

K&S Joseph

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

162
papers

11,918
citations

36303

51
h-index

28297

105
g-index

164
all docs

164
docs citations

164
times ranked

10164
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A New and Improved Population-Based Canadian Reference for Birth Weight for Gestational Age. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2001, 108, e35-e35.	2.1	1,296
2	Epidemiology of pre-eclampsia and the other hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2011, 25, 391-403.	2.8	776
3	Incidence of preeclampsia: risk factors and outcomes associated with early- versus late-onset disease. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2013, 209, 544.e1-544.e12.	1.3	627
4	Trends in postpartum hemorrhage in high resource countries: a review and recommendations from the International Postpartum Hemorrhage Collaborative Group. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2009, 9, 55.	2.4	512
5	Stillbirths: recall to action in high-income countries. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 387, 691-702.	13.7	481
6	The Perinatal Effects of Delayed Childbearing. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 105, 1410-1418.	2.4	457
7	Incidence, risk factors, and temporal trends in severe postpartum hemorrhage. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2013, 209, 449.e1-449.e7.	1.3	432
8	A Randomized Trial of Planned Cesarean or Vaginal Delivery for Twin Pregnancy. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2013, 369, 1295-1305.	27.0	378
9	Determinants of Preterm Birth Rates in Canada from 1981 through 1983 and from 1992 through 1994. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1998, 339, 1434-1439.	27.0	326
10	Trends in Preterm Birth and Perinatal Mortality Among Singletons: United States, 1989 Through 2000. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 105, 1084-1091.	2.4	307
11	Why are babies getting bigger? Temporal trends in fetal growth and its determinants. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2002, 141, 538-542.	1.8	298
12	Investigation of an increase in postpartum haemorrhage in Canada. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2007, 114, 751-759.	2.3	247
13	Severe maternal morbidity in Canada, 1991-2001. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2005, 173, 759-764.	2.0	229
14	Association Between Maternal Chronic Conditions and Congenital Heart Defects. <i>Circulation</i> , 2013, 128, 583-589.	1.6	191
15	Global, regional, and national estimates and trends in stillbirths from 2000 to 2019: a systematic assessment. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021, 398, 772-785.	13.7	186
16	Validation of perinatal data in the Discharge Abstract Database of the Canadian Institute for Health Information. <i>Chronic Diseases in Canada</i> , 2009, 29, 96-101.	0.8	184
17	Prospective risk of stillbirth and neonatal complications in twin pregnancies: systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2016, 354, i4353.	6.0	166
18	Analysis of Perinatal Mortality and Its Components: Time for a Change?. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 156, 493-497.	3.4	157

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19	Obstetric intervention, stillbirth, and preterm birth. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2002, 26, 250-259.	2.5	117
20	A Proportional Hazards Model with Time-dependent Covariates and Time-varying Effects for Analysis of Fetal and Infant Death. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2004, 160, 199-206.	3.4	116
21	Amniotic fluid embolism: incidence, risk factors, and impact on perinatal outcome. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2012, 119, 874-879.	2.3	115
22	Changes in the Prevalence of Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy, United States, 1970 to 2010. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2019, 74, 1089-1095.	2.7	110
23	The use of customised versus population-based birthweight standards in predicting perinatal mortality. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2007, 114, 474-477.	2.3	108
24	Relationship of Prenatal Diagnosis and Pregnancy Termination to Overall Infant Mortality in Canada. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2002, 287, 1561.	7.4	105
25	Risk Factors for Postpartum Hemorrhage: Can We Explain the Recent Temporal Increase?. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2011, 33, 810-819.	0.7	101
26	Influence of definition based versus pragmatic birth registration on international comparisons of perinatal and infant mortality: population based retrospective study. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2012, 344, e746-e746.	2.3	101
27	Epidemiological investigation of a temporal increase in atonic postpartum haemorrhage: a population-based retrospective cohort study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2013, 120, 853-862.	2.3	99
28	Effect of Folic Acid Food Fortification in Canada on Congenital Heart Disease Subtypes. <i>Circulation</i> , 2016, 134, 647-655.	1.6	97
29	Incidence, Risk Factors, and Associated Complications of Eclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2011, 118, 987-994.	2.4	92
30	Theory of obstetrics: An epidemiologic framework for justifying medically indicated early delivery. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2007, 7, 4.	2.4	89
31	Validation of perinatal data in the Discharge Abstract Database of the Canadian Institute for Health Information. <i>Chronic Diseases in Canada</i> , 2009, 29, 96-100.	0.8	89
32	Reconciling the High Rates of Preterm and Postterm Birth in the United States. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 109, 813-822.	2.4	88
33	Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada, 2003 to 2007: Surveillance Using Routine Hospitalization Data and ICD-10CA Codes. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2010, 32, 837-846.	0.7	87
34	Temporal Trends in Postpartum Hemorrhage and Severe Postpartum Hemorrhage in Canada From 2003 to 2010. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2014, 36, 21-33.	0.7	87
35	Comparison of logistic regression with machine learning methods for the prediction of fetal growth abnormalities: a retrospective cohort study. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2018, 18, 333.	2.4	78
36	Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and the recent increase in obstetric acute renal failure in Canada: population based retrospective cohort study. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2014, 349, g4731-g4731.	6.0	77

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37	Incidence-based measures of birth, growth restriction, and death can free perinatal epidemiology from erroneous concepts of risk. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2004, 57, 889-897.	5.0	73
38	Five and 10 minute Apgar scores and risks of cerebral palsy and epilepsy: population based cohort study in Sweden. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 360, k207.	2.3	73
39	Validating the British Columbia Perinatal Data Registry: a chart re-abstraction study. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2015, 15, 123.	2.4	71
40	A parsimonious explanation for intersecting perinatal mortality curves: understanding the effect of plurality and of parity. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2003, 3, 3.	2.4	68
41	Changes in Stillbirth and Infant Mortality Associated With Increases in Preterm Birth Among Twins. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2001, 108, 1055-1061.	2.1	64
42	Maternal Mortality in the United States. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 137, 763-771.	2.4	64
43	Once More Unto the Breech. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 125, 1162-1167.	2.4	63
44	Prevalence of Severe Maternal Morbidity and Factors Associated With Maternal Mortality in Ontario, Canada. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2018, 1, e184571.	5.9	63
45	Stroke and Cerebrovascular Disease in Pregnancy. <i>Stroke</i> , 2019, 50, 13-20.	2.0	63
46	Increased morbidity and mortality related to asthma among asthmatic patients who use major tranquilisers. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 1996, 312, 79-81.	2.3	63
47	An Outcome-based Approach for the Creation of Fetal Growth Standards: Do Singletons and Twins Need Separate Standards?. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 169, 616-624.	3.4	61
48	Temporal Trends and Regional Variations in Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada, 2003 to 2007. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2010, 32, 847-855.	0.7	60
49	Temporal trends in neonatal outcomes following iatrogenic preterm delivery. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2011, 11, 39.	2.4	57
50	International comparisons of preterm birth: higher rates of late preterm birth are associated with lower rates of stillbirth and neonatal death. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2012, 119, 1630-1639.	2.3	57
51	Factors Underlying the Temporal Increase in Maternal Mortality in the United States. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 129, 91-100.	2.4	57
52	Patterns of infant mortality caused by major congenital anomalies. <i>Teratology</i> , 2000, 61, 342-346.	1.6	53
53	Confounding by Indication and Related Concepts. <i>Current Epidemiology Reports</i> , 2014, 1, 1-8.	2.4	51
54	Trends in fetal and infant deaths caused by congenital anomalies. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2002, 26, 268-276.	2.5	50

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55	Temporal trends in ankyloglossia and frenotomy in British Columbia, Canada, 2004-2013: a population-based study. <i>CMAJ Open</i> , 2016, 4, E33-E40.	2.4	50
56	Optimal timing of delivery in pregnancies with pre-existing hypertension. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2011, 118, 49-54.	2.3	49
57	The fetusesâ€™ risk approach: survival analysis from a fetal perspective. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2018, 97, 454-465.	2.8	49
58	Effects of socioeconomic position and clinical risk factors on spontaneous and iatrogenic preterm birth. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2014, 14, 117.	2.4	48
59	A parsimonious explanation for intersecting perinatal mortality curves: understanding the effects of race and of maternal smoking. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2004, 4, 7.	2.4	47
60	Perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality among term singletons following midcavity operative vaginal delivery versus caesarean delivery. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2018, 125, 693-702.	2.3	47
61	Gestational age- and birthweight-specific declines in infant mortality in Canada, 1985-94. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2000, 14, 332-339.	1.7	45
62	Determinants of increases in stillbirth rates from 2000 to 2010. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2013, 185, E345-E351.	2.0	44
63	Severe maternal morbidity surveillance: Monitoring pregnant women at high risk for prolonged hospitalisation and death. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 34, 427-439.	1.7	44
64	Five-minute Apgar score as a marker for developmental vulnerability at 5â€¦years of age. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition</i> , 2016, 101, F114-F120.	2.8	42
65	Mode of delivery after a previous cesarean birth, and associated maternal and neonatal morbidity. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2018, 190, E556-E564.	2.0	39
66	Evaluation of the INTERGROWTH-21st project newborn standard for use in Canada. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0172910.	2.5	39
67	Fetal deaths in the United States, 1997 vs 1991. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 193, 489-495.	1.3	38
68	Changes in the incidence and surgical treatment of ankyloglossia in Canada. <i>Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2017, 22, 382-386.	0.6	38
69	Maternal outcomes at 3â€¦months after planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancies in the Twin Birth Study: a randomised controlled trial. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2015, 122, 1653-1662.	2.3	37
70	Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada: Temporal Trends and Regional Variations, 2003-2016. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2019, 41, 1589-1598.e16.	0.7	37
71	Trends in Obstetric Intervention and Pregnancy Outcomes of Canadian Women With Diabetes in Pregnancy From 2004 to 2015. <i>Journal of the Endocrine Society</i> , 2017, 1, 1540-1549.	0.2	36
72	A comparison of foetal and infant mortality in the United States and Canada. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 38, 480-489.	1.9	35

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73	Prenatal Corticosteroid Prophylaxis for Women Delivering at Late Preterm Gestation. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2009, 124, e835-e843.	2.1	34
74	The influence of obstetric intervention on trends in twin stillbirths: United States, 1989â€“99. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2004, 15, 380-387.	1.5	32
75	Changes in Maternal Characteristics in Nova Scotia, Canada from 1988 to 2001. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2005, 96, 234-238.	2.3	31
76	Left Truncation Bias as a Potential Explanation for the Protective Effect of Smoking on Preeclampsia. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 26, 436-440.	2.7	31
77	Secular trends in congenital anomaly-related fetal and infant mortality in Canada, 1985-1996. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 2001, 104, 7-13.	2.4	29
78	Maternal risk factors and adverse birth outcomes associated with HELLP syndrome: a populationâ€based study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2020, 127, 1189-1198.	2.3	29
79	The fetuses-at-risk approach: Clarification of semantic and conceptual misapprehension. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2008, 8, 11.	2.4	28
80	Timing of delivery for pregnancies with congenital diaphragmatic hernia. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2010, 117, 1658-1662.	2.3	28
81	Signs and Symptoms of Early Pregnancy Loss: A Systematic Review. <i>Reproductive Sciences</i> , 2017, 24, 502-513.	2.5	28
82	One-minute and five-minute Apgar scores and child developmental health at 5 years of age: a population-based cohort study in British Columbia, Canada. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e027655.	1.9	28
83	Impact of pre-pregnancy diabetes mellitus on congenital anomalies, Canada, 2002â€“2012. <i>Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2015, 35, 79-84.	1.1	28
84	Gestational ageâ€specific severe maternal morbidity associated with labor induction. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2013, 209, 209.e1-209.e8.	1.3	27
85	Proportion of neonatal readmission attributed to length of stay for childbirth: a population-based cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2016, 6, e012007.	1.9	27
86	Association of maternal risk factors with the recent rise of neural tube defects in Canada. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 33, 145-153.	1.7	26
87	Does the risk of cerebral palsy increase or decrease with increasing gestational age?. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2003, 3, 8.	2.4	25
88	Customized birth weight for gestational age standards: Perinatal mortality patterns are consistent with separate standards for males and females but not for blacks and whites. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2005, 5, 3.	2.4	24
89	The natural history of pregnancy: diseases of early and late gestation. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2011, 118, 1617-1629.	2.3	24
90	Differences in perinatal and infant mortality in high-income countries: artifacts of birth registration or evidence of true differences?. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2015, 15, 112.	1.7	24

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91	Protocol for a randomised trial evaluating a preconception-early childhood telephone-based intervention with tailored e-health resources for women and their partners to optimise growth and development among children in Canada: a Healthy Life Trajectory Initiative (HeLTI Canada). <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e046311.	1.9	23
92	Incidence and risk factors for severe preeclampsia, hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count syndrome, and eclampsia at preterm and term gestation: a population-based study. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 225, 538.e1-538.e19.	1.3	23
93	Routes of hysterectomy in women with benign uterine disease in the Vancouver Coastal Health and Providence Health Care regions: a retrospective cohort analysis. <i>CMAJ Open</i> , 2014, 2, E273-E280.	2.4	22
94	Urinary stress incontinence and other maternal outcomes 2 years after caesarean or vaginal birth for twin pregnancy: a multicentre randomised trial. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2018, 125, 1682-1690.	2.3	22
95	Pregnancy Outcomes During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Canada, March to August 2020. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2021, 43, 1406-1415.	0.7	22
96	A Consilience of Inductions Supports the Extended Fetusesâ€¢atâ€¢Risk Model. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 30, 11-17.	1.7	21
97	Rationalizing Definitions and Procedures for Optimizing Clinical Care and Public Health in Fetal Death and Stillbirth. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 125, 784-788.	2.4	20
98	Historical and Recent Changes in Maternal Mortality Due to Hypertensive Disorders in the United States, 1979 to 2018. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 78, 1414-1422.	2.7	19
99	Does advanced maternal age confer a survival advantage to infants born at early gestation?. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2013, 13, 87.	2.4	17
100	Perinatal outcomes in multifetal pregnancy following fetal reduction. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2017, 189, E652-E658.	2.0	17
101	Rationale and recommendations for improving definitions, registration requirements and procedures related to fetal death and stillbirth. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2017, 124, 1153-1157.	2.3	17
102	Towards a unified perinatal theory: Reconciling the birthsâ€¢based and fetusâ€¢atâ€¢risk models of perinatal mortality. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 33, 101-112.	1.7	17
103	Peripartum depression in parents with multiple sclerosis and psychiatric disorders in children. <i>Multiple Sclerosis Journal</i> , 2016, 22, 1830-1840.	3.0	16
104	Database Autopsy: An Efficient and Effective Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths in Canada. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2021, 43, 58-66.e4.	0.7	16
105	Incidence of Mood or Anxiety Disorders in Children of Parents with Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 30, 356-366.	1.7	15
106	Development and internal validation of the multivariable CIPHER (Collaborative Integrated Pregnancy) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tt	5.8	15
107	Timing of delivery in women with diabetes: A populationâ€¢based study. <i>Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2020, 99, 341-349.	2.8	15
108	Commentary: Exegesis of effect modification â€¢ biological or spurious?. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2009, 23, 417-420.	1.7	14

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109	Theoretical and Empirical Justification for Current Rates of Iatrogenic Delivery at Late Preterm Gestation. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 27, 2-6.	1.7	13
110	Can Drug Effects Explain the Recent Temporal Increase in Atonic Postpartum Haemorrhage?. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 29, 220-231.	1.7	13
111	Sudden infant death syndrome: a re-examination of temporal trends. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2012, 12, 59.	2.4	12
112	Protocol for a cluster randomised trial evaluating a multifaceted intervention starting preconceptionallyâ€”Early Interventions to Support Trajectories for Healthy Life in India (EINSTEIN): a Healthy Life Trajectories Initiative (HeLTI) Study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e045862.	1.9	12
113	Heterogeneity of respiratory distress syndrome: risk factors and morbidity associated with early and late gestation disease. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2016, 16, 281.	2.4	11
114	Time trends, geographic variation and risk factors for gastroschisis in Canada: A populationâ€”based cohort study 2006â€”2017. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 35, 664-673.	1.7	11
115	Maternal, Care Provider, and Institutional-Level Risk Factors for Early Term Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery: A Population-Based Cohort Study. <i>Maternal and Child Health Journal</i> , 2014, 18, 22-28.	1.5	10
116	Regional disparities in infant mortality in Canada: a reversal of egalitarian trends. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2009, 9, 4.	2.9	8
117	Feasibility of Implementing a Standardized Clinical Performance Indicator to Evaluate the Quality of Obstetrical Care in British Columbia. <i>Maternal and Child Health Journal</i> , 2015, 19, 2688-2697.	1.5	8
118	Methodological Challenges in International Comparisons of Perinatal Mortality. <i>Current Epidemiology Reports</i> , 2017, 4, 73-82.	2.4	8
119	Fetal, Infant and Maternal Outcomes among Women with Prolapsed Membranes Admitted before 29 Weeks Gestation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0168285.	2.5	7
120	Severe maternal morbidity and maternal mortality: A need for consensus on concepts and prevention efforts. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 34, 377-378.	1.7	7
121	Stillbirth in Canada: anachronistic definition and registration processes impede public health surveillance and clinical care. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021, 112, 766-772.	2.3	7
122	Bias in comparisons of mortality among very preterm births: A cohort study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0253931.	2.5	6
123	The Fetuses-at-Risk Approach: Causal and Noncausal Models. , 2011, , 243-261.		6
124	Timeâ€”Varying Effects of Signs and Symptoms on Pregnancy Loss <20 Weeks: Findings from a Preconception Prospective Cohort Study. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 32, 30-39.	1.7	5
125	Time of delivery among lowâ€”risk women at 37â€”42 weeks of gestation and risks of stillbirth and infant mortality, and longâ€”term neurological morbidity. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 36, 577-587.	1.7	5
126	Severe Maternal Morbidity and Maternal Mortality Associated with Assisted Reproductive Technology. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2022, 44, 978-986.	0.7	5

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127	Authors response to: The use of customised versus populationâ€based birthweight standards in predicting perinatal mortality. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2007, 114, 1303-1303.	2.3	4
128	The association between temporal changes in the use of obstetrical intervention and small-for-gestational age live births. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2015, 15, 233.	2.4	4
129	Reâ€conceptualising stillbirth and revisiting birth surveillance. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 125, 104-106.	2.3	4
130	Fundamentals of Knowledge Translation. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2013, 35, 73-77.	0.7	3
131	Determinants of research engagement in academic obstetrics and gynaecology. BMC Medical Education, 2016, 16, 111.	2.4	3
132	Exorcizing Yerushalmyâ€™s ghost. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2019, 33, 116-118.	1.7	3
133	Ethics in clinical research: searching for absolutes. Cmaj, 1998, 158, 1303-5.	2.0	3
134	The association between pre-pregnancy body mass index and perinatal death and the role of gestational age at delivery. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0264565.	2.5	3
135	Sex Ratios Among Births in British Columbia, 2000-2013. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2016, 38, 919-925.e2.	0.7	2
136	Early and Later Gestation Outcomes: Competing Risks Across the Pregnancy Continuum. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2017, 31, 64-66.	1.7	2
137	Authors' reply re: Urinary stress incontinence and other maternal outcomes 2 years after caesarean or vaginal birth for twin pregnancy: a multicentre randomised trial. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2019, 126, 547-547.	2.3	2
138	Recent history of maternal mortality in the United States: Tragedy and farce. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2020, 34, 379-381.	1.7	2
139	Gestational diabetes: false dichotomy and slippery slope. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2022, 129, 90-90.	2.3	2
140	Secular trends in congenital anomalyâ€related fetal and infant mortality in Canada, 1985â€1996. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 104, 7-13.	2.4	2
141	Maternal Mortality and Severe Maternal Morbidity. , 2011, , 204-221.		2
142	Feasibility of establishing a Canadian Obstetric Survey System (CanOSS) for severe maternal morbidity: a study protocol. BMJ Open, 2022, 12, e061093.	1.9	2
143	Re: Maternal outcomes at 3 months after planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancies in the Twin Birth Study: a randomised controlled trial. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2016, 123, 644-644.	2.3	1
144	Authors' reply re: Perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality among term singletons following midcavity operative vaginal delivery versus caesarean delivery. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 125, 760-760.	2.3	1

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145	Authors/ reply re: Perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality among term singletons following mid cavity operative vaginal delivery versus caesarean delivery. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 125, 1492-1492.	2.3	1
146	Modern obstetrics: beyond early delivery for fetal or maternal compromise. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2021, 3, 100274.	2.6	1
147	Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes of Expectant Management of Full-Term, Low-Risk, Nulliparous Patients. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 137, 1125-1126.	2.4	1
148	A compelling symmetry: The extended fetuses-at-risk perspective on modal, optimal and relative birthweight and gestational age. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0238673.	2.5	1
149	Neonatal morbidity and mortality at 33-36 weeksâ€™ gestation. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2008, 15, A8-A8.	1.7	0
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162	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0238673.		0