

Thuy Mai Luu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8244983/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

84
papers

2,326
citations

304743

22
h-index

233421

45
g-index

85
all docs

85
docs citations

85
times ranked

2948
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Neurodevelopmental Outcomes Following Bevacizumab Injections for Retinopathy of Prematurity. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2016, 137, .	2.1	231
2	Lasting Effects of Preterm Birth and Neonatal Brain Hemorrhage at 12 Years of Age. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2009, 123, 1037-1044.	2.1	211
3	Determinants of developmental outcomes in a very preterm Canadian cohort. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition</i> , 2017, 102, F235-F234.	2.8	196
4	Long-Term Impact of Preterm Birth. <i>Clinics in Perinatology</i> , 2017, 44, 305-314.	2.1	183
5	Executive and Memory Function in Adolescents Born Very Preterm. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2011, 127, e639-e646.	2.1	149
6	Trajectories of Receptive Language Development From 3 to 12 Years of Age for Very Preterm Children. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2009, 124, 333-341.	2.1	105
7	Evidence for Catch-up in Cognition and Receptive Vocabulary Among Adolescents Born Very Preterm. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2011, 128, 313-322.	2.1	101
8	Preterm birth: risk factor for early-onset chronic diseases. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2016, 188, 736-746.	2.0	94
9	Preterm Birth and Hypertension: Is There a Link?. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2016, 18, 28.	3.5	69
10	Preterm Birth and Hypertension Risk. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 63, 12-18.	2.7	66
11	Adult Consequences of Extremely Preterm Birth. <i>Clinics in Perinatology</i> , 2017, 44, 315-332.	2.1	63
12	Kidney Size, Renal Function, Ang (Angiotensin) Peptides, and Blood Pressure in Young Adults Born Preterm. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018, 72, 918-928.	2.7	61
13	Concurrent Validity of Ages and Stages Questionnaires in Preterm Infants. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2012, 130, e108-e114.	2.1	53
14	Parental Perspectives Regarding Outcomes of Very Preterm Infants: Toward a Balanced Approach. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2018, 200, 58-63.e1.	1.8	47
15	Characteristics of children admitted to hospital with acute SARS-CoV-2 infection in Canada in 2020. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2021, 193, E1483-E1493.	2.0	43
16	Increased Incidence but Lack of Association Between Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Adults Born Preterm. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 75, 796-805.	2.7	39
17	Neonatal phototherapy and future risk of childhood cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 145, 2061-2069.	5.1	32
18	Endothelial Colony-Forming Cells in Young Adults Born Preterm: A Novel Link Between Neonatal Complications and Adult Risks for Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2018, 7, .	3.7	27

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Twinning on the brain: The effect on neurodevelopmental outcomes. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2009, 151C, 142-147.	1.6	26
20	Endothelial Progenitor Cells as Prognostic Markers of Preterm Birth-Associated Complications. Stem Cells Translational Medicine, 2017, 6, 7-13.	3.3	26
21	TLR (Toll-Like Receptor) 4 Antagonism Prevents Left Ventricular Hypertrophy and Dysfunction Caused by Neonatal Hyperoxia Exposure in Rats. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 843-853.	2.7	26
22	Pregnancy outcomes in women with anorexia nervosa. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 2020, 53, 673-682.	4.0	26
23	The long-term impact of very preterm birth on adult bone mineral density. Bone Reports, 2019, 10, 100189.	0.4	25
24	Very Early-Onset Inflammatory Manifestations of X-Linked Chronic Granulomatous Disease. Frontiers in Immunology, 2017, 8, 1167.	4.8	23
25	Arterial Structure and Stiffness Are Altered in Young Adults Born Preterm. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2020, 40, 2548-2556.	2.4	23
26	Cancer risk in children and young adults born preterm: A systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0210366.	2.5	22
27	In extremely preterm infants, do the Movement Assessment of Infants and the Alberta Infant Motor Scale predict 18-month outcomes using the Bayley-III?. Early Human Development, 2016, 94, 13-17.	1.8	20
28	Cannabis-related Hospitalizations Among Youth in Canada Before and After Cannabis Legalization. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2021, 15, 245-247.	2.6	20
29	Mindfulness-based Intervention for Female Adolescents with Chronic Pain: A Pilot Randomized Trial. Journal of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2016, 25, 159-168.	0.6	20
30	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
31	The ethics of family integrated care in the NICU: Improving care for families without causing harm. Seminars in Perinatology, 2022, 46, 151528.	2.5	15
32	Extensive cardiopulmonary resuscitation of preterm neonates at birth and mortality and developmental outcomes. Resuscitation, 2019, 135, 57-65.	3.0	14
33	Association of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia and Right Ventricular Systolic Function in Young Adults Born Preterm. Chest, 2021, 160, 287-296.	0.8	13
34	Very Preterm Infants with Technological Dependence at Home: Impact on Resource Use and Family. Neonatology, 2019, 115, 363-370.	2.0	12
35	Duration of neonatal oxygen supplementation, erythropoiesis and blood pressure in young adults born preterm. Thorax, 2020, 75, 494-502.	5.6	12
36	Web-Based Intervention to Teach Developmentally Supportive Care to Parents of Preterm Infants: Feasibility and Acceptability Study. JMIR Research Protocols, 2017, 6, e236.	1.0	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Maternal High-Dose DHA Supplementation and Neurodevelopment at 18â€“22 Months of Preterm Children. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2022, 150, .	2.1	12
38	Left Ventricle Structure and Function in Young Adults Born Very Preterm and Association with Neonatal Characteristics. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 1760.	2.4	11
39	Social cognition, adaptive functioning, and behavior problems in preschoolers born extremely preterm. <i>Child Neuropsychology</i> , 2021, 27, 96-108.	1.3	10
40	Long-term follow-up of cardiorespiratory outcomes in children born extremely preterm: Recommendations from a Canadian consensus workshop. <i>Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2017, 22, 75-79.	0.6	9
41	Maternal use of illicit drugs, tobacco or alcohol and the risk of childhood cancer before 6 years of age. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2019, 200, 133-138.	3.2	9
42	Parental voice - what outcomes of preterm birth matter most to families?. <i>Seminars in Perinatology</i> , 2022, 46, 151550.	2.5	9
43	Validity of the language development survey in infants born preterm. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 2016, 98, 11-16.	1.8	8
44	Neonatal Intraventricular Hemorrhage and Hospitalization in Childhood. <i>Pediatric Neurology</i> , 2020, 103, 35-42.	2.1	8
45	Impact of Prenatal Exposure to Opioids, Cocaine, and Cannabis on Eye Disorders in Children. <i>Journal of Addiction Medicine</i> , 2020, 14, 459-466.	2.6	8
46	Association of Cesarean Delivery with Childhood Hospitalization for Infections Before 13ÂYears of Age. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 231, 178-184.e2.	1.8	7
47	Cesarean delivery and risk of hospitalization for autoimmune disorders before 14 years of age. <i>European Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 180, 3359-3366.	2.7	7
48	Preterm birth and the future risk of orthopedic fracture. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2020, 88, 466-472.	2.3	7
49	Personalized support of parents of extremely preterm infants before, during and after birth. <i>Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2022, 27, 101335.	2.3	7
50	Pulmonary magnetic resonance imaging biomarkers of lung structure and function in adult survivors of bronchopulmonary dysplasia with COPD. <i>Cogent Medicine</i> , 2017, 4, 1282033.	0.7	6
51	Cardiovascular Risk in Adults Born Preterm. <i>JAMA Pediatrics</i> , 2019, 173, 720.	6.2	6
52	Risk factors for re-hospitalization following neonatal discharge of extremely preterm infants in Canada. <i>Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2021, 26, e96-e104.	0.6	6
53	Mortality and significant neurosensory impairment in preterm infants: an international comparison. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition</i> , 2022, 107, 317-323.	2.8	6
54	Trajectories of Overprotective Parenting and Hyperactivity-Impulsivity and Inattention Among Moderate-Late Preterm Children: A Population-Based Study. <i>Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology</i> , 2020, 48, 1555-1568.	3.5	5

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	A guided participation nursing intervention to therapeutic positioning and care (GP_Posit) for mothers of preterm infants: protocol of a pilot randomized controlled trial. <i>Pilot and Feasibility Studies</i> , 2020, 6, 77.	1.2	5
56	Health perception by young adults born very preterm. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2021, 110, 3021-3029.	1.5	5
57	Pulmonary Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Ex-preterm Children with/without Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2022, , .	3.2	5
58	Increased risk of hemangioma after exposure to neonatal phototherapy in infants with predisposing risk factors. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2019, 108, 1447-1452.	1.5	4
59	Electrocardiographic features at rest and during exercise in young adults born preterm below 30 weeks of gestation. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2020, 88, 305-311.	2.3	4
60	Maternal Mental Disorders and Pediatric Infectious Diseases. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, 697-703.	2.0	4
61	Cardiac Left Ventricle Mitochondrial Dysfunction After Neonatal Exposure to Hyperoxia: Relevance for Cardiomyopathy After Preterm Birth. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2022, 79, 575-587.	2.7	4
62	Respiratory outcomes in preterm babies: Is bronchopulmonary dysplasia important?. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2022, 111, 1660-1663.	1.5	4
63	A Randomized Pilot Study of an Adapted Mindfulness-Based Intervention for Adolescents With Chronic Pain. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 2016, 58, S66-S67.	2.5	3
64	Screening for mild to moderate motor impairments in very preterm children: Utility of parent questionnaires. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 2020, 141, 104940.	1.8	3
65	Neonatal and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes Following Linezolid for Coagulase-negative Staphylococcal Infection. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2020, 39, 598-603.	2.0	3
66	Maternal prepregnancy surgery and risk of neonatal abstinence syndrome in future newborns: a longitudinal cohort study. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2019, 191, E779-E786.	2.0	2
67	Maternal stress and anxiety disorders and the longitudinal risk of fractures in children. <i>Bone</i> , 2020, 130, 115143.	2.9	2
68	Reply to: Phototherapy and childhood cancer: Shared risk factors?. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 146, 2063-2065.	5.1	2
69	Advocating for lifelong follow-up after preterm birth. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2021, 110, 2675-2677.	1.5	2
70	Maternal Substance Use Disorders and Accidental Drug Poisonings in Children. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2022, 62, 360-366.	3.0	2
71	Isolated rhinorrhea in the presentation of SARS-CoV-2 infection among preschool- versus school-aged children. <i>Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2022, 27, S22-S26.	0.6	2
72	Maternal Substance Abuse and the Later Risk of Fractures in Offspring: L'abus maternel de substances et le risque ultérieur de fractures chez les enfants. <i>Canadian Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 66, 551-559.	1.9	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Documenting standard developmental care in neonatal intensive care units: Insights from the GP_Posit pilot trial. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2021, 110, 2775-2777.	1.5	1
74	Pediatric surgery and future risk of cocaine, opioid, cannabis, and other substance use in women: longitudinal cohort study. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2021, 226, 108902.	3.2	1
75	Prenatal cannabis use disorder and future risk of road traffic injuries in Canadian children. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2021, 153, 106859.	3.4	1
76	Exposure to high levels of oxygen in neonatal rats induce a decrease in hemoglobin levels. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2022, 92, 430-435.	2.3	1
77	Residents as Research Subjects: Balancing Resident Education and Contribution to Advancing Educational Innovations. <i>Journal of Graduate Medical Education</i> , 2022, 14, 191-200.	1.3	1
78	Impact of Differing Language Background Exposures on Bayley-III Language Assessment in a National Cohort of Children Born Less than 29 Weeksâ€™ Gestation. <i>Children</i> , 2022, 9, 1048.	1.5	1
79	Cognitive trajectories from infancy to early adulthood in the EPICure cohort: time to refocus research on how to break the "natural limits" of brain plasticity. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition</i> , 2018, 103, F399-F400.	2.8	0
80	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. <i>Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2020, 25, e9-e9.	0.6	0
81	Abstract 046: Cardiac Mitochondria are Impaired After Transient Neonatal High Oxygen Exposure in a Rat Model of Prematurity-Related Condition. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018, 72, .	2.7	0
82	Plasma copeptin is increased and associated with smaller kidney volume in young adults born very preterm. <i>CKJ: Clinical Kidney Journal</i> , 2022, 15, 709-717.	2.9	0
83	Reduced contrast sensitivity in young adults that had retinopathy of prematurity. <i>Ophthalmology Retina</i> , 2022, , .	2.4	0
84	Abstract 18796: Characterization of Endothelial Colony-forming Cells Bioactivity in Young Adults Born Extremely Preterm Versus Term. <i>Circulation</i> , 2015, 132, .	1.6	0