

Astrid Marie Kolte

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6343628/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

30
papers

1,980
citations

430442

18
h-index

476904

29
g-index

31
all docs

31
docs citations

31
times ranked

2156
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	ESHRE guideline: recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Human Reproduction Open</i> , 2018, 2018, hoy004.	2.3	498
2	New insights into mechanisms behind miscarriage. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2013, 11, 154.	2.3	396
3	Terminology for pregnancy loss prior to viability: a consensus statement from the ESHRE early pregnancy special interest group. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2015, 30, 495-498.	0.4	238
4	Depression and emotional stress is highly prevalent among women with recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2015, 30, 777-782.	0.4	132
5	Recurrent pregnancy loss: diagnostic workup after two or three pregnancy losses? A systematic review of the literature and meta-analysis. <i>Human Reproduction Update</i> , 2020, 26, 356-367.	5.2	89
6	A genome-wide scan in affected sibling pairs with idiopathic recurrent miscarriage suggests genetic linkage. <i>Molecular Human Reproduction</i> , 2011, 17, 379-385.	1.3	70
7	Non-visualized pregnancy losses are prognostically important for unexplained recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2014, 29, 931-937.	0.4	59
8	Recurrent pregnancy loss: couples' perspectives on their need for treatment, support and follow up. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2019, 34, 291-296.	0.4	53
9	Immunomodulatory treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin and prednisone in patients with recurrent miscarriage and implantation failure after in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2014, 102, 1650-1655.e1.	0.5	45
10	Recurrent pregnancy loss: what is the impact of consecutive versus non-consecutive losses?. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2016, 31, 2428-2434.	0.4	45
11	SARS-CoV-2 in first trimester pregnancy: a cohort study. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2021, 36, 40-47.	0.4	45
12	A firstborn boy is suggestive of a strong prognostic factor in secondary recurrent miscarriage: a confirmatory study. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2008, 89, 907-911.	0.5	43
13	Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies and Prospective Live Birth Rate: A Cohort Study of Women with Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. <i>Thyroid</i> , 2019, 29, 1465-1474.	2.4	43
14	Treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss: An update. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2019, 133, 37-42.	0.8	32
15	Chance of live birth: a nationwide, registry-based cohort study. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2021, 36, 1065-1073.	0.4	31
16	Study of the structure and impact of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G-A, HLA-G-B, and HLA-G-DRB1 haplotypes in families with recurrent miscarriage. <i>Human Immunology</i> , 2010, 71, 482-488.	1.2	28
17	Pregnancy loss: A 40-year nationwide assessment. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2020, 99, 1492-1496.	1.3	25
18	Pregnancy loss is associated with type 2 diabetes: a nationwide case-control study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2020, 63, 1521-1529.	2.9	24

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Maternal HLA-restricting HLA class II alleles are associated with poor long-term outcome in recurrent pregnancy loss after a boy. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2016, 76, 400-405.	1.2	16
20	Pregnancy Loss and Cancer Risk: A Nationwide Observational Study. <i>EClinicalMedicine</i> , 2019, 15, 80-88.	3.2	12
21	Pregnancy outcomes after recurrent pregnancy loss: a longitudinal cohort study on stress and depression. <i>Reproductive BioMedicine Online</i> , 2019, 38, 599-605.	1.1	12
22	HLA-DRB1 polymorphism in recurrent pregnancy loss: New evidence for an association to HLA-DRB1*07. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2021, 145, 103308.	0.8	11
23	Meditation and mindfulness reduce perceived stress in women with recurrent pregnancy loss: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Reproductive BioMedicine Online</i> , 2021, 43, 246-256.	1.1	9
24	Stress and depression among women and men who have experienced recurrent pregnancy loss: focusing on both sexes. <i>Reproductive BioMedicine Online</i> , 2021, 42, 1172-1180.	1.1	8
25	Feelings of guilt and loss of control dominate in stress and depression inventories from women with recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care</i> , 2022, 27, 153-158.	0.6	7
26	Serum ferritin level is inversely related to number of previous pregnancy losses in women with recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2021, 115, 389-396.	0.5	4
27	Inheritance of the 8.1 ancestral haplotype in recurrent pregnancy loss. <i>Evolution, Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2015, 2015, 325-31.	1.1	2
28	Pregnancy loss and risk of multiple sclerosis and autoimmune neurological disorder: A nationwide cohort study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0266203.	1.1	2
29	Chance of live birth in the first pregnancy after referral among patients with recurrent pregnancy loss is not influenced by their relatives' reproductive history. <i>European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care</i> , 2020, 25, 209-212.	0.6	1
30	The impact of early pregnancy complications on completed family size: A nationwide, registry-based cohort study with 40 years of data. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2021, 100, 2226-2233.	1.3	0