

# The use of 3-dimensional ultrasound of the pelvic floor in pelvic reconstructive surgery

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Levator hiatal area as a risk factor for cystocele recurrence after surgery: a prospective study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2015, 122, 1130-1137.	1.1	25
2	Accuracy of MRI, ultrasound and vaginal assessment for the diagnosis of levator ani muscle avulsion in women. The Cochrane Library, 2015, , .	1.5	2
3	Use of Ultrasound Imaging in Pelvic Organ Prolapse: an Overview. Current Obstetrics and Gynecology Reports, 2015, 4, 109-114.	0.3	2
4	Forceps: towards obsolescence or revival?. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2015, 94, 347-351.	1.3	50
5	The association between different measures of pelvic floor muscle function and female pelvic organ prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2015, 26, 1777-1781.	0.7	12
6	Comparison of translabial three-dimensional ultrasound with magnetic resonance imaging for measurement of levator hiatal biometry at rest. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 47, 636-641.	0.9	8
7	Agreement and reliability of pelvic floor measurements during rest and on maximum Valsalva maneuver using three-dimensional translabial ultrasound and virtual reality imaging. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 48, 243-249.	0.9	3
8	Warping of the levator hiatus: how significant is it?. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 48, 239-242.	0.9	7
9	The Association Between Levator-Urethra Gap Measurements and Symptoms and Signs of Female Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2016, 22, 442-446.	0.6	8
12	Recurrent pelvic organ prolapse: International Urogynecological Association Research and Development Committee opinion. International Urogynecology Journal, 2016, 27, 1619-1632.	0.7	32
13	It is a Bigger Question Than What to Do With the Uterus. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2016, 22, 397-398.	0.6	0
14	Maternal birth trauma: why should it matter to urogynaecologists?. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 28, 441-448.	0.9	35
15	An International Urogynecological Association (IUGA) / International Continence Society (ICS) Joint Report on the Terminology for Female Pelvic Organ Prolapse (POP). Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2016, 35, 137-168.	0.8	173
16	Does it matter whether levator avulsion is diagnosed pre- or postoperatively?. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 48, 516-519.	0.9	14
17	Assessment of pelvic organ prolapse: a review. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 48, 681-692.	0.9	45
18	An International Urogynecological Association (IUGA) / International Continence Society (ICS) joint report on the terminology for female pelvic organ prolapse (POP). International Urogynecology Journal, 2016, 27, 165-194.	0.7	245
19	Comment on Vergeldt et al.: Risk factors for pelvic organ prolapse and its recurrence: a systematic review. International Urogynecology Journal, 2016, 27, 651-652.	0.7	0
20	Perineal and vaginal tears are clinical markers for occult levator ani trauma: a retrospective observational study. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 47, 224-227.	0.9	41

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21	Can the suburethral mesh angle be used to predict trans-obturator tape results?. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, 295, 361-366.	0.8	1
22	Levator ani muscle avulsion is a risk factor for expulsion within 1% year of vaginal pessary placed for pelvic organ prolapse. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 50, 776-780.	0.9	16
23	Intrapartum predictors of maternal levator ani injury. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 426-431.	1.3	50
24	The mesh debate: Transvaginal anterior anchored mesh should not be abandoned. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2017, 57, 105-107.	0.4	8
25	Diagnostic Accuracy and Clinical Implications of Translabial Ultrasound for the Assessment of Levator Ani Defects and Levator Ani Biometry in Women With Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery, 2017, 23, 420-428.	0.6	18
26	Pelvic Floor Ultrasound: A Review. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 60, 58-81.	0.6	95
27	Response to <i>Transvaginal mesh “let’s not repeat the mistakes of the past</i>. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2017, 57, 219-219.	0.4	1
28	Is curved three-dimensional ultrasound reconstruction needed to assess the warped pelvic floor plane?. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 50, 388-394.	0.9	13
29	Predicting levator avulsion from ICS POP-Q findings. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 907-911.	0.7	7
30	MRI visible Fe3O4 polypropylene mesh: 3D reconstruction of spatial relation to bony pelvis and neurovascular structures. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 1131-1138.	0.7	11
31	Variability in practice patterns in stress urinary incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse: results of an IUGA survey. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 735-744.	0.7	14
32	Can pelvic floor trauma be predicted antenatally?. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2018, 97, 751-757.	1.3	25
33	It is the first birth that does the damage: a cross-sectional study 20 years after delivery. International Urogynecology Journal, 2018, 29, 1637-1643.	0.7	29
34	Risk factors for prolapse recurrence: systematic review and meta-analysis. International Urogynecology Journal, 2018, 29, 13-21.	0.7	135
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36	Atraumatic normal vaginal delivery: how many women get what they want?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 219, 379.e1-379.e8.	0.7	18
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38	A pilot study on surgical reduction of the levator hiatus—the puborectalis sling. International Urogynecology Journal, 2019, 30, 2127-2133.	0.7	10

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39	The impact of pelvic organ prolapse and/or continence surgery on pelvic floor muscle function in women: A systematic review. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2019, 38, 1467-1481.	0.8	4
40	Vaginal Birth and Pelvic Floor Trauma. <i>Current Obstetrics and Gynecology Reports</i> , 2019, 8, 15-25.	0.3	8
41	Impact of levator muscle avulsions on Manchester procedure outcomes in pelvic organ prolapse surgery. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2019, 98, 1046-1054.	1.3	9
42	The impact of variations in obstetric practice on maternal birth trauma. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2019, 30, 917-923.	0.7	12
43	Ultrasonography in Pelvic Floor Dysfunction. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America</i> , 2019, 46, 715-732.	0.7	7
44	Does levator ani hiatal area configuration affect pelvic organ prolapse?. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 54, 124-127.	0.9	9
45	Investigation of pelvic floor disorders. <i>Climacteric</i> , 2019, 22, 223-228.	1.1	5
46	3D reconstruction of MR-visible Fe <sup>3+</sup> O <sup>4</sup> -mesh implants: Pelvic mesh measurement techniques and preliminary findings. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2019, 38, 369-378.	0.8	3
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48	Value of high-frequency two-dimensional ultrasound on evaluating puborectalis muscle. <i>Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2020, 301, 1347-1352.	0.8	4
49	Ultrasound imaging of slings and meshes in urogynecology. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 57, 526-538.	0.9	11
50	Preoperative ultrasound findings as risk factors of recurrence of pelvic organ prolapse after laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 955-960.	0.7	9
51	Women with advanced pelvic organ prolapse and levator ani muscle avulsion would significantly benefit from mesh repair surgery. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 57, 631-638.	0.9	9
52	Preoperative level II/III MRI measures predicting long-term prolapse recurrence after native tissue repair. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 133-141.	0.7	7
53	Levator ani muscle avulsion: Digital palpation versus tomographic ultrasound imaging. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2022, 156, 270-275.	1.0	2
54	Levator ani avulsion: a Systematic evidence review (LASER). <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2022, 129, 517-528.	1.1	15
55	Pelvic organ prolapse repair-relapse risk factors: A 10-year retrospective study. <i>Clinica E Investigacion En Ginecologia Y Obstetricia</i> , 2022, 49, 100712.	0.1	0
56	Ultrasound in the investigation of pelvic floor disorders. <i>Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 32, 431-440.	0.9	18

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57	Perineal Ultrasound Versus Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Detection for Evaluation of Pelvic Diaphragm in Resting State. <i>Medical Science Monitor</i> , 2018, 24, 4449-4454.	0.5	4
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60	Transperineal Ultrasound: Practical Applications. , 2021, , 587-617.		0
61	Translabial ultrasound indices of failed pessary fittings in women with symptomatic pelvic organ prolapse. <i>Menopause</i> , 2022, Publish Ahead of Print, 390-396.	0.8	1
62	The impact of levator ani muscle trauma and contraction on recurrence after prolapse surgery. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 2879-2885.	0.7	3
63	Development and validation of a composite AI model for the diagnosis of levator ani muscle avulsion. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2022, 32, 5898-5906.	2.3	6
64	Clinical and pelvic floor ultrasound characteristics of pelvic organ prolapse recurrence after transvaginal mesh pelvic reconstruction. <i>BMC Women's Health</i> , 2022, 22, 102.	0.8	1
65	Is levator ani avulsion a risk factor for prolapse recurrence? A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 1813-1826.	0.7	3
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