List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3461606/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The stepped wedge cluster randomised trial: rationale, design, analysis, and reporting. BMJ, The, 2015, 350, h391-h391.	6.0	878
2	Cerebral palsy and intrauterine growth in single births: European collaborative study. Lancet, The, 2003, 362, 1106-1111.	13.7	297
3	Percutaneous vesicoamniotic shunting versus conservative management for fetal lower urinary tract obstruction (PLUTO): a randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 1496-1506.	13.7	291
4	Reporting of stepped wedge cluster randomised trials: extension of the CONSORT 2010 statement with explanation and elaboration. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 363, k1614.	2.3	235
5	Sample size calculations for cluster randomised controlled trials with a fixed number of clusters. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2011, 11, 102.	3.1	203
6	Effectiveness of polypill for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases (PolyIran): a pragmatic, cluster-randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2019, 394, 672-683.	13.7	197
7	The accuracy of cellâ€free fetal <scp>DNA</scp> â€based nonâ€invasive prenatal testing in singleton pregnancies: a systematic review and bivariate metaâ€analysis. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2017, 124, 32-46.	2.3	186
8	How to design efficient cluster randomised trials. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2017, 358, j3064.	2.3	175
9	Steppedâ€wedge cluster randomised controlled trials: a generic framework including parallel and multipleâ€level designs. Statistics in Medicine, 2015, 34, 181-196.	1.6	167
10	Large scale organisational intervention to improve patient safety in four UK hospitals: mixed method evaluation. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2011, 342, d195-d195.	2.3	146
11	Sample size calculations for stepped wedge and cluster randomised trials: a unified approach. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2016, 69, 137-146.	5.0	144
12	Prevalence of visual field loss following exposure to vigabatrin therapy: A systematic review. Epilepsia, 2010, 51, 2423-2431.	5.1	123
13	Does Exercise Improve Glycaemic Control in Type 1 Diabetes? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e58861.	2.5	121
14	Evaluating policy and service interventions: framework to guide selection and interpretation of study end points. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 341, c4413-c4413.	2.3	116
15	Analysis of cluster randomised stepped wedge trials with repeated cross-sectional samples. Trials, 2017, 18, 101.	1.6	112
16	Hypoglycaemia is associated with increased length of stay and mortality in people with diabetes who are hospitalized. Diabetic Medicine, 2012, 29, e445-8.	2.3	108
17	Long-term survival for a cohort of adults with cerebral palsy. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2006, 48, 90-95.	2.1	107
18	Effectiveness of a childhood obesity prevention programme delivered through schools, targeting 6 and 7 year olds: cluster randomised controlled trial (WAVES study). BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 360, k211.	2.3	106

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Multiple component patient safety intervention in English hospitals: controlled evaluation of second phase. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2011, 342, d199-d199.	2.3	104
20	Statistical efficiency and optimal design for stepped cluster studies under linear mixed effects models. Statistics in Medicine, 2016, 35, 2149-2166.	1.6	100
21	A Menu-Driven Facility for Power and Detectable-Difference Calculations in Stepped-Wedge Cluster-Randomized Trials. The Stata Journal, 2014, 14, 363-380.	2.2	97
22	A tutorial on sample size calculation for multiple-period cluster randomized parallel, cross-over and stepped-wedge trials using the Shiny CRT Calculator. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 979-995.	1.9	97
23	Argon beam plasma coagulation as therapy for high-grade dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2003, 1, 258-263.	4.4	92
24	Mixed-effects models for the design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials: An overview. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2021, 30, 612-639.	1.5	91
25	Impact of non-uniform correlation structure on sample size and power in multiple-period cluster randomised trials. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2019, 28, 703-716.	1.5	85
26	Secular trends and evaluation of complex interventions: the rising tide phenomenon. BMJ Quality and Safety, 2016, 25, 303-310.	3.7	76
27	Reflection on modern methods: when is a stepped-wedge cluster randomized trial a good study design choice?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 1043-1052.	1.9	65
28	A Menu-Driven Facility for Sample-Size Calculations in Cluster Randomized Controlled Trials. The Stata Journal, 2013, 13, 114-135.	2.2	64
29	Children with cerebral palsy: severity and trends over time. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2009, 23, 513-521.	1.7	61
30	UKCP: a collaborative network of cerebral palsy registers in the United Kingdom. Journal of Public Health, 2006, 28, 148-156.	1.8	57
31	Systematic review finds major deficiencies in sample size methodology and reporting for stepped-wedge cluster randomised trials. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e010166.	1.9	54
32	Introducing the new CONSORT extension for stepped-wedge cluster randomised trials. Trials, 2019, 20, 68.	1.6	54
33	Understanding the cluster randomised crossover design: a graphical illustration of the components of variation andÂa sample sizeÂtutorial. Trials, 2017, 18, 381.	1.6	51
34	Regional Variation in Survival of People With Cerebral Palsy in the United Kingdom. Pediatrics, 2005, 116, 1383-1390.	2.1	47
35	The evidence for cognitive behavioural therapy in any condition, population or context: a meta-review of systematic reviews and panoramic meta-analysis. Psychological Medicine, 2021, 51, 21-29.	4.5	46
36	Evidence of a synergistic association between heart rate, inflammation, and cardiovascular mortality in patients undergoing coronary angiography. European Heart Journal, 2013, 34, 932-941.	2.2	45

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Bisphosphonates and Glucose Homeostasis: A Population-Based, Retrospective Cohort Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, 1933-1940.	3.6	45
38	The CHIRPY DRAGON intervention in preventing obesity in Chinese primary-school–aged children: AÂcluster-randomised controlled trial. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002971.	8.4	43
39	The efficiency of stepped wedge vs. cluster randomized trials: Stepped wedge studies do not always require a smaller sample size. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2013, 66, 1427-1428.	5.0	41
40	Analysis of cluster randomised trials with an assessment of outcome at baseline. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 360, k1121.	2.3	41
41	Reporting and analysis of open-label extension studies of anti-epileptic drugs. Epilepsy Research, 2008, 81, 24-29.	1.6	40
42	Intra-cluster and inter-period correlation coefficients for cross-sectional cluster randomised controlled trials for type-2 diabetes in UK primary care. Trials, 2016, 17, 402.	1.6	39
43	Effect of a Sedation and Ventilator Liberation Protocol vs Usual Care on Duration of Invasive Mechanical Ventilation in Pediatric Intensive Care Units. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2021, 326, 401.	7.4	37
44	Accounting for a decaying correlation structure in cluster randomized trials with continuous recruitment. Statistics in Medicine, 2019, 38, 1918-1934.	1.6	36
45	Pregabalin add-on for drug-resistant partial epilepsy. , 2014, , CD005612.		35
46	Multivariate metaâ€analysis of prognostic factor studies with multiple cutâ€points and/or methods of measurement. Statistics in Medicine, 2015, 34, 2481-2496.	1.6	35
47	Comparison of small-sample standard-error corrections for generalised estimating equations in stepped wedge cluster randomised trials with a binary outcome: A simulation study. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2021, 30, 425-439.	1.5	35
48	A Systematic Review of Systematic Reviews and Panoramic Meta-Analysis: Staples versus Sutures for Surgical Procedures. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75132.	2.5	33
49	Topiramate add-on for drug-resistant partial epilepsy. The Cochrane Library, 2014, , CD001417.	2.8	33
50	A cluster-randomised controlled trial to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a childhood obesity prevention programme delivered through schools, targeting 6–7 year old children: the WAVES study protocol. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 488.	2.9	31
51	Modeling clustering and treatment effect heterogeneity in parallel and steppedâ€wedge cluster randomized trials. Statistics in Medicine, 2018, 37, 883-898.	1.6	30
52	Stepped wedge cluster randomized trials are efficient and provide a method of evaluation without which some interventions would not be evaluated. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2013, 66, 1058-1059.	5.0	29
53	Lay support for pregnant women with social risk: a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e009203.	1.9	29
54	Inadequacy of ethical conduct and reporting of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials: Results from a systematic review. Clinical Trials, 2017, 14, 333-341.	1.6	29

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Argon beam plasma coagulation as therapy for high-grade dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2003, 1, 258-63.	4.4	27
56	A comparison of customized and population-based birth-weight standards: The influence of gestational age. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2009, 146, 41-45.	1.1	26
57	A systematic review of placeboâ€controlled trials of topiramate: How useful is a multipleâ€indications review for evaluating the adverse events of an antiepileptic drug?. Epilepsia, 2015, 56, 1910-1920.	5.1	26
58	Polypill for the prevention of cardiovascular disease (PolyIran): study design and rationale for a pragmatic cluster randomized controlled trial. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2015, 22, 1609-1617.	1.8	26
59	An obstetric sphincter injury risk identification system (OSIRIS): is this a clinically useful tool?. International Urogynecology Journal, 2017, 28, 367-374.	1.4	26
60	Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of The Daily Mile on childhood weight outcomes and wellbeing: a cluster randomised controlled trial. International Journal of Obesity, 2020, 44, 812-822.	3.4	26
61	Scientific hypotheses can be tested by comparing the effects of one treatment over many diseases in a systematic review. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2014, 67, 1309-1319.	5.0	25
62	Is utility-based quality of life associated with overweight in children? Evidence from the UK WAVES randomised controlled study. BMC Pediatrics, 2015, 15, 211.	1.7	25
63	PreImplantation Trial of Histopathology In renal Allografts (PITHIA): a stepped-wedge cluster randomised controlled trial protocol. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e026166.	1.9	25
64	Differences between European birthweight standards: impact on classification of â€~small for gestational age'. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2006, 48, 906.	2.1	25
65	Vigabatrin for refractory partial epilepsy. The Cochrane Library, 2013, , CD007302.	2.8	24
66	Reducing Medical Admissions and Presentations Into Hospital through Optimising Medicines (REMAIN) Tj ETQq 212-217.	0 0 0 rgBT 1.7	/Overlock 10 23
67	Topiramate add-on for drug-resistant partial epilepsy. , 2008, , CD001417.		22
68	The impact of varying cluster size in cross-sectional stepped-wedge cluster randomised trials. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2019, 19, 123.	3.1	22
69	Cognitive–behavioural therapy for a variety of conditions: an overview of systematic reviews and panoramic meta-analysis. Health Technology Assessment, 2021, 25, 1-378.	2.8	22
70	Developing a framework for the ethical design and conduct of pragmatic trials in healthcare: a mixed methods research protocol. Trials, 2018, 19, 525.	1.6	21
71	Vigabatrin for refractory partial epilepsy. , 2008, , CD007302.		19
72	Can an electronic prescribing system detect doctors who are more likely to make a serious prescribing error?. Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, 2011, 104, 208-218.	2.0	19

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	PolyPill for Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in an Urban Iranian Population with Special Focus on Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis: A Pragmatic Randomized Controlled Trial within a Cohort (PolyIran) Tj ETQq1	1 0.08431	4 rgBT /Over
74	Overwhelming heterogeneity in systematic reviews of observational anti-epileptic studies. Epilepsy Research, 2008, 80, 201-212.	1.6	18
75	The Influence of Gestational Age on Severity of Impairment in Spastic Cerebral Palsy. Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 153, 203-208.e4.	1.8	18
76	Stepped-wedge cluster-randomised trials: level of evidence, feasibility and reporting. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2018, 64, 63-66.	1.7	18
77	Promoting hygienic weaning food handling practices through a community-based programme: intervention implementation and baseline characteristics for a cluster randomised controlled trial in rural Gambia. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e017573.	1.9	18
78	Simulation-based power calculations for planning a two-stage individual participant data meta-analysis. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2018, 18, 41.	3.1	18
79	How many times should a cluster randomized crossover trial cross over?. Statistics in Medicine, 2019, 38, 5021-5033.	1.6	18
80	Intra-cluster correlations from the CLustered OUtcome Dataset bank to inform the design of longitudinal cluster trials. Clinical Trials, 2021, 18, 529-540.	1.6	18
81	The West Midlands ActiVe lifestyle and healthy Eating in School children (WAVES) study: a cluster randomised controlled trial testing the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a multifaceted obesity prevention intervention programme targeted at children aged 6–7 years. Health	2.8	18
82	Open label extension studies and patient selection biases. Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, 2008, 14, 141-144.	1.8	17
83	Pregabalin add-on for drug-resistant partial epilepsy. , 2008, , CD005612.		17
84	Targeted case finding in the prevention of cardiovascular disease: a stepped wedge cluster randomised controlled trial. British Journal of General Practice, 2016, 66, e758-e767.	1.4	16
85	Evaluation of a critical care outreach service in a middle-income country: A stepped wedge cluster randomized trial and nested qualitative study. Journal of Critical Care, 2016, 36, 212-217.	2.2	15
86	Cluster-randomised controlled trial to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of an obesity prevention programme for Chinese primary school-aged children: the CHIRPY DRAGON study protocol. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e018415.	1.9	15
87	A cluster randomised controlled trial evaluating the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the daily mile on childhood obesity and wellbeing; the Birmingham daily mile protocol. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 126.	2.9	15
88	Economic evaluation of a childhood obesity prevention programme for children: Results from the WAVES cluster randomised controlled trial conducted in schools. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219500.	2.5	15
89	The stepped wedge cluster randomised trial: what it is and when it should be used. Medical Journal of Australia, 2019, 210, 253.	1.7	15
90	Prospective reporting of statistical analysis plans for randomised controlled trials. Trials, 2020, 21, 898.	1.6	14

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Evaluation of Lay Support in Pregnant women with Social risk (ELSIPS): a randomised controlled trial. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 11.	2.4	13
92	Mixed methods evaluation of targeted case finding for cardiovascular disease prevention using a stepped wedged cluster RCT. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 908.	2.9	13
93	A Prediction Model for Adverse Outcome in Hospitalized Patients With Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 3566-3572.	8.6	13
94	Reducing Medical Admissions into Hospital through Optimising Medicines (REMAIN HOME) Study: protocol for a stepped-wedge, cluster-randomised trial. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e015301.	1.9	13
95	Effectiveness of cognitive–behavioural therapy: a protocol for an overview of systematic reviews and meta-analyses. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e025761.	1.9	13
96	Sedation AND Weaning In Children (SANDWICH): protocol for a cluster randomised stepped wedge trial. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e031630.	1.9	13
97	Pregabalin add-on for drug-resistant focal epilepsy. The Cochrane Library, 2019, 7, CD005612.	2.8	13
98	Pooling systematic reviews of systematic reviews: a Bayesian panoramic metaâ€analysis. Statistics in Medicine, 2012, 31, 201-216.	1.6	12
99	Use of multiple period, cluster randomised, crossover trial designs for comparative effectiveness research. BMJ, The, 2020, 371, m3800.	6.0	12
100	Effects on childhood infections of promoting safe and hygienic complementary-food handling practices through a community-based programme: A cluster randomised controlled trial in a rural area of The Gambia. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003260.	8.4	12
101	Metaâ€regression with partial information on summary trial or patient characteristics. Statistics in Medicine, 2010, 29, 1312-1324.	1.6	11
102	Protocol for evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of ePrescribing systems and candidate prototype for other related health information technologies. BMC Health Services Research, 2014, 14, 314.	2.2	11
103	Design and analysis of threeâ€arm parallel cluster randomized trials with small numbers of clusters. Statistics in Medicine, 2021, 40, 1133-1146.	1.6	11
104	A review of high impact journals found that misinterpretation of non-statistically significant results from randomized trials was common. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2022, 145, 112-120.	5.0	11
105	Prevalence and determinants of oral health conditions and treatment needs among slum and non-slum urban residents: Evidence from Nigeria. PLOS Global Public Health, 2022, 2, e0000297.	1.6	11
106	Bayesian Cohort and Cross-Sectional Analyses of the PINCER Trial: A Pharmacist-Led Intervention to Reduce Medication Errors in Primary Care. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e38306.	2.5	10
107	Health allowance for improving the nutritional status and development of 3–5-year-old left-behind children in poor rural areas of China: study protocol for a cluster randomised trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 361.	1.6	10
108	Development and external validation of predictive models for prevalent and recurrent atrial fibrillation: a protocol for the analysis of the CATCH ME combined dataset. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2019, 19, 120.	1.7	10

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
109	Ethical issues in the design and conduct of stepped-wedge cluster randomized trials in low-resource settings. Trials, 2019, 20, 703.	1.6	10
110	Why proper understanding of confidence intervals and statistical significance is important. Medical Journal of Australia, 2021, 214, 116.	1.7	10
111	Contamination: How much can an individually randomized trial tolerate?. Statistics in Medicine, 2021, 40, 3329-3351.	1.6	10
112	Randomised controlled pilot study to assess the feasibility of a Mediterranean Portfolio dietary intervention for cardiovascular risk reduction in HIV dyslipidaemia: a study protocol. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e010821.	1.9	9
113	The current use of feasibility studies in the assessment of feasibility for stepped-wedge cluster randomised trials: a systematic review. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2019, 19, 12.	3.1	9
114	Quality of stepped-wedge trial reporting can be reliably assessed using anÂupdated CONSORT: crowd-sourcing systematic review. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2019, 107, 77-88.	5.0	9
115	An integrated approach to improve maternal and perinatal outcomes in rural Guatemala: A steppedâ€wedge cluster randomized trial. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2020, 151, 109-116.	2.3	9
116	Ethical issues in cluster randomized trials conducted in low- and middle-income countries: an analysis of two case studies. Trials, 2020, 21, 314.	1.6	9
117	Extending the I-squared statistic to describe treatment effect heterogeneity in cluster, multi-centre randomized trials and individual patient data meta-analysis. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2021, 30, 376-395.	1.5	9
118	Fetal growth and birthweight standards as screening tools: methods for evaluating performance. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 118, 1477-1483.	2.3	8
119	Evaluation of 9 biomarkers for predicting 10-year cardiovascular risk in patients undergoing coronary angiography: Findings from the LUdwigshafen RIsk and Cardiovascular Health (LURIC) study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 168, 2609-2615.	1.7	8
120	Is the first urinary albumin/creatinine ratio (<scp>ACR</scp>) in women with suspected preeclampsia a prognostic factor for maternal and neonatal adverse outcome? A retrospective cohort study. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2017, 96, 580-588.	2.8	8
121	Ethical implications of excessive cluster sizes in cluster randomised trials. BMJ Quality and Safety, 2018, 27, 664-670.	3.7	8
122	Cost-Effectiveness of a School-and Family-Based Childhood Obesity Prevention Programme in China: The "CHIRPY DRAGON―Cluster-Randomised Controlled Trial. International Journal of Public Health, 2021, 66, 1604025.	2.3	8
123	Cluster randomized trials of individual-level interventions were at high risk of bias. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2021, 138, 49-59.	5.0	8
124	A Class of Parametric Dynamic Survival Models. Lifetime Data Analysis, 2005, 11, 81-98.	0.9	7
125	Evaluating the Generalisability of Trial Results: Introducing a Centre- and Trial-Level Generalisability Index. Pharmacoeconomics, 2015, 33, 1195-1214.	3.3	7
126	Sample size calculations for stepped wedge trials using design effects are only approximate in some circumstances. Trials, 2016, 17, 234.	1.6	7

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
127	The use of feasibility studies for stepped-wedge cluster randomised trials: protocol for a review of impact and scope. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017290.	1.9	7
128	Accommodating quality and service improvement research within existing ethical principles. Trials, 2018, 19, 334.	1.6	7
129	PARROT Ireland: Placental growth factor in Assessment of women with suspected pre-eclampsia to reduce maternal morbidity: a Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomised Control Trial Research Study Protocol. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e023562.	1.9	7
130	Randomized parallel-group pilot trial (Best foods for your heart) comparing the effects of a Mediterranean Portfolio diet with a low saturated fat diet on HIV dyslipidemia. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 860-869.	5.0	7
131	Perioperative supplementation with a fruit and vegetable juice powder concentrate and postsurgical morbidity: A double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled clinical trial. Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 37, 1448-1455.	5.0	7
132	Effects of emergency obstetric care training on maternal and perinatal outcomes: a stepped wedge cluster randomised trial in South Africa. BMJ Global Health, 2019, 4, e001670.	4.7	7
133	Inpatient electronic prescribing data can be used to identify â€~lost' discharge codes for diabetes. Diabetic Medicine, 2012, 29, e430-5.	2.3	6
134	Bayesian sensitivity models for missing covariates in the analysis of survival data. Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, 2012, 18, 238-246.	1.8	6
135	COVID-19 randomised trial protocols: rapid publication without barriers. Trials, 2020, 21, 327.	1.6	6
136	Completeness of reporting and risks of overstating impact in cluster randomised trials: a systematic review. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e1163-e1168.	6.3	6
137	Cultural adaptation of an existing children's weight management programme: the CHANGE intervention and feasibility RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2019, 23, 1-166.	2.8	6
138	Stepped-wedge trials should be classified as research for the purpose of ethical review. Clinical Trials, 2019, 16, 580-588.	1.6	5
139	Reopening schools safely in the face of COVID-19: Can cluster randomized trials help?. Clinical Trials, 2021, 18, 371-376.	1.6	5
140	Retrospective evaluation of an intervention based on training sessions to increase the use of control charts in hospitals. BMJ Quality and Safety, 2023, 32, 100-108.	3.7	5
141	BAYESIAN META-ANALYSIS ON MEDICAL DEVICES: APPLICATION TO IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATORS. International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care, 2012, 28, 115-124.	0.5	4
142	Evaluation of a bespoke training to increase uptake by midwifery teams of NICE Guidance for membrane sweeping to reduce induction of labour: a stepped wedge cluster randomised design. Trials, 2017, 18, 357.	1.6	4
143	Glycated Hemoglobin, Albuminuria and Surrogate Markers of Macrovascular Disease in Adults Without Diabetes: The Guangzhou Biobank Cohort Study, Cardiovascular Disease Subcohort. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2018, 42, 245-250.e1.	0.8	4
144	A cluster-randomised feasibility trial of a children's weight management programme: the Child weigHt mANaGement for Ethnically diverse communities (CHANGE) study. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2018, 4, 175.	1.2	4

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
145	Interim data monitoring in cluster randomised trials: Practical issues and a case study. Clinical Trials, 2021, 18, 552-561.	1.6	4
146	Cultural adaptation of a children's weight management programme for Bangladeshi and Pakistani families in the UK: a cluster-randomised feasibility study protocol. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2016, 2, 48.	1.2	3
147	Cluster randomised trials: useful for interventions delivered to groups. BJOC: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2019, 126, 340-340.	2.3	3
148	Rapid intrapartum test for maternal group B streptococcal colonisation and its effect on antibiotic use in labouring women with risk factors for early-onset neonatal infection (GBS2): cluster randomised trial with nested test accuracy study. BMC Medicine, 2022, 20, 9.	5.5	3
149	An opportunistic evaluation of a routine service improvement project to reduce falls in hospital. BMC Health Services Research, 2021, 21, 79.	2.2	2
150	Cerebral Palsy and Intrauterine Growth in Single Births: European Collaborative Study. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 2004, 59, 248-250.	0.4	1
151	Let's work together. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2011, 342, d3030-d3030.	2.3	1
152	The stepped wedge cluster randomised trial: an opportunity to increase the quality of evaluations of service delivery and public policy interventions. Trials, 2015, 16, .	1.6	1
153	Discrete choice experiments: helping to understand how patients make decisions and promoting non-paternalistic care. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2015, 122, 881-881.	2.3	1
154	A Menu-driven Facility for Power and Detectable-difference Calculations in Stepped-wedge Cluster-randomized Trials, Erratum. The Stata Journal, 2016, 16, 243-243.	2.2	1
155	Is it oral or vaginal; and should it be misoprostol or dinoprostone for cervical ripening? How to interpret a network meta-analysis. BJOC: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2016, 123, 355-355.	2.3	1
156	Discriminatory performance of adiponectin and leptin in the identification of impaired glucose tolerance: The Guangzhou Biobank Cohort Study - Cardiovascular Disease Subcohort. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206964.	2.5	1
157	An online randomized controlled trial and survey of behavioural factors influencing patients' willingness to attend a video consultation. British Journal of Health Psychology, 2021, , .	3.5	1
158	Age of autonomy. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 340, c2648-c2648.	2.3	1
159	A rapid intrapartum test for group B Streptococcus to reduce antibiotic usage in mothers with risk factors: the GBS2 cluster RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2022, 26, 1-82.	2.8	1
160	Co-ordinated multidisciplinary intervention to reduce time to successful extubation for children on mechanical ventilation: the SANDWICH cluster stepped-wedge RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2022, 26, 1-114.	2.8	1
161	Mind the gap: covariate constrained randomisation can protect against substantial power loss in parallel cluster randomised trials. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2022, 22, 111.	3.1	1
162	Thirteenth annual UPenn conference on statistical issues in clinical trials: Cluster randomized clinical trials—opportunities and challenges (morning panel session). Clinical Trials, 2022, 19, 384-395.	1.6	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
163	Field trials of health interventions: a tool box. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, 293-293.	1.9	0
164	Response. Clinical Trials, 2020, 17, 461-462.	1.6	0
165	Polypill for prevention of cardiovascular diseases – Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2020, 395, 414-415.	13.7	0
166	What are the odds?. BJOC: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2021, 128, 1748-1749.	2.3	0
167	Why proper understanding of confidence intervals and statistical significance is important. Medical Journal of Australia, 2021, 215, 191.	1.7	0
168	External validity is also an ethical consideration in cluster-randomised trials of policy changes: the author's reply. BMJ Quality and Safety, 2019, 28, 168-168.	3.7	0