Dwight J Rouse

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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258 19,433 69 133
papers citations h-index g-index

261 261 261 12379 all docs docs citations times ranked citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Multicenter, Randomized Trial of Treatment for Mild Gestational Diabetes. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361, 1339-1348.	27.0	1,791
2	Maternal Morbidity Associated With Multiple Repeat Cesarean Deliveries. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 107, 1226-1232.	2.4	1,385
3	Safe prevention of the primary cesarean delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 210, 179-193.	1.3	896
4	Labor Induction versus Expectant Management in Low-Risk Nulliparous Women. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 379, 513-523.	27.0	727
5	Prevention of Premature Birth. New England Journal of Medicine, 1998, 339, 313-320.	27.0	681
6	A Randomized, Controlled Trial of Magnesium Sulfate for the Prevention of Cerebral Palsy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2008, 359, 895-905.	27.0	664
7	Antenatal Betamethasone for Women at Risk for Late Preterm Delivery. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1311-1320.	27.0	546
8	Development of a Nomogram for Prediction of Vaginal Birth After Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 806-812.	2.4	409
9	The Effectiveness and Costs of Elective Cesarean Delivery for Fetal Macrosomia Diagnosed by Ultrasound. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1996, 276, 1480.	7.4	386
10	Treatment of Subclinical Hypothyroidism or Hypothyroxinemia in Pregnancy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 376, 815-825.	27.0	363
11	A Trial of 17 Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate to Prevent Prematurity in Twins. New England Journal of Medicine, 2007, 357, 454-461.	27.0	354
12	The effect of the increasing prevalence of maternal obesity on perinatal morbidity. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 185, 845-849.	1.3	306
13	Long-Term Outcomes after Repeat Doses of Antenatal Corticosteroids. New England Journal of Medicine, 2007, 357, 1190-1198.	27.0	287
14	Disease Severity and Perinatal Outcomes of Pregnant Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 137, 571-580.	2.4	281
15	Single versus weekly courses of antenatal corticosteroids: Evaluation of safety and efficacy. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 195, 633-642.	1.3	271
16	The maternal-fetal medicine units cesarean registry: chorioamnionitis at term and its durationâ€"relationship to outcomes. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 191, 211-216.	1.3	232
17	Evidence-based surgery for cesarean delivery: an updated systematic review. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 294-306.	1.3	220
18	Morbidly Adherent Placenta Treatments and Outcomes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 125, 683-689.	2.4	216

#	Article	lF	Citations
19	Second-stage labor duration in nulliparous women: relationship to maternal and perinatal outcomes. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 201, 357.e1-357.e7.	1.3	211
20	Prevention and management of postpartum hemorrhage: a comparison of 4 national guidelines. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 213, 76.e1-76.e10.	1.3	209
21	Strategies for the Prevention of Early-Onset Neonatal Group B Streptococcal Sepsis. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1994, 83, 483-494.	2.4	204
22	Mild Gestational Diabetes Mellitus and Long-Term Child Health. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 445-452.	8.6	200
23	Comparison of Maternal and Infant Outcomes From Primary Cesarean Delivery During the Second Compared With First Stage of Labor. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 917-921.	2.4	179
24	Frequency of and Factors Associated With Severe Maternal Morbidity. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 123, 804-810.	2.4	176
25	Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Maternal Morbidity and Obstetric Care. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 125, 1460-1467.	2.4	172
26	Genital Herpes. New England Journal of Medicine, 2004, 350, 1970-1977.	27.0	166
27	Association of SARS-CoV-2 Infection With Serious Maternal Morbidity and Mortality From Obstetric Complications. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327, 748.	7.4	159
28	Prophylactic cesarean delivery for fetal macrosomia diagnosed by means of ultrasonographyâ€"A Faustian bargain?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1999, 181, 332-338.	1.3	146
29	Fetal Pulse Oximetry and Cesarean Delivery. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 355, 2195-2202.	27.0	143
30	Maternal Serum Interleukin-6, C-Reactive Protein, and Matrix Metalloproteinase-9 Concentrations as Risk Factors for Preterm Birth <32 Weeks and Adverse Neonatal Outcomes. American Journal of Perinatology, 2010, 27, 631-640.	1.4	139
31	Intrapartum management of category II fetal heart rate tracings: towardsÂstandardization of care. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 89-97.	1.3	139
32	A Randomized Trial of Intrapartum Fetal ECG ST-Segment Analysis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2015, 373, 632-641.	27.0	135
33	Pregnancy Outcomes for Women With Placenta Previa in Relation to the Number of Prior Cesarean Deliveries. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 1249-1255.	2.4	133
34	The Relationship Between Maternal Glycemia and Perinatal Outcome. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 117, 218-224.	2.4	132
35	Inadequate weight gain in overweight and obese pregnant women: what is the effect on fetal growth?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 211, 137.e1-137.e7.	1.3	132
36	17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate to prevent prematurity in nulliparas with cervical length less than 30 mm. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 207, 390.e1-390.e8.	1.3	127

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37	Emerging Concepts in Antibiotic Prophylaxis for Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 113, 675-682.	2.4	121
38	Blood Transfusion and Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 891-897.	2.4	118
39	Progesterone for preterm birth prevention: an evolving intervention. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 219-224.	1.3	118
40	Risk of Uterine Rupture and Adverse Perinatal Outcome at Term After Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 801-807.	2.4	116
41	Prevention of Preterm Birth in Triplets Using 17 Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 113, 285-292.	2.4	116
42	Spirometry is related to perinatal outcomes in pregnant women with asthma. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 194, 120-126.	1.3	115
43	Outcomes of Induction of Labor After One Prior Cesarean. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 262-269.	2.4	110
44	Evaluating Progestogens for Preventing Preterm birth International Collaborative (EPPPIC): meta-analysis of individual participant data from randomised controlled trials. Lancet, The, 2021, 397, 1183-1194.	13.7	110
45	Subcutaneous Tissue Reapproximation, Alone or in Combination With Drain, in Obese Women Undergoing Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 105, 967-973.	2.4	103
46	Neonatal Morbidity of Small- and Large-for-Gestational-Age Neonates Born at Term in Uncomplicated Pregnancies. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 130, 511-519.	2.4	101
47	Can a prediction model for vaginal birth after cesarean also predict the probability of morbidity related to a trial of labor?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 56.e1-56.e6.	1.3	99
48	Perinatal mortality associated with abruptio placenta in singletons and multiples. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 193, 198-203.	1.3	97
49	Does Information Available at Admission for Delivery Improve Prediction of Vaginal Birth after Cesarean?. American Journal of Perinatology, 2009, 26, 693-701.	1.4	96
50	Omega-3 Fatty Acid Supplementation to Prevent Recurrent Preterm Birth. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 115, 234-242.	2.4	96
51	Prediction of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery in term gestations: a calculator without race and ethnicity. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 664.e1-664.e7.	1.3	94
52	Risk of Uterine Rupture and Placenta Accreta With Prior Uterine Surgery Outside of the Lower Segment. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 120, 1332-1337.	2.4	92
53	The Sepsis in Obstetrics Score: a model to identify risk of morbidity from sepsis in pregnancy. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 211, 39.e1-39.e8.	1.3	91
54	Screening and treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria of pregnancy to prevent pyelonephritis: A cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1995, 86, 119-123.	2.4	90

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55	Labor Outcomes With Increasing Number of Prior Vaginal Births After Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 111, 285-291.	2.4	90
56	A Cost–Benefit Analysis of Low-Dose Aspirin Prophylaxis for the Prevention of Preeclampsia in the United States. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 126, 1242-1250.	2.4	86
57	A Trial of Hyperimmune Globulin to Prevent Congenital Cytomegalovirus Infection. New England Journal of Medicine, 2021, 385, 436-444.	27.0	83
58	Criteria for failed labor induction: prospective evaluation of a standardized protocol. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 96, 671-677.	2.4	82
59	Oxygen for intrauterine resuscitation: of unproved benefit and potentially harmful. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 211, 124-127.	1.3	80
60	Serious maternal complications after early preterm delivery (24-33 weeks' gestation). American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 213, 538.e1-538.e9.	1.3	80
61	Association Between Gestational Weight Gain and Perinatal Outcomes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 132, 875-881.	2.4	80
62	Failed Labor Induction. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 117, 267-272.	2.4	79
63	Chlorhexidine vaginal irrigation for the prevention of peripartal infection: A placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1997, 176, 617-622.	1.3	78
64	Neonatal Outcomes After Demonstrated Fetal Lung Maturity Before 39 Weeks of Gestation. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 116, 1288-1295.	2.4	78
65	Risk-adjusted models for adverse obstetric outcomes and variation in risk-adjusted outcomes across hospitals. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 446.e1-446.e30.	1.3	77
66	Can differences in obstetric outcomes be explained by differences in the care provided? The MFMU Network APEX study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 211, 147.e1-147.e16.	1.3	75
67	Defining failed induction of labor. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 218, 122.e1-122.e8.	1.3	75
68	Prediction of uterine rupture associated with attempted vaginal birth after cesarean delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 199, 30.e1-30.e5.	1.3	74
69	Association of the Duration of Active Pushing With Obstetric Outcomes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 127, 667-673.	2.4	73
70	Neonatal Outcomes in Twin Pregnancies Delivered Moderately Preterm, Late Preterm, and Term. American Journal of Perinatology, 2010, 27, 537-542.	1.4	70
71	Timing of Delivery and Adverse Outcomes in Term Singleton Repeat Cesarean Deliveries. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 561-569.	2.4	69
72	Placental villous hypermaturation is associated with idiopathic preterm birth. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2013, 26, 647-653.	1.5	63

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73	Maternal BMI, glucose tolerance, and adverse pregnancy outcomes. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 207, 62.e1-62.e7.	1.3	62
74	Active phase labor arrest: revisiting the 2-hour minimum. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 98, 550-554.	2.4	61
75	The MFMU Cesarean Registry: Uterine atony after primary cesarean delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 193, 1056-1060.	1.3	60
76	Evaluation of delivery options for second-stage events. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 214, 638.e1-638.e10.	1.3	60
77	An appraisal of screening for maternal type-specific herpes simplex virus antibodies to prevent neonatal herpes. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 183, 400-406.	1.3	59
78	Cefazolin Prophylaxis in Obese Women Undergoing Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 125, 1205-1210.	2.4	58
79	Second trimester cervical length and risk of preterm birth in women with twin gestations treated with 17-α hydroxyprogesterone caproate. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2010, 23, 1360-1364.	1.5	57
80	Active-phase labor arrest: oxytocin augmentation for at least 4 hours. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1999, 93, 323-328.	2.4	56
81	Activity Restriction Among Women With a Short Cervix. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 1181-1186.	2.4	56
82	Active-Phase Labor Arrest. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1999, 93, 323-328.	2.4	54
83	The Impact of Obesity on Obstetrical Practice and Outcome. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 47, 898-913.	1.1	52
84	Strategies for Prescribing Aspirin to Prevent Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 134, 537-544.	2.4	48
85	The effect of plurality and obesity on betamethasone concentrations in women at risk for preterm delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 203, 219.e1-219.e5.	1.3	47
86	Racial and Ethnic Differences in Utilization of Labor Management Strategies Intended to Reduce Cesarean Delivery Rates. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 130, 1285-1294.	2.4	47
87	Increasing Maternal Body Mass Index and Characteristics of the Second Stage of Labor. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 118, 1309-1313.	2.4	46
88	Relationship between 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone caproate concentration and spontaneous preterm birth. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 210, 128.e1-128.e6.	1.3	45
89	Electronic fetal monitoring, cerebral palsy, and caesarean section: assumptions versus evidence. BMJ, The, 2016, 355, i6405.	6.0	45
90	Fish Consumption, Erythrocyte Fatty Acids, and Preterm Birth. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 117, 1071-1077.	2.4	44

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91	Active Phase Labor Arrest. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 98, 550-554.	2.4	43
92	The change in the rate of vaginal birth after caesarean section. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2011, 25, 37-43.	1.7	43
93	Pharmacokinetics of 17-hydroxyprogesterone caproate in multifetal gestation. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 205, 40.e1-40.e8.	1.3	40
94	Maternal 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and Preterm Birth in Twin Gestations. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 122, 91-98.	2.4	40
95	The effect of 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone caproate on the risk of gestational diabetes in singleton or twin pregnancies. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 201, 392.e1-392.e5.	1.3	39
96	Nonmedically indicated induction vs expectant treatment in term nulliparous women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 212, 103.e1-103.e7.	1.3	39
97	Glycemic Characteristics and Neonatal Outcomes of Women Treated for Mild Gestational Diabetes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 117, 819-827.	2.4	38
98	Elective repeat cesarean delivery compared with spontaneous trial of labor after a prior cesarean delivery: a propensity score analysis. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 206, 311.e1-311.e9.	1.3	38
99	Potentially preventable excess mortality among higher-order multiples. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 102, 679-684.	2.4	37
100	Fetal Anomalies in Obese Women. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 115, 290-296.	2.4	37
101	Accuracy of Sonographic Chorionicity Classification in Twin Gestations. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2014, 33, 2187-2192.	1.7	37
102	Antenatal Magnesium and Cerebral Palsy in Preterm Infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2015, 167, 834-839.e3.	1.8	37
103	Relationship between 17-hydroxyprogesterone caproate concentrations and gestational age at delivery in twin gestation. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 207, 396.e1-396.e8.	1.3	36
104	Perioperative Antibiotic Prophylaxis for Nonlaboring Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 114, 752-756.	2.4	35
105	Higher-Dose Oxytocin and Hemorrhage After Vaginal Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 119, 293-300.	2.4	35
106	Magnesium sulfate for the prevention of cerebral palsy. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 610-612.	1.3	34
107	Chlorhexidine Vaginal and Infant Wipes to Reduce Perinatal Mortality and Morbidity. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 115, 1225-1232.	2.4	34
108	The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network Beneficial Effects of Antenatal Repeated Steroids study: impact of repeated doses of antenatal corticosteroids on placental growth and histologic findings. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 197, 281.e1-281.e8.	1.3	31

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109	Umbilical Cord Serum Interleukin-6, C-Reactive Protein, and Myeloperoxidase Concentrations at Birth and Association with Neonatal Morbidities and Long-Term Neurodevelopmental Outcomes. American Journal of Perinatology, 2014, 31, 717-726.	1.4	30
110	Association of Duration of Neuroprotective Magnesium Sulfate Infusion With Neonatal and Maternal Outcomes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 124, 749-755.	2.4	30
111	Health resource utilization of labor induction versus expectant management. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 222, 369.e1-369.e11.	1.3	30
112	Umbilical cord blood biomarkers of neurologic injury and the risk of cerebral palsy or infant death. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 29, 917-922.	1.6	29
113	Association of Cord Blood Magnesium Concentration and Neonatal Resuscitation. Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 160, 573-577.e1.	1.8	29
114	Length of Latency with Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes before 32 Weeks' Gestation. American Journal of Perinatology, 2014, 32, 057-062.	1.4	29
115	The Relationship of Asthma-Specific Quality of Life During Pregnancy to Subsequent Asthma and Perinatal Morbidity. Journal of Asthma, 2010, 47, 46-50.	1.7	28
116	Neonatal Outcomes and Operative Vaginal Delivery Versus Cesarean Delivery. American Journal of Perinatology, 2010, 27, 493-499.	1.4	27
117	Lactic Acid Measurement to Identify Risk of Morbidity from Sepsis in Pregnancy. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 32, 481-486.	1.4	27
118	A Nudge Toward Universal Aspirin for Preeclampsia Prevention. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 133, 725-728.	2.4	27
119	The Association of Cord Serum Cytokines with Neurodevelopmental Outcomes. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 30, 115-122.	1.4	26
120	Relationship Between Excessive Gestational Weight Gain and Neonatal Adiposity in Women With Mild Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 128, 1325-1332.	2.4	25
121	Cost-effectiveness of Antenatal Corticosteroid Therapy vs No Therapy in Women at Risk of Late Preterm Delivery. JAMA Pediatrics, 2019, 173, 462.	6.2	25
122	Perinatal and Maternal Outcomes in Women With Sickle or Hemoglobin C Trait. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 1113-1119.	2.4	24
123	Association of fetal inflammation and coagulation pathway gene polymorphisms with neurodevelopmental delay at age 2 years. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 203, 83.e1-83.e10.	1.3	24
124	Cytokine Gene Polymorphisms and Length of Gestation. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 117, 125-130.	2.4	24
125	Evaluation of the Clinical Use of Magnesium Sulfate for Cerebral Palsy Prevention. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 235-240.	2.4	24
126	Pregnancies After the Diagnosis of Mild Gestational Diabetes Mellitus and Risk of Cardiometabolic Disorders. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 129, 273-280.	2.4	24

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127	Does the presence of a condition-specific obstetric protocol lead to detectable improvements in pregnancy outcomes?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 213, 86.e1-86.e6.	1.3	23
128	Antenatal Herpes Serologic Screening. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 1247-1253.	2.4	22
129	Fetal male gender and the benefits of treatment of mild gestational diabetes mellitus. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 206, 422.e1-422.e5.	1.3	22
130	Cost Savings of Red Cell Salvage During Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 124, 690-696.	2.4	22
131	Timing of treatment initiation for mild gestational diabetes mellitus and perinatal outcomes. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 213, 560.e1-560.e8.	1.3	22
132	Change in Mononuclear Leukocyte Responsiveness in Midpregnancy and Subsequent Preterm Birth. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 805-811.	2.4	21
133	Prediction of Spontaneous Preterm Birth Among Nulliparous Women With a Short Cervix. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2016, 35, 1293-1297.	1.7	21
134	Neonatal outcomes of elective early-term births after demonstrated fetal lung maturity. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 219, 296.e1-296.e8.	1.3	21
135	Effect of Treatment of Mild Gestational Diabetes on Long-Term Maternal Outcomes. American Journal of Perinatology, 2020, 37, 475-482.	1.4	21
136	Weekly 17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate to prevent preterm birth among women living with HIV: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet HIV,the, 2021, 8, e605-e613.	4.7	21
137	The effect of maternal body mass index on neonatal outcome in women receiving a single course of antenatal corticosteroids. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 202, 263.e1-263.e5.	1.3	20
138	The association of cerebral palsy and death with small-for-gestational-age birthweight in preterm neonates by individualized and population-based percentiles. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 340.e1-340.e5.	1.3	20
139	Gestational age–specific risks vs benefits of multicourse antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labor. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 209, 330.e1-330.e7.	1.3	20
140	Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes With Early Compared With Delayed Pushing Among Nulliparous Women. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 128, 1039-1047.	2.4	20
141	Pregnancy-Associated Hypertension and Offspring Cardiometabolic Health. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 131, 313-321.	2.4	20
142	Al Estimation of Gestational Age from Blind Ultrasound Sweeps in Low-Resource Settings. , 2022, 1, .		20
143	Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Cesarean Birth and Maternal Morbidity in a Low-Risk, Nulliparous Cohort. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 139, 73-82.	2.4	20
144	Association of Polymorphisms in Neuroprotection and Oxidative Stress Genes and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes After Preterm Birth. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 120, 542-550.	2.4	19

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145	Association of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus With Neonatal Respiratory Morbidity. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 133, 349-353.	2.4	19
146	The Case for Standardizing Cesarean Delivery Technique. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 136, 972-980.	2.4	19
147	Potential Cost-Effectiveness of Nutrition Interventions to Prevent Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in the Developing World. Journal of Nutrition, 2003, 133, 1640S-1644S.	2.9	18
148	Cost-Effectiveness of Trial of Labor after Previous Cesarean in a Minimally Biased Cohort. American Journal of Perinatology, 2013, 30, 011-020.	1.4	18
149	The relationship of maternal glycemia to childhood obesity and metabolic dysfunction [‡] . Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2020, 33, 33-41.	1.5	18
150	Can hemoglobin A1c in early pregnancy predict adverse pregnancy outcomes in diabetic patients?. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2014, 28, 203-207.	2.3	17
151	Clinical trial of chlorhexidine vaginal irrigation to prevent peripartal infection in nulliparous women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 189, 166-170.	1.3	16
152	Magnesium sulfate for cerebral palsy prevention. Seminars in Perinatology, 2013, 37, 414-416.	2.5	16
153	Population versus Customized Fetal Growth Norms and Adverse Outcomes in an Intrapartum Cohort. American Journal of Perinatology, 2013, 30, 335-342.	1.4	16
154	Association between Cerebral Palsy or Death and Umbilical Cord Blood Magnesium Concentration. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 32, 1263-1267.	1.4	16
155	Pregnancy-Associated Hypertension in Glucose-Intolerant Pregnancy and Subsequent Metabolic Syndrome. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 127, 771-779.	2.4	16
156	Progestogens to prevent preterm birth in twin pregnancies: an individual participant data meta-analysis of randomized trials. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 13.	2.4	14
157	Customized versus Population Approach for Evaluation of Fetal Overgrowth. American Journal of Perinatology, 2013, 30, 565-572.	1.4	14
158	Adhesion Barriers at Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 118, 157-160.	2.4	13
159	The Association of Decision-to-Incision Time for Cesarean Delivery with Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes. American Journal of Perinatology, 2018, 35, 247-253.	1.4	13
160	Neonatal and Maternal Composite Adverse Outcomes Among Low-Risk Nulliparous Women Compared With Multiparous Women at 39–41 Weeks of Gestation. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 136, 450-457.	2.4	13
161	Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes of Expectant Management of Full-Term, Low-Risk, Nulliparous Patients. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 137, 250-257.	2.4	13
162	Perinatal Outcomes in Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White Women With Mild Gestational Diabetes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 120, 1099-1104.	2.4	13

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163	Bone Metabolism in Fetuses of Pregnant Women Exposed to Single and Multiple Courses of Corticosteroids. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 114, 38-44.	2.4	12
164	Does Maternal Body Mass Index Influence Treatment Effect in Women with Mild Gestational Diabetes?. American Journal of Perinatology, 2014, 32, 093-100.	1.4	12
165	Effect of Magnesium Sulfate Administration for Neuroprotection on Latency in Women with Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes. American Journal of Perinatology, 2015, 32, 387-392.	1.4	12
166	Whither oxygen for intrauterine resuscitation?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 212, 461.e1-461.e3.	1.3	12
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