

Mahsa M Yazdy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48
papers

2,264
citations

331670

21
h-index

254184

43
g-index

49
all docs

49
docs citations

49
times ranked

3067
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Interpregnancy interval and prevalence of selected birth defects: A multistate study. Birth Defects Research, 2022, 114, 69-79.	1.5	1
2	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
3	Use of vasoactive medications in pregnancy and the risk of stillbirth among birth defect cases. Birth Defects Research, 2022, , .	1.5	0
4	Characteristics of People With and Without Laboratory-Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 Infection During Pregnancy, Massachusetts, March 2020â€“March 2021. Public Health Reports, 2022, 137, 782-789.	2.5	2
5	The risk of birth defects with conception by ART. Human Reproduction, 2021, 36, 116-129.	0.9	69
6	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
7	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
8	Risk of Stillbirth for Fetuses With Specific Birth Defects. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 135, 133-140.	2.4	29
9	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
10	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
11	Maternal Exposure to Disinfection By-Products and Risk of Hypospadias in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study (2000â€“2005). International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 9564.	2.6	3
12	Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Pregnant Women and Infants. Journal of Women's Health, 2019, 28, 1031-1036.	3.3	15
13	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
14	Third grade academic achievement among children conceived with IVF: a population-based study in texas. Fertility and Sterility, 2019, 112, e6.	1.0	0
15	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
16	Accuracy of birth certificate head circumference measurements: Massachusetts, 2012â€“2013. Birth Defects Research, 2018, 110, 413-420.	1.5	0
17	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
18	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	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
20	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
21	Prescription Opioids in Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes: A Review of the Literature. Journal of Pediatric Genetics, 2015, 04, 056-070.	0.7	127
22	The Authors Respond. Epidemiology, 2015, 26, e35-e36.	2.7	0
23	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
24	Maternal Cigarette, Alcohol, and Coffee Consumption in Relation to Risk of Clubfoot. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2015, 29, 3-10.	1.7	30
25	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
26	Comparison of web versus interview participants in a case-control study. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 794-796.	1.9	3
27	Spatial analysis of gastroschisis in Massachusetts and Texas. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 7-14.	1.9	13
28	A description of spina bifida cases and co-occurring malformations, 1976—2011. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2014, 164, 432-440.	1.2	19
29	Use of Selective Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors During Pregnancy and the Risk of Clubfoot. Epidemiology, 2014, 25, 859-865.	2.7	36
30	Prenatal screening for clubfoot: what factors predict prenatal detection?. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2014, 34, 389-393.	2.3	16
31	Maternal Genitourinary Infections and the Risk of Gastroschisis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 180, 518-525.	3.4	24
32	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
33	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
34	Descriptive epidemiology of idiopathic clubfoot. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2013, 161, 1569-1578.	1.2	72
35	Periconceptional Use of Opioids and the Risk of Neural Tube Defects. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 122, 838-844.	2.4	115
36	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Dietary Glycemic Index and the Risk of Birth Defects. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 2013, 68, 272-273.	0.4	0
38	Risk of Spina Bifida and Maternal Cigarette, Alcohol, and Coffee Use during the First Month of Pregnancy. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2013, 10, 3263-3281.	2.6	18
39	Dietary Glycemic Index and the Risk of Birth Defects. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 176, 1110-1120.	3.4	22
40	Maternal tea consumption during early pregnancy and the risk of spina bifida. <i>Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology</i> , 2012, 94, 756-761.	1.6	27
41	Folic Acid Intake and Spina Bifida in the Era of Dietary Folic Acid Fortification. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 22, 731-737.	2.7	54
42	Maternal dietary glycaemic intake during pregnancy and the risk of birth defects. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 25, 340-346.	1.7	16
43	Maternal Dietary Glycemic Intake and the Risk of Neural Tube Defects. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 171, 407-414.	3.4	50
44	Use of special education services by children with orofacial clefts. <i>Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology</i> , 2008, 82, 147-154.	1.6	36
45	Prescription Medication Borrowing and Sharing among Women of Reproductive Age. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2008, 17, 1073-1080.	3.3	62
46	Maternal Thyroid Disease as a Risk Factor for Craniosynostosis. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 110, 369-377.	2.4	61
47	Priorities for Future Public Health Research in Orofacial Clefts. <i>Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal</i> , 2007, 44, 351-357.	0.9	112
48	Reduction in orofacial clefts following folic acid fortification of the U.S. grain supply. <i>Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology</i> , 2007, 79, 16-23.	1.6	69