List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Maternal Psychological Distress and Parenting Stress After the Birth of a Very Low-Birth-Weight Infant. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1999, 281, 799.	3.8	605
2	Major Depression and Antidepressant Treatment: Impact on Pregnancy and Neonatal Outcomes. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2009, 166, 557-566.	4.0	359
3	Growth and Development in Preterm Infants Fed Long-Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids: A Prospective, Randomized Controlled Trial. Pediatrics, 2001, 108, 359-371.	1.0	337
4	Cognitive and Academic Consequences of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia and Very Low Birth Weight: 8-Year-Old Outcomes. Pediatrics, 2003, 112, e359-e359.	1.0	318
5	A Longitudinal Study of Developmental Outcome of Infants With Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia and Very Low Birth Weight. Pediatrics, 1997, 100, 987-993.	1.0	239
6	Cognitive and Motor Outcomes of Cocaine-Exposed Infants. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2002, 287, 1952.	3.8	220
7	Growth and Development in Term Infants Fed Long-Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids: A Double-Masked, Randomized, Parallel, Prospective, Multivariate Study. Pediatrics, 2001, 108, 372-381.	1.0	217
8	Cognitive Outcomes of Preschool Children With Prenatal Cocaine Exposure. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2004, 291, 2448.	3.8	192
9	Effects of Infant Risk Status and Maternal Psychological Distress on Maternal-Infant Interactions During the First Year of Life. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2003, 24, 233-241.	0.6	164
10	Growth and Development of Premature Infants Fed Predominantly Human Milk, Predominantly Premature Infant Formula, or a Combination of Human Milk and Premature Formula. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2003, 37, 437-446.	0.9	162
11	Prenatal drug exposure and selective attention in preschoolers. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2005, 27, 429-438.	1.2	135
12	Mental Health Outcomes of Cocaine-Exposed Children at 6 Years of Age. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2006, 31, 85-97.	1.1	126
13	Oxygen Desaturation Complicates Feeding in Infants With Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia After Discharge. Pediatrics, 1992, 90, 380-384.	1.0	119
14	Relationship of prenatal cocaine exposure and maternal postpartum psychological distress to child developmental outcome. Development and Psychopathology, 1997, 9, 473-489.	1.4	106
15	Four-year language outcomes of children exposed to cocaine in utero. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2004, 26, 617-627.	1.2	105
16	Developmental Sequelae in Preterm Infants Having a Diagnosis of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. JAMA Pediatrics, 2007, 161, 1082.	3.6	104
17	Prenatal Cocaine Exposure: Drug and Environmental Effects at 9 Years. Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 153, 105-111.e1.	0.9	101
18	Impact of childhood abuse and neglect on substance abuse and psychological distress in adulthood. Journal of Traumatic Stress, 2007, 20, 833-844.	1.0	99

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19	Preschool Language Outcomes of Children With History of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia and Very Low Birth Weight. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2001, 22, 19-26.	0.6	97
20	Increased incidence of intraventricular hemorrhage and developmental delay in cocaine-exposed, very low birth weight infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 1994, 124, 765-771.	0.9	95
21	Ethyl Linoleate in Meconium: A Biomarker for Prenatal Ethanol Exposure. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1999, 23, 487-493.	1.4	95
22	Motor Development of Cocaine-exposed Children at Age Two Years. Pediatrics, 1999, 103, 86-92.	1.0	93
23	Effects of cocaine/polydrug exposure and maternal psychological distress on infant birth outcomes. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2002, 24, 127-135.	1.2	92
24	Longitudinal Predictors of Maternal Stress and Coping After Very Low-Birth-Weight Birth. JAMA Pediatrics, 2010, 164, 518-24.	3.6	92
25	Neurobehavioral outcomes of cocaine-exposed infants. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2000, 22, 653-666.	1.2	91
26	Social Support, Psychological Distress, and Parenting Strains in Mothers of Very Low Birthweight Infants. Family Relations, 1996, 45, 343.	1.1	89
27	Developing Language Skills of Cocaine-Exposed Infants. Pediatrics, 2001, 107, 1057-1064.	1.0	87
28	Prenatal tobacco, marijuana, stimulant, and opiate exposure: outcomes and practice implications. Addiction Science & Clinical Practice, 2011, 6, 57-70.	1.2	87
29	During pregnancy, recreational drug-using women stop taking ecstasy (3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine) and reduce alcohol consumption, but continue to smoke tobacco and cannabis: initial findings from the Development and Infancy Study. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2010, 24, 1403-1410.	2.0	86
30	DEVELOPMENTAL SEQUELAE OF LONGâ€₹ERM INFANT TRACHEOSTOMY. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 1989, 31, 224-230.	1.1	83
31	Executive Functioning in Preschool-Age Children Prenatally Exposed to Alcohol, Cocaine, and Marijuana. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2003, 27, 647-656.	1.4	82
32	Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters: Quantitative Biomarkers for Maternal Alcohol Consumption. Journal of Pediatrics, 2005, 146, 824-830.	0.9	77
33	Neurobehavioral sequelae of fetal cocaine exposure. Journal of Pediatrics, 1991, 119, 667-672.	0.9	75
34	Parenting Very Low Birth Weight Children at School Age: Maternal Stress and Coping. Journal of Pediatrics, 2007, 151, 463-469.	0.9	75
35	The role of simple feature differences in infants' recognition of faces. , 1979, 2, 39-45.		74
36	Direct and Indirect Interactions of Cocaine With Childbirth Outcomes. JAMA Pediatrics, 1994, 148, 959.	3.6	73

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Children Prenatally Exposed to Cocaine. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2004, 25, 83-90.	0.6	73
38	The effects of prenatal cocaine exposure on problem behavior in children 4–10years. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2010, 32, 443-451.	1.2	73
39	Stress and Depression in Mothers of Failure-to-Thrive Children. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 1990, 15, 711-720.	1.1	72
40	Speech and Language Development after Infant Tracheostomy. The Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders, 1990, 55, 15-20.	1.3	66
41	Pathways linking childhood maltreatment and adult physical health. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2013, 37, 361-373.	1.3	66
42	Speech and language outcomes of children with bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Journal of Communication Disorders, 2002, 35, 393-406.	0.8	63
43	Neurobehavioral outcomes of infants exposed to MDMA (Ecstasy) and other recreational drugs during pregnancy. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2012, 34, 303-310.	1.2	61
44	Selective screening device for the early detection of normal or delayed cognitive development in infants at risk for later mental retardation. Pediatrics, 1986, 78, 1021-6.	1.0	59
45	Psychosocial profiles of older adolescent MDMA users. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2004, 74, 245-252.	1.6	56
46	Dental Caries and Enamel Defects in Very Low Birth Weight Adolescents. Caries Research, 2010, 44, 509-518.	0.9	56
47	Effects of prenatal cocaine/polydrug exposure on substance use by age 15. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 134, 201-210.	1.6	56
48	Cognitive and Behavioral Impact on Children Exposed to Opioids During Pregnancy. Pediatrics, 2019, 144, .	1.0	56
49	Prospective patterns and correlates of quality of life among women in substance abuse treatment. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2012, 124, 242-249.	1.6	55
50	Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters in Meconium are Associated with Poorer Neurodevelopmental Outcomes to Two Years of Age. Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 152, 788-792.	0.9	54
51	Heart rate variability in healthy newborn infants. American Journal of Cardiology, 2002, 89, 50-53.	0.7	51
52	Feeding Interactions in Infants with Very Low Birth Weight and Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 1996, 17, 69???76.	0.6	50
53	Neonatal visual information processing in cocaine-exposed and non-exposed infants. , 1999, 22, 1-15.		50
54	Neurodevelopmental Effects of Cocaine. Clinics in Perinatology, 1993, 20, 245-262.	0.8	49

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55	Childhood Medical and Behavioral Consequences of Maternal Cocaine Use. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 1992, 17, 389-406.	1.1	48
56	Increased psychological distress in post-partum, cocaine-using mothers. Journal of Substance Abuse, 1995, 7, 165-174.	1.1	48
57	Psychometric Properties of the Dominic Interactive Assessment. Assessment, 2006, 13, 16-26.	1.9	48
58	Externalizing behavior and substance use related problems at 15Âyears in prenatally cocaine exposed adolescents. Journal of Adolescence, 2014, 37, 269-279.	1.2	48
59	Cognitive Development in the Failure-to-Thrive Infant: A Three-Year Longitudinal Study. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 1984, 9, 363-384.	1.1	47
60	Cognitive development and low-level lead exposure in poly-drug exposed children. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2009, 31, 225-231.	1.2	46
61	The effects of prenatal cocaine on language development at 10years of age. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2011, 33, 17-24.	1.2	46
62	Mediating Links Between Maternal Childhood Trauma and Preadolescent Behavioral Adjustment. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 2013, 28, 831-851.	1.3	46
63	Incidence of patent ductus arteriosus and patent foramen ovale in normal infants. American Journal of Cardiology, 2002, 89, 244-247.	0.7	45
64	Impact of Prenatal Exposure to Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors or Maternal Major Depressive Disorder on Infant Developmental Outcomes. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2014, 75, 1088-1095.	1.1	45
65	One-Year Outcomes of Prenatal Exposure to MDMA and Other Recreational Drugs. Pediatrics, 2012, 130, 407-413.	1.0	44
66	Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment of Health-Impairing Food Phobias in Children. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 1992, 31, 847-852.	0.3	43
67	Prenatal Cocaine and Tobacco Effects on Children's Language Trajectories. Pediatrics, 2007, 120, e78-e85.	1.0	43
68	Executive functioning in preschool-age children prenatally exposed to alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2003, 27, 647-56.	1.4	42
69	Accuracy in Detecting Prenatal Drug Exposure. Journal of Drug Issues, 1999, 29, 203-214.	0.6	41
70	Cocaine, Anemia, and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Children: A Longitudinal Study. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2004, 25, 1-9.	0.6	41
71	Effects of Prenatal Cocaine/Polydrug Use on Maternal-Infant Feeding Interactions During the First Year of Life. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2005, 26, 194-200.	0.6	40
72	Psychosocial and behavioral factors related to the post-partum placements of infants born to cocaine-using women. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2008, 32, 353-366.	1.3	39

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73	Self-Reported Adolescent Behavioral Adjustment: Effects of Prenatal Cocaine Exposure. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2014, 55, 167-174.	1.2	36
74	Caregiver and self-report of mental health symptoms in 9-year old children with prenatal cocaine exposure. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2011, 33, 582-591.	1.2	34
75	Prenatal cocaine exposure and infant cognition. , 2005, 28, 431-444.		33
76	Prenatal Cocaine/Polydrug Exposure and Infant Performance on an Executive Functioning Task. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2003, 24, 499-517.	1.0	32
77	Behavioral Assessment and Management of Food Refusal in Children with Cystic Fibrosis. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 1991, 12, 115???120.	0.6	31
78	Prognostic neurodevelopmental testing of preterm infants: do we need to change the paradigm?. Journal of Perinatology, 2017, 37, 475-479.	0.9	31
79	Heart rate variability in cocaine-exposed newborn infants. American Heart Journal, 2001, 142, 828-832.	1.2	30
80	Coping and Psychological Distress in Mothers of Very Low Birth Weight Young Children. Parenting, 2003, 3, 49-72.	1.0	30
81	Long-term hospitalization of failure-to-thrive infants: Developmental outcome at three years. Child Abuse and Neglect, 1986, 10, 479-486.	1.3	28
82	NTP-CERHR Expert Panel Report on the reproductive and developmental toxicity of fluoxetine. Birth Defects Research Part B: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology, 2004, 71, 193-280.	1.4	27
83	Dysmorphic and anthropometric outcomes in 6-year-old prenatally cocaine-exposed children. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2006, 28, 28-38.	1.2	27
84	Effects of Maternal Employment and Prematurity on Child Outcomes in Single Parent Families. Nursing Research, 2001, 50, 346-355.	0.8	24
85	Association of Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters in Meconium and Cognitive Development during Childhood and Adolescence. Journal of Pediatrics, 2015, 166, 1042-1047.	0.9	24
86	Maternal Employment and Parent-Child Relationships in Single-Parent Families of Low-Birth-Weight Preschoolers. Nursing Research, 1998, 47, 114-121.	0.8	23
87	Developmental outcomes and environmental correlates of very low birthweight, cocaine-exposed infants. Early Human Development, 2001, 64, 91-103.	0.8	22
88	Early Maternal Psychosocial Factors Are Predictors for Adolescent Caries. Journal of Dental Research, 2012, 91, 859-864.	2.5	22
89	Executive function in children with prenatal cocaine exposure (12–15 years). Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 57, 79-86.	1.2	22
90	Motor delays in MDMA (ecstasy) exposed infants persist to 2years. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 54, 22-28.	1.2	22

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91	The association of prenatal cocaine exposure, externalizing behavior and adolescent substance use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 176, 33-43.	1.6	22
92	Institutions Developing Excellence in Academic Leadership (IDEAL). Equality, Diversity and Inclusion, 2019, 38, 362-381.	0.7	22
93	Effects of prenatal cocaine exposure on early sexual behavior: Gender difference in externalizing behavior as a mediator. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 153, 59-65.	1.6	21
94	Atypical eating disorders in young children. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 1989, 8, 575-582.	2.1	20
95	Mothers Touching Newborns: A Comparison of Rooming-in versus Minimal Contact. Birth, 1995, 22, 196-200.	1.1	20
96	Sensorimotor development in cocaine-exposed infants. , 1998, 21, 627-640.		20
97	Language Outcomes at 12 Years for Children Exposed Prenatally to Cocaine. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2013, 56, 1662-1676.	0.7	20
98	Comparison of 12-Year-Old Children with Prenatal Exposure to Cocaine and Non-Exposed Controls on Caregiver Ratings of Executive Function. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 2014, 43, 53-69.	1.9	20
99	Developmental trajectories of externalizing behavior from ages 4 to 12: Prenatal cocaine exposure and adolescent correlates. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 192, 223-232.	1.6	20
100	Autonomic alterations in cocaine-exposed infants. American Heart Journal, 2002, 144, 1109-1115.	1.2	19
101	Prenatal and concurrent cocaine, alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco effects on adolescent cognition and attention. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 191, 37-44.	1.6	19
102	Advances and Redirections in Understanding Effects of Fetal Drug Exposure. Journal of Drug Issues, 1999, 29, 253-262.	0.6	18
103	Prenatal cocaine exposure and child outcomes: a conference report based on a prospective study from Cleveland. Human Psychopharmacology, 2015, 30, 285-289.	0.7	18
104	Blood transfusions: a hidden source of lead exposure. Lancet, The, 2003, 362, 332.	6.3	17
105	Pathways to adolescent sexual risk behaviors: Effects of prenatal cocaine exposure. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 161, 284-291.	1.6	17
106	Association of prenatal cocaine exposure, childhood maltreatment, and responses to stress in adolescence. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 177, 93-100.	1.6	16
107	Diastolic filling abnormalities by color kinesis in newborns exposed to intrauterine cocaine. Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography, 2002, 15, 447-453.	1.2	15
108	Factor structure of coping: Two studies of mothers with high levels of life stress Psychological Assessment, 2006, 18, 278-288.	1.2	14

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109	Developmental outcomes of 3,4â€methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy)â€exposed infants in the UK. Human Psychopharmacology, 2015, 30, 290-294.	0.7	14
110	The association of prenatal cocaine use and childhood trauma with psychological symptoms over 6Âyears. Archives of Women's Mental Health, 2008, 11, 181-92.	1.2	13
111	One-Year Developmental Outcomes for Infants of Mothers With Bipolar Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2017, 78, 1083-1090.	1.1	12
112	Mother, Child, and Family Factors Related to Employment of Single Mothers With LBW Preschoolers. Psychology of Women Quarterly, 1997, 21, 247-263.	1.3	11
113	Cocaine use during pregnancy and health outcome after 10 years. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2012, 126, 71-79.	1.6	11
114	Psychiatric profiles of mothers who take Ecstasy/MDMA during pregnancy: Reduced depression 1 year after giving birth and quitting Ecstasy. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2014, 28, 55-61.	2.0	11
115	Diastolic alterations in infants exposed to intrauterine cocaine: A follow-up study by color kinesis. Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography, 2002, 15, 1361-1366.	1.2	10
116	MDMA and heightened cortisol: a neurohormonal perspective on the pregnancy outcomes of mothers used â€~Ecstasy' during pregnancy. Human Psychopharmacology, 2014, 29, 1-7.	0.7	10
117	Psychological Practice in a Pediatric Rehabilitation Hospital. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 1989, 14, 479-489.	1.1	9
118	Fetal Cocaine Exposure:. Physical and Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics, 1996, 16, 129-144.	0.8	9
119	Medical and social factors as predictors of outcome in infant tracheostomy. Pediatric Pulmonology, 1991, 11, 243-248.	1.0	8
120	Fifty Years of Research on Prenatal Substances: Lessons Learned for the Opioid Epidemic. Adversity and Resilience Science, 2020, 1, 223-234.	1.2	8
121	Carotenemia in normal-weight bulimia: A finding unrelated to other physical manifestations of the syndrome. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 1987, 6, 749-755.	2.1	7
122	Effects of Pediatric Head Trauma for Children, Parents, and Families. Critical Care Nursing Clinics of North America, 2000, 12, 227-235.	0.4	7
123	Randomized clinical trials in infancy: methodologic issues. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2001, 6, 393-401.	2.8	7
124	A longitudinal case study of a child with mosaic trisomy 22: Language, cognitive, behavioral, physical, and dental outcomes. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2007, 143A, 2070-2074.	0.7	7
125	Blood lead levels and longitudinal language outcomes in children from 4 to 12 years. Journal of Communication Disorders, 2018, 71, 85-96.	0.8	7
126	Profiles of individual assets and mental health symptoms in atâ€risk early adolescents. Journal of Adolescence, 2019, 75, 1-11.	1.2	7

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127	Ethyl Linoleate in Meconium. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1999, 23, 487.	1.4	7
128	Individual assets and problem behaviors in at-risk adolescents: A longitudinal cross-lagged analysis. Journal of Adolescence, 2018, 64, 52-61.	1.2	6
129	Prenatal Cocaine Exposure as a Risk Factor for Later Developmental Outcomes. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2001, 286, 45.	3.8	5
130	Prenatal Substance Exposure and Developmental Trajectories of Internalizing Symptoms: Toddlerhood to Preadolescence. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 218, 108411.	1.6	5
131	Fatty acid ethyl esters in meconium and substance use in adolescence. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2021, 83, 106946.	1.2	5
132	Methodological Considerations in Longitudinal Studies of Infant Risk. , 1997, , 209-251.		4
133	Quantification of regional left ventricular wall motion in newborns by color kinesis. Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography, 2002, 15, 356-363.	1.2	4
134	Association of fatty acid ethyl esters in meconium with behavior during childhood. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 218, 108437.	1.6	4
135	Fetal Cocaine Exposure:. Physical and Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics, 1996, 16, 129-144.	0.8	4
136	Neuropsychological functioning, psychological distress and maternal infant interaction in cocaine using women. , 1998, 21, 579.		3
137	Commentary: Totality of the Evidence Suggests Prenatal Cannabis Exposure Does Not Lead to Cognitive Impairments: A Systematic and Critical Review. Frontiers in Psychology, 2021, 12, 651064.	1.1	3
138	Introduction to "Understanding developmental consequences of prenatal drug exposure: Biological and environmental effects and their interactions― Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2011, 33, 5-8.	1.2	2
139	In Utero Exposure to Nicotine, Cocaine, and Amphetamines. , 2016, , 51-76.		2
140	Lead Exposure and Cognitive Outcomes of Children With Prenatal Cocaine Exposure—Reply. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2004, 292, 1021.	3.8	1
141	Response letter to Qiu et al. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 206, 107777.	1.6	1
142	Preschool blood lead levels, language competency, and substance use in adolescence. Environmental Research, 2022, 206, 112273.	3.7	1
143	Medical and Psychologic Risks of Maternal Cocaine Use. Resident and Staff Physician, 1997, 43, 55-65.	0.0	1
144	CLINICAL/MEDICAL OUTCOME PREDICTION BY NEURAL NETWORKS WITH STATISTICAL ENHANCEMENT. , 1995, 5, 1469-1487.		1

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145	Hypoxaemia in infants with bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Pediatrics, 1993, 92, 187-187.	1.0	1
146	Attitudinal Tolerance of Deviance in At-Risk Early Adolescents. Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research, 0, , .	0.9	1
147	Substance use and individual assets in urban adolescents: Subgroups and correlates in emerging adulthood. Journal of Adolescence, 0, , .	1.2	1
148	The relationship of maternal post partum depression to child outcomes in preterm and term infants. , 1998, 21, 688.		0
149	Prenatal Drug Exposure and Mental Retardation. International Review of Research in Mental Retardation, 2004, 29, 31-61.	0.7	Ο
150	Long-term sequelae of postnatal surfactant and corticosteroid therapies for BPD. Journal of Perinatology, 2008, 28, 498-504.	0.9	0
151	In-utero exposure to the popular 'recreational' drugs MDMA (Ecstasy) and Methamphetamine (Ice,) Tj ETQq1 1 C).784314 r	gBT /Overloc