List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6854931/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Assisted reproductive technologies and the risk of birth defects—a systematic review. Human Reproduction, 2005, 20, 328-338.	0.9	633
2	Assisted reproductive technology and birth defects: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Human Reproduction Update, 2013, 19, 330-353.	10.8	308
3	Metaâ€analysis of alcohol and allâ€cause mortality: a validation of NHMRC recommendations. Medical Journal of Australia, 1996, 164, 141-145.	1.7	201
4	Home pesticide exposures and risk of childhood leukemia: Findings from the childhood leukemia international consortium. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 137, 2644-2663.	5.1	108
5	Estimates of beneficial and harmful sun exposure times during the year for major Australian population centres. Medical Journal of Australia, 2006, 184, 338-341.	1.7	100
6	Parental Prenatal Smoking and Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 175, 43-53.	3.4	98
7	The Childhood Leukemia International Consortium. Cancer Epidemiology, 2013, 37, 336-347.	1.9	89
8	Parental occupational pesticide exposure and the risk of childhood leukemia in the offspring: Findings from the childhood leukemia international consortium. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 135, 2157-2172.	5.1	89
9	Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia and Indicators of Early Immune Stimulation: A Childhood Leukemia International Consortium Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 181, 549-562.	3.4	85
10	Maternal Supplementation with Folic Acid and Other Vitamins and Risk of Leukemia in Offspring. Epidemiology, 2014, 25, 811-822.	2.7	73
11	Maternal folate and other vitamin supplementation during pregnancy and risk of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in the offspring. International Journal of Cancer, 2010, 126, 2690-2699.	5.1	61
12	Maternal Use of Folic Acid and Other Supplements and Risk of Childhood Brain Tumors. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2012, 21, 1933-1941.	2.5	59
13	Fetal Growth and Acute Childhood Leukemia: Looking Beyond Birth Weight. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2007, 166, 151-159.	3.4	58
14	Fetal growth and childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Findings from the childhood leukemia international consortium. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 133, 2968-2979.	5.1	56
15	Buccal DNA Collection: Comparison of Buccal Swabs with FTA Cards. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2006, 15, 816-819.	2.5	54
16	Early vaccination protects against childhood leukemia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 15986.	3.3	50
17	Exposure to pesticides and the risk of childhood brain tumors. Cancer Causes and Control, 2013, 24, 1269-1278.	1.8	49
18	Buccal Swabs and Treated Cards: Methodological Considerations for Molecular Epidemiologic Studies Examining Pediatric Populations. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 167, 1260-1267.	3.4	47

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Birthweight and Childhood Cancer: Preliminary Findings from the <scp>I</scp> nternational <scp>C</scp> hildhood <scp>C</scp> ancer <scp>C</scp> ohort <scp>C</scp> onsortium ( <scp>I4C</scp> ). Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2015, 29, 335-345.	1.7	45
20	A variant at 9p21.3 functionally implicates CDKN2B in paediatric B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia aetiology. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 10635.	12.8	44
21	Association between male genital anomalies and adult male reproductive disorders: a population-based data linkage study spanning more than 40 years. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 736-743.	5.6	43
22	Effect of a School-based Sun-Protection Intervention on the Development of Melanocytic Nevi in Children. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 155, 739-745.	3.4	42
23	Involvement of the ICF system in fetal growth and childhood cancer: an overview of potential mechanisms. Cancer Causes and Control, 2009, 20, 1783-1798.	1.8	41
24	Ultraviolet Radiation at Places of Residence and the Development of Melanocytic Nevi in Children (Australia). Cancer Causes and Control, 2006, 17, 103-107.	1.8	40
25	Improved sun protection behaviour in children after two years of the Kidskin intervention. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2000, 24, 481-487.	1.8	37
26	The Effect of a School-Based Sun Protection Intervention on the Development of Melanocytic Nevi in Children: 6-Year Follow-up. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2005, 14, 977-980.	2.5	37
27	Parental occupational exposure to exhausts, solvents, glues and paints, and risk of childhood leukemia. Cancer Causes and Control, 2011, 22, 1575-1585.	1.8	37
28	Direct Measurement of Sun Protection in Primary Schools. Preventive Medicine, 1999, 29, 45-52.	3.4	36
29	Maternal Dietary Intake of Folate and Vitamins B6 and B12 During Pregnancy and the Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Nutrition and Cancer, 2012, 64, 1122-1130.	2.0	36
30	Exposure to professional pest control treatments and the risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. International Journal of Cancer, 2011, 129, 1678-1688.	5.1	35
31	Time spent outdoors in childhood is associated with reduced risk of myopia as an adult. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 6337.	3.3	34
32	Exposure to Diagnostic Radiological Procedures and the Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2010, 19, 2897-2909.	2.5	33
33	Parental alcohol consumption and risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia and brain tumors. Cancer Causes and Control, 2013, 24, 391-402.	1.8	33
34	Home paint exposures and risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia: findings from the Childhood Leukemia International Consortium. Cancer Causes and Control, 2015, 26, 1257-1270.	1.8	32
35	Plasma micronutrient levels and telomere length in children. Nutrition, 2015, 31, 331-336.	2.4	32
36	Parental smoking and risk of childhood brain tumors. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 133, 253-259.	5.1	31

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	A systematic review of prevention interventions to reduce prenatal alcohol exposure and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder in indigenous communities. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1227.	2.9	31
38	Reduced sun exposure and tanning in children after 2 years of a school-based intervention (Australia). Cancer Causes and Control, 2001, 12, 387-393.	1.8	30
39	Sun Protection and the Development of Melanocytic Nevi in Children. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2005, 14, 2873-2876.	2.5	30
40	Representativeness of child controls recruited by random digit dialling. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2010, 24, 293-302.	1.7	29
41	Parental occupational paint exposure and risk of childhood leukemia in the offspring: findings from the Childhood Leukemia International Consortium. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 1351-1367.	1.8	28
42	Confirmation of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Variants, ARID5B and IKZF1, and Interaction with Parental Environmental Exposures. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e110255.	2.5	28
43	Maternal consumption of coffee and tea during pregnancy and risk of childhood ALL: results from an Australian case–control study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2011, 22, 207-218.	1.8	26
44	Maternal Dietary Intake of Folate and Vitamins B6 and B12 During Pregnancy and Risk of Childhood Brain Tumors. Nutrition and Cancer, 2014, 66, 800-809.	2.0	26
45	The impact of the kidskin sun protection intervention on summer suntan and reported sun exposure: Was it sustained?. Preventive Medicine, 2006, 42, 14-20.	3.4	25
46	Fetal growth and the risk of childhood CNS tumors and lymphomas in Western Australia. International Journal of Cancer, 2008, 123, 436-443.	5.1	24
47	Exposure to house painting and the use of floor treatments and the risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. International Journal of Cancer, 2011, 128, 2405-2414.	5.1	23
48	Parental occupational exposure to engine exhausts and childhood brain tumors. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 2975-2979.	5.1	23
49	Breastfeeding and Nutrition to 2 Years of Age and Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia and Brain Tumors. Nutrition and Cancer, 2015, 67, 431-441.	2.0	23
50	Is there a folate-related gene-environment interaction in the etiology of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia?. International Journal of Cancer, 2006, 119, 229-232.	5.1	21
51	Rule-based exposure assessment versus case-by-case expert assessment using the same information in a community-based study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2014, 71, 215-219.	2.8	21
52	Factors relating to pregnancy and birth and the risk of childhood brain tumors: Results from an Australian case-control study. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2014, 61, 493-498.	1.5	21
53	Appearance of melanocytic nevi on the backs of young Australian children: a 7-year longitudinal study. Melanoma Research, 2008, 18, 22-28.	1.2	20
54	Maternal consumption of coffee and tea during pregnancy and risk of childhood ALL: a pooled analysis from the childhood Leukemia International Consortium. Cancer Causes and Control, 2018, 29, 539-550.	1.8	20

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Detecting Genotyping Error Using Measures of Degree of Hardy-Weinberg Disequilibrium. Statistical Applications in Genetics and Molecular Biology, 2010, 9, Article 5.	0.6	18
56	Living on a farm, contact with farm animals and pets, and childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia: pooled and metaâ€analyses from the Childhood Leukemia International Consortium. Cancer Medicine, 2018, 7, 2665-2681.	2.8	18
57	Assessment of the potential effect of incremental increases in folic acid intake on neural tube defects in Australia and New Zealand. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2006, 30, 369-374.	1.8	16
58	Time Spent Outdoors at Midday and Children's Body Mass Index. American Journal of Public Health, 2007, 97, 306-310.	2.7	16
59	Risk of cancer among children with birth defects: A novel approach. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 284-291.	1.6	16
60	Folate Pathway Gene Polymorphisms, Maternal Folic Acid Use, and Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 48-56.	2.5	16
61	Coffee and tea consumption during pregnancy and risk of childhood acute myeloid leukemia: A Childhood Leukemia International Consortium (CLIC) study. Cancer Epidemiology, 2019, 62, 101581.	1.9	16
62	Risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia following parental occupational exposure to pesticides. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2012, 69, 846-849.	2.8	15
63	Maternal consumption of coffee and tea during pregnancy and risk of childhood brain tumors: results from an Australian case–control study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 1321-1327.	1.8	14
64	Participation in populationâ€based case–control studies: does the observed decline vary by socioâ€economic status?. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2012, 26, 276-279.	1.7	12
65	Familial aggregation of childhood and adult cancer in the Utah genealogy. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 133, 2953-2960.	5.1	11
66	Investigating the long-term impact of a childhood sun-exposure intervention, with a focus on eye health: protocol for the Kidskin-Young Adult Myopia Study. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e020868.	1.9	11
67	Trends in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia in Western Australia, 1960–2006. International Journal of Cancer, 2008, 122, 1130-1134.	5.1	10
68	Refuelling of vehicles, the use of wood burners and the risk of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in childhood. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2011, 25, 528-539.	1.7	9
69	Exposure to household painting and floor treatments, and parental occupational paint exposure and risk of childhood brain tumors: results from an Australian case–control study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 283-291.	1.8	9
70	Western Australian children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia are taller at diagnosis than unaffected children of the same age and sex. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2011, 56, 767-770.	1.5	8
71	Childhood and parental diagnostic radiological procedures and risk of childhood brain tumors. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 375-383.	1.8	8
72	Infant feeding practices and childhood acute leukemia: Findings from the Childhood Cancer & amp; Leukemia International Consortium. International Journal of Cancer, 2022, 151, 1013-1023.	5.1	8

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Ultraviolet radiation exposure and serum vitamin <scp>D</scp> levels in young children. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2014, 50, 713-720.	0.8	7
74	Blood micronutrients and DNA damage in children. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2015, 59, 2057-2065.	3.3	7
75	Vehicle refuelling, use of domestic wood heaters and the risk of childhood brain tumours: Results from an Australian case–control study. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2015, 62, 229-234.	1.5	7
76	Age-, sex- and disease subtype–related foetal growth differentials in childhood acute myeloid leukaemia risk: A Childhood Leukemia International Consortium analysis. European Journal of Cancer, 2020, 130, 1-11.	2.8	7
77	Favorable trends in melanoma incidence: can we claim credit?. , 1999, 10, 403-405.		6
78	Paternal intake of folate and vitamins B6 and B12 before conception and risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Cancer Causes and Control, 2014, 25, 1615-1625.	1.8	6
79	Childhood folate, B6, B12, and food group intake and the risk of childhood brain tumors: results from an Australian case–control study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2015, 26, 871-879.	1.8	6
80	Overview of recent studies on childhood leukaemia, intra-uterine growth and diet. Radiation Protection Dosimetry, 2008, 132, 255-258.	0.8	5
81	ART, birth defects and subfertility—what should prospective patients be told?. Journal of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics, 2011, 28, 1229-1230.	2.5	5
82	Folate Pathway Gene Polymorphisms and Risk of Childhood Brain Tumors: Results from an Australian Case–Control Study. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 931-937.	2.5	5
83	Paternal Dietary Folate, B6 and B12 Intake, and the Risk of Childhood Brain Tumors. Nutrition and Cancer, 2015, 67, 224-230.	2.0	5
84	Sun safety education intervention for school and home. Health Education, 2003, 103, 342-351.	0.9	4
85	Participation in paediatric cancer studies: timing and approach to recruitment. BMC Research Notes, 2013, 6, 191.	1.4	4
86	Linked data research: a valuable tool in the ART field. Human Reproduction, 2015, 30, dev247.	0.9	4
87	Plenty of evidence on mandatory folate fortification. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2006, 30, 81-82.	1.8	2
88	No sex difference observed in the association between intra-uterine growth and risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Cancer Causes and Control, 2007, 18, 1227-1228.	1.8	2
89	Colon cancer in Chile. European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2010, 22, 900.	1.6	2
90	Statistical adjustment of genotyping error in a case–control study of childhood leukaemia. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2012, 12, 141.	3.1	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Re-engaging an inactive cohort of young adults: evaluating recruitment for the Kidskin Young Adult Myopia Study. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2020, 20, 127.	3.1	2
92	Recalling our day in the sun: comparing long-term recall of childhood sun exposure with prospectively collected parent-reported data. Photochemical and Photobiological Sciences, 2020, 19, 382-389.	2.9	1
93	Further reflections on the NHMRC recommendations for alcohol consumption. Medical Journal of Australia, 1996, 165, 117-117.	1.7	0
94	Comment on: The Associations Between Maternal Factors During Pregnancy and the Risk of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: A Meta-Analysis. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2016, 63, 951-952.	1.5	0
95	Abstract LB-31: Maternal supplementation with folic acid and other vitamins before and during pregnancy and risk of leukemia in the offspring: A childhood leukemia international consortium (CLIC) study , 2013, , .		0