Michael L Cunningham

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

64 papers	2,344 citations	218677 26 h-index	243625 44 g-index
67 all docs	67 docs citations	67 times ranked	3042 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Auriculocondylar syndrome 2 results from the dominant-negative action of PLCB4 variants. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2022, 15, .	2.4	6
2	Mechanism of Disease: Recessive ADAMTSL4 Mutations and Craniosynostosis with Ectopia Lentis. Case Reports in Genetics, 2022, 2022, 1-8.	0.2	3
3	Targeted Sequencing of Candidate Regions Associated with Sagittal and Metopic Nonsyndromic Craniosynostosis. Genes, 2022, 13, 816.	2.4	4
4	Do Infant Motor Skills Mediate the Association Between Positional Plagiocephaly/Brachycephaly and Cognition in School-Aged Children?. Physical Therapy, 2021, 101, .	2.4	4
5	Genotypeâ€“Phenotype Correlation of Tracheal Cartilaginous Sleeves and Fgfr2 Mutations in Mice. Laryngoscope, 2021, 131, E1349-E1356.	2.0	7
6	Unexpected role of SIX1 variants in craniosynostosis: expanding the phenotype of SIX1-related disorders. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2021, , jmedgenet-2020-107459.	3.2	5
7	Complex Airway Management in Patients with Tracheal Cartilaginous Sleeves. Laryngoscope, 2021, , .	2.0	2
8	Haploinsufficiency of SF3B2 causes craniofacial microsomia. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 4680.	12.8	43
9	SMAD6 variants in craniosynostosis: genotype and phenotype evaluation. Genetics in Medicine, 2020, 22, 1498-1506.	2.4	31
10	The legacy of language: Disfigurement bias in the NICU. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2020, 109, 880-882.	1.5	0
11	Predicting calvarial morphology in sagittal craniosynostosis. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 3.	3.3	22
12	A Comparative Study of Two Infant Feeding Tools: The Nifty Cup and The Paladai. Indian Journal of Pediatrics, 2020, 87, 505-511.	0.8	7
13	A genome-wide association study implicates the BMP7 locus as a risk factor for nonsyndromic metopic craniosynostosis. Human Genetics, 2020, 139, 1077-1090.	3.8	24
14	A genotype-specific surgical approach for patients with Pfeiffer syndrome due to W290C pathogenic variant in FGFR2 is associated with improved developmental outcomes and reduced mortality. Genetics in Medicine, 2019, 21, 471-476.	2.4	8
15	Calvarial osteoblast gene expression in patients with craniosynostosis leads to novel polygenic mouse model. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0221402.	2.5	7
16	Cognitive Outcomes and Positional Plagiocephaly. Pediatrics, 2019, 143, .	2.1	45
17	Pfeiffer Syndrome Type 3 and Prune Belly Anomaly in a Female: Case Report and Review. Fetal and Pediatric Pathology, 2019, 38, 412-417.	0.7	4
18	A randomized crossover trial comparing the Nifty cup to a medicine cup in preterm infants who have difficulty breastfeeding at Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH) in Kumasi, Ghana. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0223951.	2.5	5

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19	Single suture craniosynostosis: Identification of rare variants in genes associated with syndromic forms. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2018, 176, 290-300.	1.2	34
20	Variants in members of the cadherinâ€“catenin complex, CDH1 and CTNND1, cause blepharocheilodontic syndrome. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 26, 210-219.	2.8	34
21	Associations between laterality of orofacial clefts and medical and academic outcomes. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2018, 176, 267-276.	1.2	14
22	Structural brain differences in school-age children with and without single-suture craniosynostosis. Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics, 2017, 19, 479-489.	1.3	22
23	Cell Mechanics of Craniosynostosis. ACS Biomaterials Science and Engineering, 2017, 3, 2733-2743.	5.2	24
24	Tracheal cartilaginous sleeves in children with syndromic craniosynostosis. Genetics in Medicine, 2017, 19, 62-68.	2.4	27
25	Activation of the IGF1 Pathway Mediates Changes in Cellular Contractility and Motility in Single-Suture Craniosynostosis. Journal of Cell Science, 2016, 129, 483-91.	2.0	16
26	Genome-Wide Association Study Reveals Multiple Loci Influencing Normal Human Facial Morphology. PLoS Genetics, 2016, 12, e1006149.	3.5	140
27	Feeding Neonates by Cup: A Systematic Review of the Literature. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2016, 20, 1620-1633.	1.5	24
28	Using the 3D Facial Norms Database to investigate craniofacial sexual dimorphism in healthy children, adolescents, and adults. Biology of Sex Differences, 2016, 7, 23.	4.1	65
29	Quantitative trait loci affecting the 3D skull shape and size in mouse and prioritization of candidate genes in-silico. Frontiers in Physiology, 2015, 6, 92.	2.8	52
30	Intellectual and Academic Functioning of School-Age Children With Single-Suture Craniosynostosis. Pediatrics, 2015, 135, e615-e623.	2.1	98
31	Osteoblast differentiation profiles define sex specific gene expression patterns in craniosynostosis. Bone, 2015, 76, 169-176.	2.9	20
32	Transcriptional analysis of human cranial compartments with different embryonic origins. Archives of Oral Biology, 2015, 60, 1450-1460.	1.8	13
33	Final report on exposure during pregnancy from a pregnancy registry for quadrivalent human papillomavirus vaccine. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 3422-3428.	3.8	45
34	Clinical evidence for a mandibular to maxillary transformation in Auriculocondylar syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2014, 164, 1850-1853.	1.2	6
35	Exome Sequencing Identifies a Recurrent De Novo ZSWIM6 Mutation Associated with Acromelic Frontonasal Dysostosis. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2014, 95, 235-240.	6.2	60
36	Heterogeneity of mutational mechanisms and modes of inheritance in auriculocondylar syndrome. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2013, 50, 174-186.	3.2	44

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37	Shape Analysis of the Facebase 3D Facial Norms Dataset Reveals Sexual Dimorphism in Human Faces in Juveniles, Adolescents and Adults. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 519.5.	0.5	0
38	A Human Homeotic Transformation Resulting from Mutations in PLCB4 and GNAI3 Causes Auriculocondylar Syndrome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 90, 907-914.	6.2	75
39	Craniofacial and intraoral phenotype of Robinow syndrome forms. Clinical Genetics, 2011, 80, 15-24.	2.0	27
40	IGF1R variants associated with isolated single suture craniosynostosis. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2011, 155, 91-97.	1.2	34
41	Differential Expression of Extracellular Matrix-Mediated Pathways in Single-Suture Craniosynostosis. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e26557.	2.5	34
42	Disease Risk of Missense Mutations Using Structural Inference from Predicted Function. Current Protein and Peptide Science, 2010, 11, 573-588.	1.4	3
43	Copy number variation analysis in singleâ€suture craniosynostosis: Multiple rare variants including RUNX2 duplication in two cousins with metopic craniosynostosis. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2010, 152A, 2203-2210.	1.2	69
44	Reading in Children with Orofacial Clefts versus Controls. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2010, 35, 199-208.	2.1	52
45	Evaluation of the infant with an abnormal skull shape. Current Opinion in Pediatrics, 2007, 19, 645-651.	2.0	56
46	Isolated sagittal and coronal craniosynostosis associated with TWIST box mutations. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2007, 143A, 678-686.	1.2	95
47	Syndromic craniosynostosis: from history to hydrogen bonds. Orthodontics and Craniofacial Research, 2007, 10, 67-81.	2.8	142
48	Symbolic signatures for deformable shapes. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 2006, 28, 75-90.	13.9	10
49	Three-dimensional ultrasonography is superior to 2-dimensional ultrasonography in the detection of orofacial clefts during the second trimester of pregnancy. Journal of Evidence-based Dental Practice, 2006, 6, 278-279.	1.5	3
50	Cleidocranial dysplasia with severe parietal bone dysplasia: C-terminalRUNX2 mutations. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2006, 76, 78-85.	1.6	39
51	Symbolic Shape Descriptors for Classifying Craniosynostosis Deformations from Skull Imaging. , 2005, 2005, 6325-31.		6
52	Familial acromelic frontonasal dysostosis: Autosomal dominant inheritance with reduced penetrance. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2004, 128A, 374-382.	2.4	9
53	Hemifacial myohyperplasia: Description of a new syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 103, 326-333.	2.4	26
54	AnotherTWIST on Baller-Gerold syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 104, 323-330.	2.4	31

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55	Century of Jackson-Weiss syndrome: Further definition of clinical and radiographic findings in ?lost? descendants of the original kindred. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 100, 315-324.	2.4	22
56	Fetal valproate syndrome and autism: additional evidence of an association. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2001, 43, 202-206.	2.1	313
57	Hemifacial myohyperplasia: Description of a new syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 103, 326-333.	2.4	1
58	Transmission of the dysgnathia complex from mother to daughter. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2000, 95, 269-274.	2.4	54
59	Transmission of the dysgnathia complex from mother to daughter. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2000, 95, 269-274.	2.4	1
60	Normal development of dental innervation and nerve/tissue interactions in the colony-stimulating factor-1 deficient osteopetrotic mouse. , 1998, 211, 52-59.		12
61	Clinical differentiation between proteus syndrome and hemihyperplasia: Description of a distinct form of hemihyperplasia. , 1998, 79, 311-318.		97
62	Analysis of the human Sonic Hedgehog coding and promoter regions in sacral agenesis, triphalangeal thumb, and mirror polydactyly. Human Genetics, 1998, 102, 387-392.	3.8	41
63	Pulmonary agenesis: A predictor of ipsilateral malformations. , 1997, 70, 391-398.		102
64	Pathogenesis of ectrodactyly in theDactylaplasia mouse: Aberrant cell death of the apical ectodermal ridge. , 1997, 56, 262-270.		22