

Svein Arvid Rasmussen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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45
papers

1,979
citations

318942

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46
docs citations

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times ranked

1857
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pre-gestational diabetes: Maternal body mass index and gestational weight gain are associated with augmented umbilical venous flow, fetal liver perfusion, and thus birthweight. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256171.	1.1	1
2	Low risk pregnancies after a cesarean section: Determinants of trial of labor and its failure. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0226894.	1.1	4
3	Altered development of fetal liver perfusion in pregnancies with pregestational diabetes. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0211788.	1.1	10
4	Trial of labor after cesarean section in risk pregnancies: A population-based cohort study. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2019, 98, 894-904.	1.3	12
5	The human yolk sac size reflects involvement in embryonic and fetal growth regulation. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2019, 98, 176-182.	1.3	9
6	Perinatal outcome in births after a previous cesarean section at high trial of labor rates. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2019, 98, 117-126.	1.3	6
7	Estimated date of delivery based on second trimester fetal head circumference: A population-based validation of 21 451 deliveries. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2019, 98, 101-105.	1.3	2
8	Maternal diabetes alters the development of ductus venosus shunting in the fetus. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2018, 97, 1032-1040.	1.3	16
9	Extreme umbilical cord lengths, cord knot and entanglement: Risk factors and risk of adverse outcomes, a population-based study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194814.	1.1	43
10	Placenta, cord and membranes: a dual center validation study of midwives'™ classifications and notifications to the Medical Birth Registry of Norway. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 1120-1127.	1.3	12
11	Validation of data in the Medical Birth Registry of Norway on delivery after a previous cesarean section. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 892-897.	1.3	11
12	Velamentous or marginal cord insertion and the risk of spontaneous preterm birth, prelabor rupture of the membranes, and anomalous cord length, a population-based study. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 78-85.	1.3	32
13	Risk factors for recurrence of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, a population-based cohort study. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 243-250.	1.3	25
14	Predicting preeclampsia from a history of preterm birth. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0181016.	1.1	29
15	Use of conditional centiles of middle cerebral artery pulsatility index and cerebroplacental ratio in the prediction of adverse perinatal outcomes. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2016, 95, 690-696.	1.3	15
16	Socio-economic risk factors for preterm birth in Norway 1999-2009. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 2016, 44, 587-592.	1.2	19
17	Third stage of labor risks in velamentous and marginal cord insertion: a population-based study. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2015, 94, 878-883.	1.3	91
18	Prevalence, Risk Factors and Outcomes of Velamentous and Marginal Cord Insertions: A Population-Based Study of 634,741 Pregnancies. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e70380.	1.1	155

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Venous liver blood flow and regulation of human fetal growth: evidence from macrosomic fetuses. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 204, 429.e1-429.e7.	0.7	33
20	Prior Adverse Pregnancy Outcome and the Risk of Stillbirth. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2009, 114, 1259-1270.	1.2	18
21	Fetal Growth Restriction Is Associated With Prioritization of Umbilical Blood Flow to the Left Hepatic Lobe at the Expense of the Right Lobe. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2009, 66, 113-117.	1.1	40
22	Fetal size in the second trimester is associated with the duration of pregnancy, small fetuses having longer pregnancies. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2008, 8, 25.	0.9	24
23	History of Fetal Growth Restriction Is More Strongly Associated With Severe Rather Than Milder Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2008, 51, 1231-1238.	1.3	34
24	Longitudinal Study of Umbilical and Portal Venous Blood flow to the Fetal Liver: Low Pregnancy Weight Gain is Associated With Preferential Supply to the Fetal Left Liver Lobe. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2008, 63, 315-320.	1.1	57
25	Longitudinal reference ranges for estimated fetal weight. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2006, 85, 286-297.	1.3	154
26	Foetal size and body proportion at 17-19 weeks of gestation and neonatal size, proportion, and outcome. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 2006, 82, 683-690.	0.8	29
27	Accuracy of second trimester fetal head circumference and biparietal diameter for predicting the time of spontaneous birth. <i>Journal of Perinatal Medicine</i> , 2006, 34, 367-70.	0.6	9
28	Fetal age assessment based on femur length at 10-25 weeks of gestation, and reference ranges for femur length to head circumference ratios. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2005, 84, 725-733.	1.3	28
29	Haemoglobin and serum ferritin in pregnancy—correlation with smoking and body mass index. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2005, 123, 27-34.	0.5	26
30	Fetal age assessment based on femur length at 10-25 weeks of gestation, and reference ranges for femur length to head circumference ratios. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2005, 84, 725-733.	1.3	10
31	Fetal age assessment based on ultrasound head biometry and the effect of maternal and fetal factors. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2004, 83, 716-723.	1.3	56
32	Fetal age assessment based on ultrasound head biometry and the effect of maternal and fetal factors. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2004, 83, 716-723.	1.3	25
33	Risk factors for unexplained antepartum fetal death in Norway 1967-1998. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 2003, 71, 39-52.	0.8	34
34	Unexplained antepartum fetal death in Norway, 1985-97: diagnostic validation and some epidemiologic aspects. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2003, 82, 109-115.	1.3	32
35	Fetal growth and body proportion in preeclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 101, 575-583.	1.2	85
36	The development of high venous velocity at the fetal umbilical ring during gestational weeks 11-19. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2001, 108, 248-253.	1.1	10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Outcome of pregnancies subsequent to placental abruption: a risk assessment. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2000, 79, 496-501.	1.3	37
38	Outcome of pregnancies subsequent to placental abruption: a risk assessment. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2000, 79, 496-501.	1.3	20
39	Obstetric history and the risk of placenta previa. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2000, 79, 502-507.	1.3	45
40	Secular trends in peri- and neonatal mortality in breech presentation; Norway 1967-1994. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2000, 79, 508-512.	1.3	8
41	Blood flow and the degree of shunting through the ductus venosus in the human fetus. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 182, 147-153.	0.7	256
42	Smoking habits among pregnant women in Norway 1994-95. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1998, 77, 159-164.	1.3	18
43	The occurrence of breech presentation in Norway 1967-1994. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1998, 77, 410-415.	1.3	14
44	Factors influencing delivery method in breech presentation. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1998, 77, 416-421.	1.3	1
45	Fetal and maternal contributions to risk of pre-eclampsia: population based study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 1998, 316, 1343-1347.	2.4	384