage Risk. , 0, , 86-102.		0