Tessa J Roseboom

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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232 papers

15,089 citations

25014 57 h-index 20943 115 g-index

237 all docs

237 docs citations

times ranked

237

13660 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Dutch famine and its long-term consequences for adult health. Early Human Development, 2006, 82, 485-491.	0.8	900
2	Birth Weight and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2008, 300, 2886.	3.8	820
3	Prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine and disease in later life: An overview. Reproductive Toxicology, 2005, 20, 345-352.	1.3	686
4	Prenatal developmental origins of behavior and mental health: The influence of maternal stress in pregnancy. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 117, 26-64.	2.9	681
5	Transgenerational effects of prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine on neonatal adiposity and health in later life. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2008, 115, 1243-1249.	1.1	579
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	Coronary heart disease after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine, 1944-45. British Heart Journal, 2000, 84, 595-598.	2.2	563
8	Hungry in the womb: What are the consequences? Lessons from the Dutch famine. Maturitas, 2011, 70, 141-145.	1.0	377
9	Transgenerational effects of prenatal exposure to the 1944–45 Dutch famine. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2013, 120, 548-554.	1.1	367
10	Plasma lipid profiles in adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2000, 72, 1101-1106.	2.2	326
11	Prenatal undernutrition and cognitive function in late adulthood. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 16881-16886.	3.3	311
12	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
13	Placental contribution to the origins of sexual dimorphism in health and diseases: sex chromosomes and epigenetics. Biology of Sex Differences, 2013, 4, 5.	1.8	259
14	Early onset of coronary artery disease after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine1–3. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 84, 322-327.	2.2	245
15	Prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine is associated with a preference for fatty foods and a more atherogenic lipid profile. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 1648-1652.	2.2	217
16	Blood pressure in adults after prenatal exposure to famine. Journal of Hypertension, 1999, 17, 325-330.	0.3	211
17	Glucose tolerance at age 58 and the decline of glucose tolerance in comparison with age 50 in people prenatally exposed to the Dutch famine. Diabetologia, 2006, 49, 637-643.	2.9	193
18	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

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19	Atopy, lung function, and obstructive airways disease after prenatal exposure to famine. Thorax, 2000, 55, 555-561.	2.7	189
20	Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Childhood and Adolescence Affects Future Cardiovascular Risk Factors: A Systematic Review of Longitudinal Studies. Sports Medicine, 2018, 48, 2577-2605.	3.1	184
21	Long-term cardiometabolic disease risk in women with PCOS: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Human Reproduction Update, 2020, 26, 942-960.	5.2	180
22	Consequences of hyperemesis gravidarum for offspring: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2011, 118, 1302-1313.	1.1	178
23	Impaired Insulin Secretion After Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 1897-1901.	4.3	177
24	Famine Exposure in the Young and the Risk of Type 2 Diabetes in Adulthood. Diabetes, 2012, 61, 2255-2260.	0.3	156
25	The metabolic syndrome in adults prenatally exposed to the Dutch famine. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2007, 86, 1219-1224.	2.2	141
26	Prenatal stress and epigenetics. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 117, 198-210.	2.9	138
27	The probability of pregnancy after embryo transfer is affected by the age of the patient, cause of infertility, number of embryos transferred and the average morphology score, as revealed by multiple logistic regression analysis. Human Reproduction, 1995, 10, 3035-3041.	0.4	135
28	Maternal nutrition during gestation and blood pressure in later life. Journal of Hypertension, 2001, 19, 29-34.	0.3	135
29	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
30	Personality and physiological reactions to acute psychological stress. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2013, 90, 28-36.	0.5	133
31	IVF culture medium affects post-natal weight in humans during the first 2 years of life. Human Reproduction, 2014, 29, 661-669.	0.4	131
32	Depression and anxiety: Associations with biological and perceived stress reactivity to a psychological stress protocol in a middle-aged population. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 866-877.	1.3	124
33	Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy and hyperemesis gravidarum. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2019, 5, 62.	18.1	121
34	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
35	A possible link between prenatal exposure to famine and breast cancer: A preliminary study. American Journal of Human Biology, 2006, 18, 853-856.	0.8	109
36	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

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37	Adult survival after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine 1944-45. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2001, 15, 220-225.	0.8	102
38	The sex-specific effects of famine on the association between placental size and later hypertension. Placenta, 2011, 32, 694-698.	0.7	99
39	Diagnostic markers for hyperemesis gravidarum: a systematic review and metaanalysis. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 211, 150.e1-150.e15.	0.7	99
40	Mediterranean-style diet in pregnant women with metabolic risk factors (ESTEEM): A pragmatic multicentre randomised trial. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002857.	3.9	99
41	Survival effects of prenatal famine exposure. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 95, 179-183.	2.2	93
42	Effect of a lifestyle intervention in obese infertile women on cardiometabolic health and quality of life: A randomized controlled trial. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0190662.	1.1	91
43	Maternal characteristics largely explain poor pregnancy outcome after hyperemesis gravidarum. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2011, 156, 56-59.	0.5	84
44	Adult Mortality at Age 57 After Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2005, 20, 673-676.	2.5	83
45	Depression and anxiety are associated with a diagnosis of hypertension 5 years later in a cohort of late middle-aged men and women. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2013, 27, 187-190.	1.0	79
46	Maternal cortisol and offspring birthweight: Results from a large prospective cohort study. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 644-652.	1.3	76
47	Exposure to Severe Wartime Conditions in Early Life Is Associated With an Increased Risk of Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Population-Based Cohort Study. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2009, 104, 2250-2256.	0.2	75
48	Determinants of cortisol during pregnancy – The ABCD cohort. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 83, 172-181.	1.3	75
49	Cardiovascular and Cortisol Reactions to Acute Psychological Stress and Adiposity. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2012, 74, 699-710.	1.3	73
50	Increased reproductive success of women after prenatal undernutrition. Human Reproduction, 2008, 23, 2591-2595.	0.4	72
51	Maternal Prepregancy BMI and Lipid Profile during Early Pregnancy Are Independently Associated with Offspring's Body Composition at Age 5–6 Years: The ABCD Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e94594.	1.1	72
52	Systolic blood pressure reactions to acute stress are associated with future hypertension status in the Dutch Famine Birth Cohort Study. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2012, 85, 270-273.	0.5	71
53	Effects of famine on placental size and efficiency. Placenta, 2011, 32, 395-399.	0.7	69
54	Plasma fibrinogen and factor VII concentrations in adults after prenatal exposure to famine. British Journal of Haematology, 2000, 111, 112-117.	1.2	66

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55	Cardiovascular consequences of famine in the young. European Heart Journal, 2012, 33, 538-545.	1.0	64
56	Subfertility and assisted reproduction techniques are associated with poorer cardiometabolic profiles in childhood. Reproductive BioMedicine Online, 2015, 30, 258-267.	1.1	63
57	Maternal Prepregnancy BMI, Offspring's Early Postnatal Growth, and Metabolic Profile at Age 5–6 Years: the ABCD Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 99, 3845-3854.	1.8	59
58	Early determinants of mental health. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 26, 599-611.	2.2	57
59	The next generation of disease risk: Are the effects of prenatal nutrition transmitted across generations? Evidence from animal and human studies. Placenta, 2012, 33, e40-e44.	0.7	56
60	Premature brain aging in humans exposed to maternal nutrient restriction during early gestation. Neurolmage, 2018, 173, 460-471.	2.1	55
61	Hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis activity in adults who were prenatally exposed to the Dutch famine. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2006, 155, 153-160.	1.9	54
62	Prenatal famine exposure has sex-specific effects on brain size. Brain, 2016, 139, 2136-2142.	3.7	54
63	Transgenerational effects of early environmental insults on aging and disease incidence. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 117, 297-316.	2.9	54
64	Genetic Variant in the IGF2BP2 Gene May Interact With Fetal Malnutrition to Affect Glucose Metabolism. Diabetes, 2009, 58, 1440-1444.	0.3	53
65	Associations between DNA methylation of a glucocorticoid receptor promoter and acute stress responses in a large healthy adult population are largely explained by lifestyle and educational differences. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2012, 37, 782-788.	1.3	50
66	Perceived health of adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2003, 17, 391-397.	0.8	49
67	Dyslipidemia of Mothers With Familial Hypercholesterolemia Deteriorates Lipids in Adult Offspring. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2010, 30, 2673-2677.	1.1	49
68	Cardiovascular and cortisol reactions to acute psychological stress and cognitive ability in the <scp>D</scp> utch <scp>F</scp> amine <scp>B</scp> irth <scp>C</scp> ohort <scp>S</scp> tudy. Psychophysiology, 2012, 49, 391-400.	1.2	49
69	Cortisol responses to psychological stress in adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2006, 31, 1257-1265.	1.3	47
70	Longâ€ŧerm Effects of Prenatal Stress and Glucocorticoid Exposure. Birth Defects Research Part C: Embryo Today Reviews, 2012, 96, 315-324.	3.6	47
71	Effects of inÂvitro fertilization and maternal characteristics on perinatal outcomes: a population-based study using siblings. Fertility and Sterility, 2016, 105, 590-598.e2.	0.5	47
72	Associations of Prenatal Exposure to Ramadan with Small Stature and Thinness in Adulthood: Results From a Large Indonesian Population-Based Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2013, 177, 729-736.	1.6	46

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73	Maternal Prepregnancy Body Mass Index and Their Children's Blood Pressure and Resting Cardiac Autonomic Balance at Age 5 to 6 Years. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 641-647.	1.3	45
74	Cohort profile: the Dutch famine birth cohort (DFBC) $\hat{a} \in$ a prospective birth cohort study in the Netherlands. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e042078.	0.8	45
75	Variants in the <i>SIRT1</i> Gene May Affect Diabetes Risk in Interaction With Prenatal Exposure to Famine. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 424-426.	4.3	44
76	Effects of in utero conditions on adult feeding preferences. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2012, 3, 140-152.	0.7	44
77	Blood pressure in ICSI-conceived adolescents. Human Reproduction, 2012, 27, 3100-3108.	0.4	44
78	Developmental plasticity and its relevance to assisted human reproduction. Human Reproduction, 2018, 33, 546-552.	0.4	44
79	Maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index explains infant's weight and BMI at 14 months: results from a multi-ethnic birth cohort study. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2009, 94, 587-595.	1.0	43
80	Maternal obesity in pregnancy impacts offspring cardiometabolic health: Systematic review and metaâ€analysis of animal studies. Obesity Reviews, 2019, 20, 675-685.	3.1	43
81	Ramadan fasting and newborn's birth weight in pregnant Muslim women in The Netherlands. British Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 112, 1503-1509.	1.2	38
82	Vitamin B ₁₂ and folate status in early pregnancy and cardiometabolic risk factors in the offspring at age 5–6Âyears: findings from the <scp>ABCD</scp> multiâ€ethnic birth cohort. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2016, 123, 384-392.	1.1	37
83	Long-Term Effects of Oral Antidiabetic Drugs During Pregnancy on Offspring: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Follow-up Studies of RCTs. Diabetes Therapy, 2018, 9, 1811-1829.	1.2	37
84	Epidemiological evidence for the developmental origins of health and disease: effects of prenatal undernutrition in humans. Journal of Endocrinology, 2019, 242, T135-T144.	1.2	37
85	Prenatal famine exposure, health in later life and promoter methylation of four candidate genes. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2012, 3, 450-457.	0.7	36
86	Variation in hyperemesis gravidarum definition and outcome reporting in randomised clinical trials: a systematic review. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 125, 1514-1521.	1.1	36
87	Is ovarian hyperstimulation associated with higher blood pressure in 4-year-old IVF offspring? Part I: multivariable regression analysis. Human Reproduction, 2014, 29, 502-509.	0.4	35
88	Neuroendocrine and cardiovascular reactions to acute psychological stress are attenuated in smokers. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 48, 87-97.	1.3	34
89	A systematic review and metaâ€analysis of lifestyle interventions in women of reproductive age with overweight or obesity: the effects on symptoms of depression and anxiety. Obesity Reviews, 2018, 19, 1679-1687.	3.1	34
90	Helicobacter pylori infection: a predictor of vomiting severity in pregnancy and adverse birth outcome. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 216, 512.e1-512.e9.	0.7	32

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91	The link between maternal obesity and offspring neurobehavior: A systematic review of animal experiments. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2019, 98, 107-121.	2.9	31
92	A core outcome set for hyperemesis gravidarum research: an international consensus study. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 127, 983-992.	1.1	30
93	Famines in the Last 100ÂYears: Implications for Diabetes. Current Diabetes Reports, 2014, 14, 536.	1.7	29
94	Reduced intima media thickness in adults after prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine. Atherosclerosis, 2007, 193, 421-427.	0.4	28
95	Early enteral tube feeding in optimizing treatment of hyperemesis gravidarum: the Maternal and Offspring outcomes after Treatment of HyperEmesis by Refeeding (MOTHER) randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 106, 812-820.	2.2	28
96	The windsor definition for hyperemesis gravidarum: A multistakeholder international consensus definition. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2021, 266, 15-22.	0.5	28
97	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
98	Self-reported depression and anxiety after prenatal famine exposure: mediation by cardio-metabolic pathology?. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2011, 2, 136-143.	0.7	25
99	Diminished heart rate reactivity to acute psychological stress is associated with enhanced carotid intimaâ€media thickness through adverse health behaviors. Psychophysiology, 2016, 53, 769-775.	1.2	25
100	The fetal origins of hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, 2255-2267.	0.3	24
101	Preconception lifestyle intervention reduces long term energy intake in women with obesity and infertility: a randomised controlled trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 3.	2.0	24
102	Women, their Offspring and iMproving lifestyle for Better cardiovascular health of both (WOMB) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rg e016579.	BT /Overlo 0.8	ock 10 Tf 50 3 24
103	Prenatal undernutrition and leukocyte telomere length in late adulthood: the Dutch famine birth cohort study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 102, 655-660.	2.2	23
104	Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and autonomic nervous system reactivity in children prenatally exposed to maternal depression: A systematic review of prospective studies. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 117, 243-252.	2.9	23
105	Effects of a preconception lifestyle intervention in obese infertile women on diet and physical activity; A secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206888.	1.1	22
106	Effects of maternal stress and nutrient restriction during gestation on offspring neuroanatomy in humans. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 117, 5-25.	2.9	22
107	Prenatal Undernutrition and Physical Function and Frailty at the Age of 68 Years: The Dutch Famine Birth Cohort Study. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2016, 71, 1306-1314.	1.7	21
108	Early life predictors of late life cerebral small vessel disease in four prospective cohort studies. Brain, 2021, 144, 3769-3778.	3.7	21

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109	Personality and stress appraisal in adults prenatally exposed to the Dutch famine. Early Human Development, 2012, 88, 321-325.	0.8	20
110	Risk of poor neonatal outcome at term after medically assisted reproduction: a propensity score–matched study. Fertility and Sterility, 2015, 104, 384-390.e1.	0.5	20
111	The developmental origins of ageing: study protocol for the Dutch famine birth cohort study on ageing. BMJ Open, 2013, 3, e003167.	0.8	19
112	Is ovarian hyperstimulation associated with higher blood pressure in 4-year-old IVF offspring? Part II: an explorative causal inference approach. Human Reproduction, 2014, 29, 510-517.	0.4	19
113	Cardiovascular reactivity patterns and pathways to hypertension: a multivariate cluster analysis. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2016, 30, 755-760.	1.0	19
114	Determinants of successful lifestyle change during a 6-month preconception lifestyle intervention inÂwomen with obesity and infertility. European Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 58, 2463-2475.	1.8	19
115	The Effects of the Pro12Ala Polymorphism of the Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-Â2 Gene on Glucose/Insulin Metabolism Interact With Prenatal Exposure to Famine. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 1052-1057.	4.3	19
116	Postnatal Acute Famine and Risk of Overweight: The Dutch Hungerwinter Study. International Journal of Pediatrics (United Kingdom), 2012, 2012, 1-9.	0.2	18
117	Barriers and Challenges in Hyperemesis Gravidarum Research. Nutrition and Metabolic Insights, 2015, 8s1, NMI.S29523.	0.8	18
118	Early nasogastric tube feeding in optimising treatment for hyperemesis gravidarum: the MOTHER randomised controlled trial (Maternal and Offspring outcomes after Treatment of HyperEmesis by) Tj ETQq0 0 0	rg B T9/Ove	rlonda 10 Tf 50
119	Does maternal pre-pregnancy overweight or obesity influence offspring's growth patterns from birth up to 7 years? The ABCD-study. Early Human Development, 2017, 113, 62-70.	0.8	18
120	Ramadan during pregnancy and birth weight of newborns. Journal of Nutritional Science, 2018, 7, e5.	0.7	18
121	The association between pre-pregnancy overweight/obesity and offspring's behavioral problems and executive functioning. Early Human Development, 2018, 122, 32-41.	0.8	18
122	Lessons learned from 25 Years of Research into Long term Consequences of Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch famine 1944–45: The Dutch famine Birth Cohort. International Journal of Environmental Health Research, 2022, 32, 1432-1446.	1.3	18
123	Cardiovascular Disease in Survivors of the Dutch Famine. , 2005, 55, 183-195.		17
124	Asthma and asthma medication use among 4-year-old offspring of subfertile couples – association with IVF?. Reproductive BioMedicine Online, 2015, 31, 711-714.	1.1	17
125	Long-term effects of a preconception lifestyle intervention on cardiometabolic health of overweight and obese women. European Journal of Public Health, 2019, 29, 308-314.	0.1	17
126	Weight loss in pregnancy and cardiometabolic profile in childhood: findings from a longitudinal birth cohort. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2015, 122, 1664-1673.	1.1	16

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127	Developmental outcome of 9-year-old children born after PGS: follow-up of a randomized trial. Human Reproduction, 2018, 33, 147-155.	0.4	16
128	A lifestyle intervention improves sexual function of women with obesity and infertility: A 5 year follow-up of a RCT. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0205934.	1.1	16
129	Daily stair climbing is associated with decreased risk for the metabolic syndrome. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 923.	1.2	16
130	Famine in the Young and Risk of Later Hospitalization for COPD and Asthma. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e82636.	1,1	16
131	Dietary Intake, Eating Behavior, Physical Activity, and Quality of Life in Infertile Women with PCOS and Obesity Compared with Non-PCOS Obese Controls. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 3526.	1.7	16
132	Blood pressure and anthropometrics of 4-y-old children born after preimplantation genetic screening: follow-up of a unique, moderately sized, randomized controlled trial. Pediatric Research, 2013, 74, 606-614.	1.1	15
133	Programming Effects of Prenatal Stress on Neurodevelopmentâ€"the Pitfall of Introducing a Self-Fulfilling Prophecy. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 2301.	1.2	15
134	Effect of parental and ART treatment characteristics on perinatal outcomes. Human Reproduction, 2021, 36, 1640-1665.	0.4	15
135	Further evidence for an association between self-reported health and cardiovascular as well as cortisol reactions to acute psychological stress. Psychophysiology, 2010, 47, no-no.	1.2	14
136	The effects of a pre-conception lifestyle intervention in women with obesity and infertility on perceived stress, mood symptoms, sleep and quality of life. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0212914.	1,1	14
137	Long-term health outcomes of children born toÂmothers with hyperemesis gravidarum: aÂsystematic review and meta-analysis. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2022, 227, 414-429.e17.	0.7	14
138	Brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging Findings in Children after Antenatal Maternal Depression Treatment, a Longitudinal Study Built on a Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1816.	1.2	13
139	The chance of recurrence of hyperemesis gravidarum: A systematic review. European Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Reproductive Biology: X, 2020, 5, 100105.	0.6	13
140	Unheard, unseen and unprotected: DOHaD council's call for action to protect the younger generation from the long-term effects of COVID-19. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2021, 12, 3-5.	0.7	13
141	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity After Prenatal Exposure to the Dutch Famine. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 2009, 38, 411-416.	1.2	12
142	The longâ€ŧerm effect of prenatal progesterone treatment on child development, behaviour and health: a systematic review. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2021, 128, 964-974.	1.1	12
143	Recurrence, postponing pregnancy, and termination rates after hyperemesis gravidarum: Follow up of the MOTHER study. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2021, 100, 1636-1643.	1.3	12
144	The maternal and placental origins of chronic disease. , 2010, , 5-16.		11

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145	Hyperemesis gravidarum and cardiometabolic risk factors in adolescents: a followâ€up of the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1986. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2017, 124, 1107-1114.	1.1	11
146	The risk of stroke after prenatal exposure to famine. Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, 2017, 8, 658-664.	0.7	11
147	A practical blueprint to systematically study life-long health consequences of novel medically assisted reproductive treatments. Human Reproduction, 2018, 33, 784-792.	0.4	11
148	Exploring the effect of antenatal depression treatment on children's epigenetic profiles: findings from a pilot randomized controlled trial. Clinical Epigenetics, 2019, 11, 18.	1.8	11
149	Ketonuria is not associated with hyperemesis gravidarum disease severity. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2020, 254, 315-320.	0.5	11
150	Effects of tocolysis with nifedipine or atosiban on child outcome: followâ€up of the APOSTELÂIII trial. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 127, 1129-1137.	1.1	11
151	Forced expiratory volume is associated with cardiovascular and cortisol reactions to acute psychological stress. Psychophysiology, 2012, 49, 866-872.	1.2	10
152	Effect of simple, targeted diet in pregnant women with metabolic risk factors on maternal and fetal outcomes (ESTEEM): study protocol for a pragmatic multicentre randomised trial. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e013495.	0.8	10
153	Late-life brain perfusion after prenatal famine exposure. Neurobiology of Aging, 2019, 82, 1-9.	1.5	10
154	Cohort Profile: The DynaHEALTH consortium – a European consortium for a life-course bio-psychosocial model of healthy ageing of glucose homeostasis. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 1051-1051k.	0.9	10
155	Maternal Prepregnancy Overweight and Obesity Are Associated with Reduced Physical Fitness But Do Not Affect Physical Activity in Childhood: The Amsterdam Born Children and Their Development Study. Childhood Obesity, 2019, 15, 31-39.	0.8	10
156	Determinants of disease course and severity in hyperemesis gravidarum. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2020, 245, 162-167.	0.5	10
157	Conflicting Effects of Fetal Growth Restriction on Blood Pressure Between Human and Rat Offspring. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 806-818.	1.3	10
158	Sex-dependence and comorbidities of the early-life adversity induced mental and metabolic disease risks: Where are we at?. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2022, 138, 104627.	2.9	10
159	Undernutrition during fetal life and the risk of cardiovascular disease in adulthood. Future Cardiology, 2012, 8, 5-7.	0.5	9
160	Patient Preferences and Experiences in Hyperemesis Gravidarum Treatment: A Qualitative Study. Journal of Pregnancy, 2018, 2018, 1-8.	1.1	9
161	Nutrition and listeriosis during pregnancy: a systematic review. Journal of Nutritional Science, 2018, 7, e25.	0.7	9
162	Sexual function and pelvic floor activity in women: the role of traumatic events and PTSD symptoms. Högre Utbildning, 2020, 11, 1764246.	1.4	9

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163	Growth patterns from birth to overweight at age $5\hat{a}\in6\hat{a}\in\infty$, years of children with various backgrounds in socioeconomic status and country of origin: the $\langle scp \rangle ABCD \langle scp \rangle$ study. Pediatric Obesity, 2020, 15, e12635.	1.4	9
164	A lifestyle intervention randomized controlled trial in obese women with infertility improved body composition among those who experienced childhood adversity. Stress and Health, 2021, 37, 93-102.	1.4	9
165	The role of PCOS in mental health and sexual function in women with obesity and a history of infertility. Human Reproduction Open, 2021, 2021, hoab038.	2.3	9
166	The acrosome index, radical buffer capacity and number of isolated progressively motile spermatozoa predict IVF results*. Human Reproduction, 2001, 16, 1885-1892.	0.4	8
167	A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Utility of Corticosteroids in the Treatment of Hyperemesis Gravidarum. Nutrition and Metabolic Insights, 2015, 8s1, NMI.S29532.	0.8	8
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