Marie Lynn Miranda

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

111	4,206	94433 37	128289 60
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

112	112	112	5770
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Making the Environmental Justice Grade: The Relative Burden of Air Pollution Exposure in the United States. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2011, 8, 1755-1771.	2.6	212
2	The Relationship between Early Childhood Blood Lead Levels and Performance on End-of-Grade Tests. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2007, 115, 1242-1247.	6.0	202
3	Associations between Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE) Flame Retardants, Phenolic Metabolites, and Thyroid Hormones during Pregnancy. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2011, 119, 1454-1459.	6.0	190
4	Cadmium exposure and the epigenome: Exposure-associated patterns of DNA methylation in leukocytes from mother-baby pairs. Epigenetics, 2014, 9, 212-221.	2.7	133
5	Assessing the impact of race, social factors and air pollution on birth outcomes: a population-based study. Environmental Health, 2014, 13, 4.	4.0	121
6	Race, socioeconomic status, and air pollution exposure in North Carolina. Environmental Research, 2013, 126, 152-158.	7.5	109
7	Racial isolation and exposure to airborne particulate matter and ozone in understudied US populations: Environmental justice applications of downscaled numerical model output. Environment International, 2016, 92-93, 247-255.	10.0	109
8	Market-Based Incentives and Residential Municipal Solid Waste. Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, 1994, 13, 681.	1.4	101
9	Time-to-Event Analysis of Fine Particle Air Pollution and Preterm Birth: Results From North Carolina, 2001â€“2005. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 175, 91-98.	3.4	101
10	Mapping for prevention: GIS models for directing childhood lead poisoning prevention programs.. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2002, 110, 947-953.	6.0	99
11	Maternal Cadmium Levels during Pregnancy Associated with Lower Birth Weight in Infants in a North Carolina Cohort. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109661.	2.5	99
12	Brominated flame retardants in placental tissues: associations with infant sex and thyroid hormone endpoints. Environmental Health, 2016, 15, 113.	4.0	99
13	A comparison of phenotype definitions for diabetes mellitus. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2013, 20, e319-e326.	4.4	96
14	Environmental Contributions to Disparities in Pregnancy Outcomes. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2009, 31, 67-83.	3.5	93
15	Response to a COVID-19 Outbreak on a University Campus â€” Indiana, August 2020. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2021, 70, 118-122.	15.1	93
16	Concentrations of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and 2,4,6-tribromophenol in human placental tissues. Environment International, 2016, 88, 23-29.	10.0	90
17	Environmental contributors to the achievement gap. NeuroToxicology, 2009, 30, 1019-1024.	3.0	70
18	A Geospatial Analysis of the Effects of Aviation Gasoline on Childhood Blood Lead Levels. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2011, 119, 1513-1516.	6.0	70

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19	Psychosocial differences between smokers and non-smokers during pregnancy. Addictive Behaviors, 2012, 37, 153-159.	3.0	65
20	Geographic Health Information Systems: A Platform To Support The â€˜Triple Aimâ€™. Health Affairs, 2013, 32, 1608-1615.	5.2	64
21	GIS Modeling of Air Toxics Releases from TRI-Reporting and Non-TRI-Reporting Facilities: Impacts for Environmental Justice. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2004, 112, 1717-1724.	6.0	63
22	Racial Residential Segregation and Preterm Birth. Epidemiology, 2014, 25, 397-405.	2.7	62
23	Assessing electronic health record phenotypes against gold-standard diagnostic criteria for diabetes mellitus. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association: JAMIA, 2017, 24, e121-e128.	4.4	60
24	Waste not, want not: the private and social costs of waste-to-energy production. Energy Policy, 1997, 25, 587-600.	8.8	58
25	Associations between the Quality of the Residential Built Environment and Pregnancy Outcomes among Women in North Carolina. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, 120, 471-477.	6.0	58
26	The effects of exposure to particulate matter and neighbourhood deprivation on gestational hypertension. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2012, 26, 91-100.	1.7	58
27	Maternal age, birth order, and race: differential effects on birthweight. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2012, 66, 136-142.	3.7	55
28	Utility of Socioeconomic Status in Predicting 30-Day Outcomes After Heart Failure Hospitalization. Circulation: Heart Failure, 2015, 8, 473-480.	3.9	55
29	Changes in Blood Lead Levels Associated with Use of Chloramines in Water Treatment Systems. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2007, 115, 221-225.	6.0	54
30	Spatial analysis of the etiology of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis among 1991 Gulf War veterans. NeuroToxicology, 2008, 29, 964-970.	3.0	47
31	Disparities in Maternal Hypertension and Pregnancy Outcomes: Evidence from North Carolina, 1994â€“2003. Public Health Reports, 2010, 125, 579-587.	2.5	47
32	Spatial Modeling for Groundwater Arsenic Levels in North Carolina. Environmental Science & Technology, 2011, 45, 4824-4831.	10.0	42
33	A spatial measure of neighborhood level racial isolation applied to low birthweight, preterm birth, and birthweight in North Carolina. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2011, 2, 235-246.	1.7	42
34	Associations between serum levels of polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) flame retardants and environmental and behavioral factors in pregnant women. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2013, 23, 176-182.	3.9	42
35	Maternal vitamin D receptor genetic variation contributes to infant birthweight among black mothers. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2011, 155, 1264-1271.	1.2	41
36	Concentrations of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in human placental tissues and associations with birth outcomes. Chemosphere, 2022, 295, 133873.	8.2	41

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37	Proximity to roadways and pregnancy outcomes. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2013, 23, 32-38.	3.9	40
38	Development of an analytical method to quantify PBDEs, OH-BDEs, HBCDs, 2,4,6-TBP, EH-TBB, and BEH-TEBP in human serum. Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry, 2016, 408, 2449-2459.	3.7	38
39	Approximately optimal spatial design approaches for environmental health data. Environmetrics, 2006, 17, 363-385.	1.4	37
40	Assessing exposure metrics for PM and birth weight models. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2010, 20, 469-477.	3.9	37
41	The Urban Built Environment and Associations with Womenâ€™s Psychosocial Health. Journal of Urban Health, 2013, 90, 857-871.	3.6	37
42	Powering Research through Innovative Methods for Mixtures in Epidemiology (PRIME) Program: Novel and Expanded Statistical Methods. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 1378.	2.6	32
43	A Multidimensional Approach to Characterizing Psychosocial Health During Pregnancy. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2016, 20, 1103-1113.	1.5	31
44	Mercury Levels in an Urban Pregnant Population in Durham County, North Carolina. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2011, 8, 698-712.	2.6	30
45	Blood Lead Levels Among Pregnant Women: Historical Versus Contemporaneous Exposures. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2010, 7, 1508-1519.	2.6	27
46	Association of Roadway Proximity with Fasting Plasma Glucose and Metabolic Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease in a Cross-Sectional Study of Cardiac Catheterization Patients. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2015, 123, 1007-1014.	6.0	27
47	Associations of birth outcomes with maternal polybrominated diphenyl ethers and thyroid hormones during pregnancy. Environment International, 2015, 85, 244-253.	10.0	26
48	Residential Racial Isolation and Spatial Patterning of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Durham, North Carolina. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 1467-1476.	3.4	26
49	Distribution of environmental justice metrics for exposure to CAFOs in North Carolina, USA. Environmental Research, 2021, 195, 110862.	7.5	26
50	The Environmental Justice Dimensions of Climate Change. Environmental Justice, 2011, 4, 17-25.	1.5	25
51	Geocoding Large Populationâ€level Administrative Datasets at Highly Resolved Spatial Scales. Transactions in GIS, 2014, 18, 586-603.	2.3	25
52	Paradise recovered: energy production and waste management in island environments. Energy Policy, 2005, 33, 1691-1702.	8.8	24
53	The Future of Cardiovascular Clinical Research. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 308, 1747.	7.4	24
54	The Built Environment and Childhood Obesity in Durham, North Carolina. Clinical Pediatrics, 2012, 51, 750-758.	0.8	24

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55	A Framework for Widespread Replication of a Highly Spatially Resolved Childhood Lead Exposure Risk Model. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2008, 116, 1735-1739.	6.0	23
56	A Bayesian growth mixture model to examine maternal hypertension and birth outcomes. Statistics in Medicine, 2011, 30, 2721-2735.	1.6	23
57	Genetic Variants in the Bone Morphogenic Protein Gene Family Modify the Association between Residential Exposure to Traffic and Peripheral Arterial Disease. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0152670.	2.5	23
58	Assessing Geographic Variation in Strabismus Diagnosis among Children Enrolled in Medicaid. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 2013-2022.	5.2	23
59	Health disparities attributable to air pollutant exposure in North Carolina: Influence of residential environmental and social factors. Health and Place, 2020, 62, 102287.	3.3	23
60	On the use of a PM2.5 exposure simulator to explain birthweight. Environmetrics, 2011, 22, 553-571.	1.4	22
61	Using decision analysis to improve malaria control policy making. Health Policy, 2009, 92, 133-140.	3.0	21
62	Methods and initial findings from the Durham Diabetes Coalition: Integrating geospatial health technology and community interventions to reduce death and disability. Journal of Clinical and Translational Endocrinology, 2015, 2, 26-36.	1.4	21
63	Variation in Gastrostomy Tube Placement in Premature Infants in the United States. American Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 36, 1243-1249.	1.4	21
64	A genome-wide trans-ethnic interaction study links the PIGR-FCAMR locus to coronary atherosclerosis via interactions between genetic variants and residential exposure to traffic. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0173880.	2.5	21
65	Protecting the forest from the trees: the social costs of energy production in Sweden. Energy, 2001, 26, 869-889.	8.8	19
66	Effects of Maternal Prenatal Smoking and Birth Outcomes Extending into the Normal Range on Academic Performance in Fourth Grade in North <scp>C</scp>arolina, <scp>USA</scp>. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2013, 27, 564-574.	1.7	19
67	Long-term Exposure to PM2.5 and Mortality for the Older Population: Effect Modification by Residential Greenness. Epidemiology, 2021, 32, 477-486.	2.7	18
68	The NIEHS Environmental Health Sciences Data Resource Portal: Placing Advanced Technologies in Service to Vulnerable Communities. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2007, 115, 564-571.	6.0	17
69	Predictors of Prolonged Breast Milk Provision to Very Low Birth Weight Infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 202, 23-30.e1.	1.8	17
70	The Measurement to Understand Reclassification of Disease of Cabarrus/Kannapolis (MURDOCK) Study Community Registry and Biorepository. American Journal of Translational Research (discontinued), 2012, 4, 458-70.	0.0	17
71	Using GIS-Based Approaches to Support Research on Neurotoxicants and Other Children's Environmental Health Threats. NeuroToxicology, 2005, 26, 223-228.	3.0	16
72	A spatial bivariate probit model for correlated binary data with application to adverse birth outcomes. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2014, 23, 119-133.	1.5	16

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73	Cadmium levels in a North Carolina cohort: Identifying risk factors for elevated levels during pregnancy. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 427-432.	3.9	15
74	Associations Between Residential Proximity to Traffic and Vascular Disease in a Cardiac Catheterization Cohort. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2018, 38, 275-282.	2.4	15
75	A novel tool for assessing and summarizing the built environment. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2012, 11, 46.	2.5	14
76	Residential Racial Isolation and Spatial Patterning of Hypertension in Durham, North Carolina. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2019, 16, E36.	3.4	14
77	Landowner Incorporation of Onsite Soil Erosion Costs: An Application to the Conservation Reserve Program. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 1992, 74, 434-443.	4.3	12
78	Environmental Justice Implications of Reduced Reporting Requirements of the Toxics Release Inventory Burden Reduction Rule. Environmental Science & Technology, 2008, 42, 5407-5414.	10.0	12
79	The association of single-nucleotide polymorphisms in theÂoxytocin receptor and G proteinâ€“coupled receptor kinase 6 (GRK6) genes with oxytocin dosing requirements and labor outcomes. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 367.e1-367.e9.	1.3	12
80	SARS-CoV-2 Variant Tracking and Mitigation During In-Person Learning at a Midwestern University in the 2020-2021 School Year. JAMA Network Open, 2022, 5, e2146805.	5.9	11
81	Where Is Air Quality Improving, and Who Benefits? A Study of PM2.5 and Ozone Over 15 Years. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 191, 1258-1269.	3.4	11
82	Unit-Based Pricing and Undesirable Diversion: Market Prices and Community Characteristics. Society and Natural Resources, 2002, 15, 1-15.	1.9	10
83	A Taxing Environment:Â Evaluating the Multiple Objectives of Environmental Taxes. Environmental Science & Technology, 2002, 36, 5289-5295.	10.0	10
84	A longitudinal cohort study of malaria exposure and changing serostatus in a malaria endemic area of rural Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 309.	2.3	10
85	Process Evaluation of a Community-Based Microbial Larviciding Intervention for Malaria Control in Rural Tanzania. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 7309.	2.6	10
86	Exposure to heat during pregnancy and preterm birth in North Carolina: Main effect and disparities by residential greenness, urbanicity, and socioeconomic status. Environmental Research, 2022, 204, 112315.	7.5	10
87	Bayesian variable selection for understanding mixtures in environmental exposures. Statistics in Medicine, 2021, 40, 4850-4871.	1.6	9
88	Exposure to concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) and risk of mortality in North Carolina, USA. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 799, 149407.	8.0	9
89	Implications of construction method and spatial scale on measures of the built environment. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2016, 15, 15.	2.5	8
90	A multi-institution analysis of predictors of timing of inguinal hernia repair among premature infants. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2018, 53, 784-788.	1.6	8

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91	Characteristics of the built environment and spatial patterning of type 2 diabetes in the urban core of Durham, North Carolina. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2019, 73, 303-310.	3.7	8
92	Assessing Disparity Using Measures of Racial and Educational Isolation. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 9384.	2.6	8
93	Early childhood lead exposure and exceptionality designations for students. International Journal of Child Health and Human Development: IJCHD, 2010, 3, 77-84.	2.5	7
94	Use of spatial analysis to support environmental health research and practice. North Carolina Medical Journal, 2011, 72, 132-5.	0.2	7
95	Improving population representation through geographic health information systems: mapping the MURDOCK study. American Journal of Translational Research (discontinued), 2014, 6, 402-12.	0.0	6
96	Prenatal exposure to cadmium and cotinine and CpG island DNA methylation in motherâ€“infant pairs. Genomics Data, 2015, 5, 378-380.	1.3	5
97	Association of autism with induced or augmented childbirth. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 210, 492-493.	1.3	4
98	Effects of accumulated environmental, social and host exposures on early childhood educational outcomes. Environmental Research, 2021, 198, 111241.	7.5	4
99	The Rate Stabilizing Tool: Generating Stable Local-Level Measures of Chronic Disease. Preventing Chronic Disease, 2019, 16, E38.	3.4	3
100	Air Pollution and Pregnancy Outcomes. Molecular and Integrative Toxicology, 2015, , 51-91.	0.5	3
101	Seasonality of poor pregnancy outcomes in North Carolina. North Carolina Medical Journal, 2011, 72, 447-53.	0.2	3
102	Induction or Augmentation of Labor and Autismâ€”Reply. JAMA Pediatrics, 2014, 168, 191.	6.2	2
103	Spatial distributed lag data fusion for estimating ambient air pollution. Annals of Applied Statistics, 2021, 15, 323-342.	1.1	2
104	Risk Factors for Sudden Infant Death in North Carolina. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2021, 9, 770803.	1.9	2
105	Disparities in air quality downscaler model uncertainty across socioeconomic and demographic indicators in North Carolina. Environmental Research, 2022, 212, 113418.	7.5	2
106	Synthesizing categorical datasets to enhance inference. Statistical Methodology, 2013, 15, 25-45.	0.5	1
107	Getting the EPA back on track. Science, 2019, 366, 1173-1173.	12.6	1
108	Immigrant Disparities in Estimated Effects of Fine Particulate Matter on Birth Weight. ISEE Conference Abstracts, 2021, 2021, .	0.0	0

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109	Exposure to concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) and risk of mortality in North Carolina, USA. ISEE Conference Abstracts, 2021, 2021, .	0.0	0
110	The Occurrence of Pesticides and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Residential Dust in North Carolina. , 2012, 02, .		0
111	User Rights and Biodiversity Conservation. , 1997, , .		0