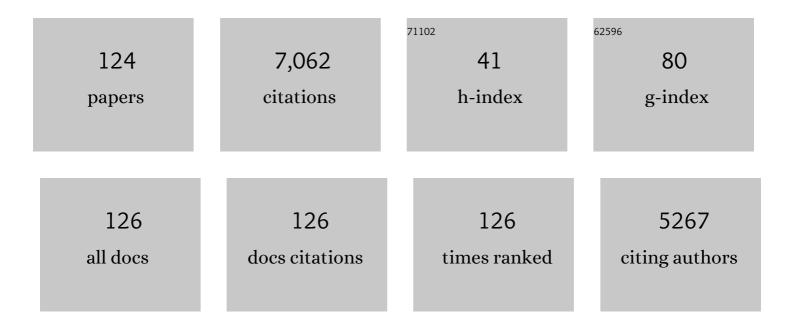
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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ANNE D SVNNES

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Procedural pain and brain development in premature newborns. Annals of Neurology, 2012, 71, 385-396.	5.3	531
2	Variations in Practice and Outcomes in the Canadian NICU Network: 1996–1997. Pediatrics, 2000, 106, 1070-1079.	2.1	471
3	Neonatal pain, parenting stress and interaction, in relation to cognitive and motor development at 8 and 18 months in preterm infants. Pain, 2009, 143, 138-146.	4.2	399
4	Neonatal Pain-Related Stress Predicts Cortical Thickness at Age 7 Years in Children Born Very Preterm. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e76702.	2.5	213
5	Invasive Procedures in Preterm Children: Brain and Cognitive Development at School Age. Pediatrics, 2014, 133, 412-421.	2.1	204
6	Determinants of developmental outcomes in a very preterm Canadian cohort. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2017, 102, F235-F234.	2.8	196
7	Neonatal Outcomes of Very Low Birth Weight and Very Preterm Neonates: An International Comparison. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 177, 144-152.e6.	1.8	184
8	Abnormal brain maturation in preterm neonates associated with adverse developmental outcomes. Neurology, 2013, 81, 2082-2089.	1.1	183
9	Association Between Antibiotic Use and Neonatal Mortality and Morbidities in Very Low-Birth-Weight Infants Without Culture-Proven Sepsis or Necrotizing Enterocolitis. JAMA Pediatrics, 2016, 170, 1181.	6.2	183
10	Neonatal pain-related stress, functional cortical activity and visual-perceptual abilities in school-age children born at extremely low gestational age. Pain, 2013, 154, 1946-1952.	4.2	178
11	Early Procedural Pain Is Associated with Regionally-Specific Alterations in Thalamic Development in Preterm Neonates. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 878-886.	3.6	168
12	Diagnosis and management of congenital diaphragmatic hernia: a clinical practice guideline. Cmaj, 2018, 190, E103-E112.	2.0	161
13	Effect of chorioamnionitis on brain development and injury in premature newborns. Annals of Neurology, 2009, 66, 155-164.	5.3	156
14	Slower Postnatal Growth Is Associated with Delayed Cerebral Cortical Maturation in Preterm Newborns. Science Translational Medicine, 2013, 5, 168ra8.	12.4	156
15	Smaller Cerebellar Growth and Poorer Neurodevelopmental Outcomes inÂVery Preterm Infants Exposed to Neonatal Morphine. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 172, 81-87.e2.	1.8	156
16	Postnatal infection is associated with widespread abnormalities of brain development in premature newborns. Pediatric Research, 2012, 71, 274-279.	2.3	147
17	Cortisol levels in former preterm children at school age are predicted by neonatal procedural pain-related stress. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 51, 151-163.	2.7	146
18	Neonatal pain in relation to postnatal growth in infants born very preterm. Pain, 2012, 153, 1374-1381.	4.2	134

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19	Midazolam dose correlates with abnormal hippocampal growth and neurodevelopmental outcome in preterm infants. Annals of Neurology, 2016, 79, 548-559.	5.3	129
20	Association of Socioeconomic Status and Brain Injury With Neurodevelopmental Outcomes of Very Preterm Children. JAMA Network Open, 2019, 2, e192914.	5.9	120
21	Quantitative assessment of white matter injury in preterm neonates. Neurology, 2017, 88, 614-622.	1.1	117
22	Neonatal Pain and Infection Relate to Smaller Cerebellum inÂVeryÂPretermÂChildren at School Age. Journal of Pediatrics, 2015, 167, 292-298.e1.	1.8	115
23	Score for Neonatal Acute Physiology–II and Neonatal Pain Predict Corticospinal Tract Development in Premature Newborns. Pediatric Neurology, 2013, 48, 123-129.e1.	2.1	108
24	Improving the quality of care for infants: a cluster randomized controlled trial. Cmaj, 2009, 181, 469-476.	2.0	103
25	Parent behaviors moderate the relationship between neonatal pain and internalizing behaviors at 18 months corrected age in children born very prematurely. Pain, 2013, 154, 1831-1839.	4.2	103
26	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Characteristics Affect the Incidence of Severe Intraventricular Hemorrhage. Medical Care, 2006, 44, 754-759.	2.4	92
27	Early postnatal docosahexaenoic acid levels and improved preterm brain development. Pediatric Research, 2016, 79, 723-730.	2.3	84
28	Neonatal Brain Injury and Timing of Neurodevelopmental Assessment in Patients With Congenital Heart Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2018, 71, 1986-1996.	2.8	83
29	Hippocampus, Amygdala, and Thalamus Volumes in Very Preterm Children at 8 Years: Neonatal Pain and Genetic Variation. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 51.	2.0	82
30	Tractography-Based Quantitation of Corticospinal Tract Development in Premature Newborns. Journal of Pediatrics, 2010, 156, 882-888.e1.	1.8	66
31	Head Growth Trajectory and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Preterm Neonates. Pediatrics, 2017, 140,	2.1	66
32	Maternal morbidity and perinatal outcomes among women in rural versus urban areas. Cmaj, 2016, 188, E456-E465.	2.0	65
33	The minimally effective dose of sucrose for procedural pain relief in neonates: a randomized controlled trial. BMC Pediatrics, 2018, 18, 85.	1.7	63
34	Association of a quality improvement program with neonatal outcomes in extremely preterm infants: a prospective cohort study. Cmaj, 2014, 186, E485-E494.	2.0	62
35	White matter injury in term neonates with congenital heart diseases: Topology & comparison with preterm newborns. Neurolmage, 2019, 185, 742-749.	4.2	60
36	Severe retinopathy of prematurity predicts delayed white matter maturation and poorer neurodevelopment. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2017, 102, F532-F537.	2.8	59

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37	Neurodevelopmental Outcomes of Infants Born at <29 Weeks of Gestation Admitted to Canadian Neonatal Intensive Care Units Based on Location of Birth. Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 196, 31-37.e1.	1.8	59
38	Early Caffeine Administration and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Preterm Infants. Pediatrics, 2019, 143, .	2.1	59
39	Association of Histologic Chorioamnionitis With Perinatal Brain Injury and Early Childhood Neurodevelopmental Outcomes Among Preterm Neonates. JAMA Pediatrics, 2018, 172, 534.	6.2	55
40	Neurodevelopmental Outcomes of Preterm Children at School Age and Beyond. Clinics in Perinatology, 2018, 45, 393-408.	2.1	55
41	School Entry Age Outcomes for Infants with Birth Weight â‰ 8 00 Grams. Journal of Pediatrics, 2010, 157, 989-994.e1.	1.8	53
42	Antenatal magnesium sulphate and adverse neonatal outcomes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002988.	8.4	46
43	Effect of Maternal Docosahexaenoic Acid Supplementation on Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia–Free Survival in Breastfed Preterm Infants. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2020, 324, 157.	7.4	43
44	Sensory Processing Patterns in Children Born Very Preterm. American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 2016, 70, 7001220050p1-7001220050p7.	0.3	43
45	Clinical Risk Factors for Punctate White Matter Lesions on Early Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Preterm Newborns. Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 182, 34-40.e1.	1.8	36
46	Narcotics and Sedative Use in Preterm Neonates. Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 180, 92-98.e1.	1.8	35
47	Association of Antibiotic Utilization and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes among Extremely Low Gestational Age Neonates without Proven Sepsis or Necrotizing Enterocolitis. American Journal of Perinatology, 2018, 35, 972-978.	1.4	35
48	Severe Neurodevelopmental Impairment in Neonates Born Preterm: Impact of Varying Definitions in a Canadian Cohort. Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 197, 75-81.e4.	1.8	35
49	Association between corpus callosum development on magnetic resonance imaging and diffusion tensor imaging, and neurodevelopmental outcome in neonates born very preterm. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2017, 59, 433-440.	2.1	34
50	Automatic segmentation of the hippocampus for preterm neonates from early-in-life to term-equivalent age. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2015, 9, 176-193.	2.7	32
51	Predicting developmental outcomes in preterm infants. Neurology, 2019, 93, e1231-e1240.	1.1	32
52	Sustained quality improvement in outcomes of preterm neonates with a gestational age less than 29 weeks: results from the Evidence-based Practice for Improving Quality Phase 3. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2019, 97, 213-221.	1.4	31
53	Antenatal exposure to antidepressants is associated with altered brain development in very preterm-born neonates. Neuroscience, 2017, 342, 252-262.	2.3	29
54	Infants with Congenital Anomalies Admitted to Neonatal Intensive Care Units. American Journal of Perinatology, 2004, 21, 199-207.	1.4	28

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55	MAGnesium sulphate for fetal neuroprotection to prevent Cerebral Palsy (MAG-CP)—implementation of a national guideline in Canada. Implementation Science, 2018, 13, 8.	6.9	28
56	Intrapartum magnesium sulfate and need for intensive delivery room resuscitation. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2015, 100, F59-F65.	2.8	26
57	Early Onset Invasive Candidiasis in Extremely Low Birth Weight Infants: Perinatal Acquisition Predicts Poor Outcome. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, cix001.	5.8	26
58	Mechanical Ventilation Duration, Brainstem Development, and Neurodevelopment in Children Born Preterm: AÂProspective Cohort Study. Journal of Pediatrics, 2020, 226, 87-95.e3.	1.8	26
59	Family Integrated Care (FICare): Positive impact on behavioural outcomes at 18Âmonths. Early Human Development, 2020, 151, 105196.	1.8	25
60	The Canadian Preterm Birth Network: a study protocol for improving outcomes for preterm infants and their families. CMAJ Open, 2018, 6, E44-E49.	2.4	24
61	Neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes of extremely preterm infants with necrotizing enterocolitis or spontaneous intestinal perforation. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2021, 56, 309-316.	1.6	24
62	Morphine biotransformation genes and neonatal clinical factors predicted behaviour problems in very preterm children at 18†months. EBioMedicine, 2019, 40, 655-662.	6.1	23
63	Temporal trends in neonatal mortality and morbidity following spontaneous and clinician-initiated preterm birth in Washington State, USA: a population-based study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e023004.	1.9	23
64	Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes of Pregnancies Delivered at 23 Weeks' Gestation. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2015, 37, 214-224.	0.7	21
65	Multiple Postnatal Infections in Newborns Born Preterm Predict Delayed Maturation of Motor Pathways at Term-Equivalent Age with Poorer Motor Outcomes at 3 Years. Journal of Pediatrics, 2018, 196, 91-97.e1.	1.8	21
66	Association of admission temperature and death or adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in extremely low-gestational age neonates. Journal of Perinatology, 2018, 38, 844-849.	2.0	21
67	Location and Size of Preterm Cerebellar Hemorrhage and Childhood Development. Annals of Neurology, 2020, 88, 1095-1108.	5.3	20
68	Family integrated care: very preterm neurodevelopmental outcomes at 18 months. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2022, 107, 76-81.	2.8	20
69	Invasive Fungal Infections in Neonates in Canada. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2018, 37, 1154-1159.	2.0	19
70	Postnatal polyunsaturated fatty acids associated with larger preterm brain tissue volumes and better outcomes. Pediatric Research, 2018, 83, 93-101.	2.3	19
71	Effect of Magnesium Sulphate on Fetal Heart Rate Parameters: A Systematic Review. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2014, 36, 1055-1064.	0.7	18
72	Stress in parents of children born very preterm is predicted by child externalising behaviour and parent coping at age 7 years. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2015, 100, 554-558.	1.9	18

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Association of early skin breaks and neonatal thalamic maturation. Neurology, 2020, 95, e3420-e3427.	1.1	17
74	Parental perspective on important health outcomes of extremely preterm infants. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2022, 107, 495-500.	2.8	17
75	Does the Movement Assessment Battery for Children-2 at 3 years of age predict developmental coordination disorder at 4.5 years of age in children born very preterm?. Research in Developmental Disabilities, 2019, 84, 36-42.	2.2	16
76	Intrapartum magnesium sulfate is associated with neuroprotection in growth-restricted fetuses. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2018, 219, 606.e1-606.e8.	1.3	15
77	Extensive cardiopulmonary resuscitation of preterm neonates at birth and mortality and developmental outcomes. Resuscitation, 2019, 135, 57-65.	3.0	14
78	Neurologic Examination Findings Associated With Small Cerebellar Volumes After Prematurity. Journal of Child Neurology, 2019, 34, 586-592.	1.4	14
79	Sensory processing and cortisol at age 4 years: Procedural painâ€related stress in children born very preterm. Developmental Psychobiology, 2021, 63, 915-930.	1.6	14
80	Predicting severe motor impairment in preterm children at age 5 years. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2015, 100, 748-753.	1.9	13
81	Head circumference, total cerebral volume and neurodevelopment in preterm neonates. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2022, 107, 181-187.	2.8	13
82	Incidence and pattern of hearing impairment in children with â‰ a €ƒ800 g birthweight in British Columbia, Canada. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2012, 101, e48-54.	1.5	12
83	Oxygen Therapy for Preterm Neonates. JAMA Pediatrics, 2015, 169, 311.	6.2	12
84	Lower Maternal Chronic Physiological Stress and Better Child Behavior at 18ÂMonths: Follow-Up of a Cluster Randomized Trial of Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Family Integrated Care. Journal of Pediatrics, 2022, 243, 107-115.e4.	1.8	12
85	Maternal High-Dose DHA Supplementation and Neurodevelopment at 18–22 Months of Preterm Children. Pediatrics, 2022, 150, .	2.1	12
86	Neonatal follow-up programs in Canada: A national survey. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2021, 26, e46-e51.	0.6	11
87	Neurodevelopmental outcomes of preterm infants conceived by assisted reproductive technology. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 225, 276.e1-276.e9.	1.3	11
88	Current status of neonatal follow-up in Canada. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2006, 11, 271-4.	0.6	11
89	The Canadian Perinatal Network: A National Network Focused on Threatened Preterm Birth at 22 to 28 Weeks' Gestation. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2011, 33, 111-120.	0.7	10
90	Magnesium Sulphate for Eclampsia and Fetal Neuroprotection: A Comparative Analysis of Protocols Across Canadian Tertiary Perinatal Centres. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2015, 37, 975-987.	0.7	9

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91	Predictive connectome subnetwork extraction with anatomical and connectivity priors. Computerized Medical Imaging and Graphics, 2019, 71, 67-78.	5.8	9
92	Temporal Trends in Preterm Birth, Neonatal Mortality, and Neonatal Morbidity Following Spontaneous and Clinician-Initiated Delivery in Canada, 2009-2016. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2019, 41, 1742-1751.e6.	0.7	9
93	Neonatal pain, thalamic development and sensory processing behaviour in children born very preterm. Early Human Development, 2022, 170, 105617.	1.8	9
94	Anticoagulation therapy and the risk of perioperative brain injury in neonates with congenital heart disease. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2019, 157, 2406-2413.e2.	0.8	8
95	Fetal, Infant and Maternal Outcomes among Women with Prolapsed Membranes Admitted before 29 Weeks Gestation. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0168285.	2.5	7
96	Survival, Short-Term, and Long-Term Morbidities of Neonates with Birth Weight < 500 g. American Journal of Perinatology, 2017, 34, 1333-1339.	1.4	7
97	Neonatal outcomes of preterm twins according to mode of birth and presentation. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2018, 31, 682-688.	1.5	7
98	Outcomes after Neonatal Seizures in Infants Less Than 29 Weeks' Gestation: A Population-Based Cohort Study. American Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 36, 191-199.	1.4	7
99	Neurodevelopmental outcomes after neonatal caffeine therapy. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2020, 25, 101160.	2.3	7
100	Outcomes and resource usage of infants born at ≤25 weeks gestation in Canada. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2020, 25, 207-215.	0.6	6
101	Risk factors for re-hospitalization following neonatal discharge of extremely preterm infants in Canada. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2021, 26, e96-e104.	0.6	6
102	Mortality and significant neurosensory impairment in preterm infants: an international comparison. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2022, 107, 317-323.	2.8	6
103	Activated protein C as disease-modifying therapy in antenatal preeclampsia: An open-label, single arm safety and efficacy trial. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2018, 13, 121-126.	1.4	5
104	Concurrent Validity of the Bayley-III and the Peabody Developmental Motor Scales-2 at 18 Months. Physical and Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics, 2019, 39, 514-524.	1.3	5
105	Association between Transport Risk Index of Physiologic Stability in Extremely Premature Infants and Mortality or Neurodevelopmental Impairment at 18 to 24ÂMonths. Journal of Pediatrics, 2020, 224, 51-56.e5.	1.8	5
106	Neurodevelopmental Outcomes of Infants at <29ÂWeeks of Gestation Born in Canada Between 2009 and 2016. Journal of Pediatrics, 2022, 247, 60-66.e1.	1.8	5
107	Low plasma magnesium is associated with impaired brain metabolism in neonates with hypoxicâ€ischaemic encephalopathy. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2016, 105, 1067-1073.	1.5	4
108	CHIPS-Child: Testing the developmental programming hypothesis in the offspring of the CHIPS trial. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2018, 14, 15-22.	1.4	4

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109	Coached, Coordinated, Enhanced Neonatal Transition (CCENT): protocol for a multicentre pragmatic randomised controlled trial of transition-to-home support for parents of high-risk infants. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e046706.	1.9	4
110	Interaction between Preterm White Matter Injury and Childhood Thalamic Growth. Annals of Neurology, 2021, 90, 584-594.	5.3	4
111	Limb length shortening associated with femoral arterial lines in the neonatal period. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2013, 18, 194-196.	0.6	3
112	Screening for Neonatal Hypoglycemia After Fetal Exposure to \hat{I}^2 -Blockers. Pediatrics, 2016, 138, .	2.1	3
113	Ventricular Volume in Infants Born Very Preterm: Relationship with Brain Maturation and Neurodevelopment at Age 4.5ÂYears. Journal of Pediatrics, 2022, 248, 51-58.e2.	1.8	3
114	Comparing Standardized and Parent-Reported Motor Outcomes of Extremely Preterm Infants. Children, 2019, 6, 90.	1.5	2
115	Maternal smoking and neurodevelopmental outcomes in infants <29 weeks gestation: a multicenter cohort study. Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 39, 791-799.	2.0	2
116	Neurodevelopmental outcomes of singleton large for gestational age infants <29 weeks' gestation: a retrospective cohort study. Journal of Perinatology, 2021, 41, 1313-1321.	2.0	2
117	Parent-reported health status of preterm survivors in a Canadian cohort. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2021, , fetalneonatal-2021-321635.	2.8	2
118	Preterm children with suspected cerebral palsy at 19â€ [–] months corrected age in the Canadian neonatal follow-up network. Early Human Development, 2019, 136, 7-13.	1.8	1
119	Longitudinal neurodevelopmental outcomes in preterm twins. Pediatric Research, 2020, 90, 593-599.	2.3	1
120	Impact of Differing Language Background Exposures on Bayley-III Language Assessment in a National Cohort of Children Born Less than 29 Weeks' Gestation. Children, 2022, 9, 1048.	1.5	1
121	ISDN2014_0066: Frontal brain activation, systemic cardiovascular and behavioral responses to heel lance in very preterm infants. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 47, 15-15.	1.6	0
122	144 An Alternative Approach to Developing Guidelines for the Management of Infants Born at the Threshold of Viability. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2019, 24, e57-e58.	0.6	0
123	25 More than meets the eye: Parental perspectives on the health of their extremely preterm children when they reach 18 months, 5 and 7 years. Paediatrics and Child Health, 2020, 25, e9-e9.	0.6	0
124	MRI based radiomics enhances prediction of neurodevelopmental outcome in very preterm neonates. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, .	3.3	0