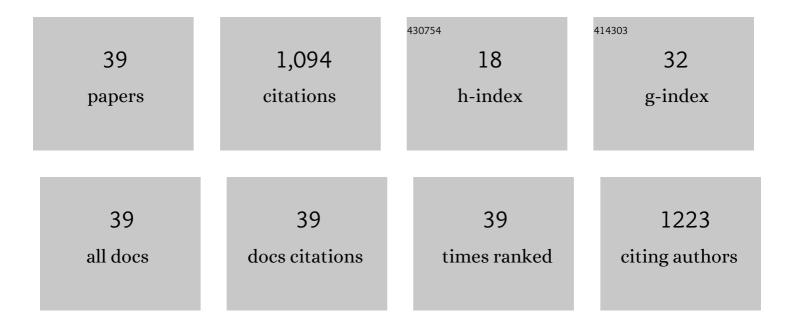
Giulia M Muraca

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9392261/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



| # | Article | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1 | Association Between Prepregnancy Body Mass Index and Severe Maternal Morbidity. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2017, 318, 1777. | 3.8 | 137 |
| 2 | Maternal age and severe maternal morbidity: A population-based retrospective cohort study. PLoS Medicine, 2017, 14, e1002307. | 3.9 | 111 |
| 3 | Studies in haemoglobin E betaâ€ŧhalassaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 2008, 141, 388-397. | 1.2 | 103 |
| 4 | Haemoglobin E β thalassaemia in Sri Lanka. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 1467-1470. | 6.3 | 91 |
| 5 | Maternal Mortality in the United States. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 137, 763-771. | 1.2 | 64 |
| 6 | The Association Between Maternal Age and Depression. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2014, 36, 803-810. | 0.3 | 61 |
| 7 | Factors Underlying the Temporal Increase in Maternal Mortality in the United States. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 129, 91-100. | 1.2 | 57 |
| 8 | Maternal obesity and risk of cardiovascular diseases in offspring: a population-based cohort and sibling-controlled study. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2020, 8, 572-581. | 5.5 | 48 |
| 9 | 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. | 1.1 | 47 |
| 10 | Mode of delivery after a previous cesarean birth, and associated maternal and neonatal morbidity. Cmaj, 2018, 190, E556-E564. | 0.9 | 39 |
| 11 | Perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality after attempted operative vaginal delivery at midpelvic station. Cmaj, 2017, 189, E764-E772. | 0.9 | 39 |
| 12 | Episiotomy use among vaginal deliveries and the association with anal sphincter injury: a population-based retrospective cohort study. Cmaj, 2019, 191, E1149-E1158. | 0.9 | 30 |
| 13 | Morbidity and Mortality Associated With Forceps and Vacuum Delivery at Outlet, Low, and Midpelvic Station. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2019, 41, 327-337. | 0.3 | 29 |
| 14 | Maternal risk factors and adverse birth outcomes associated with HELLP syndrome: a populationâ€based study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 127, 1189-1198. | 1.1 | 29 |
| 15 | Ecological association between operative vaginal delivery and obstetric and birth trauma. Cmaj, 2018, 190, E734-E741. | 0.9 | 26 |
| 16 | Maternal and neonatal trauma following operative vaginal delivery. Cmaj, 2022, 194, E1-E12. | 0.9 | 24 |
| 17 | Temporal trends in neonatal mortality and morbidity following spontaneous and clinician-initiated preterm birth in Washington State, USA: a population-based study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e023004. | 0.8 | 23 |
| 18 | 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. | 0.7 | 23 |

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| # | Article | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 19 | Temporal trends in severe maternal and neonatal trauma during childbirth: a population-based observational study. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e020578. | 0.8 | 19 |
| 20 | Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome and Associated Neonatal and Maternal Mortality and Morbidity. Pediatrics, 2019, 144, e20183664. | 1.0 | 17 |
| 21 | Temporal and Regional Variations in Operative Vaginal Delivery in Canada by Pelvic Station, 2004-2012. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2016, 38, 627-635. | 0.3 | 16 |
| 22 | Accuracy of postpartum hemorrhage coding in the Swedish Pregnancy Register. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2021, 100, 322-330. | 1.3 | 11 |
| 23 | Temporal Trends in Preterm Birth, Neonatal Mortality, and Neonatal Morbidity Following Spontaneous and Clinician-Initiated Delivery in Canada, 2009-2016. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2019, 41, 1742-1751.e6. | 0.3 | 9 |
| 24 | Postpartum haemorrhage trends in Sweden using the Robson ten group classification system: a populationâ€based cohort study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2022, 129, 562-571. | 1.1 | 9 |
| 25 | Methodological Challenges in International Comparisons of Perinatal Mortality. Current Epidemiology Reports, 2017, 4, 73-82. | 1.1 | 8 |
| 26 | Bias in comparisons of mortality among very preterm births: A cohort study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253931. | 1.1 | 6 |
| 27 | Regional Variation and Temporal Trends in Surgery for Pelvic Organ Prolapse in Canada, 2004-2014. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2020, 42, 846-852.e5. | 0.3 | 5 |
| 28 | Time of delivery among lowâ€risk women at 37–42Âweeks of gestation and risks of stillbirth and infant mortality, and longâ€term neurological morbidity. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2022, 36, 577-587. | 0.8 | 5 |
| 29 | Association Between Prepregnancy Body Mass Index and Severe Maternal Morbidity. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2018, 73, 197-198. | 0.2 | 4 |
| 30 | 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. | 1.1 | 1 |
| 31 | 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. | 1.1 | 1 |
| 32 | The authors respond to "Routine use of episiotomy with forceps should not be encouraged― Cmaj, 2020, 192, E191-E192. | 0.9 | 1 |
| 33 | Modern obstetrics: beyond early delivery for fetal or maternal compromise. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2021, 3, 100274. | 1.3 | 1 |
| 34 | Letter to the Editor in Response to: Amir, Baharak etÂal. The Long-Term Pelvic Floor Health Outcomes of Women After Childbirth: The Influence of Labour in the First Pregnancy. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2017, 39, 217. | 0.3 | 0 |
| 35 | Response to "Data limitations may affect conclusions in study of vaginal delivery at midpelvic station― Cmaj, 2017, 189, E1344-E1345. | 0.9 | 0 |
| 36 | The authors reply to "The end of forceps deliveries?―and "Beware selection bias― Cmaj, 2017, 189, E1098-E1098. | 0.9 | 0 |

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|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Key considerations when comparing outcomes by mode of delivery raise questions about study validity and clinical relevance. Cmaj, 2019, 191, E923-E923. | 0.9 | ο |
| 38 | 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. | 1.1 | 0 |
| 39 | Authors reply re: The Ten Group Classification System – First Things First. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2022, , . | 1.1 | 0 |