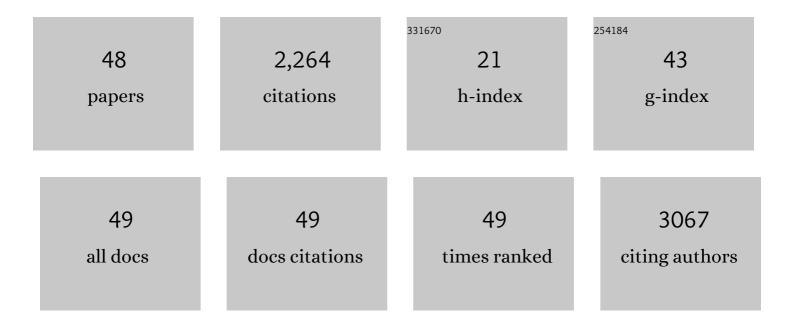
Mahsa M Yazdy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Birth Defects Among Fetuses and Infants of US Women With Evidence of Possible Zika Virus Infection During Pregnancy. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2017, 317, 59.	7.4	677
2	Vital Signs: Update on Zika Virus–Associated Birth Defects and Evaluation of All U.S. Infants with Congenital Zika Virus Exposure — U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry, 2016. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2017, 66, 366-373.	15.1	235
3	Prescription Opioids in Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes: A Review of the Literature. Journal of Pediatric Genetics, 2015, 04, 056-070.	0.7	127
4	Periconceptional Use of Opioids and the Risk of Neural Tube Defects. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 122, 838-844.	2.4	115
5	Priorities for Future Public Health Research in Orofacial Clefts. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2007, 44, 351-357.	0.9	112
6	Descriptive epidemiology of idiopathic clubfoot. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2013, 161, 1569-1578.	1.2	72
7	Reduction in orofacial clefts following folic acid fortification of the U.S. grain supply. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2007, 79, 16-23.	1.6	69
8	The risk of birth defects with conception by ART. Human Reproduction, 2021, 36, 116-129.	0.9	69
9	The impact of folic acid intake on the association among diabetes mellitus, obesity, and spina bifida. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 239.e1-239.e8.	1.3	66
10	Prescription Medication Borrowing and Sharing among Women of Reproductive Age. Journal of Women's Health, 2008, 17, 1073-1080.	3.3	62
11	Maternal Thyroid Disease as a Risk Factor for Craniosynostosis. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 369-377.	2.4	61
12	Folic Acid Intake and Spina Bifida in the Era of Dietary Folic Acid Fortification. Epidemiology, 2011, 22, 731-737.	2.7	54
13	Maternal Dietary Glycemic Intake and the Risk of Neural Tube Defects. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 171, 407-414.	3.4	50
14	Use of special education services by children with orofacial clefts. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2008, 82, 147-154.	1.6	36
15	Use of Selective Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors During Pregnancy and the Risk of Clubfoot. Epidemiology, 2014, 25, 859-865.	2.7	36
16	Maternal Cigarette, Alcohol, and Coffee Consumption in Relation to Risk of Clubfoot. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2015, 29, 3-10.	1.7	30
17	Risk of Stillbirth for Fetuses With Specific Birth Defects. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 135, 133-140.	2.4	29
18	Maternal tea consumption during early pregnancy and the risk of spina bifida. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2012, 94, 756-761.	1.6	27

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Quantification of selection bias in studies of risk factors for birth defects among livebirths. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2020, 34, 655-664.	1.7	27
20	Maternal Genitourinary Infections and the Risk of Gastroschisis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 518-525.	3.4	24
21	Medication Use in Pregnancy in Relation to the Risk of Isolated Clubfoot in Offspring. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 86-93.	3.4	24
22	Dietary Glycemic Index and the Risk of Birth Defects. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 176, 1110-1120.	3.4	22
23	A description of spina bifida cases and coâ€occurring malformations, 1976–2011. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2014, 164, 432-440.	1.2	19
24	Risk of Spina Bifida and Maternal Cigarette, Alcohol, and Coffee Use during the First Month of Pregnancy. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2013, 10, 3263-3281.	2.6	18
25	Assessment of Birth Defects and Cancer Risk in Children Conceived via In Vitro Fertilization in the US. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e2022927.	5.9	18
26	Maternal dietary glycaemic intake during pregnancy and the risk of birth defects. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2011, 25, 340-346.	1.7	16
27	Prenatal screening for clubfoot: what factors predict prenatal detection?. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2014, 34, 389-393.	2.3	16
28	Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Pregnant Women and Infants. Journal of Women's Health, 2019, 28, 1031-1036.	3.3	15
29	Maternal exposure to outdoor air pollution and congenital limb deficiencies in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study. Environmental Research, 2019, 179, 108716.	7.5	14
30	Spatial analysis of gastroschisis in Massachusetts and Texas. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 7-14.	1.9	13
31	Impact of Periconceptional Use of Nitrosatable Drugs on the Risk of Neural Tube Defects. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 182, 675-684.	3.4	12
32	Spatial analysis of gastroschisis in the national birth defects prevention study. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 544-553.	1.6	10
33	Exome sequencing of family trios from the National Birth Defects Prevention Study: Tapping into a rich resource of genetic and environmental data. Birth Defects Research, 2019, 111, 1618-1632.	1.5	9
34	Association of Clomiphene and Assisted Reproductive Technologies With the Risk of Neural Tube Defects. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 183, 977-987.	3.4	8
35	Is It Worthwhile to Routinely Ultrasound Screen Children With Idiopathic Clubfoot for Hip Dysplasia?. Journal of Pediatric Orthopaedics, 2013, 33, 847-851.	1.2	7
36	Short interpregnancy intervals and risks for birth defects: support for the nutritional depletion hypothesis. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 1688-1699.	4.7	7

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Risks of nonchromosomal birth defects, small-for-gestational age birthweight, and prematurity with in vitro fertilization: effect of number of embryos transferred and plurality at conception versus at birth. Journal of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics, 2021, 38, 835-846.	2.5	6
38	The Massachusetts Racial Equity Data Road Map: Data as a Tool Toward Ending Structural Racism. Journal of Public Health Management and Practice, 2022, 28, S58-S65.	1.4	6
39	Comparison of web versus interview participants in a case-control study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 794-796.	1.9	3
40	Maternal Exposure to Disinfection By-Products and Risk of Hypospadias in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study (2000–2005). International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 9564.	2.6	3
41	An application of data mining to identify potential risk factors for anophthalmia and microphthalmia. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2018, 32, 545-555.	1.7	2
42	Characteristics of People With and Without Laboratory-Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 Infection During Pregnancy, Massachusetts, March 2020–March 2021. Public Health Reports, 2022, 137, 782-789.	2.5	2
43	Interpregnancy interval and prevalence of selected birth defects: A multistate study. Birth Defects Research, 2022, 114, 69-79.	1.5	1
44	Dietary Glycemic Index and the Risk of Birth Defects. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2013, 68, 272-273.	0.4	0
45	The Authors Respond. Epidemiology, 2015, 26, e35-e36.	2.7	0
46	Accuracy of birth certificate head circumference measurements: <scp>M</scp> assachusetts, 2012–2013. Birth Defects Research, 2018, 110, 413-420.	1.5	0
47	Third grade academic achievement among children conceived with IVF: a population-based study in texas. Fertility and Sterility, 2019, 112, e6.	1.0	0
48	Use of vasoactive medications in pregnancy and the risk of stillbirth among birth defect cases. Birth Defects Research, 2022, , .	1.5	0