

Baha M Sibai

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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356
papers

39,015
citations

1893

102
h-index

3034

188
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377
all docs

377
docs citations

377
times ranked

15926
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Circulating Angiogenic Factors and the Risk of Preeclampsia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2004, 350, 672-683.	27.0	3,158
2	Soluble Endoglin and Other Circulating Antiangiogenic Factors in Preeclampsia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2006, 355, 992-1005.	27.0	1,666
3	Maternal morbidity and mortality in 442 pregnancies with hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets (HELLP syndrome). <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 169, 1000-1006.	1.3	932
4	Timing of Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery at Term and Neonatal Outcomes. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2009, 360, 111-120.	27.0	749
5	Diagnosis, Controversies, and Management of the Syndrome of Hemolysis, Elevated Liver Enzymes, and Low Platelet Count. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2004, 103, 981-991.	2.4	737
6	Biomarker for hypertension-preeclampsia: are we close yet?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 197, 1-2.	1.3	691
7	Etiology and pathogenesis of preeclampsia: Current concepts. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 179, 1359-1375.	1.3	672
8	Metronidazole to Prevent Preterm Delivery in Pregnant Women with Asymptomatic Bacterial Vaginosis. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2000, 342, 534-540.	27.0	606
9	Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Hypertension and Preeclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 102, 181-192.	2.4	598
10	Trial of Calcium to Prevent Preeclampsia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1997, 337, 69-77.	27.0	568
11	Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders and Subsequent Cardiovascular Morbidity and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the Mother. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2009, 53, 944-951.	2.7	545
12	The HELLP syndrome (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets): Much ado about nothing?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1990, 162, 311-316.	1.3	543
13	Maternal-perinatal outcome associated with the syndrome of hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets in severe preeclampsia-eclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1986, 155, 501-507.	1.3	541
14	Prevention of Preeclampsia with Low-Dose Aspirin in Healthy, Nulliparous Pregnant Women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1993, 329, 1213-1218.	27.0	538
15	Risk Factors for Preeclampsia, Abruptio Placentae, and Adverse Neonatal Outcomes among Women with Chronic Hypertension. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1998, 339, 667-671.	27.0	472
16	Hypertensive disorders in twin versus singleton gestations. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 182, 938-942.	1.3	454
17	Diagnosis, Prevention, and Management of Eclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 105, 402-410.	2.4	450
18	Risk factors for preeclampsia in healthy nulliparous women: A prospective multicenter study. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 172, 642-648.	1.3	448

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19	Failure of Metronidazole to Prevent Preterm Delivery among Pregnant Women with Asymptomatic <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> Infection. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2001, 345, 487-493.	27.0	426
20	The MFMU Cesarean Registry: Factors affecting the success of trial of labor after previous cesarean delivery. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 193, 1016-1023.	1.3	410
21	Development of a Nomogram for Prediction of Vaginal Birth After Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 109, 806-812.	2.4	409
22	Aggressive versus expectant management of severe preeclampsia at 28 to 32 weeks' gestation: A randomized controlled trial. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 171, 818-822.	1.3	406
23	Shared and disparate components of the pathophysiologies of fetal growth restriction and preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 195, 40-49.	1.3	382
24	Severe preeclampsia-eclampsia in young primigravid women: Subsequent pregnancy outcome and remote prognosis. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1986, 155, 1011-1016.	1.3	369
25	The definition of severe and early-onset preeclampsia. Statements from the International Society for the Study of Hypertension in Pregnancy (ISSHP). <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2013, 3, 44-47.	1.4	360
26	Treatment of Hypertension in Pregnant Women. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1996, 335, 257-265.	27.0	327
27	Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Hypertension and Preeclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 102, 181-192.	2.4	316
28	Urinary Placental Growth Factor and Risk of Preeclampsia. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2005, 293, 77.	7.4	307
29	Adverse perinatal outcomes are significantly higher in severe gestational hypertension than in mild preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 66-71.	1.3	303
30	Mild gestational hypertension remote from term: Progression and outcome. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 979-983.	1.3	291
31	Etiology and management of postpartum hypertension-preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2012, 206, 470-475.	1.3	269
32	Elevation of both maternal and fetal extracellular circulating deoxyribonucleic acid concentrations in the plasma of pregnant women with preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 414-419.	1.3	268
33	Eclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1990, 163, 1049-1054.	1.3	264
34	Clinical utility of strict diagnostic criteria for the HELLP (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	1.3	257
35	Chronic hypertension in pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 100, 369-377.	2.4	246
36	Prediction and Prevention of Recurrent Preeclampsia. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 112, 359-372.	2.4	245

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37	Diagnosis and management of atypical preeclampsia-eclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 481.e1-481.e7.	1.3	240
38	EclampsiaVIII. Risk factors for maternal morbidity. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 182, 307-312.	1.3	228
39	Pulmonary edema in severe preeclampsia-eclampsia: Analysis of thirty-seven consecutive cases. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1987, 156, 1174-1179.	1.3	225
40	Severe preeclampsia in the second trimester: Recurrence risk and long-term prognosis. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1991, 165, 1408-1412.	1.3	222
41	Pregnancies complicated by HELLP syndrome (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets): Subsequent pregnancy outcome and long-term prognosis. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1995, 172, 125-129.	1.3	217
42	Fetal Injury Associated With Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 885-890.	2.4	214
43	A comparison of no medication versus methyldopa or labetalol in chronic hypertension during pregnancy. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1990, 162, 960-967.	1.3	210
44	Evaluation and management of severe preeclampsia before 34 weeks' gestation. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 205, 191-198.	1.3	210
45	Severe preeclampsia in the second trimester: Recurrence risk and long-term prognosis. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1991, 165, 1408-1412.	1.3	200
46	Imitators of Severe Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 956-966.	2.4	197
47	Maternal plasma level of endothelin is increased in preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1991, 165, 724-727.	1.3	196
48	Delayed postpartum preeclampsia: an experience of 151 cases. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 190, 1464-1466.	1.3	196
49	Short-term costs of preeclampsia to the United States health care system. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 237-248.e16.	1.3	195
50	Magnesium sulfate prophylaxis in preeclampsia: lessons learned from recent trials. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 190, 1520-1526.	1.3	194
51	Perinatal outcome in women with recurrent preeclampsia compared with women who develop preeclampsia as nulliparas. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 186, 422-426.	1.3	192
52	Risk of Uterine Rupture With a Trial of Labor in Women With Multiple and Single Prior Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 12-20.	2.4	191
53	The relationship between abnormal glucose tolerance and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in healthy nulliparous women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1998, 179, 1032-1037.	1.3	189
54	Risks of preeclampsia and adverse neonatal outcomes among women with pregestational diabetes mellitus. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 182, 364-369.	1.3	187

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55	Frequency of Uterine Contractions and the Risk of Spontaneous Preterm Delivery. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2002, 346, 250-255.	27.0	185
56	Preeclampsia As a Cause of Preterm and Late Preterm (Near-Term) Births. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2006, 30, 16-19.	2.5	181
57	Peripartum cardiomyopathy: An ominous diagnosis. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1997, 176, 182-188.	1.3	180
58	Comparison of Maternal and Infant Outcomes From Primary Cesarean Delivery During the Second Compared With First Stage of Labor. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 109, 917-921.	2.4	179
59	Expectant management of severe preeclampsia remote from term: patient selection, treatment, and delivery indications. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 196, 514.e1-514.e9.	1.3	179
60	Imitators of Severe Pre-eclampsia. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2009, 33, 196-205.	2.5	173
61	Preterm delivery in women with pregestational diabetes mellitus or chronic hypertension relative to women with uncomplicated pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 183, 1520-1524.	1.3	170
62	Induction versus expectant management in premature rupture of the membranes with mature amniotic fluid at 32 to 36 weeks: A randomized trial. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1993, 169, 775-782.	1.3	168
63	Late postpartum eclampsia: A preventable disease?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 1174-1177.	1.3	168
64	Trial of Labor or Repeat Cesarean Delivery in Women With Morbid Obesity and Previous Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 108, 125-133.	2.4	167
65	Magnesium sulfate is the ideal anticonvulsant in preeclampsia-eclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1990, 162, 1141-1145.	1.3	159
66	Acute fatty liver of pregnancy: An experience in the diagnosis and management of fourteen cases. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 171, 1342-1347.	1.3	159
67	Neonatal outcome after preterm delivery for preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1995, 172, 1785-1792.	1.3	159
68	Prevention of preeclampsia: A big disappointment. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 179, 1275-1278.	1.3	157
69	Risk factors for adverse maternal outcomes among women with HELLP (hemolysis, elevated liver) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overloc 1 444-448.	1.3	151
70	Hepatic imaging in HELLP syndrome (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count). <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1996, 174, 1820-1827.	1.3	149
71	Predictors of neonatal outcome in women with severe preeclampsia or eclampsia between 24 and 33 weeks' gestation. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2000, 182, 607-611.	1.3	147
72	Accuracy of self-reported cigarette smoking among pregnant women in the 1990s. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 15, 140-143.	1.7	145

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73	Early detection of preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1991, 165, 160-172.	1.3	144
74	Diagnosis and management of hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets syndrome. Clinics in Perinatology, 2004, 31, 807-833.	2.1	144
75	Ampicillin prophylaxis in preterm premature rupture of the membranes: A prospective randomized study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1988, 159, 539-543.	1.3	143
76	Urinary dipstick protein: A poor predictor of absent or severe proteinuria. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1994, 170, 137-141.	1.3	141
77	Late Postpartum Eclampsia Revisited. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1994, 83, 502-505.	2.4	140
78	Hepatic histopathologic condition does not correlate with laboratory abnormalities in HELLP syndrome (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count). American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1992, 167, 1538-1543.	1.3	138
79	Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 100, 369-377.	2.4	138
80	What we have learned about preeclampsia. Seminars in Perinatology, 2003, 27, 239-246.	2.5	138
81	Urinary dipstick protein: A poor predictor of absent or severe proteinuria. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1994, 170, 137-141.	1.3	136
82	Ultrastructural aspects of preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1989, 161, 735-741.	1.3	135
83	Management of mild chronic hypertension during pregnancy: a review*1. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 96, 849-860.	2.4	135
84	Antioxidant Therapy to Prevent Preeclampsia. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 1311-1318.	2.4	134
85	Erythromycin therapy in preterm premature rupture of the membranes: A prospective, randomized trial of 220 patients. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1992, 166, 794-802.	1.3	133
86	Neonatal outcome in severe preeclampsia at 24 to 36 weeks' gestation: Does the HELLP (hemolysis, Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf Gynecology, 1999, 180, 221-225.	1.3	133
87	Acute fatty liver of pregnancy in 3 tertiary care centers. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 1416-1419.	1.3	133
88	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
89	Biochemical corroboration of endothelial involvement in severe preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1995, 172, 202-203.	1.3	126
90	Cerebrovascular disorders complicating pregnancyâ€”Beyond eclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1997, 176, 1139-1148.	1.3	125

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91	Effects of diuretics on plasma volume in pregnancies with long-term hypertension. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1984, 150, 831-835.	1.3	121
92	Acute renal failure in pregnancies complicated by hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1993, 168, 1682-1690.	1.3	120
93	Eclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1992, 166, 1757-1763.	1.3	119
94	Low-dose aspirin in the prevention of preeclampsia and fetal growth retardation: Rationale, mechanisms, and clinical trials. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1993, 168, 214-227.	1.3	118
95	Blood Transfusion and Cesarean Delivery. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 891-897.	2.4	118
96	Abortion, Changed Paternity, and Risk of Preeclampsia in Nulliparous Women. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 157, 1108-1114.	3.4	116
97	Clinical significance of elevated mean arterial blood pressure in second trimester and threshold increase in systolic or diastolic blood pressure during third trimester. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1989, 160, 419-423.	1.3	114
98	The Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System in Preeclampsia. Clinics in Perinatology, 1991, 18, 683-711.	2.1	110
99	Outcomes of Induction of Labor After One Prior Cesarean. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 262-269.	2.4	110
100	Postpartum headache: is your work-up complete?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 196, 318.e1-318.e7.	1.3	108
101	A randomized prospective comparison of nifedipine and bedrest versus bed rest alone in the management of preeclampsia remote from term. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1992, 167, 879-884.	1.3	107
102	Magnesium supplementation during pregnancy: A double-blind randomized controlled clinical trial. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1989, 161, 115-119.	1.3	105
103	Acute renal failure in hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1990, 162, 777-783.	1.3	105
104	A comparison of intravenous and intramuscular magnesium sulfate regimens in preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1984, 150, 728-733.	1.3	104
105	Randomized Clinical Trial of Metronidazole Plus Erythromycin to Prevent Spontaneous Preterm Delivery in Fetal Fibronectin-Positive Women. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 101, 847-855.	2.4	101
106	Is bacterial vaginosis a stronger risk factor for preterm birth when it is diagnosed earlier in gestation?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 470-477.	1.3	100
107	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
108	The effect of magnesium sulfate therapy on the duration of labor in women with mild preeclampsia at term: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1997, 176, 623-627.	1.3	97

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109	Randomized Clinical Trial of Metronidazole Plus Erythromycin to Prevent Spontaneous Preterm Delivery in Fetal Fibronectin-Positive Women. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 101, 847-855.	2.4	97
110	REMOVED: The relationship between primary cesarean delivery skin incision type and wound complications in women with morbid obesity. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2014, 210, 319.	1.3	97
111	A protocol for managing severe preeclampsia in the second trimester. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1990, 163, 733-738.	1.3	96
112	Does Information Available at Admission for Delivery Improve Prediction of Vaginal Birth after Cesarean?. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2009, 26, 693-701.	1.4	96
113	Maternal and perinatal outcome of conservative management of severe preeclampsia in midtrimester. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1985, 152, 31-37.	1.3	94
114	Risk of Uterine Rupture and Placenta Accreta With Prior Uterine Surgery Outside of the Lower Segment. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2012, 120, 1332-1337.	2.4	92
115	Pitfalls in diagnosis and management of preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1988, 159, 1-5.	1.3	91
116	Labor Outcomes With Increasing Number of Prior Vaginal Births After Cesarean Delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 111, 285-291.	2.4	90
117	Risk factors for abruptio placentae and eclampsia: Analysis of 445 consecutively managed women with severe preeclampsia and eclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1999, 180, 1322-1329.	1.3	88
118	Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2014, 123, 167-178.	2.4	88
119	The importance of urinary protein excretion during conservative management of severe preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1996, 175, 1313-1316.	1.3	87
120	Smoking before pregnancy and risk of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 1035-1040.	1.3	87
121	The Role of Headache in the Classification and Management of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 126, 297-302.	2.4	87
122	A comparative and pooled analysis of the safety and tolerability of the contraceptive patch (Ortho) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.0	85
123	Hypoxia-Independent Upregulation of Placental Hypoxia Inducible Factor-1 Gene Expression Contributes to the Pathogenesis of Preeclampsia. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015, 65, 1307-1315.	2.7	83
124	Cerebral imaging in eclampsia: Magnetic resonance imaging versus computed tomography. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1992, 167, 935-941.	1.3	81
125	Subsequent pregnancy outcome in women with a history of HELLP syndrome at 28 weeks of gestation. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 188, 1504-1508.	1.3	81
126	Eclampsia in the 21st century. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2022, 226, S1237-S1253.	1.3	81

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127	Eclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1985, 152, 184-192.	1.3	80
128	Peripartum cardiomyopathy: A longitudinal echocardiographic study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1997, 177, 1129-1132.	1.3	80
129	No evidence for lipid peroxidation in severe preeclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 185, 572-578.	1.3	80
130	Thrombophilias and Adverse Outcomes of Pregnancy – What Should a Clinician Do?. New England Journal of Medicine, 1999, 340, 50-52.	27.0	78
131	Expectant management of severe preeclampsia at less than 27 weeks' gestation: maternal and perinatal outcomes according to gestational age by weeks at onset of expectant management. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 199, 247.e1-247.e6.	1.3	78
132	HELLP Syndrome. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1999, 42, 381-389.	1.1	78
133	Eclampsia. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1986, 154, 581-586.	1.3	77
134	Trial of Labor After One Previous Cesarean Delivery for Multifetal Gestation. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 814-819.	2.4	77
135	Trial of calcium for preeclampsia prevention (CPEP): Rationale, design, and methods. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 1996, 17, 442-469.	1.9	74
136	The Effect of Fetal Number on the Development of Hypertensive Conditions of Pregnancy. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 106, 927-931.	2.4	74
137	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
138	Timing of Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery at Term and Maternal Perioperative Outcomes. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2011, 117, 280-286.	2.4	74
139	Fetal lung maturity is not accelerated in preeclamptic pregnancies. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1993, 169, 1096-1101.	1.3	72
140	Obesity epidemic: impact from preconception to postpartum. Future Science OA, 2016, 2, FSO137.	1.9	70
141	Enhanced endothelium-derived relaxing factor activity in pregnant, spontaneously hypertensive rats. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1991, 165, 801-807.	1.3	69
142	Timing of Delivery and Adverse Outcomes in Term Singleton Repeat Cesarean Deliveries. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 121, 561-569.	2.4	69
143	Low-dose aspirin in nulliparous women: Safety of continuous epidural block and correlation between bleeding time and maternal-neonatal bleeding complications. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1995, 172, 1553-1557.	1.3	68
144	Postpartum stroke: A twenty-year experience. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000, 183, 83-88.	1.3	68

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145	Elevated Placental Adenosine Signaling Contributes to the Pathogenesis of Preeclampsia. <i>Circulation</i> , 2015, 131, 730-741.	1.6	68
146	The coronavirus disease 2019 vaccine in pregnancy: risks, benefits, and recommendations. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 224, 484-495.	1.3	68
147	MAGNESIUM SULFATE THERAPY IN PREECLAMPSIA AND ECLAMPSIA. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1998, 92, 883-889.	2.4	66
148	Recurrent acute fatty liver of pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1990, 163, 534-538.	1.3	65
149	Nutrient intake and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: Evidence from a large prospective cohort. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 643-651.	1.3	65
150	Magnesium Sulfate Prophylaxis in Preeclampsia: Evidence From Randomized Trials. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 48, 478-488.	1.1	64
151	Seizures in pregnancy: Epilepsy, eclampsia, and stroke. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2013, 37, 207-224.	2.5	64
152	Management of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. <i>Women's Health</i> , 2014, 10, 385-404.	1.5	64
153	General Guidelines in the Management of an Obstetrical Patient on the Labor and Delivery Unit during the COVID-19 Pandemic. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2020, 37, 829-836.	1.4	62
154	Determination of placental growth factor (PlGF) levels in healthy pregnant women without signs or symptoms of preeclampsia. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2013, 3, 124-132.	1.4	61
155	HYPERTENSION IN PREGNANCY: Current Concepts of Preeclampsia. <i>Annual Review of Medicine</i> , 1997, 48, 115-127.	12.2	60
156	Tumor necrosis factor- α in pregnancies associated with preeclampsia or small-for-gestational-age newborns. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1994, 170, 1224-1229.	1.3	59
157	Serum inhibin A and angiogenic factor levels in pregnancies with previous preeclampsia and/or chronic hypertension: are they useful markers for prediction of subsequent preeclampsia?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 199, 268.e1-268.e9.	1.3	59
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