

Jennie K Kline

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8937023/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

66
papers

5,658
citations

94433

37
h-index

102487

66
g-index

68
all docs

68
docs citations

68
times ranked

6287
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	De novo mutations in histone-modifying genes in congenital heart disease. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 498, 220-223.	27.8	798
2	Water Manganese Exposure and Children's Intellectual Function in Araihasar, Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2006, 114, 124-129.	6.0	652
3	Cocaine and Tobacco Use and the Risk of Spontaneous Abortion. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1999, 340, 333-339.	27.0	291
4	Water Arsenic Exposure and Intellectual Function in 6-Year-Old Children in Araihasar, Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2007, 115, 285-289.	6.0	281
5	Smoking: A Risk Factor for Spontaneous Abortion. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1977, 297, 793-796.	27.0	220
6	Arsenic and manganese exposure and children's intellectual function. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2011, 32, 450-457.	3.0	217
7	Arsenic Exposure and Motor Function among Children in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2011, 119, 1665-1670.	6.0	160
8	Trisomy Recurrence: A Reconsideration Based on North American Data. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2004, 75, 376-385.	6.2	151
9	Depressive symptoms in women in the six months after miscarriage. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1992, 166, 104-109.	1.3	150
10	The Congenital Heart Disease Genetic Network Study. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2013, 112, 698-706.	4.5	142
11	The Yugoslavia Prospective Lead Study: contributions of prenatal and postnatal lead exposure to early intelligence. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , 2000, 22, 811-818.	2.4	135
12	Morphology of early fetal deaths and their chromosomal characteristics. <i>Teratology</i> , 1985, 32, 297-315.	1.6	123
13	SPONTANEOUS ABORTION AS A SCREENING DEVICE. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1975, 102, 275-290.	3.4	115
14	The contribution of de novo and rare inherited copy number changes to congenital heart disease in an unselected sample of children with conotruncal defects or hypoplastic left heart disease. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2014, 133, 11-27.	3.8	112
15	Trisomic Pregnancy and Earlier Age at Menopause. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2000, 67, 395-404.	6.2	104
16	Association of Stressful Life Events with Chromosomally Normal Spontaneous Abortion. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1996, 143, 588-596.	3.4	100
17	Cigarettes, Alcohol and Marijuana: Varying Associations with Birthweight. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1987, 16, 44-51.	1.9	98
18	Determinants of elevated blood lead during pregnancy in a population surrounding a lead smelter in Kosovo, Yugoslavia. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 1990, 89, 95-100.	6.0	88

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The Autism Epidemic: Fact or Artifact?. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2007, 46, 721-730.	0.5	88
20	Effect of maternal age on autosomal trisomies. Annals of Human Genetics, 1980, 44, 29-36.	0.8	84
21	The Congenital Heart Disease Genetic Network Study: Cohort description. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0191319.	2.5	82
22	The cusum test of homogeneity with an application in spontaneous abortion epidemiology. Statistics in Medicine, 1985, 4, 469-488.	1.6	77
23	Multiplex interphase FISH as a screen for common aneuploidies in spontaneous abortions. Human Reproduction, 2002, 17, 1166-1170.	0.9	70
24	A Prospective Study of Birthweight and Length of Gestation in a Population Surrounding a Lead Smelter in Kosovo, Yugoslavia. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1991, 20, 722-728.	1.9	68
25	Mercury derived from dental amalgams and neuropsychologic function.. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2003, 111, 719-723.	6.0	68
26	Alcohol, caffeine and smoking in relation to age at menopause. Maturitas, 2006, 54, 27-38.	2.4	66
27	Cigarette Smoking and Spontaneous Abortion of Known Karyotype: Precise Data but Uncertain Inferences. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1995, 141, 417-427.	3.4	64
28	SURVEILLANCE OF SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS POWER IN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1977, 106, 345-350.	3.4	59
29	A cross-sectional study of water arsenic exposure and intellectual function in adolescence in Arai-hazar, Bangladesh. Environment International, 2018, 118, 304-313.	10.0	59
30	FEVER DURING PREGNANCY AND SPONTANEOUS ABORTION1. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1985, 121, 832-842.	3.4	58
31	Lead exposure and motor functioning in 4½-year-old children: The Yugoslavia Prospective Study. Journal of Pediatrics, 2000, 137, 555-561.	1.8	58
32	Prenatal cocaine exposure and school-age intelligence. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1998, 50, 203-210.	3.2	57
33	Chemical and physical exposures of parents: effects on human reproduction and offspring. Early Human Development, 1978, 1, 371-399.	1.8	55
34	Preliminary open trial of interpersonal counseling for subsyndromal depression following miscarriage. Depression and Anxiety, 2007, 24, 219-222.	4.1	52
35	Child Intelligence and Reductions in Water Arsenic and Manganese: A Two-Year Follow-up Study in Bangladesh. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2016, 124, 1114-1120.	6.0	46
36	Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial of Interpersonal Counseling for Subsyndromal Depression Following Miscarriage. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2006, 67, 1299-1304.	2.2	46

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	The Relationship Between Blood Lead, Bone Lead and Child Intelligence. <i>Child Neuropsychology</i> , 2003, 9, 22-34.	1.3	45
38	Life course exposure to smoke and early menopause and menopausal transition. <i>Menopause</i> , 2015, 22, 1076-1083.	2.0	42
39	Environmental lead exposure, maternal thyroid function, and childhood growth. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2008, 106, 195-202.	7.5	35
40	Paternal age and trisomy among spontaneous abortions. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 1990, 85, 355-61.	3.8	34
41	INDUCED ABORTION AND SPONTANEOUS ABORTION: NO CONNECTION?. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1978, 107, 290-298.	3.4	30
42	Cigarette smoking and trisomy 21 at amniocentesis. <i>Genetic Epidemiology</i> , 1993, 10, 35-42.	1.3	27
43	INDUCED ABORTION AND THE CHROMOSOMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSEQUENT MISCARRIAGES (SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS). <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1986, 123, 1066-1079.	3.4	26
44	I. An epidemiological review of the role of gravidity in spontaneous abortion. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 1978, 1, 337-344.	1.8	25
45	VAGINAL SPERMICIDES AND SPONTANEOUS ABORTION OF KNOWN KARYOTYPE. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1986, 123, 431-443.	3.4	25
46	Obesity enhances verbal memory in postmenopausal women with Down syndrome. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2004, 25, 159-166.	3.1	24
47	II. An epidemiological study of the role of gravidity in spontaneous abortion. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 1978, 1, 345-356.	1.8	23
48	Lack of Association between Spermicide Use and Trisomy. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1987, 317, 478-482.	27.0	22
49	Menopausal transition: predicting time to menopause for women 44 years or older from simple questions on menstrual variability. <i>Menopause</i> , 2004, 11, 40-48.	2.0	22
50	Using FISH to increase the yield and accuracy of karyotypes from spontaneous abortion specimens. <i>Prenatal Diagnosis</i> , 2011, 31, 755-759.	2.3	22
51	Skewed X Chromosome Inactivation and Trisomic Spontaneous Abortion: No Association. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2009, 85, 179-193.	6.2	21
52	Incidence of subsequent pancreatic adenocarcinoma in patients with a history of nonpancreatic primary cancers. <i>Cancer</i> , 2012, 118, 1244-1251.	4.1	21
53	Trisomy and age at menopause: predicted associations given a link with rate of oocyte atresia. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 1992, 6, 225-239.	1.7	20
54	Common Genetic Variants Contribute to Risk of Transposition of the Great Arteries. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2022, 130, 166-180.	4.5	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Intermediate CGG repeat length at the FMR1 locus is not associated with hormonal indicators of ovarian age. <i>Menopause</i> , 2014, 21, 740-748.	2.0	13
56	Marijuana and spontaneous abortion of known karyotype. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 1991, 5, 320-332.	1.7	13
57	Spontaneous abortion and the use of sugar substitutes (saccharin). <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1978, 130, 708-711.	1.3	12
58	X-chromosome inactivation and ovarian age during the reproductive years. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2006, 85, 1488-1495.	1.0	8
59	Alzheimer's disease in the parents of women with trisomic spontaneous abortions. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2000, 11, 795-799.	1.2	6
60	Pre-pregnant body size and spontaneous abortion of known karyotype. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 1991, 25, 173-180.	1.8	5
61	Marijuana and spontaneous abortion of known karyotype. <i>Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology</i> , 1991, 5, 320-332.	1.7	5
62	Reliability of Neurologic Assessment in a Collaborative Study of HIV Infection in Children. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1993, 693, 123-140.	3.8	5
63	Body size at birth, early-life growth and the timing of the menopausal transition and natural menopause. <i>Reproductive Toxicology</i> , 2020, 92, 91-97.	2.9	5
64	Embryonic lethal genetic variants and chromosomally normal pregnancy loss. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2021, 116, 1351-1358.	1.0	5
65	No maternal age relationship for polyploidy. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 1994, 93, 725-6.	3.8	4
66	Drinking during Pregnancy and Spontaneous Abortion. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 1981, 36, 207-208.	0.4	0