

Prevalence of severe pelvic organ prolapse in relation to socioeconomic status: a multicenter cross-sectional study

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Familial transmission of urogenital prolapse and incontinence. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 19, 464-468.	2.0	28
2	Biomechanical properties of prolapsed vaginal tissue in pre- and postmenopausal women. International Urogynecology Journal, 2007, 18, 603-607.	1.4	108
3	Vaginal pressure during lifting, floor exercises, jogging, and use of hydraulic exercise machines. International Urogynecology Journal, 2007, 18, 1481-1489.	1.4	40
4	It's Not All About Birth: Biomechanics Applied to Pelvic Organ Prolapse Prevention. Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health, 2008, 53, 28-36.	1.3	11
5	The epidemiology, social burden, and genetics of pelvic organ prolapse. Current Bladder Dysfunction Reports, 2008, 3, 90-94.	0.5	4
6	Intraabdominal pressure changes associated with lifting: implications for postoperative activity restrictions. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 198, 306.e1-306.e5.	1.3	37
7	Safe manual handling: pelvic floor considerations. Physiotherapy, 2008, 94, 314-316.	0.4	3
8	Effect of vaginal distention on elastic fiber synthesis and matrix degradation in the vaginal wall: potential role in the pathogenesis of pelvic organ prolapse. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2008, 295, R1351-R1358.	1.8	46
10	Nonobstetric Risk Factors for Symptomatic Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 113, 1089-1097.	2.4	107
11	The prevalence of pelvic organ prolapse symptoms and signs and their relation with bladder and bowel disorders in a general female population. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 1037-1045.	1.4	199
12	Pelvic floor function is independently associated with pelvic organ prolapse. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2009, 116, 1706-1714.	2.3	100
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16	Failure of Pelvic Organ Support in Mice Deficient In Fibulin-3. American Journal of Pathology, 2009, 174, 206-215.	3.8	73
17	Epidemiology of Pelvic Floor Dysfunction. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America, 2009, 36, 421-443.	1.9	104
18	The Racial Distribution of Female Pelvic Floor Disorders in an Equal Access Health Care System. Journal of Urology, 2009, 181, 187-192.	0.4	39
19	Pathophysiology of Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2010, 16, 79-89.	1.1	15
20	Functional Bowel Disorders and Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2010, 16, 209-214.	1.1	8
22	Oestrogens for treatment or prevention of pelvic organ prolapse in postmenopausal women. The Cochrane Library, 2010, , CD007063.	2.8	65

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23	Increased expression of matrix metalloproteinaseâ€”1 in uterosacral ligament tissue from women with pelvic organ prolapse. <i>Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2010, 89, 832-834.	2.8	10
24	Patient Characteristics Associated With a Successful Pessary Fitting. <i>Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery</i> , 2011, 17, 249-252.	1.1	30
25	Clinical evaluation of a wireless intra-vaginal pressure transducer. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 1741-1747.	1.4	23
26	Exploring the association between lifetime physical activity and pelvic floor disorders: Study and design challenges. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 2012, 33, 819-827.	1.8	28
27	Selection of patients in whom vaginal graft use may be appropriate. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 7-14.	1.4	59
28	Can pelvic floor injury secondary to delivery be prevented?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 165-173.	1.4	34
29	Health impacts of pedestrian head-loading: A review of the evidence with particular reference to women and children in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2013, 88, 90-97.	3.8	51
30	The impact of strenuous physical activity on the development of pelvic organ prolapse. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2013, 33, 115-119.	0.9	7
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32	Epidemiology and prevalence of pelvic organ prolapse. <i>Current Opinion in Urology</i> , 2013, 23, 293-298.	1.8	91
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35	Lifetime physical activity and pelvic organ prolapse in middle-aged women. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2014, 210, 477.e1-477.e12.	1.3	27
36	Lifetime physical activity and female stress urinary incontinence. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 213, 40.e1-40.e10.	1.3	38
37	A multi-compartment 3-D finite element model of rectocele and its interaction with cystocele. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2015, 48, 1580-1586.	2.1	39
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43	Prevention of pelvic floor disorders: international urogynecological association research and development committee opinion. International Urogynecology Journal, 2016, 27, 1785-1795.	1.4	32
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46	Association between pelvic organ prolapse and climacteric symptoms in postmenopausal women. Maturitas, 2017, 99, 73-78.	2.4	8
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61	Abnormal Spinal Curvature as a Risk Factor for Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences, 2007, 10, 4218-4223.	0.5	5
62	Pelvic organ prolapse and stress urinary incontinence: A review of etiological factors. Indian Journal of Urology, 2007, 23, 135.	0.6	34
63	Prevalence of Pelvic Floor Dysfunction among Married Women of Udupi Taluk, Karnataka, India. Journal of Women's Health Care, 2015, 04, .	0.2	4
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