Kati Heinonen

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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149 papers	6,675 citations	50276 46 h-index	82547 72 g-index
152 all docs	152 docs citations	152 times ranked	9078 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Meta-analysis of Genome-wide Association Studies for Neuroticism, and the Polygenic Association With Major Depressive Disorder. JAMA Psychiatry, 2015, 72, 642.	11.0	289
2	Meta-analysis of Genome-Wide Association Studies for Extraversion: Findings from the Genetics of Personality Consortium. Behavior Genetics, 2016, 46, 170-182.	2.1	178
3	MAINTENANCE OF GENETIC VARIATION IN HUMAN PERSONALITY: TESTING EVOLUTIONARY MODELS BY ESTIMATING HERITABILITY DUE TO COMMON CAUSAL VARIANTS AND INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF DISTANT INBREEDING. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2012, 66, 3238-3251.	2.3	166
4	Short Sleep Duration and Behavioral Symptoms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in Healthy 7- to 8-Year-Old Children. Pediatrics, 2009, 123, e857-e864.	2.1	151
5	Depression in Young Adults With Very Low Birth Weight. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2008, 65, 290.	12.3	137
6	Childhood separation experience predicts HPA axis hormonal responses in late adulthood: A natural experiment of World War II. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 758-767.	2.7	133
7	Poor Sleep and Altered Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenocortical and Sympatho-Adrenal-Medullary System Activity in Children. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2010, 95, 2254-2261.	3.6	133
8	Very Low Birth Weight and Behavioral Symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Young Adulthood: The Helsinki Study of Very-Low-Birth-Weight Adults. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2008, 165, 1345-1353.	7.2	132
9	Socioeconomic Status in Childhood and Adulthood: Associations With Dispositional Optimism and Pessimism Over a 21-Year Follow-Up. Journal of Personality, 2006, 74, 1111-1126.	3.2	131
10	Behavioural symptoms of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder in preterm and term children born small and appropriate for gestational age: A longitudinal study. BMC Pediatrics, 2010, 10, 91.	1.7	120
11	Prenatal and Postnatal Growth and Cognitive Abilities at 56 Months of Age: A Longitudinal Study of Infants Born at Term. Pediatrics, 2008, 121, e1325-e1333.	2.1	118
12	Maternal Licorice Consumption and Detrimental Cognitive and Psychiatric Outcomes in Children. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 1137-1146.	3.4	116
13	Depressive Symptoms in Adults Separated from Their Parents as Children: A Natural Experiment during World War II. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 166, 1126-1133.	3.4	111
14	Maternal Depressive Symptoms During and After Pregnancy and Psychiatric Problems in Children. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2017, 56, 30-39.e7.	0.5	106
15	Very Low Birth Weight Increases Risk for Sleep-Disordered Breathing in Young Adulthood: The Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults. Pediatrics, 2007, 120, 778-784.	2.1	97
16	Sleep Duration and Regularity are Associated with Behavioral Problems in 8-year-old Children. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2010, 17, 298-305.	1.7	97
17	Cardiovascular health of Finnish war evacuees 60 years later. Annals of Medicine, 2009, 41, 66-72.	3.8	96
18	Continuity of temperament from infancy to middle childhood. , 2006, 29, 494-508.		95

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19	Temporal Associations between Daytime Physical Activity and Sleep in Children. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e22958.	2.5	95
20	Maternal prenatal licorice consumption alters hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenocortical axis function in children. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 1587-1593.	2.7	92
21	Adults Born at Very Low Birth Weight Exercise Less than Their Peers Born at Term. Journal of Pediatrics, 2010, 157, 610-616.e1.	1.8	89
22	Sleep quantity, quality and optimism in children. Journal of Sleep Research, 2011, 20, 12-20.	3.2	83
23	Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Young Adults with Very Low Birth Weight. Journal of Pediatrics, 2010, 156, 54-59.e1.	1.8	80
24	Prenatal Origins of Poor Sleep in Children. Sleep, 2009, 32, 1086-1092.	1.1	79
25	Growth Trajectories and Intellectual Abilities in Young Adulthood: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 447-455.	3.4	77
26	Infant Growth after Preterm Birth and Neurocognitive Abilities in Young Adulthood. Journal of Pediatrics, 2014, 165, 1109-1115.e3.	1.8	77
27	Late Preterm Birth and Neurocognitive Performance in Late Adulthood: A Birth Cohort Study. Pediatrics, 2015, 135, e818-e825.	2.1	76
28	Poor sleep and neurocognitive function in early adolescence. Sleep Medicine, 2015, 16, 1207-1212.	1.6	75
29	Sleep quality and cognitive performance in 8-year-old children. Sleep Medicine, 2010, 11, 386-392.	1.6	73
30	Body Size at Birth Predicts Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Response to Psychosocial Stress at Age 60 to 70 Years. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 92, 4094-4100.	3.6	69
31	Maternal depressive symptoms during and after pregnancy and child developmental milestones. Depression and Anxiety, 2018, 35, 732-741.	4.1	69
32	Risk of severe mental disorders in adults separated temporarily from their parents in childhood: The Helsinki birth cohort study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2011, 45, 332-338.	3.1	66
33	Personality of young adults born prematurely: the Helsinki study of very low birth weight adults. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2008, 49, 609-617.	5.2	65
34	Length of gestation and depressive symptoms at age 60 years. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 190, 469-474.	2.8	64
35	Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy and risk of severe mental disorders in the offspring in adulthood: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2012, 46, 303-310.	3.1	64
36	Higher Levels of Physical Activity Are Associated With Lower Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenocortical Axis Reactivity to Psychosocial Stress in Children. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 98, E619-E627.	3.6	64

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37	Continuity and Change in Poor Sleep from Childhood to Early Adolescence. Sleep, 2014, 37, 289-297.	1.1	64
38	Young Adults With Very Low Birth Weight: Leaving the Parental Home and Sexual Relationshipsâ€"Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults. Pediatrics, 2008, 122, e62-e72.	2.1	63
39	Associations between early life stress, self-reported traumatic experiences across the lifespan and leukocyte telomere length in elderly adults. Biological Psychology, 2014, 97, 35-42.	2.2	63
40	Maternal depressive symptoms during and after pregnancy are associated with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms in their 3- to 6-year-old children. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0190248.	2.5	63
41	A Transactional Model of Temperamental Development: Evidence of a Relationship between Child Temperament and Maternal Stress over Five Years. Social Development, 2008, 17, 326-340.	1.3	60
42	Association of Very Preterm Birth or Very Low Birth Weight With Intelligence in Adulthood. JAMA Pediatrics, 2021, 175, e211058.	6.2	58
43	Symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children are associated with cortisol responses to psychosocial stress but not with daily cortisol levels. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2011, 45, 1471-1476.	3.1	57
44	Cognitive ability and decline after early life stress exposure. Neurobiology of Aging, 2013, 34, 1674-1679.	3.1	54
45	The Impact of Early Life Stress on Anxiety Symptoms in Late Adulthood. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 4395.	3.3	53
46	Infant Growth and Hostility in Adult Life. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2008, 70, 306-313.	2.0	49
47	Lower Conditioning Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Young Adults Born Preterm at Very Low Birth Weight. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32430.	2.5	49
48	Late-Preterm Birth and Lifetime Socioeconomic Attainments: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Pediatrics, 2013, 132, 647-655.	2.1	49
49	Slower Reaction Times and Impaired Learning in Young Adults With Birth Weight <1500 g. Pediatrics, 2010, 125, e74-e82.	2.1	48
50	Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy and cognitive decline in the offspring up to old age. Neurology, 2012, 79, 1578-1582.	1.1	48
51	Persistently High Levels of Maternal Antenatal Inflammation Are Associated With and Mediate the Effect of Prenatal Environmental Adversities on Neurodevelopmental Delay in the Offspring. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 87, 898-907.	1.3	48
52	Maternal hypertensive disorders in pregnancy and self-reported cognitive impairment of the offspring 70 years later: the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 208, 200.e1-200.e9.	1.3	47
53	Early Life Stress and Physical and Psychosocial Functioning in Late Adulthood. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e69011.	2.5	47
54	Very Low Birth Weight, Infant Growth, and Autism-Spectrum Traits in Adulthood. Pediatrics, 2014, 134, 1075-1083.	2.1	45

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55	Eveningness as a risk for behavioral problems in late adolescence. Chronobiology International, 2017, 34, 225-234.	2.0	45
56	Self-esteem in early and late adolescence predicts dispositional optimismâ€“pessimism in adulthood: A 21-year longitudinal study. Personality and Individual Differences, 2005, 39, 511-521.	2.9	44
57	Maternal Licorice Consumption During Pregnancy and Pubertal, Cognitive, and Psychiatric Outcomes in Children. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 185, 317-328.	3.4	44
58	Early Life Origins Cognitive Decline: Findings in Elderly Men in the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54707.	2.5	43
59	Maternal Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders and Mental Disorders in Children. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 1429-1438.	2.7	43
60	Development of Late Circadian Preference: Sleep Timing From Childhood to Late Adolescence. Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 194, 182-189.e1.	1.8	41
61	Maternal early pregnancy obesity and related pregnancy and pre-pregnancy disorders: associations with child developmental milestones in the prospective PREDO Study. International Journal of Obesity, 2018, 42, 995-1007.	3.4	39
62	Physical Activity, Body Composition and Metabolic Syndrome in Young Adults. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0126737.	2.5	39
63	Poor Sleep and Cardiovascular Function in Children. Hypertension, 2011, 58, 16-21.	2.7	38
64	Blunted hypothalamicâ€pituitaryâ€adrenal axis and insulin response to psychosocial stress in young adults born preterm at very low birth weight. Clinical Endocrinology, 2014, 80, 101-106.	2.4	38
65	Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy and intellectual abilities in the offspring in young adulthood: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Annals of Medicine, 2012, 44, 394-403.	3.8	37
66	Sex-specific associations between sleep problems and hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenocortical axis activity in children. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2012, 37, 238-248.	2.7	37
67	Dispositional optimism: development over 21 years from the perspectives of perceived temperament and mothering. Personality and Individual Differences, 2005, 38, 425-435.	2.9	35
68	History of mental disorders and leukocyte telomere length in late adulthood: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study (HBCS). Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2012, 46, 1346-1353.	3.1	35
69	Parental Bonding after Preterm Birth: Child and Parent Perspectives in the Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults. Journal of Pediatrics, 2011, 158, 251-256.e1.	1.8	33
70	Maternal depressive symptoms during and after pregnancy are associated with poorer sleep quantity and quality and sleep disorders in 3.5-year-old offspring. Sleep Medicine, 2019, 56, 201-210.	1.6	32
71	Maternal early pregnancy obesity and depressive symptoms during and after pregnancy. Psychological Medicine, 2018, 48, 2353-2363.	4.5	31
72	Towards evidence-based vitamin D supplementation in infants: vitamin D intervention in infants (VIDI) â€” study design and methods of a randomised controlled double-blinded intervention study. BMC Pediatrics, 2017, 17, 91.	1.7	30

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73	Gestational Diabetes But Not Prepregnancy Overweight Predicts for Cardiometabolic Markers in Offspring Twenty Years Later. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 104, 2785-2795.	3.6	30
74	Fetal programming of neuropsychiatric disorders by maternal pregnancy depression: a systematic mini review. Pediatric Research, 2019, 85, 134-145.	2.3	30
75	Maternal depression and inflammation during pregnancy. Psychological Medicine, 2020, 50, 1839-1851.	4.5	30
76	Adult attachment dimensions and recollections of childhood family context: associations with dispositional optimism and pessimism. European Journal of Personality, 2004, 18, 193-207.	3.1	29
77	Cardiovascular Morbidity and Mortality in Finnish Men and Women Separated Temporarily From Their Parents in Childhoodâ€"A Life Course Study. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2012, 74, 583-587.	2.0	29
78	Nutrition after preterm birth and adult neurocognitive outcomes. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0185632.	2.5	29
79	Associations of antenatal glucocorticoid exposure with mental health in children. Psychological Medicine, 2020, 50, 247-257.	4.5	28
80	Sleep Quality in Young Adults with Very Low Birth Weight--the Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2007, 33, 387-395.	2.1	27
81	Mental health outcomes of adults born very preterm or with very low birth weight: A systematic review. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2020, 25, 101113.	2.3	27
82	A new measure for dispositional optimism and pessimism in young children. European Journal of Personality, 2010, 24, 71-84.	3.1	26
83	Self- and Parent-Rated Executive Functioning in Young Adults With Very Low Birth Weight. Pediatrics, 2013, 131, e243-e250.	2.1	26
84	Naturally occurring circadian rhythm and sleep duration are related to executive functions in early adulthood. Journal of Sleep Research, 2018, 27, 113-119.	3.2	26
85	Understanding developmental language disorder - the Helsinki longitudinal SLI study (HelSLI): a study protocol. BMC Psychology, 2018, 6, 24.	2.1	26
86	Transactional development of parent personality and child temperament. European Journal of Personality, 2008, 22, 553-573.	3.1	25
87	Behavioral inhibition and behavioral approach in young adults with very low birth weight â€“ The Helsinki study of very low birth weight adults. Personality and Individual Differences, 2009, 46, 106-110.	2.9	25
88	Longitudinal study of smoking cessation before pregnancy and children's cognitive abilities at 56 months of age. Early Human Development, 2011, 87, 353-359.	1.8	25
89	Advanced sleepâ€“wake rhythm in adults born prematurely: confirmation by actigraphy-based assessment in the Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults. Sleep Medicine, 2014, 15, 1101-1106.	1.6	25
90	Growth after late-preterm birth and adult cognitive, academic, and mental health outcomes. Pediatric Research, 2017, 81, 767-774.	2.3	25

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91	Maternal antenatal stress and mental and behavioral disorders in their children. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 278, 57-65.	4.1	24
92	ADHD symptoms are associated with decreased activity of fast sleep spindles and poorer procedural overnight learning during adolescence. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2019, 157, 106-113.	1.9	23
93	Trajectories of growth and symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in children: a longitudinal study. BMC Pediatrics, 2011, 11, 84.	1.7	22
94	Maternal Grand Multiparity and the Risk of Severe Mental Disorders in Adult Offspring. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e114679.	2.5	21
95	MORNINGNESS PROPENSITY IN YOUNG ADULTS BORN PREMATURELY: THE HELSINKI STUDY OF VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT ADULTS. Chronobiology International, 2010, 27, 1829-1842.	2.0	20
96	Prenatal origins of hospitalization for personality disorders: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Psychiatry Research, 2010, 179, 226-230.	3.3	20
97	Genetic risk factors for schizophrenia associate with sleep spindle activity in healthy adolescents. Journal of Sleep Research, 2019, 28, e12762.	3.2	19
98	Trajectories of physical growth and personality dimensions of the Five-Factor Model.. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2013, 105, 154-169.	2.8	18
99	Neurocognitive outcome in young adults born lateâ€preterm. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2018, 60, 267-274.	2.1	18
100	Circadian preference and sleep timing from childhood to adolescence in relation to genetic variants from a genome-wide association study. Sleep Medicine, 2018, 50, 36-41.	1.6	18
101	Temporary Separation from Parents in Early Childhood and Serious Personality Disorders in Adult Life. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2012, 26, 751-762.	1.4	17
102	Depressed youth: treatment outcome and changes in family functioning in individual and family therapy. Journal of Family Therapy, 2012, 34, 4-23.	1.0	17
103	The associations between adolescent sleep, diurnal cortisol patterns and cortisol reactivity to dexamethasone suppression test. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 49, 150-160.	2.7	17
104	Common Core Assessments in followâ€up studies of adults born pretermâ€"Recommendation of the Adults Born Preterm International Collaboration. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2021, 35, 371-387.	1.7	17
105	Stressed parents: a dyadic perspective on perceived infant temperament. Infant and Child Development, 2006, 15, 75-87.	1.5	16
106	Inter-generational social mobility following early life stress. Annals of Medicine, 2011, 43, 320-328.	3.8	16
107	Intellectual ability in young men separated temporarily from their parents in childhood. Intelligence, 2011, 39, 335-341.	3.0	15
108	Physical Activity and Psychiatric Problems in Children. Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 161, 160-162.e1.	1.8	15

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109	Social Functioning in Adults Born Very Preterm: Individual Participant Meta-analysis. Pediatrics, 2021, 148, .	2.1	15
110	Continuity of father-rated temperament from infancy to middle childhood. , 2008, 31, 239-254.		14
111	Reduced Body Size and Shape-Related Symptoms in Young Adults Born Preterm with Very Low Birth Weight: Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults. Journal of Pediatrics, 2010, 157, 421-427.e1.	1.8	14
112	Circadian preference towards morningness is associated with lower slow sleep spindle amplitude and intensity in adolescents. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 14619.	3.3	14
113	ADHD symptoms and diagnosis in adult preterms: systematic review, IPD meta-analysis, and register-linkage study. Pediatric Research, 2023, 93, 1399-1409.	2.3	13
114	Physical activity and hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenocortical axis function in adolescents. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 49, 96-105.	2.7	12
115	Maternal early pregnancy body mass index and diurnal salivary cortisol in young adult offspring. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2019, 104, 89-99.	2.7	11
116	Positive maternal mental health during pregnancy and mental and behavioral disorders in children: A prospective pregnancy cohort study. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2023, 64, 807-816.	5.2	11
117	Difficult temperament predicts selfâ€esteem in adolescence. European Journal of Personality, 2002, 16, 439-455.	3.1	10
118	Parents' optimism is related to their ratings of their children's behaviour. European Journal of Personality, 2006, 20, 421-445.	3.1	10
119	Infant Growth after Preterm Birth and Mental Health in Young Adulthood. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0137092.	2.5	10
120	Schizotypal traits are associated with sleep spindles and rapid eye movement in adolescence. Journal of Sleep Research, 2019, 28, e12692.	3.2	10
121	Stroke Is Predicted by Low Visuospatial in Relation to Other Intellectual Abilities and Coronary Heart Disease by Low General Intelligence. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46841.	2.5	9
122	Physical Activity, Mental Health, and Well-Being in Very Pre-Term and Term Born Adolescents: An Individual Participant Data Meta-Analysis of Two Accelerometry Studies. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 1735.	2.6	9
123	Effect of High-Dose vs Standard-Dose Vitamin D Supplementation on Neurodevelopment of Healthy Term Infants. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2124493.	5.9	8
124	Reaction times, learning, and executive functioning in adults born preterm. Pediatric Research, 2021, 89, 198-204.	2.3	7
125	Maternal Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders and Mental and Behavioral Disorders in the Offspring: a Review. Current Hypertension Reports, 2021, 23, 30.	3.5	7
126	Brain responses to surprising sounds are related to temperament and parentâ€“child dyadic synchrony in young children. Developmental Psychobiology, 2010, 52, 513-523.	1.6	6

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127	Effects of maternal lifestyle interventions on child neurobehavioral development: Followâ€up of randomized controlled trials. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2019, 60, 548-558.	1.5	6
128	Childhood cognitive ability and physical activity in young adulthood.. Health Psychology, 2017, 36, 587-597.	1.6	6
129	Maternal perceptions and adolescent self-esteem: a six-year longitudinal study. Adolescence, 2003, 38, 669-87.	0.2	6
130	Parental reports of global physical health at ages 3 and 6 predict self-reported depressive symptoms 17 years later. British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 2004, 22, 459-469.	1.7	5
131	Sleep Problems and Cardiovascular Function in Children. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2013, 75, 682-690.	2.0	5
132	Body image and eating behavior in young adults born preterm. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 2016, 49, 572-580.	4.0	5
133	Premature birth and circadian preference in young adulthood: evidence from two birth cohorts. Chronobiology International, 2018, 35, 555-564.	2.0	5
134	Adults who were born preterm with a very low birth weight reported a similar healthâ€related quality of life to their termâ€born peers. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2018, 107, 354-357.	1.5	5
135	Premenstrual symptoms in young adults born preterm at very low birth weight - from the Helsinki Study of Very Low Birth Weight Adults. BMC Women's Health, 2011, 11, 25.	2.0	4
136	Adrenalin, noradrenalin and heart rate responses to psychosocial stress in young adults born preterm at very low birthweight. Clinical Endocrinology, 2014, 81, 231-237.	2.4	4
137	Food and nutrient intakes in young adults born preterm. Pediatric Research, 2018, 83, 589-596.	2.3	4
138	Maternal pre-pregnancy overweight and gestational diabetes and dietary intakes among young adult offspring. Nutrition and Diabetes, 2020, 10, 26.	3.2	4
139	Lifestyle and glycemic health 5Âyears postpartum in obese and non-obese high diabetes risk women. Acta Diabetologica, 2020, 57, 1453-1462.	2.5	4
140	Prenatal and Childhood Growth, and Hospitalization for Alcohol Use Disorders in Adulthood: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87404.	2.5	3
141	Musculoskeletal pain in adults born preterm: Evidence from two birth cohort studies. European Journal of Pain, 2019, 23, 461-471.	2.8	3
142	Predictors of early motor trajectories from birth to 5Âyears in neonatal atâ€risk and control children. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2020, 109, 728-737.	1.5	3
143	Prenatal maternal and cord blood vitamin D concentrations and negative affectivity in infancy. European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2023, 32, 601-609.	4.7	3
144	Changes in emotional problems, hyperactivity and conduct problems in moderate to late preterm children and adolescents born between 1958 and 2002 in the United Kingdom. JCPP Advances, 2021, 1, e12018.	2.4	2

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145	Optimism in adults born preterm: Systematic review and individual-participant-data meta-analysis. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0259463.	2.5	2
146	Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Associations Between Quality of Parentâ€“Child Interaction and Language Ability in Preschool-Age Children With Developmental Language Disorder. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2022, 65, 2258-2271.	1.6	2
147	RÃikkÃ¶nen et al. Respond to â€œMaternal Stress and Offspring Healthâ€. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 185, 333-334.	3.4	1
148	Food and nutrient intakes by temperament traits: findings in the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 72, 1136-1141.	2.9	1
149	Temporary Separation from Parents in Early Childhood and Serious Personality Disorders in Adult Life. Journal of Personality Disorders, 0, , 1-12.	1.4	0