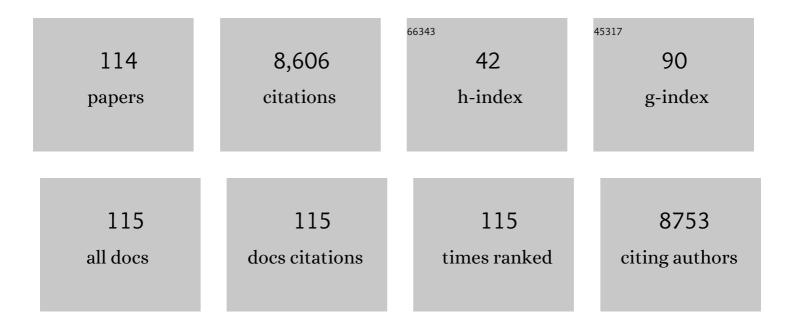
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The role of inflammation in perinatal brain injury. Nature Reviews Neurology, 2015, 11, 192-208.	10.1	669
2	Livebirth after uterus transplantation. Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 607-616.	13.7	641
3	Characterization of phenotype markers and neuronotoxic potential of polarised primary microglia in vitro. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2013, 32, 70-85.	4.1	529
4	Inflammation during fetal and neonatal life: Implications for neurologic and neuropsychiatric disease in children and adults. Annals of Neurology, 2012, 71, 444-457.	5.3	448
5	Models of white matter injury: Comparison of infectious, hypoxicâ€ischemic, and excitotoxic insults. Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 2002, 8, 30-38.	3.6	389
6	Bacterial endotoxin sensitizes the immature brain to hypoxic–ischaemic injury. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 13, 1101-1106.	2.6	382
7	Systemic inflammation disrupts the developmental program of white matter. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 70, 550-565.	5.3	337
8	Chemokine and Inflammatory Cell Response to Hypoxia-Ischemia in Immature Rats. Pediatric Research, 1999, 45, 500-509.	2.3	308
9	Protective Effects of Moderate Hypothermia after Neonatal Hypoxia-Ischemia: Short- and Long-Term Outcome. Pediatric Research, 1998, 43, 738-745.	2.3	301
10	PARPâ€∃ gene disruption in mice preferentially protects males from perinatal brain injury. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2004, 90, 1068-1075.	3.9	266
11	Long-term Risk of Neuropsychiatric Disease After Exposure to Infection In Utero. JAMA Psychiatry, 2019, 76, 594.	11.0	180
12	Cytokine Response in Cerebrospinal Fluid after Birth Asphyxia. Pediatric Research, 1998, 43, 746-751.	2.3	167
13	Role of cytokines in preterm labour and brain injury. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2005, 112, 16-18.	2.3	156
14	Lipopolysaccharideâ€induced alteration of mitochondrial morphology induces a metabolic shift in microglia modulating the inflammatory response in vitro and in vivo. Glia, 2019, 67, 1047-1061.	4.9	155
15	Mitochondria: hub of injury responses in the developing brain. Lancet Neurology, The, 2014, 13, 217-232.	10.2	153
16	One uterus bridging three generations: first live birth after mother-to-daughter uterus transplantation. Fertility and Sterility, 2016, 106, 261-266.	1.0	137
17	Effect of propentofylline (HWA 285) on extracellular purines and excitatory amino acids in CA1 of rat hippocampus during transient ischaemia. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1990, 100, 814-818.	5.4	129
18	Sequelae of chorioamnionitis. Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases, 2002, 15, 301-306.	3.1	129

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19	Cell Death in the Developing Brain after Hypoxia-Ischemia. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 248.	3.7	123
20	Mitochondrial Function and Energy Metabolism after Hypoxia—Ischemia in the Immature Rat Brain: Involvement of NMDA-Receptors. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1998, 18, 297-304.	4.3	108
21	Brain Barrier Properties and Cerebral Blood Flow in Neonatal Mice Exposed to Cerebral Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2015, 35, 818-827.	4.3	104
22	Decreased microglial Wnt/β-catenin signalling drives microglial pro-inflammatory activation in the developing brain. Brain, 2019, 142, 3806-3833.	7.6	97
23	Apoptotic Mechanisms in the Immature Brain: Involvement of Mitochondria. Journal of Child Neurology, 2009, 24, 1141-1146.	1.4	88
24	Induction of labor versus expectant management for post-date pregnancy: Is there sufficient evidence for a change in clinical practice?. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2009, 88, 6-17.	2.8	87
25	Induction of labour at 41 weeks versus expectant management and induction of labour at 42 weeks (SWEdish Post-term Induction Study, SWEPIS): multicentre, open label, randomised, superiority trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 367, l6131.	2.3	87
26	Perinatal brain damage: The term infant. Neurobiology of Disease, 2016, 92, 102-112.	4.4	85
27	Chorioamnionitis in the Development of Cerebral Palsy: A Meta-analysis and Systematic Review. Pediatrics, 2017, 139, .	2.1	84
28	Possible Protective Role of Growth Hormone in Hypoxia-Ischemia in Neonatal Rats. Pediatric Research, 1999, 45, 318-323.	2.3	84
29	Temporal Characterization of Microglia/Macrophage Phenotypes in a Mouse Model of Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 286.	3.7	83
30	Role of mitochondria in apoptotic and necroptotic cell death in the developing brain. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2015, 451, 35-38.	1.1	82
31	ls Periventricular Leukomalacia an Axonopathy as Well as an Oligopathy?. Pediatric Research, 2001, 49, 453-457.	2.3	75
32	Mitochondrial Impairment in the Developing Brain After Hypoxia–Ischemia. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2004, 36, 369-373.	2.3	70
33	Specific Lipopolysaccharide Serotypes Induce Differential Maternal and Neonatal Inflammatory Responses in a Murine Model of Preterm Labor. American Journal of Pathology, 2015, 185, 2390-2401.	3.8	67
34	Role of microglia in a mouse model of paediatric traumatic brain injury. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 63, 197-209.	4.1	64
35	Embryonic Stem Cell-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs) Have a Superior Neuroprotective Capacity Over Fetal MSCs in the Hypoxic-Ischemic Mouse Brain. Stem Cells Translational Medicine, 2018, 7, 439-449.	3.3	62
36	Interleukinâ€18 in cervical mucus and amniotic fluid: relationship to microbial invasion of the amniotic fluid, intraâ€amniotic inflammation and preterm delivery. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2003, 110, 598-603.	2.3	58

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Microglia toxicity in preterm brain injury. Reproductive Toxicology, 2014, 48, 106-112.	2.9	53
38	Preconditioning and the developing brain. Seminars in Perinatology, 2004, 28, 389-395.	2.5	52
39	Oxidative stress and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress in the development of neonatal hypoxic–ischaemic brain injury. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2017, 45, 1067-1076.	3.4	51
40	Mitochondrial Optic Atrophy (OPA) 1 Processing Is Altered in Response to Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 22509-22526.	4.1	47
41	Stem Cell Therapy for Neonatal Brain Injury. Clinics in Perinatology, 2014, 41, 133-148.	2.1	45
42	γδT Cells Contribute to Injury in the Developing Brain. American Journal of Pathology, 2018, 188, 757-767.	3.8	44
43	Magnesium induces preconditioning of the neonatal brain via profound mitochondrial protection. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2019, 39, 1038-1055.	4.3	44
44	Mitochondria, Bioenergetics and Excitotoxicity: New Therapeutic Targets in Perinatal Brain Injury. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 199.	3.7	43
45	Mitochondrial dynamics, mitophagy and biogenesis in neonatal hypoxicâ€ischaemic brain injury. FEBS Letters, 2018, 592, 812-830.	2.8	42
46	Severe maternal morbidity and mortality associated with COVIDâ€19: The risk should not be downplayed. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2020, 99, 815-816.	2.8	41
47	Transvaginal sonographic evaluation of cervical length in the second trimester of asymptomatic singleton pregnancies, and the risk of preterm delivery. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2015, 94, 598-607.	2.8	40
48	Peripheral myeloid cells contribute to brain injury in male neonatal mice. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2018, 15, 301.	7.2	40
49	Failure of thyroid hormone treatment to prevent inflammation-induced white matter injury in the immature brain. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2014, 37, 95-102.	4.1	39
50	TLR2-mediated leukocyte trafficking to the developing brain. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2017, 101, 297-305.	3.3	38
51	Neuroprotection offered by mesenchymal stem cells in perinatal brain injury: Role of mitochondria, inflammation, and reactive oxygen species. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 158, 59-73.	3.9	38
52	Lymphocytes Contribute to the Pathophysiology of Neonatal Brain Injury. Frontiers in Neurology, 2018, 9, 159.	2.4	37
53	Levels of dimethylarginines and cytokines in mild and severe preeclampsia. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2001, 80, 602-608.	2.8	36
54	Intranasal C3a treatment ameliorates cognitive impairment in a mouse model of neonatal hypoxic–ischemic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 290, 74-84.	4.1	36

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55	Acute LPS sensitization and continuous infusion exacerbates hypoxic brain injury in a piglet model of neonatal encephalopathy. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 10184.	3.3	36
56	Birth in standing position: A high frequency of third degree tears. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1994, 73, 630-633.	2.8	35
57	Increased Intra―and Extracellular Concentrations of γâ€Glutamylglutamate and Related Dipeptides in the Ischemic Rat Striatum: Involvement of γâ€Glutamyl Transpeptidase. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1994, 63, 1371-1376.	3.9	35
58	Neuroprotective exendin-4 enhances hypothermia therapy in a model of hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy. Brain, 2018, 141, 2925-2942.	7.6	35
59	Systemic activation of Toll-like receptor 2 suppresses mitochondrial respiration and exacerbates hypoxic–ischemic injury in the developing brain. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2017, 37, 1192-1198.	4.3	34
60	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> Bacteremia Induces Brain Injury in Neonatal Mice via Toll-like Receptor 2-Dependent and -Independent Pathways. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 212, 1480-1490.	4.0	33
61	Choroid plexus transcriptome and ultrastructure analysis reveals a TLR2-specific chemotaxis signature and cytoskeleton remodeling in leukocyte trafficking. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 79, 216-227.	4.1	33
62	γÎT cells but not αβT cells contribute to sepsis-induced white matter injury and motor abnormalities in mice. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 255.	7.2	32
63	New possibilities for neuroprotection in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2022, 181, 875-887.	2.7	31
64	Blood-based cerebral biomarkers in preeclampsia: Plasma concentrations of NfL, tau, S100B and NSE during pregnancy in women who later develop preeclampsia - A nested case control study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0196025.	2.5	29
65	The effect of osteopontin and osteopontin-derived peptides on preterm brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 197.	7.2	28
66	Overexpression of apoptosis inducing factor aggravates hypoxic-ischemic brain injury in neonatal mice. Cell Death and Disease, 2020, 11, 77.	6.3	27
67	The Role of Mitochondrial and Endoplasmic Reticulum Reactive Oxygen Species Production in Models of Perinatal Brain Injury. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2019, 31, 643-663.	5.4	26
68	Myelination induction by a histamine H3 receptor antagonist in a mouse model of preterm white matter injury. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2018, 74, 265-276.	4.1	25
69	Lack of the brain-specific isoform of apoptosis-inducing factor aggravates cerebral damage in a model of neonatal hypoxia–ischemia. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 3.	6.3	25
70	Induction of labour at 41 weeks or expectant management until 42 weeks: A systematic review and an individual participant data meta-analysis of randomised trials. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003436.	8.4	25
71	Increase of neuronal injury markers Tau and neurofilament light proteins in umbilical blood after intrapartum asphyxia. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2018, 31, 2468-2472.	1.5	22
72	Therapies for neonatal encephalopathy: Targeting the latent, secondary and tertiary phases of evolving brain injury. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2021, 26, 101256.	2.3	22

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73	Study protocol of SWEPIS a Swedish multicentre register based randomised controlled trial to compare induction of labour at 41 completed gestational weeks versus expectant management and induction at 42 completed gestational weeks. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2016, 16, 49.	2.4	20
74	Neuroprotection of the hypoxic-ischemic mouse brain by human CD117+CD90+CD105+ amniotic fluid stem cells. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 2425.	3.3	20
75	Interleukin-1alpha, interleukin-6 and interleukin-8 in cervico/vaginal secretion for screening of preterm birth in twin gestation. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 1998, 77, 508-514.	2.8	19
76	Single-cell atlas reveals meningeal leukocyte heterogeneity in the developing mouse brain. Genes and Development, 2021, 35, 1190-1207.	5.9	18
77	Microbial invasion and cytokine response in amniotic fluid in a Swedish population of women with preterm prelabor rupture of membranes. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2003, 82, 423-431.	2.8	18
78	Inhibiting the interaction between apoptosis-inducing factor and cyclophilin A prevents brain injury in neonatal mice after hypoxia-ischemia. Neuropharmacology, 2020, 171, 108088.	4.1	16
79	Dysmaturation of Somatostatin Interneurons Following Umbilical Cord Occlusion in Preterm Fetal Sheep. Frontiers in Physiology, 2019, 10, 563.	2.8	15
80	Magnesium sulphate induces preconditioning in preterm rodent models of cerebral hypoxiaâ€ischemia. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2018, 70, 56-66.	1.6	14
81	No Correlation Between Cerebral Palsy and Cytokines in Postnatal Blood of Preterms: Commentary on the article by Nelson et al. on page 600. Pediatric Research, 2003, 53, 544-545.	2.3	13
82	Brain injury in preterm infants—what can the obstetrician do?. Early Human Development, 2005, 81, 231-235.	1.8	13
83	N-acetylcysteine inhibits bacterial lipopeptide-mediated neutrophil transmigration through the choroid plexus in the developing brain. Acta Neuropathologica Communications, 2020, 8, 4.	5.2	13
84	A Model of Germinal Matrix Hemorrhage in Preterm Rat Pups. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 535320.	3.7	11
85	Women's childbirth experiences in the Swedish Post-term Induction Study (SWEPIS): a multicentre, randomised, controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e042340.	1.9	10
86	Second trimester cervical length measurements with transvaginal ultrasound: A prospective observational agreement and reliability study. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2020, 99, 1476-1485.	2.8	9
87	Hypothermia is not therapeutic in a neonatal piglet model of inflammation-sensitized hypoxia–ischemia. Pediatric Research, 2022, 91, 1416-1427.	2.3	9
88	Induction of labour at 41Âweeks of gestation versus expectant management and induction of labour at 42Âweeks of gestation: AÂcostâ€effectiveness analysis. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2022, 129, 2157-2165.	2.3	9
89	Temporal brain transcriptome analysis reveals key pathological events after germinal matrix hemorrhage in neonatal rats. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2022, 42, 1632-1649.	4.3	9
90	Microbial invasion of the amniotic cavity is associated with impaired cognitive and motor function at school age in preterm children. Pediatric Research, 2020, 87, 924-931.	2.3	8

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91	Type 2 Innate Lymphoid Cells Accumulate in the Brain After Hypoxia-Ischemia but Do Not Contribute to the Development of Preterm Brain Injury. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 249.	3.7	8
92	Preterm birth in Sweden 1973-2001: Rate, subgroups, and effect of changing patterns in multiple births, maternal age, and smoking. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2005, 84, 558-565.	2.8	8
93	Neuroprotective Effects of Diabetes Drugs for the Treatment of Neonatal Hypoxia-Ischemia Encephalopathy. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 112.	3.7	8
94	C3a Receptor Signaling Inhibits Neurodegeneration Induced by Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 768198.	4.8	8
95	Efficacy and safety of oral misoprostol vs transvaginal balloon catheter for labor induction: An observational study within the SWEdish Postterm Induction Study (SWEPIS). Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2021, 100, 1463-1477.	2.8	5
96	Effect of secondâ€trimester sonographic cervical length on the risk of spontaneous preterm delivery in different risk groups: A prospective observational multicenter study. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2021, 100, 1644-1655.	2.8	5
97	Effect of Trp53 gene deficiency on brain injury after neonatal hypoxia-ischemia. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 12081-12092.	1.8	5
98	White matter injury but not germinal matrix hemorrhage induces elevated osteopontin expression in human preterm brains. Acta Neuropathologica Communications, 2021, 9, 166.	5.2	5
99	Induction of Mitochondrial Fragmentation and Mitophagy after Neonatal Hypoxia–Ischemia. Cells, 2022, 11, 1193.	4.1	5
100	Maternal and fetal serum concentrations of magnesium after administration of a 6â€g bolus dose of magnesium sulfate (<scp>MgSO₄</scp>) to women with imminent preterm delivery. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2022, 101, 856-861.	2.8	5
101	Serial blood cytokine and chemokine mRNA and microRNA over 48 h are insult specific in a piglet model of inflammation-sensitized hypoxia–ischaemia. Pediatric Research, 2021, 89, 464-475.	2.3	4
102	N-Acetyl Cysteine Restores Sirtuin-6 and Decreases HMGB1 Release Following Lipopolysaccharide-Sensitized Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in Neonatal Mice. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 743093.	3.7	4
103	TWEAK Receptor Deficiency Has Opposite Effects on Female and Male Mice Subjected to Neonatal Hypoxia–Ischemia. Frontiers in Neurology, 2018, 9, 230.	2.4	3
104	Positive and negative conditioning in the neonatal brain. Conditioning Medicine, 2018, 1, 279-293.	1.3	3
105	Fetal and Neonatal Brain Injury. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2010, 89, 852-853.	2.8	0
106	Effects of intrauterine inflammation on developing mouse brain. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2005, 25, S110-S110.	4.3	0
107	Title is missing!. , 2020, 17, e1003436.		0

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