

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	Gestational diabetes: false dichotomy and slippery slope. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2022, 129, 90-90.	2.3	2
2	Feasibility of establishing a Canadian Obstetric Survey System (CanOSS) for severe maternal morbidity: a study protocol. BMJ Open, 2022, 12, e061093.	1.9	2
3	Time of delivery among low-risk women at 37-42 weeks of gestation and risks of stillbirth and infant mortality, and long-term neurological morbidity. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2022, 36, 577-587.	1.7	5
4	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
5	Severe Maternal Morbidity and Maternal Mortality Associated with Assisted Reproductive Technology. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2022, 44, 978-986.	0.7	5
6	Contextual performance of diagnostics for fetal surveillance. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2021, 128, 237-237.	2.3	0
7	Database Autopsy: An Efficient and Effective Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths in Canada. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2021, 43, 58-66.e4.	0.7	16
8	Modern obstetrics: beyond early delivery for fetal or maternal compromise. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2021, 3, 100274.	2.6	1
9	Protocol for a cluster randomised trial evaluating a multifaceted intervention starting preconceptionally- Early Interventions to Support Trajectories for Healthy Life in India (EINSTEIN): a Healthy Life Trajectories Initiative (HeLTI) Study. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e045862.	1.9	12
10	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). BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e046311.	1.9	23
11	Stillbirth in Canada: anachronistic definition and registration processes impede public health surveillance and clinical care. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 2021, 112, 766-772.	2.3	7
12	Maternal Mortality in the United States. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 137, 763-771.	2.4	64
13	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. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 538.e1-538.e19.	1.3	23
14	Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes of Expectant Management of Full-Term, Low-Risk, Nulliparous Patients. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 137, 1125-1126.	2.4	1
15	Bias in comparisons of mortality among very preterm births: A cohort study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253931.	2.5	6
16	Pregnancy Outcomes During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Canada, March to August 2020. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2021, 43, 1406-1415.	0.7	22
17	Global, regional, and national estimates and trends in stillbirths from 2000 to 2019: a systematic assessment. Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 772-785.	13.7	186
18	Prevention of severe preeclampsia at term gestation among women with chronic hypertension. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, .	1.9	0

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19	Time trends, geographic variation and risk factors for gastroschisis in Canada: A population-based cohort study 2006-2017. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2021, 35, 664-673.	1.7	11
20	Historical and Recent Changes in Maternal Mortality Due to Hypertensive Disorders in the United States, 1979 to 2018. Hypertension, 2021, 78, 1414-1422.	2.7	19
21	Causal and prognostic perspectives in obstetrics. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2021, 3, 100483.	2.6	0
22	Severe maternal morbidity surveillance: Monitoring pregnant women at high risk for prolonged hospitalisation and death. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2020, 34, 427-439.	1.7	44
23	Timing of delivery in women with diabetes: A population-based study. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2020, 99, 341-349.	2.8	15
24	Recent history of maternal mortality in the United States: Tragedy and farce. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2020, 34, 379-381.	1.7	2
25	Severe maternal morbidity and maternal mortality: A need for consensus on concepts and prevention efforts. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2020, 34, 377-378.	1.7	7
26	Maternal risk factors and adverse birth outcomes associated with HELLP syndrome: a population-based study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 127, 1189-1198.	2.3	29
27	Response to Letter. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 135, 730-731.	2.4	0
28	In Reply. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 135, 731-732.	2.4	0
29	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
30	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0238673.		0
31	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0238673.		0
32	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0238673.		0
33	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0238673.		0
34	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0238673.		0
35	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0238673.		0
36	Changes in the Prevalence of Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy, United States, 1970 to 2010. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 1089-1095.	2.7	110

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37	Towards a unified perinatal theory: Reconciling the birthsâ€based and fetusâ€atâ€risk models of perinatal mortality. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2019, 33, 101-112.	1.7	17
38	Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada: Temporal Trends and Regional Variations, 2003-2016. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2019, 41, 1589-1598.e16.	0.7	37
39	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
40	Association of maternal risk factors with the recent rise of neural tube defects in Canada. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2019, 33, 145-153.	1.7	26
41	Exorcizing Yerushalmyâ€™s ghost. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2019, 33, 116-118.	1.7	3
42	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. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e027655.	1.9	28
43	Stroke and Cerebrovascular Disease in Pregnancy. Stroke, 2019, 50, 13-20.	2.0	63
44	Timeâ€Varying Effects of Signs and Symptoms on Pregnancy Loss <20 Weeks: Findings from a Preconception Prospective Cohort Study. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2018, 32, 30-39.	1.7	5
45	Five and 10 minute Apgar scores and risks of cerebral palsy and epilepsy: population based cohort study in Sweden. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 360, k207.	2.3	73
46	The fetusesâ€atâ€risk approach: survival analysis from a fetal perspective. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2018, 97, 454-465.	2.8	49
47	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, 693-702.	2.3	47
48	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
49	Reâ€conceptualising stillbirth and revisiting birth surveillance. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 125, 104-106.	2.3	4
50	Prevalence of Severe Maternal Morbidity and Factors Associated With Maternal Mortality in Ontario, Canada. JAMA Network Open, 2018, 1, e184571.	5.9	63
51	Development and internal validation of the multivariable CIPHER (Collaborative Integrated Pregnancy) Tj ETQq1 1 0,784314 rgBT /Overld 5,8 15		
52	Comparison of logistic regression with machine learning methods for the prediction of fetal growth abnormalities: a retrospective cohort study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2018, 18, 333.	2.4	78
53	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
54	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, 2018, 125, 1682-1690.	2.3	22

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55	Causal models: Specification, fitting, reporting, and interpretation. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2018, 32, 398-400.	1.7	0
56	Mode of delivery after a previous cesarean birth, and associated maternal and neonatal morbidity. Cmaj, 2018, 190, E556-E564.	2.0	39
57	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, 758-759.	2.3	0
58	Signs and Symptoms of Early Pregnancy Loss: A Systematic Review. Reproductive Sciences, 2017, 24, 502-513.	2.5	28
59	Factors Underlying the Temporal Increase in Maternal Mortality in the United States. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 129, 91-100.	2.4	57
60	Perinatal outcomes in multifetal pregnancy following fetal reduction. Cmaj, 2017, 189, E652-E658.	2.0	17
61	Early and Later Gestation Outcomes: Competing Risks Across the Pregnancy Continuum. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2017, 31, 64-66.	1.7	2
62	Methodological Challenges in International Comparisons of Perinatal Mortality. Current Epidemiology Reports, 2017, 4, 73-82.	2.4	8
63	Rationale and recommendations for improving definitions, registration requirements and procedures related to fetal death and stillbirth. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2017, 124, 1153-1157.	2.3	17
64	Trends in Obstetric Intervention and Pregnancy Outcomes of Canadian Women With Diabetes in Pregnancy From 2004 to 2015. Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2017, 1, 1540-1549.	0.2	36
65	Changes in the incidence and surgical treatment of ankyloglossia in Canada. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2017, 22, 382-386.	0.6	38
66	Evaluation of the INTERGROWTH-21st project newborn standard for use in Canada. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0172910.	2.5	39
67	Prospective risk of stillbirth and neonatal complications in twin pregnancies: systematic review and meta-analysis. BMJ, The, 2016, 354, i4353.	6.0	166
68	Fetal, Infant and Maternal Outcomes among Women with Prolapsed Membranes Admitted before 29 Weeks Gestation. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0168285.	2.5	7
69	Proportion of neonatal readmission attributed to length of stay for childbirth: a population-based cohort study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e012007.	1.9	27
70	Sex Ratios Among Births in British Columbia, 2000-2013. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2016, 38, 919-925.e2.	0.7	2
71	Heterogeneity of respiratory distress syndrome: risk factors and morbidity associated with early and late gestation disease. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2016, 16, 281.	2.4	11
72	A Consilience of Inductions Supports the Extended Fetusesâ€¢atâ€¢Risk Model. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2016, 30, 11-17.	1.7	21

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73	Incidence of Mood or Anxiety Disorders in Children of Parents with Multiple Sclerosis. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2016, 30, 356-366.	1.7	15
74	Effect of Folic Acid Food Fortification in Canada on Congenital Heart Disease Subtypes. Circulation, 2016, 134, 647-655.	1.6	97
75	Temporal trends in ankyloglossia and frenotomy in British Columbia, Canada, 2004-2013: a population-based study. CMAJ Open, 2016, 4, E33-E40.	2.4	50
76	Determinants of research engagement in academic obstetrics and gynaecology. BMC Medical Education, 2016, 16, 111.	2.4	3
77	Stillbirths: recall to action in high-income countries. Lancet, The, 2016, 387, 691-702.	13.7	481
78	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
79	Peripartum depression in parents with multiple sclerosis and psychiatric disorders in children. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2016, 22, 1830-1840.	3.0	16
80	Five-minute Apgar score as a marker for developmental vulnerability at 5Â€...years of age. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2016, 101, F114-F120.	2.8	42
81	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
82	Differences in perinatal and infant mortality in high-income countries: artifacts of birth registration or evidence of true differences?. BMC Pediatrics, 2015, 15, 112.	1.7	24
83	Once More Unto the Breech. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 125, 1162-1167.	2.4	63
84	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. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2015, 122, 1653-1662.	2.3	37
85	Rationalizing Definitions and Procedures for Optimizing Clinical Care and Public Health in Fetal Death and Stillbirth. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 125, 784-788.	2.4	20
86	Left Truncation Bias as a Potential Explanation for the Protective Effect of Smoking on Preeclampsia. Epidemiology, 2015, 26, 436-440.	2.7	31
87	Feasibility of Implementing a Standardized Clinical Performance Indicator to Evaluate the Quality of Obstetrical Care in British Columbia. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2015, 19, 2688-2697.	1.5	8
88	Validating the British Columbia Perinatal Data Registry: a chart re-abstraction study. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2015, 15, 123.	2.4	71
89	Can Drug Effects Explain the Recent Temporal Increase in Atonic Postpartum Haemorrhage?. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2015, 29, 220-231.	1.7	13
90	Impact of pre-pregnancy diabetes mellitus on congenital anomalies, Canada, 2002Â€“2012. Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice, 2015, 35, 79-84.	1.1	28

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91	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
92	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
93	Confounding by Indication and Related Concepts. <i>Current Epidemiology Reports</i> , 2014, 1, 1-8.	2.4	51
94	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
95	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
96	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
97	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
98	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
99	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
100	Association Between Maternal Chronic Conditions and Congenital Heart Defects. <i>Circulation</i> , 2013, 128, 583-589.	1.6	191
101	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
102	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
103	Gestational age-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
104	Determinants of increases in stillbirth rates from 2000 to 2010. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2013, 185, E345-E351.	2.0	44
105	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
106	Fundamentals of Knowledge Translation. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2013, 35, 73-77.	0.7	3
107	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
108	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

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109	Amniotic fluid embolism: incidence, risk factors, and impact on perinatal outcome. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2012, 119, 874-879.	2.3	115
110	Sudden infant death syndrome: a re-examination of temporal trends. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 59.	2.4	12
111	Risk Factors for Postpartum Hemorrhage: Can We Explain the Recent Temporal Increase?. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2011, 33, 810-819.	0.7	101
112	Optimal timing of delivery in pregnancies with pre-existing hypertension. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 118, 49-54.	2.3	49
113	The natural history of pregnancy: diseases of early and late gestation. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 118, 1617-1629.	2.3	24
114	Epidemiology of pre-eclampsia and the other hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 25, 391-403.	2.8	776
115	Temporal trends in neonatal outcomes following iatrogenic preterm delivery. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2011, 11, 39.	2.4	57
116	Incidence, Risk Factors, and Associated Complications of Eclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 118, 987-994.	2.4	92
117	Maternal Mortality and Severe Maternal Morbidity. , 2011, , 204-221.		2
118	The Fetuses-at-Risk Approach: Causal and Noncausal Models. , 2011, , 243-261.		6
119	Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada, 2003 to 2007: Surveillance Using Routine Hospitalization Data and ICD-10CA Codes. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2010, 32, 837-846.	0.7	87
120	Temporal Trends and Regional Variations in Severe Maternal Morbidity in Canada, 2003 to 2007. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2010, 32, 847-855.	0.7	60
121	Timing of delivery for pregnancies with congenital diaphragmatic hernia. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2010, 117, 1658-1662.	2.3	28
122	Prenatal Corticosteroid Prophylaxis for Women Delivering at Late Preterm Gestation. Pediatrics, 2009, 124, e835-e843.	2.1	34
123	A comparison of foetal and infant mortality in the United States and Canada. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 38, 480-489.	1.9	35
124	Trends in postpartum hemorrhage in high resource countries: a review and recommendations from the International Postpartum Hemorrhage Collaborative Group. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2009, 9, 55.	2.4	512
125	Regional disparities in infant mortality in Canada: a reversal of egalitarian trends. BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 4.	2.9	8
126	Commentary: Exegesis of effect modification " biological or spurious?. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2009, 23, 417-420.	1.7	14

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127	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
128	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
129	The fetuses-at-risk approach: Clarification of semantic and conceptual misapprehension. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2008, 8, 11.	2.4	28
130	Neonatal morbidity and mortality at 33-36 weeksâ€™ gestation. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 15, A8-A8.	1.7	0
131	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
132	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
133	The use of customised versus populationâ€™based birthweight standards in predicting perinatal mortality. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2007, 114, 474-477.	2.3	108
134	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
135	Authors response to: The use of customised versus populationâ€™based birthweight standards in predicting perinatal mortality. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2007, 114, 1303-1303.	2.3	4
136	Theory of obstetrics: An epidemiologic framework for justifying medically indicated early delivery. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2007, 7, 4.	2.4	89
137	The Perinatal Effects of Delayed Childbearing. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 105, 1410-1418.	2.4	457
138	Fetal deaths in the United States, 1997 vs 1991. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 193, 489-495.	1.3	38
139	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
140	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
141	Severe maternal morbidity in Canada, 1991-2001. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2005, 173, 759-764.	2.0	229
142	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
143	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
144	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

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145	A parsimonious explanation for intersecting perinatal mortality curves: understanding the effects of race and of maternal smoking. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2004, 4, 7.	2.4	47
146	Incidence-based measures of birth, growth restriction, and death can free perinatal epidemiology from erroneous concepts of risk. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2004, 57, 889-897.	5.0	73
147	A parsimonious explanation for intersecting perinatal mortality curves: understanding the effect of plurality and of parity. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2003, 3, 3.	2.4	68
148	Does the risk of cerebral palsy increase or decrease with increasing gestational age?. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2003, 3, 8.	2.4	25
149	Relationship of Prenatal Diagnosis and Pregnancy Termination to Overall Infant Mortality in Canada. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2002, 287, 1561.	7.4	105
150	Why are babies getting bigger? Temporal trends in fetal growth and its determinants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2002, 141, 538-542.	1.8	298
151	Obstetric intervention, stillbirth, and preterm birth. Seminars in Perinatology, 2002, 26, 250-259.	2.5	117
152	Trends in fetal and infant deaths caused by congenital anomalies. Seminars in Perinatology, 2002, 26, 268-276.	2.5	50
153	Analysis of Perinatal Mortality and Its Components: Time for a Change?. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 156, 493-497.	3.4	157
154	A New and Improved Population-Based Canadian Reference for Birth Weight for Gestational Age. Pediatrics, 2001, 108, e35-e35.	2.1	1,296
155	Secular trends in congenital anomaly-related fetal and infant mortality in Canada, 1985-1996. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 104, 7-13.	2.4	29
156	Changes in Stillbirth and Infant Mortality Associated With Increases in Preterm Birth Among Twins. Pediatrics, 2001, 108, 1055-1061.	2.1	64
157	Secular trends in congenital anomaly-related fetal and infant mortality in Canada, 1985-1996. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 104, 7-13.	2.4	2
158	Patterns of infant mortality caused by major congenital anomalies. Teratology, 2000, 61, 342-346.	1.6	53
159	Gestational age- and birthweight-specific declines in infant mortality in Canada, 1985-94. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2000, 14, 332-339.	1.7	45
160	Determinants of Preterm Birth Rates in Canada from 1981 through 1983 and from 1992 through 1994. New England Journal of Medicine, 1998, 339, 1434-1439.	27.0	326
161	Ethics in clinical research: searching for absolutes. Cmaj, 1998, 158, 1303-5.	2.0	3
162	Increased morbidity and mortality related to asthma among asthmatic patients who use major tranquilisers. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 1996, 312, 79-81.	2.3	63