Clive Osmond

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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271	23,871	8749	8852
papers	citations	75 h-index	145 g-index

278	278	278	22100
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Trajectories of Growth among Children Who Have Coronary Events as Adults. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 353, 1802-1809.	13.9	1,302
2	Obesity at the age of 50 y in men and women exposed to famine prenatally. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1999, 70, 811-816.	2.2	1,034
3	Associations of linear growth and relative weight gain during early life with adult health and human capital in countries of low and middle income: findings from five birth cohort studies. Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 525-534.	6.3	970
4	Relation of Serial Changes in Childhood Body-Mass Index to Impaired Glucose Tolerance in Young Adulthood. New England Journal of Medicine, 2004, 350, 865-875.	13.9	876
5	Birth Weight and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2008, 300, 2886.	3.8	820
6	Effects of prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine on adult disease in later life: an overview. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2001, 185, 93-98.	1.6	573
7	Fetal and Childhood Growth and Hypertension in Adult Life. Hypertension, 2000, 36, 790-794.	1.3	430
8	Boys live dangerously in the womb. American Journal of Human Biology, 2010, 22, 330-335.	0.8	423
9	Pre-Eclampsia Is Associated With Increased Risk of Stroke in the Adult Offspring. Stroke, 2009, 40, 1176-1180.	1.0	384
10	Low Birth Weight Predicts Elevated Plasma Cortisol Concentrations in Adults From 3 Populations. Hypertension, 2000, 35, 1301-1306.	1.3	371
11	Genome-Wide Association Identifies Nine Common Variants Associated With Fasting Proinsulin Levels and Provides New Insights Into the Pathophysiology of Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes, 2011, 60, 2624-2634.	0.3	335
12	Plasma lipid profiles in adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2000, 72, 1101-1106.	2.2	326
13	Low Birth Weights Contribute to the High Rates of Early-Onset Chronic Renal Failure in the Southeastern United States. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2000, 160, 1472.	4.3	325
14	Association of vitamin D status with arterial blood pressure and hypertension risk: a mendelian randomisation study. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2014, 2, 719-729.	5.5	319
15	Growth and chronic disease: findings in the Helsinki Birth Cohort. Annals of Human Biology, 2009, 36, 445-458.	0.4	311
16	Birth weight and the risk of depressive disorder in late life. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2001, 179, 450-455.	1.7	299
17	Association between maternal age at childbirth and child and adult outcomes in the offspring: a prospective study in five low-income and middle-income countries (COHORTS collaboration). The Lancet Global Health, 2015, 3, e366-e377.	2.9	295
18	Early onset of coronary artery disease after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 84, 322-327.	2.2	287

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19	Effects of Infant Birthweight and Maternal Body Mass Index in Pregnancy on Components of the Insulin Resistance Syndrome in China. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2000, 132, 253.	2.0	248
20	Early onset of coronary artery disease after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine1â€“3. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 84, 322-327.	2.2	245
21	New loci for body fat percentage reveal link between adiposity and cardiometabolic disease risk. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 10495.	5.8	245
22	Pathways of Infant and Childhood Growth That Lead to Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2003, 26, 3006-3010.	4.3	244
23	Anthropometric indicators of body composition in young adults: relation to size at birth and serial measurements of body mass index in childhood in the New Delhi birth cohort. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 456-466.	2.2	242
24	Anthropometric indicators of body composition in young adults: relation to size at birth and serial measurements of body mass index in childhood in the New Delhi birth cohort. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 456-466.	2.2	230
25	Association of Schizophrenia With Low Maternal Body Mass Index, Small Size at Birth, and Thinness During Childhood. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2001, 58, 48.	13.8	223
26	The Effects of the Pro12Ala Polymorphism of the Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-Â2 Gene on Insulin Sensitivity and Insulin Metabolism Interact With Size at Birth. Diabetes, 2002, 51, 2321-2324.	0.3	220
27	Blood pressure in adults after prenatal exposure to famine. Journal of Hypertension, 1999, 17, 325-330.	0.3	211
28	Adaptive Responses by Mouse Early Embryos to Maternal Diet Protect Fetal Growth but Predispose to Adult Onset Disease1. Biology of Reproduction, 2008, 78, 299-306.	1.2	201
29	Microalbuminuria in Adults after Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2005, 16, 189-194.	3.0	192
30	Size at birth as a predictor of mortality in adulthood: a follow-up of 350 000 person-years. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 34, 655-663.	0.9	188
31	Genome-wide association and longitudinal analyses reveal genetic loci linking pubertal height growth, pubertal timing and childhood adiposity. Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, 2735-2747.	1.4	188
32	Fetal growth and cardiovascular risk factors in Jamaican schoolchildren. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 1996, 312, 156-156.	2.4	188
33	Mouse embryo culture induces changes in postnatal phenotype including raised systolic blood pressure. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 5449-5454.	3.3	187
34	Infant Growth and Stroke in Adult Life. Stroke, 2007, 38, 264-270.	1.0	183
35	Impaired Insulin Secretion After Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 1897-1901.	4.3	177
36	The surface area of the placenta and hypertension in the offspring in later life. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2010, 54, 525-530.	0.3	175

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37	Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation during Pregnancy in Low-Income Countries: A Meta-Analysis of Effects on Birth Size and Length of Gestation. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2009, 30, S533-S546.	0.5	172
38	Long-term consequences of maternal overweight in pregnancy on offspring later health: Findings from the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Annals of Medicine, 2014, 46, 434-438.	1.5	168
39	Low protein diet fed exclusively during mouse oocyte maturation leads to behavioural and cardiovascular abnormalities in offspring. Journal of Physiology, 2008, 586, 2231-2244.	1.3	165
40	Childhood Growth and Hypertension in Later Life. Hypertension, 2007, 49, 1415-1421.	1.3	164
41	A Central Role for GRB10 in Regulation of Islet Function in Man. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004235.	1.5	164
42	Fetal Growth and the Adrenocortical Response to Psychological Stress. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 1868-1871.	1.8	157
43	Growth and living conditions in childhood and hypertension in adult life: a longitudinal study. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 1951-1956.	0.3	155
44	Genome-wide meta-analysis uncovers novel loci influencing circulating leptin levels. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 10494.	5.8	153
45	Are rates of ageing determined in utero?. Age and Ageing, 1998, 27, 579-583.	0.7	145
46	The early origins of chronic heart failure: impaired placental growth and initiation of insulin resistance in childhood. European Journal of Heart Failure, 2010, 12, 819-825.	2.9	139
47	Size at Birth, Weight Gain in Infancy and Childhood, and Adult Diabetes Risk in Five Low- or Middle-Income Country Birth Cohorts. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 72-79.	4.3	136
48	Maternal nutrition during gestation and blood pressure in later life. Journal of Hypertension, 2001, 19, 29-34.	0.3	135
49	Using Age, Period and Cohort Models to Estimate Future Mortality Rates. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1985, 14, 124-129.	0.9	134
50	Effects of Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine on Adult Disease in Later Life: An Overview. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2001, 4, 293-298.	1.3	133
51	Childhood separation experience predicts HPA axis hormonal responses in late adulthood: A natural experiment of World War II. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 758-767.	1.3	133
52	Peripheral inflammatory cytokines and immune balance in Generalised Anxiety Disorder: Case-controlled study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 62, 212-218.	2.0	132
53	A developmental approach to the prevention of hypertension and kidney disease: a report from the Low Birth Weight and Nephron Number Working Group. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 424-428.	6.3	125
54	Maternal weight in pregnancy and offspring body composition in late adulthood: Findings from the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study (HBCS). Annals of Medicine, 2015, 47, 94-99.	1.5	122

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55	Imprinted gene expression in the rat embryoâ€“fetal axis is altered in response to periconceptional maternal low protein diet. Reproduction, 2006, 132, 265-277.	1.1	121
56	Infant-feeding patterns and cardiovascular risk factors in young adulthood: data from five cohorts in low- and middle-income countries. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, 47-62.	0.9	121
57	Blood pressure response to psychological stressors in adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 24, 1771-1778.	0.3	118
58	Adult Metabolic Syndrome and Impaired Glucose Tolerance Are Associated With Different Patterns of BMI Gain During Infancy. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 2349-2356.	4.3	112
59	Mother's body size and placental size predict coronary heart disease in men. European Heart Journal, 2011, 32, 2297-2303.	1.0	109
60	Preterm Birthâ€”A Risk Factor for Type 2 Diabetes?. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 2623-2625.	4.3	108
61	Effects of Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine on Adult Disease in Later Life: An Overview. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2001, 4, 293-298.	1.3	106
62	Body mass index during childhood and adult body composition in men and women aged 56â€“70 y. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 87, 1769-1775.	2.2	101
63	Cardiovascular, respiratory, and related disorders: key messages from Disease Control Priorities, 3rd edition. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 1224-1236.	6.3	101
64	The Relationship among Circulating Insulin-Like Growth Factor (IGF)-I, IGF-Binding Proteins-1 and -2, and Birth Anthropometry: A Prospective Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2003, 88, 1687-1691.	1.8	98
65	Early growth and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in adulthoodâ€”the NAFLD liver fat score and equation applied on the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Annals of Medicine, 2013, 45, 430-437.	1.5	98
66	Birth weight, postnatal weight gain, and adult body composition in five low and middle income countries. American Journal of Human Biology, 2012, 24, 5-13.	0.8	97
67	Cardiovascular health of Finnish war evacuees 60 years later. Annals of Medicine, 2009, 41, 66-72.	1.5	96
68	Birth Weight, Childhood Body Mass Index and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in Adults: Combined Historical Cohort Studies. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e14126.	1.1	94
69	Size at birth, gestational age and cortisol secretion in adult life: foetal programming of both hyper- and hypocortisolism?. Clinical Endocrinology, 2002, 57, 635-641.	1.2	93
70	Maternal and Social Origins of Hypertension. Hypertension, 2007, 50, 565-571.	1.3	91
71	Fetal Growth and Early Postnatal Growth Are Related to Blood Pressure in Adults. Hypertension, 2000, 36, 795-800.	1.3	88
72	Adult Mortality at Age 57 After Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 20, 673-676.	2.5	83

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73	Growth before 2 years of age and serum lipids 60 years later: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 37, 280-289.	0.9	83
74	In preeclampsia, the placenta grows slowly along its minor axis. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2010, 54, 469-473.	0.3	82
75	Blood Pressure Is Related to Placental Volume and Birth Weight. Hypertension, 2000, 35, 662-667.	1.3	81
76	Distinct Variants at LIN28B Influence Growth in Height from Birth to Adulthood. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2010, 86, 773-782.	2.6	81
77	The placental origins of sudden cardiac death. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 41, 1394-1399.	0.9	81
78	Maternal low-protein diet during mouse pre-implantation development induces vascular dysfunction and altered reninâ€“angiotensin-system homeostasis in the offspring. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 103, 1762-1770.	1.2	78
79	Growth Trajectories and Intellectual Abilities in Young Adulthood: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 170, 447-455.	1.6	77
80	Serum Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF)-I and IGF-Binding Protein-1 in Elderly People: Relationships with Cardiovascular Risk Factors, Body Composition, Size at Birth, and Childhood Growth. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2003, 88, 1059-1065.	1.8	76
81	Late Preterm Birth and Neurocognitive Performance in Late Adulthood: A Birth Cohort Study. Pediatrics, 2015, 135, e818-e825.	1.0	76
82	Maternal antenatal multiple micronutrient supplementation for long-term health benefits in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMC Medicine, 2016, 14, 90.	2.3	76
83	Maternal low protein diet restricted to the preimplantation period induces a gender-specific change on hepatic gene expression in rat fetuses. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2007, 74, 48-56.	1.0	74
84	A principal component meta-analysis on multiple anthropometric traits identifies novel loci for body shape. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 13357.	5.8	74
85	Growth, Body Composition, and the Onset of Puberty: Longitudinal Observations in Afro-Caribbean Children. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2010, 95, 3194-3200.	1.8	73
86	Prenatal growth and subsequent marital status: longitudinal study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2001, 322, 771-771.	2.4	72
87	Increased reproductive success of women after prenatal undernutrition. Human Reproduction, 2008, 23, 2591-2595.	0.4	72
88	Geographical variation in relationships between parental body size and offspring phenotype at birth. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2006, 85, 1066-1079.	1.3	71
89	Maternal homocysteine in pregnancy and offspring birthweight: epidemiological associations and Mendelian randomization analysis. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 43, 1487-1497.	0.9	71
90	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.	1.8	69

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91	Incidence of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in an Indian Urban Cohort. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 57, 1765-1774.	1.2	68
92	Prenatal Factors Contribute to the Emergence of Kwashiorkor or Marasmus in Severe Undernutrition: Evidence for the Predictive Adaptation Model. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35907.	1.1	68
93	The Interaction between Immunoglobulin E and Smoking in Airflow Obstruction in the Elderly. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1992, 146, 402-407.	2.9	66
94	Size at Birth and Autonomic Function During Psychological Stress. Hypertension, 2007, 49, 548-555.	1.3	66
95	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.	1.5	66
96	The Association of the K121Q Polymorphism of the Plasma Cell Glycoprotein-1 Gene with Type 2 Diabetes and Hypertension Depends on Size at Birth. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 89, 2044-2047.	1.8	65
97	Early Childhood Stunting Is Associated with Lower Developmental Levels in the Subsequent Generation of Children ,. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 823-828.	1.3	65
98	Exercise protects against glucose intolerance in individuals with a small body size at birth. Preventive Medicine, 2004, 39, 164-167.	1.6	64
99	Association of HLA Class I and Class II Polymorphisms with Age-Related Macular Degeneration. , 2005, 46, 1726.		64
100	Stress Responsiveness in Adult Life: Influence of Motherâ€™s Diet in Late Pregnancy. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 92, 2208-2210.	1.8	64
101	Length of gestation and depressive symptoms at age 60 years. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 190, 469-474.	1.7	64
102	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.	1.5	64
103	Prenatal Growth and CKD in Older Adults: Longitudinal Findings From the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study, 1924-1944. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2018, 71, 20-26.	2.1	62
104	Is Birthweight Associated with Thyroid Autoimmunity? A Study in Twins. Thyroid, 2002, 12, 377-380.	2.4	59
105	Size at birth, the metabolic syndrome and 24-h salivary cortisol profile. Clinical Endocrinology, 2004, 60, 201-207.	1.2	58
106	Sex-specific programming of cardiovascular physiology in children. European Heart Journal, 2008, 29, 2164-2170.	1.0	57
107	A Blood Pressure Genetic Risk Score Is a Significant Predictor of Incident Cardiovascular Events in 32 669 Individuals. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 987-994.	1.3	57
108	Body Size at Birth Is Associated with Food and Nutrient Intake in Adulthood. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46139.	1.1	56

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109	Hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis activity in adults who were prenatally exposed to the Dutch famine. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2006, 155, 153-160.	1.9	54
110	Cognitive ability and decline after early life stress exposure. Neurobiology of Aging, 2013, 34, 1674-1679.	1.5	54
111	Infant feeding, fetal growth and adult thyroid function. European Journal of Endocrinology, 1993, 129, 134-138.	1.9	53
112	Duration of Breast-feeding and Adiposity in Adult Life. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 422S-425S.	1.3	52
113	Insulin and branched-chain amino acid depletion during mouse preimplantation embryo culture programmes body weight gain and raised blood pressure during early postnatal life. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2018, 1864, 590-600.	1.8	52
114	Self-Perpetuating Effects of Birth Size on Blood Pressure Levels in Elderly People. Hypertension, 2003, 41, 446-450.	1.3	51
115	The prenatal origins of lung cancer. II. The placenta. American Journal of Human Biology, 2010, 22, 512-516.	0.8	51
116	Perceived health of adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2003, 17, 391-397.	0.8	49
117	Infant Growth and Hostility in Adult Life. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2008, 70, 306-313.	1.3	49
118	Late-Preterm Birth and Lifetime Socioeconomic Attainments: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Pediatrics, 2013, 132, 647-655.	1.0	49
119	Maternal Serum Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor during Early Pregnancy. Clinical Science, 1997, 92, 567-571.	1.8	48
120	Birthsize, gestational age and adrenal function in adult life: studies of dexamethasone suppression and ACTH1-24 stimulation. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2003, 149, 569-575.	1.9	48
121	The infant growth of boys who later develop coronary heart disease. Annals of Medicine, 2004, 36, 389-392.	1.5	48
122	Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy and cognitive decline in the offspring up to old age. Neurology, 2012, 79, 1578-1582.	1.5	48
123	Cortisol responses to psychological stress in adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2006, 31, 1257-1265.	1.3	47
124	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.	0.7	47
125	Early Life Stress and Physical and Psychosocial Functioning in Late Adulthood. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e69011.	1.1	47
126	Impaired Cardiovascular Structure and Function in Adult Survivors of Severe Acute Malnutrition. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 664-671.	1.3	47

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127	The Effects of the ACE Gene Insertion/Deletion Polymorphism on Glucose Tolerance and Insulin Secretion in Elderly People Are Modified by Birth Weight. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 89, 5738-5741.	1.8	46
128	Intergenerational effect of weight gain in childhood on offspring birthweight. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 38, 724-732.	0.9	46
129	Glucose Metabolism in Adult Survivors of Severe Acute Malnutrition. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 99, 2233-2240.	1.8	45
130	Tracking of cardiovascular risk factors from childhood to young adulthood â€" the Pune Children's Study. International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 175, 176-178.	0.8	45
131	Weight Gain and Height Growth during Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence as Predictors of Adult Cardiovascular Risk. Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 180, 53-61.e3.	0.9	45
132	Associations of Body Size at Birth with Late-Life Cortisol Concentrations and Glucose Tolerance Are Modified by Haplotypes of the Glucocorticoid Receptor Gene. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 4544-4551.	1.8	44
133	Spontaneous Hypothyroidism in Adult Women Is Predicted by Small Body Size at Birth and during Childhood. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 4953-4956.	1.8	44
134	Early Life Origins Cognitive Decline: Findings in Elderly Men in the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54707.	1.1	43
135	Effect of a 6-week â€œMediterraneanâ€•dietary intervention on inÂvitro humanÂembryo development: the Preconception Dietary Supplements in Assisted Reproduction double-blinded randomized controlled trial. Fertility and Sterility, 2020, 113, 260-269.	0.5	43
136	Gestational hypertension is associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes in adult offspring: the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 216, 281.e1-281.e7.	0.7	42
137	Maternal body composition, offspring blood pressure and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2005, 19, 294-302.	0.8	39
138	Interactions between peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-Î³2 gene polymorphisms and size at birth on blood pressure and the use of antihypertensive medication. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 1283-1287.	0.3	38
139	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.	1.5	37
140	The shape of the placental surface at birth and colorectal cancer in later life. American Journal of Human Biology, 2013, 25, 566-568.	0.8	37
141	Foetal and childhood growth and asthma in adult life. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2013, 102, 732-738.	0.7	37
142	Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke in Adults Born Preterm - The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2015, 29, 515-519.	0.8	37
143	Effects of early-life poverty on health and human capital in children and adolescents: analyses of national surveys and birth cohort studies in LMICs. Lancet, The, 2022, 399, 1741-1752.	6.3	37
144	Health and development from preconception to 20 years of age and human capital. Lancet, The, 2022, 399, 1730-1740.	6.3	37

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145	Role of Socioeconomic Indicators on Development of Obesity from a Life Course Perspective. Journal of Environmental and Public Health, 2009, 2009, 1-7.	0.4	36
146	Geographical variation in neonatal phenotype. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2006, 85, 1080-1089.	1.3	34
147	Fetal heart rate and intrauterine growth. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1991, 98, 1223-1227.	1.1	33
148	Exposure to Maternal Gestational Diabetes Is Associated With Higher Cardiovascular Responses to Stress in Adolescent Indians. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, 986-993.	1.8	33
149	Objectively measured physical activity and physical performance in old age. Age and Ageing, 2017, 46, 232-237.	0.7	33
150	Predictors of carotid intimaâ€“media thickness and carotid plaque in young Indian adults: The New Delhi Birth Cohort. International Journal of Cardiology, 2013, 167, 1322-1328.	0.8	32
151	Evidence for Developmental Programming of Cerebral Laterality in Humans. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17071.	1.1	31
152	Birth Size and Childhood Growth as Determinants of Physical Functioning in Older Age: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 174, 1336-1344.	1.6	31
153	Childhood body mass index and adult pro-inflammatory and pro-thrombotic risk factors: data from the New Delhi birth cohort. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, 102-111.	0.9	31
154	Adolescent blood pressure, body mass index and skin folds: sorting out the effects of early weight and length gains. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2012, 66, 149-154.	2.0	31
155	Developmental Origins of Physical Fitness: The Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e22302.	1.1	31
156	A possible link between the pubertal growth of girls and breast cancer in their daughters. American Journal of Human Biology, 2008, 20, 127-131.	0.8	30
157	Testing the fetal overnutrition hypothesis; the relationship of maternal and paternal adiposity to adiposity, insulin resistance and cardiovascular risk factors in Indian children. Public Health Nutrition, 2013, 16, 1656-1666.	1.1	30
158	Early life body mass trajectories and mortality in older age: Findings from the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study. Annals of Medicine, 2015, 47, 34-39.	1.5	30
159	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.	1.3	29
160	Depression and its association with diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and birth weight. Annals of Medicine, 2007, 39, 634-640.	1.5	28
161	The prenatal origins of lung cancer. I. The fetus. American Journal of Human Biology, 2010, 22, 508-511.	0.8	28
162	Maternal nutrition during gestation and carotid arterial compliance in the adult offspring: the Dutch famine birth cohort. Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 25, 533-540.	0.3	27

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163	A possible link between the pubertal growth of girls and ovarian cancer in their daughters. American Journal of Human Biology, 2008, 20, 659-662.	0.8	27
164	Developmental contributions to macronutrient selection: a randomized controlled trial in adult survivors of malnutrition. Evolution, Medicine and Public Health, 2016, 2016, 158-169.	1.1	27
165	Developmental origins of cardiovascular risk in Jamaican children: The Vulnerable Windows Cohort Study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 104, 1026-1033.	1.2	26
166	The duration of embryo culture after mouse IVF differentially affects cardiovascular and metabolic health in male offspring. Human Reproduction, 2020, 35, 2497-2514.	0.4	26
167	The association between salt intake and adult systolic blood pressure is modified by birth weight. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 93, 422-426.	2.2	25
168	The intrauterine origins of Hodgkin's lymphoma. Cancer Epidemiology, 2013, 37, 321-323.	0.8	25
169	Prenatal and childhood growth and physical performance in old ageâ€"findings from the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study 1934â€"1944. Age, 2015, 37, 108.	3.0	25
170	Iodine Supplementation with Oral or Intramuscular Iodized Oil. A Two-Year Follow-up of a Comparative Trial. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1989, 18, 907-910.	0.9	24
171	Linear Growth and Fat and Lean Tissue Gain during Childhood: Associations with Cardiometabolic and Cognitive Outcomes in Adolescent Indian Children. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0143231.	1.1	24
172	The association of hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis activity and blood pressure in an Afro-Caribbean population. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 736-742.	1.3	23
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