Deirdre J Murphy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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		109137	123241
115	4,512	35	61
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
121	121	121	3598
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Early maternal and neonatal morbidity associated with operative delivery in second stage of labour: a cohort study. Lancet, The, 2001, 358, 1203-1207.	6.3	357
2	The pre-eclampsia community guideline (PRECOG): how to screen for and detect onset of pre-eclampsia in the community. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 330, 576-580.	2.4	327
3	Cohort study of operative delivery in the second stage of labour and standard of obstetric care. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2003, 110, 610-615.	1.1	249
4	A cohort study of maternal and neonatal morbidity in relation to use of sequential instruments at operative vaginal delivery. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2011, 156, 41-45.	0.5	172
5	Poor glycated haemoglobin control and adverse pregnancy outcomes in type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus: Systematic review of observational studies. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2006, 6, 30.	0.9	166
6	Forceps delivery in modern obstetric practice. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2004, 328, 1302-1305.	2.4	152
7	Methadone dose and neonatal abstinence syndrome—systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Addiction, 2010, 105, 2071-2084.	1.7	144
8	Two decision aids for mode of delivery among women with previous caesarean section: randomised controlled trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2007, 334, 1305.	2.4	140
9	Outcome of subsequent pregnancy three years after previous operative delivery in the second stage of labour: cohort study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2004, 328, 311.	2.4	136
10	Women's views on the impact of operative delivery in the second stage of labour: qualitative interview study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2003, 327, 1132-0.	2.4	118
11	Prenatal risk factors for Caesarean section. Analyses of the ALSPAC cohort of 12 944 women in England. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 353-367.	0.9	116
12	MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY-ONSET PREECLAMPSIA. Hypertension in Pregnancy, 2000, 19, 221-231.	0.5	101
13	Methadone and perinatal outcomes: a retrospective cohort study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 204, 139.e1-139.e9.	0.7	96
14	Non-technical skills for obstetricians conducting forceps and vacuum deliveries: qualitative analysis by interviews and video recordings. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2010, 150, 147-151.	0.5	93
15	Epidemiology and environmental factors in preterm labour. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2007, 21, 773-789.	1.4	81
16	Pelvic floor morbidity up to one year after difficult instrumental delivery and cesarean section in the second stage of labor: A cohort study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 191, 4-10.	0.7	77
17	Prevalence, predictors and perinatal outcomes of peri-conceptional alcohol exposure - retrospective cohort study in an urban obstetric population in Ireland. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2011, 11, 27.	0.9	74
18	Oxytocin bolus versus oxytocin bolus and infusion for control of blood loss at elective caesarean section: double blind, placebo controlled, randomised trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2011, 343, d4661-d4661.	2.4	74

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19	Medication use in early pregnancyâ€prevalence and determinants of use in a prospective cohort of women. Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety, 2010, 19, 408-417.	0.9	72
20	Caesarean delivery in the second stage of labour. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2006, 333, 613-614.	2.4	69
21	Operative delivery and postnatal depression: a cohort study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 330, 879.	2.4	67
22	Fertility and pregnancy outcomes in men and women with cystic fibrosis in the United Kingdom. Human Reproduction, 2004, 19, 2238-2243.	0.4	64
23	Cohort study of maternal and neonatal morbidity in relation to use of episiotomy at instrumental vaginal delivery. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2005, 112, 941-945.	1.1	62
24	Effect of Operative Delivery in the Second Stage of Labor on Breastfeeding Success. Birth, 2003, 30, 255-260.	1.1	60
25	Cohort study of near-miss maternal mortality and subsequent reproductive outcome. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2002, 102, 173-178.	0.5	58
26	Use of oxytocin to prevent haemorrhage at caesarean section—A survey of practice in the United Kingdom. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2008, 137, 27-30.	0.5	58
27	Cohort study of the neonatal outcome of twin pregnancies that were treated with prophylactic or rescue antenatal corticosteroids. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 187, 483-488.	0.7	57
28	Active versus expectant management for women in the third stage of labour. , 2010, , CD007412.		55
29	Methadone and perinatal outcomes: a prospective cohort study. Addiction, 2012, 107, 1482-1492.	1.7	53
30	Ustekinumab Drug Levels in Maternal and Cord Blood in a Woman With Crohn's Disease Treated Until 33 Weeks of Gestation. Journal of Crohn's and Colitis, 2018, 12, 376-378.	0.6	50
31	Pelvic floor morbidity at 3 years after instrumental delivery and cesarean delivery in the second stage of labor and the impact of a subsequent delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 789-794.	0.7	48
32	Student Attendance and Academic Performance in Undergraduate Obstetrics/Gynecology Clinical Rotations. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2013, 310, 2282.	3.8	46
33	Establishing the accuracy and acceptability of abdominal ultrasound to define the foetal head position in the second stage of labour: a validation study. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2012, 164, 35-39.	0.5	45
34	Cohort study of the decision to delivery interval and neonatal outcome for emergency operative vaginal delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 196, 145.e1-145.e7.	0.7	44
35	A randomised controlled trial of oxytocin 5IU and placebo infusion versus oxytocin 5IU and 30IU infusion for the control of blood loss at elective caesarean section—Pilot study. ISRCTN 40302163. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2009, 142, 30-33.	0.5	43
36	Cohort study of maternal views on future mode of delivery after operative delivery in the second stage of labor. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 188, 542-548.	0.7	37

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Intramuscular versus intravenous oxytocin to prevent postpartum haemorrhage at vaginal delivery: randomised controlled trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 362, k3546.	2.4	37
38	The effect of mode of delivery and gestational age on neonatal outcome of the non-cephalic-presenting second twin. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 187, 1356-1361.	0.7	35
39	Uterine rupture. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 18, 135-140.	0.9	34
40	Operative vaginal delivery and the use of episiotomy—A survey of practice in the United Kingdom and Ireland. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2008, 136, 178-183.	0.5	34
41	Decision-making about mode of delivery after previous caesarean section: development and piloting of two computer-based decision aids. Health Expectations, 2007, 10, 161-172.	1.1	33
42	Neurodevelopmental outcome at 5 years after operative delivery in the second stage of labor: a cohort study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 197, 147.e1-147.e6.	0.7	33
43	Obstetric management of a woman's first delivery and the implications for pelvic floor surgery in later life. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2005, 112, 1043-1046.	1.1	28
44	Decision-making in operative vaginal delivery: when to intervene, where to deliver and which instrument to use? Qualitative analysis of expert clinical practice. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2013, 170, 333-340.	0.5	27
45	Behavioural change in relation to alcohol exposure in early pregnancy and impact on perinatal outcomes - a prospective cohort study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2013, 13, 8.	0.9	27
46	Implementation of guidelines on oxytocin use at caesarean section: A survey of practice in Great Britain and Ireland. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2010, 148, 121-124.	0.5	25
47	Population-Based Study of Smoking Behaviour throughout Pregnancy and Adverse Perinatal Outcomes. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2013, 10, 3855-3867.	1.2	25
48	A retrospective cohort study of mode of delivery among public and private patients in an integrated maternity hospital setting. BMJ Open, 2013, 3, e003865.	0.8	22
49	Polymorphisms of the angiotensin converting enzyme gene in early-onset and late-onset pre-eclampsia. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2010, 23, 874-879.	0.7	19
50	Cohort study of operative delivery in the second stage of labour and standard of obstetric care. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2003, 110, 610-5.	1.1	19
51	A prospective cohort study of the morbidity associated with operative vaginal deliveries performed by day and at night. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e006291.	0.8	17
52	The role of modifiable pre-pregnancy risk factors in preventing adverse fetal outcomes among women with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2009, 88, 1153-1157.	1.3	16
53	An Australian and New Zealand survey of practice of the use of oxytocin at elective caesarean section. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2010, 50, 30-35.	0.4	16
54	Correlation of angiotensin converting enzyme activity and the genotypes of the I/D polymorphism in the ACE gene with preterm birth and birth weight. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2008, 141, 27-30.	0.5	15

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55	Qualitative analysis by interviews and video recordings to establish the components of a skilled rotational forceps delivery. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2013, 170, 341-347.	0.5	15
56	Membrane sweeping for induction of labour. The Cochrane Library, 2020, 2, CD000451.	1.5	15
57	Economic Evaluation of the DiAMOND Randomized Trial: Cost and Outcomes of 2 Decision Aids for Mode of Delivery among Women with a Previous Cesarean Section. Medical Decision Making, 2010, 30, 453-463.	1.2	14
58	Weight and pregnancy. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2007, 335, 169-169.	2.4	13
59	Preferences for mode of delivery after previous caesarean section: what do women want, what do they value outcomes?. Health Expectations, 2011, 14, 397-404.	1.1	13
60	Ultrasound assessment of fetal head circumference at the onset of labor as a predictor of operative delivery. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2015, 28, 2182-2186.	0.7	13
61	Medico-legal considerations and operative vaginal delivery. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2019, 56, 114-124.	1.4	13
62	Failure to progress in the second stage of labour. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 13, 557-561.	0.9	12
63	Antenatal and Intrapartum care of a pregnant woman with glycogen storage disease type 1a. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2005, 118, 111-112.	0.5	12
64	Utopian Theory and the Discourse of Natural Birth. Social Theory and Health, 2006, 4, 299-318.	1.0	12
65	The reliability of foetal blood sampling as a test of foetal acidosis in labour. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2013, 167, 142-145.	0.5	12
66	Fetal scalp stimulation (FSS) versus fetal blood sampling (FBS) for women with abnormal fetal heart rate monitoring in labor: a prospective cohort study. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2018, 31, 1742-1747.	0.7	12
67	Prospective cohort study of water immersion for labour and birth compared with standard care in an Irish maternity setting. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e038080.	0.8	12
68	A Prospective Cohort Study of Alcohol Exposure in Early and Late Pregnancy within an Urban Population in Ireland. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2014, 11, 2049-2063.	1.2	11
69	Forceps delivery for non-rotational and rotational operative vaginal delivery. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2019, 56, 55-68.	1.4	11
70	Cohort study of forceps delivery and the risk of epilepsy in adulthood. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 191, 392-397.	0.7	10
71	Study Protocol. ECSSIT – Elective Caesarean Section Syntocinon® Infusion Trial. A multi-centre randomised controlled trial of oxytocin (Syntocinon®) 5 IU bolus and placebo infusion versus oxytocin 5 IU bolus and 40 IU infusion for the control of blood loss at elective caesarean section. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2009, 9, 36.	0.9	10
72	Sinc Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2009, 9, 56. Strategies to enhance assessment of the fetal head position before instrumental delivery: a survey of obstetric practice in the United Kingdom and Ireland. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2012, 165, 181-188.	0.5	10

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73	Intramuscular oxytocin versus intravenous oxytocin to prevent postpartum haemorrhage at vaginal delivery (LabOR trial): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2017, 18, 541.	0.7	10
74	Ex-utero intrapartum treatment for cervical teratoma. British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2001, 108, 429-430.	0.9	9
75	Shifting the balance of care-or imaginative healthcare accounting?*. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2005, 112, 1-1.	1.1	9
76	The local adaptation of national recommendations for preventing early-onset neonatal Group B Streptococcal disease in UK maternity units. Journal of Health Services Research and Policy, 2008, 13, 52-57.	0.8	9
77	Study Protocol. IDUS – Instrumental delivery & ultrasound. A multi-centre randomised controlled trial of ultrasound assessment of the fetal head position versus standard care as an approach to prevent morbidity at instrumental delivery. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 95.	0.9	9
78	Team Objective Structured Bedside Assessment (TOSBA) as formative assessment in undergraduate Obstetrics and Gynaecology: a cohort study. BMC Medical Education, 2015, 15, 172.	1.0	9
79	Authors' reply re: Assisted vaginal birth: Greenâ€ŧop Guideline no. 26. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 127, 1580-1581.	1.1	9
80	Methadone dosing and prescribed medication use in a prospective cohort of opioidâ€dependent pregnant women. Addiction, 2013, 108, 762-770.	1.7	8
81	Haemorrhage at caesarean section: a framework for prevention and research. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 28, 492-498.	0.9	8
82	PARROT Ireland: Placental growth factor in Assessment of women with suspected pre-eclampsia to reduce maternal morbidity: a Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomised Control Trial Research Study Protocol. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e023562.	0.8	7
83	Cervical ripening and labour induction: A critical review of the available methods. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2022, 79, 3-17.	1.4	7
84	Vasa praevia: diagnosis and management. The Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, 2008, 10, 217-223.	0.2	6
85	Operative vaginal delivery. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2019, 56, 1-2.	1.4	6
86	The influence of mode of delivery and ACE genotype on serum angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) activity in the mother and infant at term. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2007, 134, 179-183.	0.5	5
87	Is operative delivery associated with postnatal back pain at eight weeks and eight months? A cohort study. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2007, 86, 1322-1327.	1.3	5
88	Role of ultrasound on the labor ward. Expert Review of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 7, 615-625.	0.4	5
89	The clinical utility of routine urinalysis in pregnancy. Medical Journal of Australia, 2003, 178, 524-524.	0.8	4

An obstetric perspective. Lancet, The, 2002, 360, 941.

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Healthy lifestyle behaviours in pregnancy: A prospective cohort study in Ireland. British Journal of Midwifery, 2015, 23, 874-884.	0.1	3
92	Financial rewards for pregnant smokers who quit. BMJ, The, 2015, 350, h297-h297.	3.0	3
93	Impact of a personal learning plan supported by an induction meeting on academic performance in undergraduate Obstetrics and Gynaecology: a cluster randomised controlled trial. BMC Medical Education, 2015, 15, 43.	1.0	3
94	Proposed learning strategies of medical students in a clinical rotation in obstetrics and gynecology: a descriptive study. Advances in Medical Education and Practice, 2016, Volume 7, 489-496.	0.7	3
95	Operative vaginal delivery. Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Reproductive Medicine, 2016, 26, 358-363.	0.1	3
96	Smoking in pregnancy. BMJ, The, 2009, 338, b2188-b2188.	3.0	3
97	Polymorphisms of the angiotensin converting enzyme gene in relation to intrauterine growth restriction. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2010, 89, 1197-1201.	1.3	2
98	Alcohol consumption in pregnancy and its implications for breastfeeding. British Journal of Midwifery, 2015, 23, 126-134.	0.1	2
99	Student and staff experiences of attendance monitoring in undergraduate obstetrics and gynecology: a cross-sectional survey. Advances in Medical Education and Practice, 2016, 7, 233.	0.7	2
100	Current thinking on maternal and neonatal morbidity related to cesarean section. Expert Review of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 1, 93-102.	0.4	1
101	Fetal scalp stimulation for assessing fetal wellbeing during labour. The Cochrane Library, 2020, , .	1.5	1
102	A complication after a previous caesarean section. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2009, 339, b2979-b2979.	2.4	1
103	Midline episiotomy was associated with a greater risk of anal incontinence than perineal tear or intact perineum. Evidence-Based Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 3, 16-17.	0.3	0
104	Chorioamnionitis increases the risk of cerebral palsy. Evidence-Based Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 3, 132-133.	0.3	0
105	Cohort Study of Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity in Relation to Use of Episiotomy at Instrumental Vaginal Delivery. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2005, 60, 787-788.	0.2	0
106	Prolonged second stage of labour including difficult decision-making on operative vaginal delivery and caesarean section. , 0, , 84-92.		0
107	Can repeated courses of antenatal corticosteroids for threatened preterm birth be justified?. Expert Review of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 4, 223-226.	0.4	0
108	Implementation of Guidelines on Oxytocin Use at Caesarean Section: A Survey of Practice in Great Britain and Ireland. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2010, 65, 296-297.	0.2	0

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
109	Establishing the Accuracy and Acceptability of Abdominal Ultrasound to Define the Foetal Head Position in the Second Stage of Labour. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2013, 68, 9-11.	0.2	0
110	Indications and assessment for operative vaginal birth. , 0, , 12-30.		0
111	Prolonged Second Stage of Labour Including Difficult DecisionMaking on Operative Vaginal Delivery and Caesarean Section. , 0, , 93-103.		Ο
112	Authors' reply re: Admission cardiotocography versus intermittent auscultation of the fetal heart in lowâ€risk pregnancy during evaluation for possible labour admission—a multicentre randomised trial: the <scp>ADCAR</scp> trial. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2019, 126, 429-430.	1.1	0
113	Operative vaginal birth. Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Reproductive Medicine, 2020, 30, 19-25.	0.1	0
114	A pregnant Jehovah's witness. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2008, 337, a1935-a1935.	2.4	0
115	Uterine Rupture. , 2011, , 159-175.		0