

# John O Delancey

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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168  
papers

9,036  
citations

44069

48  
h-index

45317

90  
g-index

175  
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175  
docs citations

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times ranked

3380  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Comparison of Levator Ani Muscle Defects and Function in Women With and Without Pelvic Organ Prolapse. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 109, 295-302.	2.4	589
2	Obstetric Factors Associated With Levator Ani Muscle Injury After Vaginal Birth. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 107, 144-149.	2.4	391
3	Functional Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Floor. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2007, 1101, 266-296.	3.8	376
4	Levator Ani Muscle Stretch Induced by Simulated Vaginal Birth. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2004, 103, 31-40.	2.4	373
5	The appearance of levator ani muscle abnormalities in magnetic resonance images after vaginal delivery. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2003, 101, 46-53.	2.4	367
6	A Pelvic Muscle Precontraction Can Reduce Cough-Related Urine Loss in Selected Women with Mild SUI. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 1998, 46, 870-874.	2.6	337
7	The hidden epidemic of pelvic floor dysfunction: Achievable goals for improved prevention and treatment. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 192, 1488-1495.	1.3	326
8	On the Biomechanics of Vaginal Birth and Common Sequelae. <i>Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2009, 11, 163-176.	12.3	218
9	Stress Urinary Incontinence: Relative Importance of Urethral Support and Urethral Closure Pressure. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2008, 179, 2286-2290.	0.4	212
10	The relationship between anterior and apical compartment support. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 194, 1438-1443.	1.3	211
11	Fascial and muscular abnormalities in women with urethral hypermobility and anterior vaginal wall prolapse. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 187, 93-98.	1.3	193
12	Levator Ani Muscle Anatomy Evaluated by Origin-Insertion Pairs. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2004, 104, 168-173.	2.4	164
13	Interaction Among Apical Support, Levator Ani Impairment, and Anterior Vaginal Wall Prolapse. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 108, 324-332.	2.4	160
14	Pudendal nerve stretch during vaginal birth: A 3D computer simulation. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 192, 1669-1676.	1.3	138
15	Anatomy and Physiology of Urinary Continence. <i>Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1990, 33, 298-307.	1.1	136
16	Age effects on urethral striated muscle I. changes in number and diameter of striated muscle fibers in the ventral urethra. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 351-355.	1.3	131
17	Age effects on urethral striated muscle II. Anatomic location of muscle loss. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2002, 186, 356-360.	1.3	117
18	A 3D finite element model of anterior vaginal wall support to evaluate mechanisms underlying cystocele formation. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2009, 42, 1371-1377.	2.1	117

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19	Correlation between levator ani muscle injuries on magnetic resonance imaging and fecal incontinence, pelvic organ prolapse, and urinary incontinence in primiparous women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 202, 488.e1-488.e6.	1.3	116
20	Interrater reliability and physical examination of the pubovisceral portion of the levator ani muscle, validity comparisons using MR imaging. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2006, 25, 50-54.	1.5	115
21	Childbirth and pelvic floor dysfunction: An epidemiologic approach to the assessment of prevention opportunities at delivery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 195, 23-28.	1.3	114
22	Clarification and confirmation of the Knack maneuver: the effect of volitional pelvic floor muscle contraction to preempt expected stress incontinence. International Urogynecology Journal, 2008, 19, 773-782.	1.4	107
23	Pathophysiology of adult urinary incontinence. Gastroenterology, 2004, 126, S23-S32.	1.3	106
24	Heterogeneity in Anatomic Outcome of Sacrospinous Ligament Fixation for Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 1424-1433.	2.4	104
25	Why do women have stress urinary incontinence?. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2010, 29, S13-7.	1.5	103
26	Stress Incontinence and Cystoceles. Journal of Urology, 1991, 145, 1211-1213.	0.4	94
27	A subject-specific anisotropic visco-hyperelastic finite element model of female pelvic floor stress and strain during the second stage of labor. Journal of Biomechanics, 2012, 45, 455-460.	2.1	87
28	The pathophysiology of stress urinary incontinence in women and its implications for surgical treatment. World Journal of Urology, 1997, 15, 268-274.	2.2	86
29	Anatomy and histology of apical support: a literature review concerning cardinal and uterosacral ligaments. International Urogynecology Journal, 2012, 23, 1483-1494.	1.4	86
30	What's new in the functional anatomy of pelvic organ prolapse?. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 28, 420-429.	2.0	83
31	Quantitative Analysis of Uterosacral Ligament Origin and Insertion Points by Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 103, 447-451.	2.4	80
32	Anterior vaginal wall length and degree of anterior compartment prolapse seen on dynamic MRI. International Urogynecology Journal, 2007, 19, 137-142.	1.4	80
33	Establishing the Prevalence of Incontinence Study: Racial Differences in Women's Patterns of Urinary Incontinence. Journal of Urology, 2008, 179, 1455-1460.	0.4	79
34	Vaginal Birth and De Novo Stress Incontinence. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 354-362.	2.4	71
35	Structural aspects of urethrovesical function in the female. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 1988, 7, 509-519.	1.5	69
36	Pubovesical ligament: A separate structure from the urethral supports (the pubo-urethral ligaments). Neurourology and Urodynamics, 1989, 8, 53-61.	1.5	68

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37	Vaginal support as determined by levator ani defect status 6 weeks after primary surgery for pelvic organ prolapse. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2011, 114, 141-144.	2.3	68
38	Levator plate angle in women with pelvic organ prolapse compared to women with normal support using dynamic MR imaging. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2006, 194, 1427-1433.	1.3	67
39	Interrater reliability of assessing levator ani muscle defects with magnetic resonance images. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2007, 18, 773-778.	1.4	63
40	Evaluating maternal recovery from labor and delivery: bone and levator ani injuries. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 213, 188.e1-188.e11.	1.3	61
41	Levator ani defect status and lower urinary tract symptoms in women with pelvic organ prolapse. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2010, 21, 47-52.	1.4	60
42	Levator ani injury in primiparous women with forceps delivery for fetal distress, forceps for second stage arrest, and spontaneous delivery. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2010, 111, 19-22.	2.3	58
43	Evidence of Perineural Invasion on Prostate Biopsy Specimen and Survival After Radical Prostatectomy. <i>Urology</i> , 2013, 81, 354-357.	1.0	58
44	The relationship between pelvic organ prolapse, genital body image, and sexual health. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2012, 31, 1145-1148.	1.5	57
45	MRI Findings in Patients Considered High Risk for Pelvic Floor Injury Studied Serially After Vaginal Childbirth. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2010, 195, 786-791.	2.2	55
46	Is cervical elongation associated with pelvic organ prolapse?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 1095-1103.	1.4	55
47	3D analysis of cystoceles using magnetic resonance imaging assessing midline, paravaginal, and apical defects. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 285-293.	1.4	55
48	Distribution of pelvic organ support measures in a population-based sample of middle-aged, community-dwelling African American and white women in southeastern Michigan. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 198, 548.e1-548.e6.	1.3	52
49	Urethral Sphincter Morphology and Function With and Without Stress Incontinence. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2009, 182, 203-209.	0.4	49
50	Fecal incontinence in older women: are levator ani defects a factor?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2010, 202, 491.e1-491.e6.	1.3	49
51	Comparison of the puborectal muscle on MRI in women with POP and levator ani defects with those with normal support and no defect. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 73-77.	1.4	49
52	Does vaginal closure force differ in the supine and standing positions?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2005, 192, 1722-1728.	1.3	48
53	Use of other treatments before hysterectomy for benign conditions in a statewide hospital collaborative. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 212, 304.e1-304.e7.	1.3	48
54	Pelvic architectural distortion is associated with pelvic organ prolapse. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2008, 19, 863-867.	1.4	47

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55	Comparison of muscle fiber directions between different levator ani muscle subdivisions: in vivo MRI measurements in women. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2014, 25, 1263-1268.	1.4	46
56	Urethral circular smooth muscle in young and old women. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 198, 587.e1-587.e5.	1.3	45
57	Racial differences in self-reported healthcare seeking and treatment for urinary incontinence in community-dwelling women from the EPI study. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2011, 30, 1442-1447.	1.5	43
58	Origin and insertion points involved in levator ani muscle defects. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 196, 251.e1-251.e5.	1.3	40
59	Do repetitive Valsalva maneuvers change maximum prolapse on dynamic MRI?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2010, 21, 1247-1251.	1.4	39
60	Long-Term Patient Satisfaction With Michigan Four-Wall Sacrospinous Ligament Suspension for Prolapse. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2013, 122, 967-975.	2.4	39
61	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
62	Structural Failure Sites in Anterior Vaginal Wall Prolapse. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2016, 128, 853-862.	2.4	39
63	Using stress MRI to analyze the 3D changes in apical ligament geometry from rest to maximal Valsalva: a pilot study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2014, 25, 197-203.	1.4	38
64	Quantitative analyses of variability in normal vaginal shape and dimension on MR images. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2016, 27, 1087-1095.	1.4	38
65	Posterior compartment anatomy as seen in magnetic resonance imaging and 3-dimensional reconstruction from asymptomatic nulliparas. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 198, 651.e1-651.e7.	1.3	35
66	Differences in continence system between community-dwelling black and white women with and without urinary incontinence in the EPI study. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2010, 202, 584.e1-584.e12.	1.3	35
67	In Vivo Properties of Uterine Suspensory Tissue in Pelvic Organ Prolapse. <i>Journal of Biomechanical Engineering</i> , 2014, 136, 021016.	1.3	35
68	Can women without visible pubococcygeal muscle in MR images still increase urethral closure pressures?. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2004, 191, 171-175.	1.3	33
69	Are three-day voiding diaries feasible and reliable? Results from the Symptoms of Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction Research Network (LURN) cohort. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2019, 38, 2185-2193.	1.5	33
70	A comparison of the effect of age on levator ani and obturator internus muscle cross-sectional areas and volumes in nulliparous women. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2012, 31, 481-486.	1.5	32
71	Levator ani defect scores and pelvic organ prolapse: is there a threshold effect?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2014, 25, 1375-1379.	1.4	32
72	“The cough game”: are there characteristic urethrovesical movement patterns associated with stress incontinence?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2009, 20, 171-175.	1.4	31

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73	Functional Anatomy of the Pelvic Floor and Lower Urinary Tract. , 2008, 151, 3-21.		30
74	Structural position of the posterior vagina and pelvic floor in women with and without posterior vaginal prolapse. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 202, 497.e1-497.e6.	1.3	30
75	Magnetic resonance imaging-based three-dimensional model of anterior vaginal wall position at rest and maximal strain in women with and without prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2010, 21, 1103-1109.	1.4	29
76	Validity and reliability of an instrumented speculum designed to minimize the effect of intra-abdominal pressure on the measurement of pelvic floor muscle strength. Clinical Biomechanics, 2014, 29, 1146-1150.	1.2	29
77	Interactions among pelvic organ protrusion, levator ani descent, and hiatal enlargement in women with and without prolapse. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 614.e1-614.e7.	1.3	28
78	Biomechanical Analyses of the Efficacy of Patterns of Maternal Effort on Second-Stage Progress. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 113, 873-880.	2.4	27
79	Anatomy of the perineal membrane as seen in magnetic resonance images of nulliparous women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 583.e1-583.e6.	1.3	27
80	The length of anterior vaginal wall exposed to external pressure on maximal straining MRI: relationship to urogenital hiatus diameter, and apical and bladder location. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 1349-1356.	1.4	27
81	Anatomy of the pubovisceral muscle origin: Macroscopic and microscopic findings within the injury zone. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2015, 34, 774-780.	1.5	27
82	Obesity and stress urinary incontinence in women: compromised continence mechanism or excess bladder pressure during cough?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 1377-1385.	1.4	27
83	Structural, functional, and symptomatic differences between women with rectocele versus cystocele and normal support. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 218, 510.e1-510.e8.	1.3	27
84	From molecular to macro: the key role of the apical ligaments in uterovaginal support. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 222, 427-436.	1.3	27
85	Aging effects on pelvic floor support: a pilot study comparing young versus older nulliparous women. International Urogynecology Journal, 2020, 31, 535-543.	1.4	27
86	Urethral closure pressures among primiparous women with and without levator ani muscle defects. International Urogynecology Journal, 2011, 22, 1491-1495.	1.4	26
87	The axial location of structural regions in the urethra: a magnetic resonance study in nulliparous women*1. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2003, 102, 1039-1045.	2.4	24
88	Surgery for cystocele III: do all cystoceles involve apical descent?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2012, 23, 665-667.	1.4	24
89	Paravaginal defect: anatomy, clinical findings, and imaging. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 661-673.	1.4	24
90	Levator defects affect perineal position independently of prolapse status. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 203, 595.e17-595.e22.	1.3	23

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91	On the anatomy and histology of the pubovisceral muscle entheses in women. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2011, 30, 1366-1370.	1.5	23
92	Symptoms of anal incontinence and difficult defecation among women with prolapse and a matched control cohort. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 197, 509.e1-509.e6.	1.3	22
93	Pelvic structure and function at 1 month compared to 7 months by dynamic magnetic resonance after vaginal birth. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2009, 201, 514.e1-514.e7.	1.3	22
94	A Geometric Capacity Demand Analysis of Maternal Levator Muscle Stretch Required for Vaginal Delivery. <i>Journal of Biomechanical Engineering</i> , 2016, 138, 021001.	1.3	21
95	The 3D Pelvic Inclination Correction System (PICS): A universally applicable coordinate system for isovolumetric imaging measurements, tested in women with pelvic organ prolapse (POP). <i>Computerized Medical Imaging and Graphics</i> , 2017, 59, 28-37.	5.8	20
96	Symptom Based Clustering of Women in the LURN Observational Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2018, 200, 1323-1331.	0.4	20
97	Development of anatomically based customizable three-dimensional finite-element model of pelvic floor support system: POP-SIM1.0. <i>Interface Focus</i> , 2019, 9, 20190022.	3.0	20
98	Comparison of bony dimensions at the level of the pelvic floor in women with and without pelvic organ prolapse. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2009, 200, 241.e1-241.e5.	1.3	18
99	Incidental Bartholin Gland Cysts Identified on Pelvic Magnetic Resonance Imaging. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2012, 120, 798-802.	2.4	18
100	Dynamic MRI evaluation of urethral hypermobility post-radical prostatectomy. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2014, 33, 312-315.	1.5	18
101	Are perioperative bundles associated with reduced postoperative morbidity in women undergoing benign hysterectomy? Retrospective cohort analysis of 16,286 cases in Michigan. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 216, 502.e1-502.e11.	1.3	18
102	Levator ani defect severity and its association with enlarged hiatus size, levator bowl depth, and prolapse size. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2018, 218, 537-539.	1.3	18
103	Surgical Approaches to Postobstetrical Perineal Body Defects (Rectovaginal Fistula and Chronic) <i>Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 11 17</i>		
104	Intraoperative cervix location and apical support stiffness in women with and without pelvic organ prolapse. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 216, 155.e1-155.e8.	1.3	17
105	Recommended standardized terminology of the anterior female pelvis based on a structured medical literature review. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2018, 219, 26-39.	1.3	16
106	Variation of distances from mid-urethra to the obturator foramen: an MRI study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 1075-1080.	1.4	15
107	Bony pelvis dimensions in women with and without stress urinary incontinence. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2013, 32, 37-42.	1.5	15
108	Urethral function and failure: A review of current knowledge of urethral closure mechanisms, how they vary, and how they are affected by life events. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2021, 40, 1869-1879.	1.5	15

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109	Episiotomy: What's the angle?. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2008, 103, 3-4.	2.3	14
110	A structured review on the female urethral anatomy and innervation with an emphasis on the role of the urethral longitudinal smooth muscle. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 63-71.	1.4	14
111	Self-reported natural history of recurrent prolapse among women presenting to a tertiary care center. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2013, 120, 53-56.	2.3	13
112	A screening tool for clinically relevant urinary incontinence. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2015, 34, 332-335.	1.5	13
113	An Open Letter to the Food and Drug Administration Regarding the Use of Morcellation Procedures in Women Having Surgery for Presumed Uterine Myomas. <i>Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology</i> , 2016, 23, 303-308.	0.6	13
114	Standardized terminology of apical structures in the female pelvis based on a structured medical literature review. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2020, 222, 204-218.	1.3	13
115	Levator bowl volume during straining and its relationship to other levator measures. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2019, 30, 1457-1463.	1.4	11
116	Levels of pelvic floor support: what do they look like on magnetic resonance imaging?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2019, 30, 1593-1595.	1.4	11
117	Defining "normal recovery" of pelvic floor function and appearance in a high-risk vaginal delivery cohort. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2020, 31, 495-504.	1.4	11
118	Convolutional neural network-based pelvic floor structure segmentation using magnetic resonance imaging in pelvic organ prolapse. <i>Medical Physics</i> , 2020, 47, 4281-4293.	3.0	11
119	Instructional Video and Medical Student Surgical Knot-Tying Proficiency: Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Medical Education</i> , 2018, 4, e9.	2.6	11
120	Are bony pelvis dimensions associated with levator ani defects? A case-control study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2013, 24, 1377-1383.	1.4	10
121	Traction force needed to reproduce physiologically observed uterine movement: technique development, feasibility assessment, and preliminary findings. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2016, 27, 1227-1234.	1.4	10
122	A novel measurement of pelvic floor cross-sectional area in older and younger women with and without prolapse. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 221, 521.e1-521.e7.	1.3	10
123	A constitutive model description of the in vivo material properties of lower birth canal tissue during the first stage of labor. <i>Journal of the Mechanical Behavior of Biomedical Materials</i> , 2018, 79, 213-218.	3.1	9
124	Recommended standardized anatomic terminology of the posterior female pelvis and vulva based on a structured medical literature review. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2021, 225, 169.e1-169.e16.	1.3	9
125	The association of Incontinence Symptom Index scores with urethral function and support. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2008, 199, 680.e1-680.e5.	1.3	8
126	Magnetic resonance imaging of vaginal support structure before and after Vecchietti procedure in women with Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2018, 97, 830-837.	2.8	8

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127	In vivo assessment of anterior compartment compliance and its relation to prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2010, 21, 1111-1115.	1.4	7
128	On the variation in maternal birth canal in vivo viscoelastic properties and their effect on the predicted length of active second stage and levator ani tears. Journal of Biomechanics, 2018, 74, 64-71.	2.1	7
129	Novel 3D MRI technique to measure perineal membrane structural changes with pregnancy and childbirth: Technique development and measurement feasibility. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 2413-2420.	1.4	7
130	Preoperative level II/III MRI measures predicting long-term prolapse recurrence after native tissue repair. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 133-141.	1.4	7
131	Urethral failure is a critical factor in female urinary incontinence. Now what?. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2022, 41, 532-538.	1.5	7
132	Technique development and measurement of cross-sectional area of the pubovisceral muscle on MRI scans of living women. International Urogynecology Journal, 2019, 30, 1305-1312.	1.4	6
133	Subsequent Use of a Pressure Sensor to Record Intra-Abdominal Pressure After Maximum Vaginal Closure Force in a Clinical Trial. IEEE Journal of Translational Engineering in Health and Medicine, 2020, 8, 1-8.	3.7	6
134	Mechanisms of hiatus failure in prolapse: a multifaceted evaluation. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 1545-1553.	1.4	6
135	Lies, damned lies, and pelvic floor illustration: Confused about pelvic floor anatomy? You are not alone. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 453-457.	1.4	6
136	Post-reduction stress urinary incontinence rates in posterior versus anterior pelvic organ prolapse: a secondary analysis. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 1355-1360.	1.4	5
137	What causes stress incontinence: Fallacies, fascias and facts. Canadian Urological Association Journal, 2013, 6, 114.	0.6	5
138	The Distribution of Post-Void Residual Volumes in People Seeking Care in the Symptoms of Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction Network Observational Cohort Study With Comparison to Asymptomatic Populations. Urology, 2019, 130, 22-28.	1.0	5
139	Changes in cardinal ligament length and curvature with parity and prolapse and their relation to level III hiatus measures. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, , 1.	1.4	5
140	Current status of the subspecialty of female pelvic medicine and reconstructive surgery. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 202, 658.e1-658.e4.	1.3	4
141	“œMommy, how will the baby get out of your tummy? Will it hurt you?â€ American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 110-111.	1.3	4
142	Pelvic cross-sectional area at the level of the levator ani and prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 1007-1013.	1.4	4
143	On Structure-Function Relationships in the Female Human Urethra: A Finite Element Model Approach. Annals of Biomedical Engineering, 2021, 49, 1848-1860.	2.5	4
144	A new 3D stress MRI measurement strategy to quantify surgical correction of prolapse in three support systems. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2021, 40, 1989-1998.	1.5	4

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145	Pelvic floor muscle injury during a difficult labor. Can tissue fatigue damage play a role?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 211-220.	1.4	4
146	Multi-label classification of pelvic organ prolapse using stress magnetic resonance imaging with deep learning. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, 33, 2869-2877.	1.4	4
147	Letter to the editor: Stress urinary incontinence is caused predominantly by urethral support failure. International Urogynecology Journal, 2022, , 1.	1.4	4
148	The Latzko. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 221, 160.e1-160.e4.	1.3	3
149	Comparison of measurement systems for posterior vaginal wall prolapse on magnetic resonance imaging. International Urogynecology Journal, 2019, 30, 1269-1277.	1.4	3
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