

# Terry-Lynn Young

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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39  
papers

1,426  
citations

430874

18  
h-index

361022

35  
g-index

42  
all docs

42  
docs citations

42  
times ranked

1944  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	“Something is just not right with my hearing” early experiences of adults living with hearing loss. <i>International Journal of Audiology</i> , 2022, 61, 787-797.	1.7	1
2	A pathogenic deletion in Forkhead Box L1 (FOXL1) identifies the first otosclerosis (OTSC) gene. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2022, 141, 965-979.	3.8	7
3	Autosomal dominant non-syndromic hearing loss maps to DFNA33 (13q34) and co-segregates with splice and frameshift variants in ATP11A, a phospholipid flippase gene. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2022, 141, 431-444.	3.8	7
4	Mutation of foxl1 Results in Reduced Cartilage Markers in a Zebrafish Model of Otosclerosis. <i>Genes</i> , 2022, 13, 1107.	2.4	4
5	Psychological Distress and Quality of Life in Participants Undergoing Genetic Testing for Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy Caused by TMEM43 p.S358L: Is It Time to Offer Population-Based Genetic Screening?. <i>Public Health Genomics</i> , 2021, 24, 253-260.	1.0	1
6	A dominant RAD51C pathogenic splicing variant predisposes to breast and ovarian cancer in the Newfoundland population due to founder effect. <i>Molecular Genetics &amp; Genomic Medicine</i> , 2020, 8, e1070.	1.2	6
7	The genetic architecture of Stargardt macular dystrophy (STGD1): a longitudinal 40-year study in a genetic isolate. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2020, 28, 925-937.	2.8	10
8	Exercise and arrhythmic risk in TMEM43 p.S358L arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2020, 17, 1159-1166.	0.7	16
9	Novel Usher syndrome pathogenic variants identified in cases with hearing and vision loss. <i>BMC Medical Genetics</i> , 2019, 20, 68.	2.1	10
10	“There are days I wish it wasn’t there, and there’s days I realize I’m lucky” A qualitative study of psychological sequelae to the implantable cardioverter defibrillator as a treatment for the prevention of sudden cardiac death in arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. <i>JRSM Cardiovascular Disease</i> , 2017, 6, 204800401769861.	0.7	0
11	A common variant in CLDN14 causes precipitous, prelingual sensorineural hearing loss in multiple families due to founder effect. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2017, 136, 107-118.	3.8	14
12	Long-Term Clinical Outcome of Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy in Individuals With a p.S358L Mutation in TMEM43 Following Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator Therapy. <i>Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology</i> , 2016, 9, .	4.8	37
13	Perceived economic burden associated with an inherited cardiac condition: a qualitative inquiry with families affected by arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2016, 18, 584-592.	2.4	5
14	The TMEM43 Newfoundland mutation p.S358L causing ARVC-5 was imported from Europe and increases the stiffness of the cell nucleus. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2015, 36, 872-881.	2.2	56
15	“It had to be done”: genetic testing decisions for arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2015, 88, 344-351.	2.0	13
16	X-Linked Hearing Loss: Two Gene Mutation Examples Provide Generalizable Implications for Clinical Care. <i>American Journal of Audiology</i> , 2014, 23, 190-200.	1.2	11
17	A Novel Deletion in SMPX Causes a Rare form of X-Linked Progressive Hearing Loss in Two Families Due to a Founder Effect. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2013, 34, 66-69.	2.5	21
18	The natural history of a genetic subtype of arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy caused by a p.S358L mutation in TMEM43. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2013, 83, 321-331.	2.0	72

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19	Molecular Genetics of Achromatopsia in Newfoundland Reveal Genetic Heterogeneity, Founder Effects and the First Cases of Jalili Syndrome in North America. <i>Ophthalmic Genetics</i> , 2013, 34, 119-129.	1.2	18
20	Identification of a novel in-frame deletion in KCNQ4 (DFNA2A) and evidence of multiple phenocopies of unknown origin in a family with ADSNHL. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2013, 21, 1112-1119.	2.8	15
21	Recurrent missense mutations in TMEM43 (ARVD5) due to founder effects cause arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathies in the UK and Canada. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2013, 34, 1002-1011.	2.2	44
22	High incidence of pediatric idiopathic epilepsy is associated with familial and autosomal dominant disease in Eastern Newfoundland. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 2012, 98, 140-147.	1.6	5
23	A novel, non-stop mutation in FOXE3 causes an autosomal dominant form of variable anterior segment dysgenesis including Peters anomaly. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2011, 19, 293-299.	2.8	31
24	Using next-generation sequencing for the diagnosis of rare disorders: a family with retinitis pigmentosa and skeletal abnormalities. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2011, 225, 12-18.	4.5	29
25	Autosomal recessive Bardet-Biedl syndrome: first-degree relatives have no predisposition to metabolic and renal disorders. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2009, 76, 215-223.	5.2	14
26	Translation of research discoveries to clinical care in arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy in Newfoundland and Labrador: Lessons for health policy in genetic disease. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2009, 11, 859-865.	2.4	18
27	Profound, prelingual nonsyndromic deafness maps to chromosome 10q21 and is caused by a novel missense mutation in the Usher syndrome type IF gene PCDH15. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2009, 17, 554-564.	2.8	33
28	Variable neurologic phenotype in a GEFS+ family with a novel mutation in SCN1A. <i>Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association</i> , 2009, 18, 492-497.	2.0	26
29	Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy Type 5 Is a Fully Penetrant, Lethal Arrhythmic Disorder Caused by a Missense Mutation in the TMEM43 Gene. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 82, 809-821.	6.2	431
30	Characterization of a new full length TMPRSS3 isoform and identification of mutant alleles responsible for nonsyndromic recessive deafness in Newfoundland and Pakistan. <i>BMC Medical Genetics</i> , 2004, 5, 24.	2.1	30
31	Mutational spectrum of the WFS1 gene in Wolfram syndrome, nonsyndromic hearing impairment, diabetes mellitus, and psychiatric disease. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2003, 22, 275-287.	2.5	160
32	A Fifth Locus for Bardet-Biedl Syndrome Maps to Chromosome 2q31. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1999, 64, 900-904.	6.2	117
33	A Founder Effect in the Newfoundland Population Reduces the Bardet-Biedl Syndrome I (BBS1) Interval to 1 cM. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1999, 65, 1680-1687.	6.2	45
34	Genetic Heterogeneity of Bardet-Biedl Syndrome in a Distinct Canadian Population: Evidence for a Fifth Locus. <i>Genomics</i> , 1999, 55, 2-9.	2.9	63
35	Canadian Bardet-Biedl syndrome family reduces the critical region of BBS3 (3p) and presents with a variable phenotype. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 1998, 78, 461-467.	2.4	49
36	Empirical and physiological assessment of in vitro growth in the mermithid nematode <i>Romanomermis culicivorax</i> . <i>Canadian Journal of Zoology</i> , 1990, 68, 511-516.	1.0	0

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37	Effects of Two Insect Growth Regulators on the Larval and Pupal Stages of the Cabbage Maggot (Diptera: Anthomyiidae). <i>Journal of Economic Entomology</i> , 1989, 82, 1040-1045.	1.8	0
38	EFFECTS OF SEVERAL INSECT GROWTH REGULATORS ON EGG HATCH AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE CABBAGE MAGGOT <i>DELIA RADICUM</i> (L.) (DIPTERA: ANTHOMYIIDAE). <i>Canadian Entomologist</i> , 1987, 119, 481-488.	0.8	5
39	Effect of the juvenoid methoprene on the hemolymph composition of the cabbage maggot <i>Delia radicum</i> (Diptera: Anthomyiidae). <i>Experientia</i> , 1987, 43, 902-903.	1.2	2