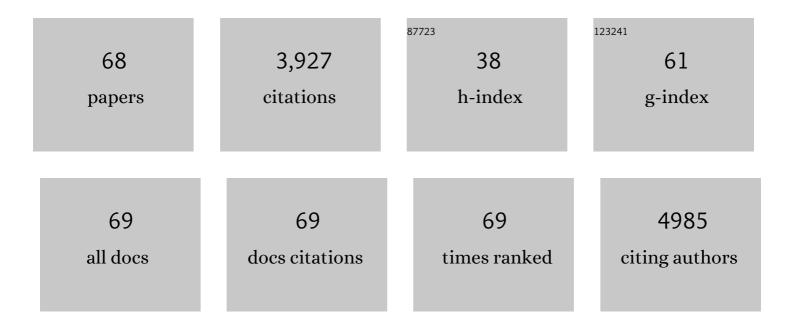
Sharon K Sagiv

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cohort Profile: Project Viva. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 37-48.	0.9	275
2	Prenatal Organochlorine Exposure and Behaviors Associated With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in School-Aged Children. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 171, 593-601.	1.6	216
3	Prenatal Exposure to Mercury and Fish Consumption During Pregnancy and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder–Related Behavior in Children. JAMA Pediatrics, 2012, 166, 1123.	3.6	149
4	A Time Series Analysis of Air Pollution and Preterm Birth in Pennsylvania, 1997–2001. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, 602-606.	2.8	143
5	Prenatal Exposure to Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Adiposity in Early and Mid-Childhood. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 467-473.	2.8	129
6	Neurotoxicity of polychlorinated biphenyls and related organohalogens. Acta Neuropathologica, 2019, 138, 363-387.	3.9	123
7	Sociodemographic and Perinatal Predictors of Early Pregnancy Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance (PFAS) Concentrations. Environmental Science & Technology, 2015, 49, 11849-11858.	4.6	118
8	Prenatal and Childhood Traffic-Related Pollution Exposure and Childhood Cognition in the Project Viva Cohort (Massachusetts, USA). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2015, 123, 1072-1078.	2.8	117
9	Early-Pregnancy Plasma Concentrations of Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Birth Outcomes in Project Viva: Confounded by Pregnancy Hemodynamics?. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 793-802.	1.6	108
10	Organochlorine Exposures During Pregnancy and Infant Size at Birth. Epidemiology, 2007, 18, 120-129.	1.2	106
11	Neuropsychological Measures of Attention and Impulse Control among 8-Year-Old Children Exposed Prenatally to Organochlorines. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 904-909.	2.8	98
12	Polychlorinated biphenyls, organochlorine pesticides and neurodevelopment. Current Opinion in Pediatrics, 2008, 20, 198-204.	1.0	94
13	Prenatal exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and maternal and neonatal thyroid function in the Project Viva Cohort: A mixtures approach. Environment International, 2020, 139, 105728.	4.8	94
14	Prenatal and childhood polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) exposure and attention and executive function at 9–12years of age. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2015, 52, 151-161.	1.2	91
15	Pre- and Postnatal Risk Factors for ADHD in a Nonclinical Pediatric Population. Journal of Attention Disorders, 2013, 17, 47-57.	1.5	90
16	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon–DNA Adducts and Breast Cancer: A Pooled Analysis. Archives of Environmental Health, 2004, 59, 640-649.	0.4	89
17	Polymorphisms in XRCC1 Modify the Association between Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon-DNA Adducts, Cigarette Smoking, Dietary Antioxidants, and Breast Cancer Risk. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2005, 14, 336-342.	1.1	88
18	Prenatal Organochlorine Exposure and Measures of Behavior in Infancy Using the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale (NBAS). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2008, 116, 666-673.	2.8	79

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19	Prenatal Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure and Traits Related to Autism Spectrum Disorders in a Population Living in Proximity to Agriculture. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2018, 126, 047012.	2.8	79
20	Polymorphisms in Nucleotide Excision Repair Genes, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon-DNA Adducts, and Breast Cancer Risk. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2007, 16, 2033-2041.	1.1	78
21	Predictors of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance (PFAS) Plasma Concentrations in 6–10 Year Old American Children. Environmental Science & Technology, 2017, 51, 5193-5204.	4.6	74
22	Prenatal and childhood exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and child cognition. Environment International, 2018, 115, 358-369.	4.8	74
23	Early-Life Exposure to Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Childhood Metabolic Function. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 481-487.	2.8	71
24	Prenatal and childhood traffic-related air pollution exposure and childhood executive function and behavior. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 57, 60-70.	1.2	65
25	Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and functional neuroimaging in adolescents living in proximity to pesticide application. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 18347-18356.	3.3	61
26	Associations between Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon–Related Exposures and <i>p53</i> Mutations in Breast Tumors. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2010, 118, 511-518.	2.8	59
27	Maternal Plasma per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Concentrations in Early Pregnancy and Maternal and Neonatal Thyroid Function in a Prospective Birth Cohort: Project Viva (USA). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2018, 126, 027013.	2.8	59
28	Early life exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and mid-childhood lipid and alanine aminotransferase levels. Environment International, 2018, 111, 1-13.	4.8	56
29	Prenatal Exposure to Phthalates and Neurodevelopment in the CHAMACOS Cohort. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2019, 127, 107010.	2.8	55
30	Polymorphism in the DNA repair gene XPD, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon-DNA adducts, cigarette smoking, and breast cancer risk. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2004, 13, 2053-8.	1.1	54
31	PAH–DNA Adducts, Cigarette Smoking, <i>GST</i> Polymorphisms, and Breast Cancer Risk. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2009, 117, 552-558.	2.8	53
32	MGMT genotype modulates the associations between cigarette smoking, dietary antioxidants and breast cancer risk. Carcinogenesis, 2005, 26, 2131-2137.	1.3	51
33	Genetic polymorphisms in the apoptosis-associated genes FAS and FASL and breast cancer risk. Carcinogenesis, 2007, 28, 2548-2551.	1.3	49
34	Measured Prenatal and Estimated Postnatal Levels of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and ADHD-Related Behaviors in 8-Year-Old Children. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2015, 123, 888-894.	2.8	49
35	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon–DNA adducts and survival among women with breast cancer. Environmental Research, 2009, 109, 287-291.	3.7	44
36	Active and Passive Cigarette Smoke and Breast Cancer Survival. Annals of Epidemiology, 2007, 17, 385-393.	0.9	43

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37	OGG1 Polymorphisms and Breast Cancer Risk. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2006, 15, 811-815.	1.1	42
38	Improving the risk assessment of lipophilic persistent environmental chemicals in breast milk. Critical Reviews in Toxicology, 2014, 44, 600-617.	1.9	42
39	Dietary patterns and PFAS plasma concentrations in childhood: Project Viva, USA. Environment International, 2021, 151, 106415.	4.8	37
40	Polychlorinated Biphenyl Exposures and Cognition in Older U.S. Adults: NHANES (1999–2002). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2014, 122, 73-78.	2.8	35
41	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Plasma Concentrations and Bone Mineral Density in Midchildhood: A Cross-Sectional Study (Project Viva, United States). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2019, 127, 87006.	2.8	35
42	Genetic variation of TP53, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon-related exposures, and breast cancer risk among women on Long Island, New York. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2008, 108, 93-99.	1.1	31
43	Consumption of sweet foods and breast cancer risk: a case–control study of women on Long Island, New York. Cancer Causes and Control, 2009, 20, 1509-1515.	0.8	30
44	Associations of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) With Glucose Tolerance During Pregnancy in Project Viva. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 105, e2864-e2876.	1.8	29
45	Gestational Exposure to Organophosphate Pesticides and Longitudinally Assessed Behaviors Related to Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Executive Function. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 190, 2420-2431.	1.6	29
46	Prenatal and childhood exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and child executive function and behavioral problems. Environmental Research, 2021, 202, 111621.	3.7	29
47	Plasma Organochlorine Levels and Risk of Non–Hodgkin Lymphoma in the Nurses' Health Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2010, 19, 1381-1384.	1.1	28
48	Residential environmental exposures and other characteristics associated with detectable PAH-DNA adducts in peripheral mononuclear cells in a population-based sample of adult females. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2005, 15, 482-490.	1.8	27
49	Of decrements and disorders: assessing impairments in neurodevelopment in prospective studies of environmental toxicant exposures. Environmental Health, 2015, 14, 8.	1.7	25
50	Gestational Perfluoroalkyl Substance Exposure and DNA Methylation at Birth and 12 Years of Age: A Longitudinal Epigenome-Wide Association Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2022, 130, 37005.	2.8	24
51	Manganese exposure and working memory-related brain activity in smallholder farmworkers in Costa Rica: Results from a pilot study. Environmental Research, 2019, 173, 539-548.	3.7	19
52	Maternal perinatal depression is not independently associated with child body mass index in the Generation R Study: methods and missing data matter. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2012, 65, 1300-1309.	2.4	17
53	Development of outcome-specific criteria for study evaluation in systematic reviews of epidemiology studies. Environment International, 2019, 130, 104884.	4.8	17
54	Per―and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Exposure, Gestational Weight Gain, and Postpartum Weight Changes in Project Viva. Obesity, 2020, 28, 1984-1992.	1.5	16

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Pregnancy Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Concentrations and Postpartum Health in Project Viva: A Prospective Cohort. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 105, e3415-e3426.	1.8	16
56	Associations between pesticide mixtures applied near home during pregnancy and early childhood with adolescent behavioral and emotional problems in the CHAMACOS study. Environmental Epidemiology, 2021, 5, e150.	1.4	16
57	IGHMBP2 Thr671Ala polymorphism might be a modifier for the effects of cigarette smoking and PAH–DNA adducts to breast cancer risk. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2006, 99, 1-7.	1.1	15
58	Residential Proximity to Major Roadways at Birth, DNA Methylation at Birth and Midchildhood, and Childhood Cognitive Test Scores: Project Viva(Massachusetts, USA). Environmental Health Perspectives, 2018, 126, 97006.	2.8	15
59	A framework for assessing the impact of chemical exposures on neurodevelopment in ECHO: Opportunities and challenges. Environmental Research, 2020, 188, 109709.	3.7	15
60	Plasma Concentrations of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Body Composition From Mid-Childhood to Early Adolescence. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 106, e3760-e3770.	1.8	12
61	Prospective associations of mid-childhood plasma per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and pubertal timing. Environment International, 2021, 156, 106729.	4.8	11
62	Quantitative Bias Analysis for Collaborative Science. Epidemiology, 2018, 29, 627-630.	1.2	10
63	Maternal tobacco smoking and offspring autism spectrum disorder or traits in <scp>ECHO</scp> cohorts. Autism Research, 2022, 15, 551-569.	2.1	10
64	Interactions of agricultural pesticide use near home during pregnancy and adverse childhood experiences on adolescent neurobehavioral development in the CHAMACOS study. Environmental Research, 2022, 204, 111908.	3.7	7
65	Exposure to DDT and DDE and functional neuroimaging in adolescents from the CHAMACOS cohort. Environmental Research, 2022, 212, 113461.	3.7	4
66	Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and risk-taking behaviors in early adulthood. Environmental Health, 2022, 21, 8.	1.7	3
67	Residential proximity to agricultural glyphosate use and neurobehavior in the CHAMACOS study. ISEE Conference Abstracts, 2021, 2021, .	0.0	0
68	Pregnancy per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in the Project Viva cohort. ISEE Conference Abstracts, 2021, 2021, .	0.0	0