

What is clinically relevant prolapse? An attempt at definition and
assessment of pelvic organ descent

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The POP-Q classification system: looking back and looking forward. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2014, 25, 439-440.	0.7	17
2	More research is needed before we regard POP-Q stage 1 prolapse as normal. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2014, 25, 1291-1291.	0.7	2
3	Status of the pelvic floor in young primiparous women. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 46, 356-362.	0.9	44
5	What is abnormal uterine descent on translabial ultrasound?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2015, 26, 1783-1787.	0.7	53
6	Five-year follow up of a randomised controlled trial comparing subtotal with total abdominal hysterectomy. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2015, 122, 851-857.	1.1	24
7	Levator avulsion is not associated with symptom bother of female pelvic organ prolapse. <i>Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2015, 292, 629-633.	0.8	5
8	The size of the cervix and its relationship with age and parity. <i>Urogynaecologia International Journal</i> , 2016, 29, .	0.2	0
9	Preoperative Prolapse Stage as Predictor of Failure of Sacrocolpopexy. <i>Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery</i> , 2016, 22, 156-160.	0.6	25
10	The 12-month effects of structured lifestyle advice and pelvic floor muscle training for pelvic organ prolapse. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2016, 95, 811-819.	1.3	7
11	The Association Between Levator-Urethra Gap Measurements and Symptoms and Signs of Female Pelvic Organ Prolapse. <i>Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery</i> , 2016, 22, 442-446.	0.6	8
12	Levator ani trauma and pelvic organ prolapse – a comparison of three translabial ultrasound scoring systems. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2016, 95, 1411-1417.	1.3	9
13	Laparoscopic wrap round mesh sacrohysteropexy for the management of apical prolapse. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2016, 27, 1889-1897.	0.7	17
14	Relationship between pelvic floor symptoms and POP-Q measurements. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2016, 35, 724-727.	0.8	19
15	Assessment of pelvic organ prolapse: a review. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2016, 48, 681-692.	0.9	45
16	Is the levator-urethra gap helpful for diagnosing avulsion?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2016, 27, 909-913.	0.7	29
17	Genital hiatus size is associated with and predictive of apical vaginal support loss. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2016, 214, 718.e1-718.e8.	0.7	57
18	Delivery mode and pelvic organ prolapse: a retrospective observational study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2016, 123, 1551-1556.	1.1	24
19	Lifestyle advice with or without pelvic floor muscle training for pelvic organ prolapse: a randomized controlled trial. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2016, 27, 555-563.	0.7	26

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20	Association between <scp>ICS POP</scp>â€™Q coordinates and translabial ultrasound findings: implications for definition of â€™normal pelvic organ supportâ€™™. Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 47, 363-368.	0.9	36
21	Pelvic organ prolapse: prevalence and risk factors in a Brazilian population. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 1165-1170.	0.7	24
22	Feasibility of using pessaries for treatment of pelvic organ prolapse in rural Nepal. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, 136, 325-330.	1.0	7
23	MRI of the Pelvic Floor. Medical Radiology, 2017, , 407-427.	0.0	1
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25	Is the hymen a suitable cut-off point for clinically relevant pelvic organ prolapse?. Maturitas, 2017, 99, 86-91.	1.0	3
26	Comparison between the Valsalva maneuver and intraoperative traction measurements in pelvic organ prolapse assessment. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, 139, 358-362.	1.0	5
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29	Functional pelvic floor anatomy in Nepali women attending a general gynaecology clinic. International Urogynecology Journal, 2018, 29, 1435-1440.	0.7	8
30	Correlations between Sonographic and Urodynamic Findings after Mid Urethral Sling Surgery. Journal of Urology, 2018, 199, 1571-1576.	0.2	18
31	Prevalence of Maternal Birth Trauma in Nepali Women. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2018, 37, 2803-2809.	0.8	9
32	Levator Avulsion Is Associated With Pelvic Organ Prolapse 23 Years After the First Childbirth. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2018, 37, 2829-2839.	0.8	11
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	Prolapse assessment supine and standing: do we need different cutoffs for â€™significant prolapseâ€™?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2018, 29, 685-689.	0.7	11
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36	Vaginal laxity: what does this symptom mean?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2018, 29, 723-728.	0.7	43
37	Association between pelvic floor dysfunction, and clinical and ultrasonographic evaluation in primiparous women: a cross-sectional study. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2018, 298, 345-352.	0.8	1

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38	Concordance of tomographic ultrasound and multiplanar ultrasound in detecting levator ani muscle injury in patients with pelvic organ prolapse. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0199864.	1.1	1
39	Changes in urethral mobility and configuration after prolapse repair. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 53, 124-128.	0.9	16
40	Definition of apical descent in women with and without previous hysterectomy: A retrospective analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0213617.	1.1	6
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	How Valid Is Tomographic Ultrasound Imaging in Diagnosing Levator and Anal Sphincter Trauma?. <i>Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine</i> , 2019, 38, 889-894.	0.8	10
43	Does levator ani hiatal area configuration affect pelvic organ prolapse?. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 54, 124-127.	0.9	9
44	Detection of Concealed Uterine Prolapse in the Volumeâ€Rendering Mode of 4â€Dimensional Translabial Ultrasound: A Retrospective Observational Study. <i>Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine</i> , 2019, 38, 1705-1711.	0.8	2
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46	Pelvic floor muscle training is better than hypopressive exercises in pelvic organ prolapse treatment: An assessorâ€blinded randomized controlled trial. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2019, 38, 171-179.	0.8	34
47	Pelvic organ prolapse in Caucasian and East Asian women: a comparative study. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 53, 541-545.	0.9	31
48	Diagnostic value of pelvic floor ultrasonography for diagnosis of pelvic organ prolapse: a systematic review. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 15-33.	0.7	15
49	Vaginal laxity: which measure of levator ani distensibility is most predictive?. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 55, 683-687.	0.9	19
50	Long-term mesh complications and reoperation after laparoscopic mesh sacrohysteropexy: a cross-sectional study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 2595-2602.	0.7	17
51	Is vaginal flatus related to pelvic floor functional anatomy?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 2551-2555.	0.7	4
52	Is location of urethral kinking a confounder of association between urethral closure pressure and stress urinary incontinence?. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 57, 488-492.	0.9	3
53	Does Vaginal Parity Alter the Association Between Symptoms and Signs of Pelvic Organ Prolapse?. <i>Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine</i> , 2021, 40, 675-679.	0.8	2
54	Differential diagnosis of middle compartment pelvic organ prolapse with transperineal ultrasound. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 2219-2225.	0.7	8
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61	Is vaginal laxity an early symptom of pelvic organ prolapse?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 1927-1931.	0.7	4
62	Laparoscopic sacrohysteropexy versus vaginal hysterectomy and apical suspension: 7-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 1957-1965.	0.7	9
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69	Does obesity change the perception of pelvic organ prolapse?. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2022, 305, 1491-1495.	0.8	2
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75	Predictive Model for the Diagnosis of Uterine Prolapse Based on Transperineal Ultrasound. Tomography, 2022, 8, 1716-1725.	0.8	2
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