

Maureen Macleod

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

37
papers

1,381
citations

394421

19
h-index

414414

32
g-index

37
all docs

37
docs citations

37
times ranked

1667
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cancer prevention-the feasibility and acceptability of promoting breast cancer risk reduction in the screening setting through a lifestyle magazine. <i>European Journal of Cancer Care</i> , 2018, 27, e12823.	1.5	6
2	The impact of social deprivation on the response to a randomised controlled trial of a weight management intervention (BeWEL) for people at increased risk of colorectal cancer. <i>Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2018, 31, 306-313.	2.5	6
3	Feasibility study to assess the impact of a lifestyle intervention (LivingWELL™) in people having an assessment of their family history of colorectal or breast cancer. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2018, 8, e019410.	1.9	27
4	Health Behaviors and their Relationship with Disease Control in People Attending Genetic Clinics with a Family History of Breast or Colorectal Cancer. <i>Journal of Genetic Counseling</i> , 2017, 26, 40-51.	1.6	19
5	Lessons learnt from a feasibility study on price incentivised healthy eating promotions in workplace catering establishments. <i>Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2016, 29, 86-94.	2.5	10
6	Colorectal adenomas and diabetes: implications for disease prevention. <i>Colorectal Disease</i> , 2015, 17, 589-594.	1.4	2
7	Why are some people more successful at lifestyle change than others? Factors associated with successful weight loss in the BeWEL randomised controlled trial of adults at risk of colorectal cancer. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2015, 12, 87.	4.6	17
8	Awareness of Lifestyle and Colorectal Cancer Risk: Findings from the BeWEL Study. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2015, 2015, 1-5.	1.9	19
9	The impact of a bodyweight and physical activity intervention (BeWEL) initiated through a national colorectal cancer screening programme: randomised controlled trial. <i>BMJ</i> , 2014, 348, g1823-g1823.	6.0	87
10	Breast cancer risk reduction - is it feasible to initiate a randomised controlled trial of a lifestyle intervention programme (ActWell) within a national breast screening programme?. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2014, 11, 156.	4.6	28
11	Recruiting and retaining postpartum women from areas of social disadvantage in a weight loss trial - an assessment of strategies employed in the WeighWell feasibility study. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2013, 9, 322-331.	3.0	12
12	Provision of weight management advice for obese women during pregnancy: a survey of current practice and midwives' views on future approaches. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2013, 9, 467-472.	3.0	29
13	Morbidity experienced by women before and after operative vaginal delivery: prospective cohort study nested within a two-centre randomised controlled trial of restrictive versus routine use of episiotomy. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2013, 120, 1020-1027.	2.3	50
14	Maternal and neonatal morbidity in relation to the instrument used for mid-cavity rotational operative vaginal delivery: a prospective cohort study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2013, 120, 1526-1533.	2.3	54
15	Value of adding second-trimester uterine artery Doppler to patient characteristics in identification of nulliparous women at increased risk for pre-eclampsia: an individual patient data meta-analysis. <i>Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2013, 42, 257-267.	1.7	25
16	390: The added value of second trimester uterine artery Doppler in the identification of nulliparous women at increased risk for preeclampsia: an individual patient data metaanalysis. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2012, 206, S182-S183.	1.3	0
17	A cohort study of maternal and neonatal morbidity in relation to use of sequential instruments at operative vaginal delivery. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2011, 126, 41-45.	1.1	172
18	A feasibility study of a personalised lifestyle programme (HealthForce) for individuals who have participated in cardiovascular risk screening. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011, 52, 387-389.	3.4	9

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19	Supporting postpartum weight loss in women living in deprived communities: design implications for a randomised control trial. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2011, 65, 952-958.	2.9	43
20	HealthForce: a feasibility study of a lifestyle management programme for cardiovascular risk screening participants. <i>Proceedings of the Nutrition Society</i> , 2010, 69, .	1.0	0
21	Uptake of folic acid supplements before and during pregnancy: a study of women's views and experiences. <i>Proceedings of the Nutrition Society</i> , 2010, 69, .	1.0	0
22	Implementation of Guidelines on Oxytocin Use at Caesarean Section: A Survey of Practice in Great Britain and Ireland. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 2010, 65, 296-297.	0.4	0
23	Relationship Between Maternal Arterial Wave Reflection, Microvascular Function and Fetal Growth in Normal Pregnancy. <i>Microcirculation</i> , 2010, 17, 608-614.	1.8	18
24	Implementation of guidelines on oxytocin use at caesarean section: A survey of practice in Great Britain and Ireland. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2010, 148, 121-124.	1.1	25
25	Operative vaginal delivery and episiotomy. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2008, 115, 1065-1065.	2.3	1
26	A randomised controlled trial of routine versus restrictive use of episiotomy at operative vaginal delivery: a multicentre pilot study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2008, 115, 1695-1703.	2.3	139
27	A prospective cohort study of maternal and neonatal morbidity in relation to use of episiotomy at operative vaginal delivery. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2008, 115, 1688-1694.	2.3	102
28	Operative vaginal delivery and the use of episiotomyâ€”A survey of practice in the United Kingdom and Ireland. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2008, 136, 178-183.	1.1	34
29	Use of oxytocin to prevent haemorrhage at caesarean sectionâ€”A survey of practice in the United Kingdom. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> , 2008, 137, 27-30.	1.1	58
30	Decision-making about mode of delivery after previous caesarean section: development and piloting of two computer-based decision aids. <i>Health Expectations</i> , 2007, 10, 161-172.	2.6	33
31	Cohort Study of Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity in Relation to Use of Episiotomy at Instrumental Vaginal Delivery. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 2005, 60, 787-788.	0.4	0
32	Altered endothelial function in isolated human myometrial vessels induced by plasma from women with pre-eclampsia is not reproducible in isolated mouse vessels. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2005, 108, 457-462.	4.3	5
33	Cohort study of maternal and neonatal morbidity in relation to use of episiotomy at instrumental vaginal delivery. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2005, 112, 941-945.	2.3	62
34	Changes in Endothelial Function Precede the Clinical Disease in Women in Whom Preeclampsia Develops. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2005, 46, 1123-1128.	2.7	94
35	In Preeclampsia, the Circulating Factors Capable of Altering In Vitro Endothelial Function Precede Clinical Disease. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2005, 45, 258-263.	2.7	85
36	MMP-2 Levels are Elevated in the Plasma of Women Who Subsequently Develop Preeclampsia. <i>Hypertension in Pregnancy</i> , 2005, 24, 103-115.	1.1	92

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37	Use of proteomic patterns as a novel screening tool in pre-eclampsia. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2004, 24, 873-874.	0.9	18