

Jennie K Kline

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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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	Common Genetic Variants Contribute to Risk of Transposition of the Great Arteries. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2022, 130, 166-180.	4.5	15
2	Embryonic lethal genetic variants and chromosomally normal pregnancy loss. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2021, 116, 1351-1358.	1.0	5
3	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
4	A cross-sectional study of water arsenic exposure and intellectual function in adolescence in Araihasar, Bangladesh. <i>Environment International</i> , 2018, 118, 304-313.	10.0	59
5	The Congenital Heart Disease Genetic Network Study: Cohort description. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0191319.	2.5	82
6	Child Intelligence and Reductions in Water Arsenic and Manganese: A Two-Year Follow-up Study in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2016, 124, 1114-1120.	6.0	46
7	Life course exposure to smoke and early menopause and menopausal transition. <i>Menopause</i> , 2015, 22, 1076-1083.	2.0	42
8	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
9	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
10	De novo mutations in histone-modifying genes in congenital heart disease. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 498, 220-223.	27.8	798
11	The Congenital Heart Disease Genetic Network Study. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2013, 112, 698-706.	4.5	142
12	Incidence of subsequent pancreatic adenocarcinoma in patients with a history of nonpancreatic primary cancers. <i>Cancer</i> , 2012, 118, 1244-1251.	4.1	21
13	Arsenic and manganese exposure and children's intellectual function. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2011, 32, 450-457.	3.0	217
14	Arsenic Exposure and Motor Function among Children in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2011, 119, 1665-1670.	6.0	160
15	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
16	Skewed X Chromosome Inactivation and Trisomic Spontaneous Abortion: No Association. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2009, 85, 179-193.	6.2	21
17	Environmental lead exposure, maternal thyroid function, and childhood growth. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2008, 106, 195-202.	7.5	35
18	The Autism Epidemic: Fact or Artifact?. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 2007, 46, 721-730.	0.5	88

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19	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
20	Preliminary open trial of interpersonal counseling for subsyndromal depression following miscarriage. <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 2007, 24, 219-222.	4.1	52
21	X-chromosome inactivation and ovarian age during the reproductive years. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2006, 85, 1488-1495.	1.0	8
22	Alcohol, caffeine and smoking in relation to age at menopause. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2006, 54, 27-38.	2.4	66
23	Water Manganese Exposure and Children's Intellectual Function in Araihasar, Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2006, 114, 124-129.	6.0	652
24	Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial of Interpersonal Counseling for Subsyndromal Depression Following Miscarriage. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2006, 67, 1299-1304.	2.2	46
25	Trisomy Recurrence: A Reconsideration Based on North American Data. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2004, 75, 376-385.	6.2	151
26	Obesity enhances verbal memory in postmenopausal women with Down syndrome. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2004, 25, 159-166.	3.1	24
27	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
28	The Relationship Between Blood Lead, Bone Lead and Child Intelligence. <i>Child Neuropsychology</i> , 2003, 9, 22-34.	1.3	45
29	Mercury derived from dental amalgams and neuropsychologic function.. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2003, 111, 719-723.	6.0	68
30	Multiplex interphase FISH as a screen for common aneuploidies in spontaneous abortions. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2002, 17, 1166-1170.	0.9	70
31	Alzheimer's disease in the parents of women with trisomic spontaneous abortions. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2000, 11, 795-799.	1.2	6
32	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
33	Lead exposure and motor functioning in 4½ -year-old children: The Yugoslavia Prospective Study. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2000, 137, 555-561.	1.8	58
34	Trisomic Pregnancy and Earlier Age at Menopause. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2000, 67, 395-404.	6.2	104
35	Cocaine and Tobacco Use and the Risk of Spontaneous Abortion. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1999, 340, 333-339.	27.0	291
36	Prenatal cocaine exposure and school-age intelligence. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 1998, 50, 203-210.	3.2	57

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37	Association of Stressful Life Events with Chromosomally Normal Spontaneous Abortion. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1996, 143, 588-596.	3.4	100
38	Cigarette Smoking and Spontaneous Abortion of Known Karyotype: Precise Data but Uncertain Inferences. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1995, 141, 417-427.	3.4	64
39	No maternal age relationship for polyploidy. Human Genetics, 1994, 93, 725-6.	3.8	4
40	Cigarette smoking and trisomy 21 at amniocentesis. Genetic Epidemiology, 1993, 10, 35-42.	1.3	27
41	Reliability of Neurologic Assessment in a Collaborative Study of HIV Infection in Children. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1993, 693, 123-140.	3.8	5
42	Depressive symptoms in women in the six months after miscarriage. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1992, 166, 104-109.	1.3	150
43	Trisomy and age at menopause: predicted associations given a link with rate of oocyte atresia. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1992, 6, 225-239.	1.7	20
44	Pre-pregnant body size and spontaneous abortion of known karyotype. Early Human Development, 1991, 25, 173-180.	1.8	5
45	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
46	Marijuana and spontaneous abortion of known karyotype. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1991, 5, 320-332.	1.7	5
47	Marijuana and spontaneous abortion of known karyotype. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1991, 5, 320-332.	1.7	13
48	Paternal age and trisomy among spontaneous abortions. Human Genetics, 1990, 85, 355-61.	3.8	34
49	Determinants of elevated blood lead during pregnancy in a population surrounding a lead smelter in Kosovo, Yugoslavia. Environmental Health Perspectives, 1990, 89, 95-100.	6.0	88
50	Cigarettes, Alcohol and Marijuana: Varying Associations with Birthweight. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1987, 16, 44-51.	1.9	98
51	Lack of Association between Spermicide Use and Trisomy. New England Journal of Medicine, 1987, 317, 478-482.	27.0	22
52	VAGINAL SPERMICIDES AND SPONTANEOUS ABORTION OF KNOWN KARYOTYPE. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1986, 123, 431-443.	3.4	25
53	INDUCED ABORTION AND THE CHROMOSOMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSEQUENT MISCARRIAGES (SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS). American Journal of Epidemiology, 1986, 123, 1066-1079.	3.4	26
54	FEVER DURING PREGNANCY AND SPONTANEOUS ABORTION ¹ . American Journal of Epidemiology, 1985, 121, 832-842.	3.4	58

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55	The cusum test of homogeneity with an application in spontaneous abortion epidemiology. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 1985, 4, 469-488.	1.6	77
56	Morphology of early fetal deaths and their chromosomal characteristics. <i>Teratology</i> , 1985, 32, 297-315.	1.6	123
57	Drinking during Pregnancy and Spontaneous Abortion. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 1981, 36, 207-208.	0.4	0
58	Effect of maternal age on autosomal trisomies. <i>Annals of Human Genetics</i> , 1980, 44, 29-36.	0.8	84
59	I. An epidemiological review of the role of gravidity in spontaneous abortion. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 1978, 1, 337-344.	1.8	25
60	II. An epidemiological study of the role of gravidity in spontaneous abortion. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 1978, 1, 345-356.	1.8	23
61	Chemical and physical exposures of parents: effects on human reproduction and offspring. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 1978, 1, 371-399.	1.8	55
62	Spontaneous abortion and the use of sugar substitutes (saccharin). <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1978, 130, 708-711.	1.3	12
63	INDUCED ABORTION AND SPONTANEOUS ABORTION: NO CONNECTION?. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1978, 107, 290-298.	3.4	30
64	Smoking: A Risk Factor for Spontaneous Abortion. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1977, 297, 793-796.	27.0	220
65	SURVEILLANCE OF SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS POWER IN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1977, 106, 345-350.	3.4	59
66	SPONTANEOUS ABORTION AS A SCREENING DEVICE. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1975, 102, 275-290.	3.4	115