

# 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  
all docs

175  
docs citations

175  
times ranked

3380  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Preoperative level II/III MRI measures predicting long-term prolapse recurrence after native tissue repair. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 133-141.	1.4	7
2	Analysis of long-term structural failure after native tissue prolapse surgery: a 3D stress MRI-based study. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 2761-2772.	1.4	1
3	Pelvic floor muscle injury during a difficult labor. Can tissue fatigue damage play a role?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 211-220.	1.4	4
4	Three-dimensional self super-resolution for pelvic floor MRI using a convolutional neural network with multi-orientation data training. <i>Medical Physics</i> , 2022, 49, 1083-1096.	3.0	0
5	Urethral failure is a critical factor in female urinary incontinence. Now what?. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2022, 41, 532-538.	1.5	7
6	Multi-label classification of pelvic organ prolapse using stress magnetic resonance imaging with deep learning. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 2869-2877.	1.4	4
7	Lies, damned lies, and pelvic floor illustration: Confused about pelvic floor anatomy? You are not alone. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 453-457.	1.4	6
8	Letter to the editor: Stress urinary incontinence is caused predominantly by urethral support failure. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, , 1.	1.4	4
9	The postpartum silence. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2022, , .	2.3	1
10	Age, parity, and prolapse: interaction and influence on levator bowl volume. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2022, 33, 3415-3422.	1.4	2
11	Subtyping of common complex diseases and disorders by integrating heterogeneous data. Identifying clusters among women with lower urinary tract symptoms in the LURN study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0268547.	2.5	3
12	Pelvic cross-sectional area at the level of the levator ani and prolapse. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 1007-1013.	1.4	4
13	Feasibility of a deep learning-based method for automated localization of pelvic floor landmarks using stress MR images. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 3069-3075.	1.4	2
14	On Structure-Function Relationships in the Female Human Urethra: A Finite Element Model Approach. <i>Annals of Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2021, 49, 1848-1860.	2.5	4
15	Structural failure sites in posterior vaginal wall prolapse: stress 3D MRI-based analysis. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 1399-1407.	1.4	2
16	Novel 3D MRI technique to measure perineal membrane structural changes with pregnancy and childbirth: Technique development and measurement feasibility. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, 32, 2413-2420.	1.4	7
17	Changes in cardinal ligament length and curvature with parity and prolapse and their relation to level III hiatus measures. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2021, , 1.	1.4	5
18	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

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19	Does preoperative resting genital hiatus size predict surgical outcomes?. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research, 2021, 47, 4023-4029.	1.3	1
20	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
21	Urethral function and failure: A review of current knowledge of urethral closure mechanisms, how they vary, and how they are affected by life events. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2021, 40, 1869-1879.	1.5	15
22	Mechanisms of hiatus failure in prolapse: a multifaceted evaluation. International Urogynecology Journal, 2021, 32, 1545-1553.	1.4	6
23	Mechanisms of Pelvic Floor Trauma During Vaginal Delivery. , 2021, , 189-209.		2
24	Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Levator Ani Damage, and Pelvic Organ Prolapse. , 2021, , 639-651.		0
25	Geometric analysis of the urethralâ€vaginal interface curvature in women with and without stress urinary incontinence: A pilot magnetic resonance imaging study. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2021, , .	1.5	0
26	A structured review on the female urethral anatomy and innervation with an emphasis on the role of the urethral longitudinal smooth muscle. International Urogynecology Journal, 2020, 31, 63-71.	1.4	14
27	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
28	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
29	Standardized terminology of apical structures in the female pelvis based on a structured medical literature review. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2020, 222, 204-218.	1.3	13
30	Defining â€œnormal recoveryâ€ of pelvic floor function and appearance in a high-risk vaginal delivery cohort. International Urogynecology Journal, 2020, 31, 495-504.	1.4	11
31	Convolutional neural networkâ€based pelvic floor structure segmentation using magnetic resonance imaging in pelvic organ prolapse. Medical Physics, 2020, 47, 4281-4293.	3.0	11
32	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
33	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
34	Development of anatomically based customizable three-dimensional finite-element model of pelvic floor support system: POP-SIM1.0. Interface Focus, 2019, 9, 20190022.	3.0	20
35	The Latzko. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 221, 160.e1-160.e4.	1.3	3
36	Are threeâ€day voiding diaries feasible and reliable? Results from the Symptoms of Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction Research Network (LURN) cohort. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2019, 38, 2185-2193.	1.5	33

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37	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
38	Levator bowl volume during straining and its relationship to other levator measures. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2019, 30, 1457-1463.	1.4	11
39	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
40	Comparison of measurement systems for posterior vaginal wall prolapse on magnetic resonance imaging. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2019, 30, 1269-1277.	1.4	3
41	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. <i>Urology</i> , 2019, 130, 22-28.	1.0	5
42	The American Gynecological and Obstetrical Societyâ€™reinvigorating for the 21st century. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2019, 220, 365.e1-365.e3.	1.3	0
43	3D reconstruction of MRâ€™visible Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>â€™mesh implants: Pelvic mesh measurement techniques and preliminary findings. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2019, 38, 369-378.	1.5	3
44	Levator ani defect severity and its association withâ€™enlarged hiatus size, levator bowl depth, andâ€™prolapse size. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2018, 218, 537-539.	1.3	18
45	Structural, functional, and symptomatic differences between women with rectocele versus cystocele and normal support. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2018, 218, 510.e1-510.e8.	1.3	27
46	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
47	Magnetic resonance imaging of vaginal support structure before and after Vecchietti procedure in women with Mayerâ€™Rokitanskyâ€™KÅ¼sterâ€™Hauser syndrome. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2018, 97, 830-837.	2.8	8
48	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
49	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. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2018, 74, 64-71.	2.1	7
50	Symptom Based Clustering of Women in the LURN Observational Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2018, 200, 1323-1331.	0.4	20
51	Instructional Video and Medical Student Surgical Knot-Tying Proficiency: Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Medical Education</i> , 2018, 4, e9.	2.6	11
52	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
53	Obesity and stress urinary incontinence in women: compromised continence mechanism or excess bladder pressure during cough?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2017, 28, 1377-1385.	1.4	27
54	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

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55	“Mommy, how will the baby get out of your tummy? Will it hurt you?” American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 110-111.	1.3	4
56	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
57	Ligament shortening compared to vaginal colpopexy at the time of hysterectomy for pelvic organ prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 899-905.	1.4	2
58	Intraoperative cervix location and apical support stiffness in women with and without pelvic organ prolapse. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 216, 155.e1-155.e8.	1.3	17
59	Paravaginal defect: anatomy, clinical findings, and imaging. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 661-673.	1.4	24
60	A Geometric Capacity Demand Analysis of Maternal Levator Muscle Stretch Required for Vaginal Delivery. Journal of Biomechanical Engineering, 2016, 138, 021001.	1.3	21
61	What's new in the functional anatomy of pelvic organ prolapse?. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 28, 420-429.	2.0	83
62	Author's reply to letter from Matthes and Zucca-Matthes on “Quantitative analyses of variability in normal vaginal shape and dimension on MR images” International Urogynecology Journal, 2016, 27, 1611-1611.	1.4	0
63	Structural Failure Sites in Anterior Vaginal Wall Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2016, 128, 853-862.	2.4	39
64	Quantitative analyses of variability in normal vaginal shape and dimension on MR images. International Urogynecology Journal, 2016, 27, 1087-1095.	1.4	38
65	Traction force needed to reproduce physiologically observed uterine movement: technique development, feasibility assessment, and preliminary findings. International Urogynecology Journal, 2016, 27, 1227-1234.	1.4	10
66	An Open Letter to the Food and Drug Administration Regarding the Use of Morcellation Procedures in Women Having Surgery for Presumed Uterine Myomas. Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology, 2016, 23, 303-308.	0.6	13
67	A screening tool for clinically relevant urinary incontinence. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2015, 34, 332-335.	1.5	13
68	Anatomy of the pubovisceral muscle origin: Macroscopic and microscopic findings within the injury zone. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2015, 34, 774-780.	1.5	27
69	Use of other treatments before hysterectomy for benign conditions in a statewide hospital collaborative. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 212, 304.e1-304.e7.	1.3	48
70	Evaluating maternal recovery from labor and delivery: bone and levator ani injuries. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 213, 188.e1-188.e11.	1.3	61
71	A multi-compartment 3-D finite element model of rectocele and its interaction with cystocele. Journal of Biomechanics, 2015, 48, 1580-1586.	2.1	39
72	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

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73	In Vivo Properties of Uterine Suspensory Tissue in Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Journal of Biomechanical Engineering, 2014, 136, 021016.	1.3	35
74	Using stress MRI to analyze the 3D changes in apical ligament geometry from rest to maximal Valsalva: a pilot study. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 197-203.	1.4	38
75	Dynamic MRI evaluation of urethral hypermobility post-radical prostatectomy. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2014, 33, 312-315.	1.5	18
76	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
77	Levator ani defect scores and pelvic organ prolapse: is there a threshold effect?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 1375-1379.	1.4	32
78	Comparison of muscle fiber directions between different levator ani muscle subdivisions: in vivo MRI measurements in women. International Urogynecology Journal, 2014, 25, 1263-1268.	1.4	46
79	Bony pelvis dimensions in women with and without stress urinary incontinence. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2013, 32, 37-42.	1.5	15
80	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
81	Are bony pelvis dimensions associated with levator ani defects? A case-control study. International Urogynecology Journal, 2013, 24, 1377-1383.	1.4	10
82	Evidence of Perineural Invasion on Prostate Biopsy Specimen and Survival After Radical Prostatectomy. Urology, 2013, 81, 354-357.	1.0	58
83	Self-reported natural history of recurrent prolapse among women presenting to a tertiary care center. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2013, 120, 53-56.	2.3	13
84	Long-Term Patient Satisfaction With Michigan Four-Wall Sacrospinous Ligament Suspension for Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 122, 967-975.	2.4	39
85	What causes stress incontinence: Fallacies, fascias and facts. Canadian Urological Association Journal, 2013, 6, 114.	0.6	5
86	Incidental Bartholin Gland Cysts Identified on Pelvic Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2012, 120, 798-802.	2.4	18
87	Anatomy and histology of apical support: a literature review concerning cardinal and uterosacral ligaments. International Urogynecology Journal, 2012, 23, 1483-1494.	1.4	86
88	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
89	Variation of distances from mid-urethra to the obturator foramen: an MRI study. International Urogynecology Journal, 2012, 23, 1075-1080.	1.4	15
90	A comparison of the effect of age on levator ani and obturator internus muscle cross-sectional areas and volumes in nulliparous women. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2012, 31, 481-486.	1.5	32

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91	The relationship between pelvic organ prolapse, genital body image, and sexual health. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2012, 31, 1145-1148.	1.5	57
92	Surgery for cystocele III: do all cystoceles involve apical descent?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 665-667.	1.4	24
93	Is cervical elongation associated with pelvic organ prolapse?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2012, 23, 1095-1103.	1.4	55
94	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
95	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
96	What causes stress incontinence: Fallacies, fascias and facts. <i>Canadian Urological Association Journal</i> , 2012, 6, S114-5.	0.6	0
97	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
98	Urethral closure pressures among primiparous women with and without levator ani muscle defects. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2011, 22, 1491-1495.	1.4	26
99	On the anatomy and histology of the pubovisceral muscle entesis in women. <i>Neurourology and Urodynamics</i> , 2011, 30, 1366-1370.	1.5	23
100	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
101	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
102	In vivo assessment of anterior compartment compliance and its relation to prolapse. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2010, 21, 1111-1115.	1.4	7
103	Magnetic resonance imaging-based three-dimensional model of anterior vaginal wall position at rest and maximal strain in women with and without prolapse. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2010, 21, 1103-1109.	1.4	29
104	Do repetitive Valsalva maneuvers change maximum prolapse on dynamic MRI?. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> , 2010, 21, 1247-1251.	1.4	39
105	Structural position of the posterior vagina and pelvic floor in women with and without posterior vaginal prolapse. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2010, 202, 497.e1-497.e6.	1.3	30
106	Correlation between levator ani muscle injuries on magnetic resonance imaging and fecal incontinence, pelvic organ prolapse, and urinary incontinence in primiparous women. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2010, 202, 488.e1-488.e6.	1.3	116
107	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
108	Current status of the subspecialty of female pelvic medicine and reconstructive surgery. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2010, 202, 658.e1-658.e4.	1.3	4



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109	Differences in continence system between community-dwelling black and white women with and without urinary incontinence in the EPI study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 202, 584.e1-584.e12.	1.3	35
110	Levator defects affect perineal position independently of prolapse status. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2010, 203, 595.e17-595.e22.	1.3	23
111	Why do women have stress urinary incontinence?. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2010, 29, S13-7.	1.5	103
112	Surgical Approaches to Postobstetrical Perineal Body Defects (Rectovaginal Fistula and Chronic) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT/Overlock 10 Tf 50 6	1.1	17
113	MRI Findings in Patients Considered High Risk for Pelvic Floor Injury Studied Serially After Vaginal Childbirth. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2010, 195, 786-791.	2.2	55
114	Levator ani injury in primiparous women with forceps delivery for fetal distress, forceps for second stage arrest, and spontaneous delivery. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2010, 111, 19-22.	2.3	58
115	Biomechanical Analyses of the Efficacy of Patterns of Maternal Effort on Second-Stage Progress. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 113, 873-880.	2.4	27
116	Comparison of bony dimensions at the level of the pelvic floor in women with and without pelvic organ prolapse. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 200, 241.e1-241.e5.	1.3	18
117	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
118	Pelvic structure and function at 1 month compared to 7 months by dynamic magnetic resonance after vaginal birth. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2009, 201, 514.e1-514.e7.	1.3	22
119	“The cough game” are there characteristic urethrovesical movement patterns associated with stress incontinence?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2009, 20, 171-175.	1.4	31
120	A 3D finite element model of anterior vaginal wall support to evaluate mechanisms underlying cystocele formation. Journal of Biomechanics, 2009, 42, 1371-1377.	2.1	117
121	On the Biomechanics of Vaginal Birth and Common Sequelae. Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering, 2009, 11, 163-176.	12.3	218
122	Urethral Sphincter Morphology and Function With and Without Stress Incontinence. Journal of Urology, 2009, 182, 203-209.	0.4	49
123	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
124	Pelvic architectural distortion is associated with pelvic organ prolapse. International Urogynecology Journal, 2008, 19, 863-867.	1.4	47
125	Posterior compartment anatomy as seen in magnetic resonance imaging and 3-dimensional reconstruction from asymptomatic nulliparas. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 198, 651.e1-651.e7.	1.3	35
126	Distribution of pelvic organ support measures in a population-based sample of middle-aged, community-dwelling African American and white women in southeastern Michigan. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 198, 548.e1-548.e6.	1.3	52



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127	Urethral circular smooth muscle in young and old women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 198, 587.e1-587.e5.	1.3	45
128	The association of Incontinence Symptom Index scores with urethral function and support. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2008, 199, 680.e1-680.e5.	1.3	8
129	MRI of the Levator Ani Muscle. Medical Radiology, 2008, , 89-100.	0.1	2
130	Episiotomy: What's the angle?. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2008, 103, 3-4.	2.3	14
131	Functional Anatomy of the Pelvic Floor and Lower Urinary Tract. , 2008, 151, 3-21.		30
132	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
133	Stress Urinary Incontinence: Relative Importance of Urethral Support and Urethral Closure Pressure. Journal of Urology, 2008, 179, 2286-2290.	0.4	212
134	Vaginal Birth and De Novo Stress Incontinence. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 110, 354-362.	2.4	71
135	Heterogeneity in Anatomic Outcome of Sacrospinous Ligament Fixation for Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 1424-1433.	2.4	104
136	Comparison of Levator Ani Muscle Defects and Function in Women With and Without Pelvic Organ Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 109, 295-302.	2.4	589
137	Functional Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Floor. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1101, 266-296.	3.8	376
138	Origin and insertion points involved in levator ani muscle defects. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 196, 251.e1-251.e5.	1.3	40
139	Symptoms of anal incontinence and difficult defecation among women with prolapse and a matched control cohort. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2007, 197, 509.e1-509.e6.	1.3	22
140	Interrater reliability of assessing levator ani muscle defects with magnetic resonance images. International Urogynecology Journal, 2007, 18, 773-778.	1.4	63
141	Anterior vaginal wall length and degree of anterior compartment prolapse seen on dynamic MRI. International Urogynecology Journal, 2007, 19, 137-142.	1.4	80
142	Obstetric Factors Associated With Levator Ani Muscle Injury After Vaginal Birth. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 107, 144-149.	2.4	391
143	Interaction Among Apical Support, Levator Ani Impairment, and Anterior Vaginal Wall Prolapse. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 108, 324-332.	2.4	160
144	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

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145	Levator plate angle in women with pelvic organ prolapse compared to women with normal support using dynamic MR imaging. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 194, 1427-1433.	1.3	67
146	The relationship between anterior and apical compartment support. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2006, 194, 1438-1443.	1.3	211
147	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
148	Does vaginal closure force differ in the supine and standing positions?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 1722-1728.	1.3	48
149	Pudendal nerve stretch during vaginal birth: A 3D computer simulation. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 1669-1676.	1.3	138
150	The hidden epidemic of pelvic floor dysfunction: Achievable goals for improved prevention and treatment. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 192, 1488-1495.	1.3	326
151	Unspeakable women's problems and the hidden epidemic of female pelvic floor dysfunction. The Journal of the British Menopause Society, 2004, 10, 4-6.	1.3	1
152	Can women without visible pubococcygeal muscle in MR images still increase urethral closure pressures?. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 191, 171-175.	1.3	33
153	Pathophysiology of adult urinary incontinence. Gastroenterology, 2004, 126, S23-S32.	1.3	106
154	Levator Ani Muscle Anatomy Evaluated by Origin-Insertion Pairs. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2004, 104, 168-173.	2.4	164
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