

# Ranee Thakar

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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181  
papers

6,462  
citations

61857

43  
h-index

82410

72  
g-index

187  
all docs

187  
docs citations

187  
times ranked

3231  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Women's sexual health after childbirth. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2000, 107, 186-195.	1.1	389
2	Outcomes after Total versus Subtotal Abdominal Hysterectomy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2002, 347, 1318-1325.	13.9	389
3	Occult anal sphincter injuries-myth or reality?. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2006, 113, 195-200.	1.1	353
4	Outcome of primary repair of obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS): does the grade of tear matter?. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 36, 368-374.	0.9	200
5	Effect of Vaginal Pessaries on Symptoms Associated With Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 93-99.	1.2	181
6	Obstetrical Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS): Prevention, Recognition, and Repair. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2015, 37, 1131-1148.	0.3	152
7	Risk Factors for Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injury: A Prospective Study. Birth, 2006, 33, 117-122.	1.1	151
8	Lower genital tract and anal sphincter trauma. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2002, 16, 99-115.	1.4	143
9	A new measure of sexual function in women with pelvic floor disorders (PFD): the Pelvic Organ Prolapse/Incontinence Sexual Questionnaire, IUGA-Revised (PISQ-IR). International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 1091-1103.	0.7	139
10	Are mediolateral episiotomies actually mediolateral?. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2005, 112, 1156-1158.	1.1	130
11	Structured hands-on training in repair of obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS): an audit of clinical practice. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 193-199.	0.7	115
12	Obstetric levator ani muscle injuries: current status. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 39, 372-383.	0.9	109
13	Ultrasound imaging of the anal sphincter complex: a review. British Journal of Radiology, 2012, 85, 865-875.	1.0	104
14	Prospective evaluation of outcome of vaginal pessaries versus surgery in women with symptomatic pelvic organ prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2011, 22, 273-278.	0.7	103
15	A 5-year prospective study of vaginal pessary use for pelvic organ prolapse. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2011, 114, 56-59.	1.0	100
16	The Use of Copper as an Antimicrobial Agent in Health Care, Including Obstetrics and Gynecology. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2019, 32, .	5.7	98
17	Methods of repair for obstetric anal sphincter injury. The Cochrane Library, 2013, , CD002866.	1.5	92
18	National survey of perineal trauma and its subsequent management in the United Kingdom. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 1621-1627.	0.7	92

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19	Conservative management for female urinary incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse review 2013: Summary of the 5th International Consultation on Incontinence. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2016, 35, 15-20.	0.8	87
20	The relationship between postpartum levator ani muscle avulsion and signs and symptoms of pelvic floor dysfunction. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2014, 121, 1164-1172.	1.1	83
21	Prophylactic antibiotics in the prevention of infection after operative vaginal delivery (ANODE): a multicentre randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2019, 393, 2395-2403.	6.3	81
22	Bladder, bowel and sexual function after hysterectomy for benign conditions. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 1997, 104, 983-987.	1.1	79
23	Levator ani muscle avulsion during childbirth: a risk prediction model. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2014, 121, 1155-1163.	1.1	77
24	Mode of delivery after previous obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS)â€”a reappraisal?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2009, 20, 1095-1101.	0.7	76
25	Conservative versus surgical management of prolapse: what dictates patient choice?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2009, 20, 1157-1161.	0.7	75
26	Hysterectomy improves quality of life and decreases psychiatric symptoms: a prospective and randomised comparison of total versus subtotal hysterectomy. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2004, 111, 1115-1120.	1.1	71
27	Anal endosonography and its role in assessing the incontinent patient. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2004, 18, 157-173.	1.4	62
28	Management of complex pelvic floor disorders in a multidisciplinary pelvic floor clinic. <i>Colorectal Disease</i> , 2007, 10, 070621084454043-???	0.7	62
29	The natural history of levator avulsion one year following childbirth: a prospective study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2015, 122, 1266-1273.	1.1	58
30	Can the risk of obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIs) be predicted using a risk-scoring system?. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2014, 7, 471.	0.6	57
31	St. Markâ€™s incontinence score for assessment of anal incontinence following obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS). <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2009, 20, 407-410.	0.7	56
32	Overdiagnosis and rising rate of obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS): time for reappraisal. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 50, 642-647.	0.9	55
33	Risk of obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS) and anal incontinence: A meta-analysis. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2020, 252, 303-312.	0.5	55
34	An international Urogynecological association (IUGA)/international continence society (ICS) joint report on the terminology for the assessment of sexual health of women with pelvic floor dysfunction. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2018, 29, 647-666.	0.7	53
35	One-year prospective comparison of vaginal pessaries and surgery for pelvic organ prolapse using the validated ICIQ-VS and ICIQ-UI (SF) questionnaires. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2015, 26, 1305-1312.	0.7	50
36	The diagnostic accuracy of endovaginal and transperineal ultrasound for detecting anal sphincter defects: The PREDICT study. <i>Clinical Radiology</i> , 2011, 66, 597-604.	0.5	49

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37	The effect of pregnancy and childbirth on pelvic floor muscle function. International Urogynecology Journal, 2011, 22, 1421-1427.	0.7	48
38	Pelvic Floor Dysfunction: Women's Sexual Concerns Unraveled. Journal of Sexual Medicine, 2014, 11, 743-752.	0.3	48
39	Effect of childbirth on pelvic organ support and quality of life: a longitudinal cohort study. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 927-937.	0.7	47
40	Obstetric anal sphincter injuries: review of anatomical factors and modifiable second stage interventions. International Urogynecology Journal, 2015, 26, 1725-1734.	0.7	47
41	Effect of subsequent vaginal delivery on bowel symptoms and anorectal function in women who sustained a previous obstetric anal sphincter injury. International Urogynecology Journal, 2018, 29, 1579-1588.	0.7	47
42	The role of mediolateral episiotomy during operative vaginal delivery. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2019, 240, 192-196.	0.5	47
43	Outcome of repair of obstetric anal sphincter injuries after three years. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2014, 127, 47-50.	1.0	46
44	Combined urinary and faecal incontinence. International Urogynecology Journal, 2005, 16, 321-328.	0.7	45
45	Urinary incontinence after obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS) "is there a relationship?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2008, 19, 179-183.	0.7	43
46	The history and evolution of pessaries for pelvic organ prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2006, 17, 170-175.	0.7	42
47	Vaginal pessaries for pelvic organ prolapse and urinary incontinence: a multiprofessional survey of practice. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 1017-1024.	0.7	42
48	Third and Fourth Degree Tears. , 2009, , 33-51.		41
49	Reducing obstetric anal sphincter injuries using perineal support: our preliminary experience. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 381-389.	0.7	38
50	Pelvic floor muscle contractility: digital assessment <i>vs</i> transperineal ultrasound. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 45, 217-222.	0.9	37
51	Impact of a quality improvement project to reduce the rate of obstetric anal sphincter injury: a multicentre study with a stepped-wedge design. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2021, 128, 584-592.	1.1	37
52	The PISQ-IR: considerations in scale scoring and development. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 1105-1122.	0.7	36
53	Levator hematoma at the attachment zone as an early marker for levator ani muscle avulsion. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 43, 210-217.	0.9	36
54	Comparing the diagnostic accuracy of 3 ultrasound modalities for diagnosing obstetric anal sphincter injuries. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 221, 134.e1-134.e9.	0.7	36

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55	Hysterectomy and pelvic organ dysfunction. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2005, 19, 403-418.	1.4	35
56	Accuracy of Four Imaging Techniques for Diagnosis of Posterior Pelvic Floor Disorders. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 130, 1017-1024.	1.2	35
57	Obstetric perineal wound infection: is there underreporting?. British Journal of Nursing, 2012, 21, S28-S35.	0.3	34
58	Sexual problems in the gynecology clinic: are we making a mountain out of a molehill?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2012, 23, 145-152.	0.7	34
59	Management of obstetric anal sphincter injury. The Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, 2003, 5, 72-78.	0.2	33
60	The consequences of undiagnosed obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS) following vaginal delivery. International Urogynecology Journal, 2020, 31, 635-641.	0.7	32
61	Female Sexual Dysfunction in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2008, 63, 527-537.	0.2	31
62	Removing the Cervix at Hysterectomy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 112, 1262-1269.	1.2	31
63	Female sexual dysfunction: are urogynecologists ready for it?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 89-101.	0.7	31
64	Outcome of obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS)â€™ role of structured management. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 973-978.	0.7	31
65	Risk factors and management patterns for emergency obstetric hysterectomy over 2 decades. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2010, 109, 12-15.	1.0	31
66	Anal and urinary incontinence 4 years after a vaginal delivery. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 55-60.	0.7	30
67	Agreement between palpation and transperineal and endovaginal ultrasound in the diagnosis of levator ani avulsion. International Urogynecology Journal, 2015, 26, 33-39.	0.7	30
68	Accuracy of assessing Pelvic Organ Prolapse Quantification points using dynamic 2D transperineal ultrasound in women with pelvic organ prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2012, 23, 1555-1560.	0.7	29
69	Intra- and interobserver reliability of levator ani muscle biometry and avulsion using three-dimensional endovaginal ultrasonography. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 43, 202-209.	0.9	29
70	Is the Uterus a Sexual Organ? Sexual Function Following Hysterectomy. Sexual Medicine Reviews, 2015, 3, 264-278.	1.5	29
71	Sexual function following pelvic floor surgery. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2008, 102, 110-114.	1.0	28
72	Review of current status of female sexual dysfunction evaluation in urogynecology. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 27-31.	0.7	27

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73	Inter-rater reliability of assessment of levator ani muscle strength and attachment to the pubic bone in nulliparous women. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2013, 42, 341-346.	0.9	27
74	Levator ani muscle morphology and function in women with obstetric anal sphincter injury. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 53, 410-416.	0.9	27
75	Cutting an episiotomy at 60 degrees: how good are we?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2015, 26, 813-816.	0.7	26
76	The impact of pelvic floor surgery on female sexual function: a mixed quantitative and qualitative study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2014, 121, 92-101.	1.1	25
77	Review of available national guidelines for obstetric anal sphincter injury. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 2247-2259.	0.7	25
78	A one-stop perineal clinic: our eleven-year experience. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 2317-2326.	0.7	25
79	Maternal outcomes in subsequent delivery after previous obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASI): a multi-centre retrospective cohort study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 627-633.	0.7	24
80	A strong pelvic floor is associated with higher rates of sexual activity in women with pelvic floor disorders. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2015, 26, 991-996.	0.7	23
81	Clinical application of 2D and 3D pelvic floor ultrasound of mid-urethral slings and vaginal wall mesh. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2019, 30, 1401-1411.	0.7	23
82	Predicting anal sphincter defects: the value of clinical examination and manometry. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 755-763.	0.7	22
83	A multi-centre quality improvement project to reduce the incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASI): study protocol. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2018, 18, 331.	0.9	22
84	Does the prevalence of levator ani muscle avulsion differ when assessed using tomographic ultrasound imaging at rest vs on maximum pelvic floor muscle contraction?. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 46, 99-103.	0.9	21
85	New Measures for Predicting Birth-Related Pelvic Floor Trauma. <i>Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery</i> , 2016, 22, 292-296.	0.6	21
86	Secondary colposuspension: results of a prospective study from a tertiary referral centre. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2002, 109, 1115-1120.	1.1	19
87	Interobserver agreement of multicompart ment ultrasound in the assessment of pelvic floor anatomy. <i>British Journal of Radiology</i> , 2016, 89, 20150704.	1.0	19
88	Ultrasound bladder wall thickness and detrusor overactivity: a multicentre test accuracy study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2017, 124, 1422-1429.	1.1	19
89	Is bladder neck and urethral mobility associated with urinary incontinence and mode of delivery 4 years after childbirth?. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2017, 36, 1403-1410.	0.8	19
90	Are obstetric outcomes affected by female genital mutilation?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2018, 29, 339-344.	0.7	19

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91	A systematic review on reported outcomes and outcome measures in female idiopathic chronic pelvic pain for the development of a core outcome set. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2021, 128, 628-634.	1.1	19
92	Management of the neglected vaginal ring pessary. International Urogynecology Journal, 2007, 18, 117-119.	0.7	18
93	Diagnosis and repair of perineal injuries: knowledge before and after expert training—a multicentre observational study among Palestinian physicians and midwives. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e014183.	0.8	17
94	The OASI care bundle quality improvement project: lessons learned and future direction. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 1989-1995.	0.7	16
95	Pelvic organ support, symptoms and quality of life during pregnancy: a prospective study. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 1085-1090.	0.7	15
96	Vascularity of the urethra in continent women using colour doppler high-frequency endovaginal ultrasonography. SpringerPlus, 2014, 3, 619.	1.2	15
97	Management of third and fourth degree tears. Reviews in Gynaecological Practice, 2003, 3, 188-195.	0.1	14
98	Is endoanal, introital or transperineal ultrasound diagnosis of sphincter defects more strongly associated with anal incontinence?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2020, 31, 1471-1478.	0.7	14
99	Bowel Function and Hysterectomy — A Review. International Urogynecology Journal, 2001, 12, 337-341.	0.7	12
100	Obstetric pelvic floor and anal sphincter injuries. The Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, 2012, 14, 257-266.	0.2	12
101	Isolated rectal buttonhole tears in obstetrics: case series and review of the literature. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 1761-1769.	0.7	12
102	Exploring clinicians' perspectives on the "Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injury Care Bundle" national quality improvement programme: a qualitative study. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e035674.	0.8	12
103	Under-classified obstetric anal sphincter injuries. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 1473-1479.	0.7	12
104	Mediolateral/lateral episiotomy with operative vaginal delivery and the risk reduction of obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASI): A systematic review and meta-analysis. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 1393-1405.	0.7	12
105	Effect of a subsequent pregnancy on anal sphincter integrity and function after obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASI). International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 1719-1726.	0.7	11
106	Early secondary repair of obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIs): experience and a review of the literature. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 1611-1622.	0.7	11
107	Continence pads: have we got it right?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2006, 17, 234-238.	0.7	10
108	The value of pre-operative multicompart ment pelvic floor ultrasonography: a 1-year prospective study. British Journal of Radiology, 2014, 87, 20140145.	1.0	10



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109	Does 4D transperineal ultrasound have additional value over 2D transperineal ultrasound for diagnosing posterior pelvic floor disorders in women with obstructed defecation syndrome?. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2018, 52, 784-791.	0.9	10
110	Management of subsequent pregnancies following fourth-degree obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS). <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2020, 250, 80-85.	0.5	10
111	Dispelling the myth-does hysterectomy cause pelvic organ dysfunction?. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2004, 111, 20-23.	1.1	9
112	Long-term outcome of transurethral injection of hyaluronic acid/dextranomer (NASHA/Dx gel) for the treatment of stress urinary incontinence (SUI). <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2010, 21, 1359-1364.	0.7	9
113	Manual perineal protection: The know-how and the know-why. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2020, 99, 445-450.	1.3	9
114	Women's experiences of the OASIS Care Bundle; a package of care to reduce severe perineal trauma. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 1807-1816.	0.7	9
115	Urogynecology triage clinic: a model of healthcare delivery. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2009, 20, 913-917.	0.7	8
116	Intra-ureteric placement of a urinary catheter in the previously undiagnosed duplex ureter. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2014, 25, 143-144.	0.7	8
117	Impact of copper compression stockings on venous insufficiency and lipodermatosclerosis: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Phlebology</i> , 2019, 34, 224-230.	0.6	8
118	The impact of copper impregnated wound dressings on surgical site infection following caesarean section: a double blind randomised controlled study. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2020, 251, 83-88.	0.5	8
119	Imaging modalities for the detection of posterior pelvic floor disorders in women with obstructed defaecation syndrome. <i>The Cochrane Library</i> , 2021, 2021, CD011482.	1.5	8
120	Risk of reoperation 10 years after surgical treatment for stress urinary incontinence: a national population-based cohort study. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 225, 645.e1-645.e14.	0.7	8
121	Weakness of the pelvic floor: urological consequences. <i>British Journal of Hospital Medicine</i> , 2000, 61, 259-266.	0.3	7
122	Assessment of urethral vascularity using 2D colour Doppler high-frequency endovaginal ultrasonography in women treated for symptomatic stress urinary incontinence: 1-year prospective follow-up study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2016, 27, 85-92.	0.7	7
123	Early re-suturing of dehisced obstetric perineal wounds: A 13-year experience. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2020, 254, 69-73.	0.5	7
124	Diagnosis of perineal trauma: getting it right first time. <i>British Journal of Midwifery</i> , 2020, 28, 710-717.	0.1	7
125	Natural history of levator ani muscle avulsion 4 years following childbirth. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 58, 309-317.	0.9	7
126	Clinical and cost-effectiveness of vaginal pessary self-management compared to clinic-based care for pelvic organ prolapse: protocol for the TOPSY randomised controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2020, 21, 837.	0.7	7



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127	The Use of Imaging for Synthetic Midurethral Slings. <i>Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine</i> , 2020, 39, 1497-1506.	0.8	7
128	A meta-synthesis of qualitative literature on female chronic pelvic pain for the development of a core outcome set: a systematic review. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 1187-1194.	0.7	7
129	The incidence of wound complications following primary repair of obstetric anal sphincter injury: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2022, 227, 182-191.	0.7	7
130	Prospective evaluation of change in levator hiatus dimensions using 3D endovaginal ultrasound before and 1 year after treatment for female pelvic organ prolapse. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2013, 24, 1287-1293.	0.7	6
131	Transperineal and endovaginal ultrasound for evaluating suburethral masses: comparison with magnetic resonance imaging. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 57, 999-1005.	0.9	6
132	OAS12: a cluster randomised hybrid evaluation of strategies for sustainable implementation of the Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injury Care Bundle in maternity units in Great Britain. <i>Implementation Science</i> , 2021, 16, 55.	2.5	6
133	Comparing diagnostic criteria between endoanal ultrasound and transperineal ultrasound for diagnosing anal sphincter defects: secondary analysis of prospective observational study. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 0, , .	0.9	6
134	The clinical progression and wound healing rate of dehisced perineal tears healing by secondary intention: A prospective observational study. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2022, 274, 191-196.	0.5	6
135	Re: Cesarean section in the second delivery to prevent anal incontinence after asymptomatic obstetrical anal sphincter injury: the EPIC multicentre randomised trial. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2021, 128, 770-771.	1.1	5
136	Outcomes of minimally invasive suburethral slings with and without concomitant pelvic organ prolapse surgery. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2014, 127, 69-72.	1.0	4
137	A double blind randomized controlled trial using copper impregnated maternity sanitary towels to reduce perineal wound infection. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2021, 92, 102858.	1.0	4
138	Impact of a mid-urethral synthetic mesh sling on long-term risk of systemic conditions in women with stress urinary incontinence: a national cohort study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2022, 129, 664-670.	1.1	4
139	Intravenous co-amoxiclav to prevent infection after operative vaginal delivery: the ANODE RCT. <i>Health Technology Assessment</i> , 2019, 23, 1-54.	1.3	4
140	Slowing of fetal head descent is an integral component of manual perineal protection. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2020, 99, 558-559.	1.3	3
141	The TOPSY pessary self-management intervention for pelvic organ prolapse: a study protocol for the process evaluation. <i>Trials</i> , 2020, 21, 836.	0.7	3
142	Outcome of anal symptoms and anorectal function following two obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS) – a nested case-controlled study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 2405-2410.	0.7	3
143	Association between <sc>3D</sc> endovaginal and <sc>2D</sc> perineal pelvic floor ultrasound findings and symptoms in women presenting with mid-urethral sling complications. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 57, 639-646.	0.9	3
144	Re: Isolated rectal buttonhole tears in obstetrics: case series and review of the literature – <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 745-745.	0.7	3

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145	Anal and urinary incontinence in nulliparous women – Prevalence and associated risk factors. Post Reproductive Health, 2021, 27, 89-97.	0.3	3
146	Healing of disrupted perineal wounds after vaginal delivery: a poorly understood condition. British Journal of Nursing, 2021, 30, S8-S16.	0.3	3
147	Domestic violence: an invisible pandemic. The Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, 0, , .	0.2	3
148	Is there a role for transperineal ultrasound imaging of the anal sphincter immediately after primary repair of third degree tears?. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2022, 271, 260-264.	0.5	3
149	Diagnostic test accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging and pelvic floor ultrasound for diagnosis of levator ani muscle avulsion. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 60, 559-569.	0.9	3
150	Re: Are mediolateral episiotomies actually mediolateral?. Authors' Reply. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2006, 113, 245-246.	1.1	2
151	Voiding dysfunction after abdominoplasty – an unusual complication. International Urogynecology Journal, 2006, 18, 213-214.	0.7	2
152	Sexual experiences of male partners before and after female pelvic floor surgery: a qualitative study. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 1327-1332.	0.7	2
153	Not only residents, but gynecologists and obstetricians, too! . Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2019, 98, 945-945.	1.3	2
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