

6 Literaturverzeichnis

1. *Aarts MCG, Vingrehoets AJJM* (1993): Psychosocial factors and intrauterine fetal growth: a prospective study. *J Psychosom Obstet Gynecol* 14 (2): 249 – 258
2. *Abrams B, Newman V* (1991): Small-for-gestational-age birth: maternal predictors and comparison with risk factors of spontaneous preterm delivery in the same cohort. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 164 (3): 785 – 790
3. *Abu-Heija A, Ali AM, Al-Dakheil S* (2002): Obstetrics and perinatal outcome of adolescent nulliparous pregnant women. *Gynecol Obstet Invest* 53 (2): 90 – 92
4. *Aldous MB, Edmonson MB* (1993): Maternal age at first childbirth and risk of low birth weight and preterm delivery in Washington State. *JAMA J. Am Med Ass* 270 (21): 2574 bis 2577
5. *Ancel PY, Bréart G* (2000): Epidemiologie und Risikofaktoren der Frühgeburtlichkeit. *Gynäkologie* 33: 356 – 360
6. *Ancel PY, Lelong N, Papiernik E, Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Kaminski M* (2004): History of induced abortion as a risk factor for preterm birth in European countries: results of the EURO-POP survey. *Human Reproduction* 19 (3), 734 – 740
7. *Antonovsky A* (1987): *Unraveling the mystery of health. How people manage stress and stay well.* Jossey-Bass, San Francisco CA
8. *Arias F* (1994): Risikoschwangerschaft und -geburt. In: *Hackelöer BJ (Hrsg.)*. Ullstein Mosby, Berlin/Wiesbaden
9. *Bai J, Wong FW, Gyaneshwar R, Stewart HC* (2000): Profile of maternal smokers and their pregnancy outcomes in south western Sydney. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 26 (2): 127 – 132
10. *Balaka B, Baeta S, Agbere AD, Boko K, Kessie K, Assimadi K* (2002): Facteurs de risque associés à la prématurité au CHU de Lome, Togo. *Bull Soc Pathol Exot* 95 (4): 280 – 283
11. *Basso O, Olsen J, Johansen AM, Christensen K* (1997): Change in social status and risk of low birth weight in Denmark: population based cohort study. *BMJ* 315: 1498 – 1502

12. *Berkowitz GS, Blackmore-Prince C, Lapinski RH, Savitz DA* (1998): Risk factors for preterm birth subtypes. *Epidemiology* 9: 279 – 285
13. *Beyreiß K, Hoepffner W, Holtorff J, Krause W, Rautenbach M, Röse I, Rogner G* (1973): Das intrauterin-retardierte Neugeborene. Übersicht und Empfehlungen der Gesellschaft für perinatale Medizin der DDR. *Z ärztl Fortbild* 67: 431 – 440, 481 – 487
14. *Brandt LP, Nielsen CV* (1992): Job stress and adverse outcome of pregnancy: a causal link or recall bias? *Am J Epidem* 135: 302 – 311
15. *Branum AM, Schoendorf KC* (2002): Changing patterns of low birth weight and preterm birth in the United States, 1981 – 98. *Paed Perinat Epidem* 16 (1): 8 – 15
16. *Brooke OG, Anderson HR, Bland JM, Peacock JL, Stewart CM* (1989): Effects on birth weight of smoking, alcohol, caffeine, socioeconomic factors, and psychosocial stress. *BMJ* 298: 795 – 801
17. *Brusis E* (1996): Entwicklung der Frühgeburtlichkeit in der Bayrischen Perinatalerhebung in den Jahren 1987 bis 1994. In: *Bayrische Landesärztekammer und Kassenärztliche Vereinigung (Hrsg.)*. Bayrische Perinatalerhebung. Jahresbericht 1995. München Eigenverlag: 17 – 23
18. *Chia SE, Lee J, Chia KS, Chan OY* (2004): Low birth weight in relation to parental occupations – a population-based registry in Singapore (1994 – 1998). *Neurotoxicol teratol* 26 (2): 285 – 290
19. *Coe B, Blum M* (1972): The out-of-wedlock pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol* 40 (6): 807 – 812
20. *Creasy RK* (1993): Preterm birth prevention: where are we? *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 168: 1223 – 1230
21. *Davids PD, Rosengren WR* (1962): Social stability and psychological adjustment during pregnancy. *Psychosom Med* 24: 579 – 583
22. *Dechering WH, Perera RS* (1991): A secondary analysis of determinants of low birth weight. *Ceylon medical Journal* 36: 52 – 62
23. *Donalson PJ, Billy IOG* (1984): The impact of prenatal care on birth weight. *Med Care* 22: 1977

24. *Doucet H, Baumgarten M, Infante-Rivard C* (1989): Low birth weight and household structure. *J Dev Behav Pediatr* 10: 249 – 252
25. *Doyle W, Crawford MA, Wynn AHA, Wynn SW* (1990): The association between maternal diet and birth dimensions. *J Nutr Med* 1: 9 – 17
26. *Eggers H, Wigger M* (1976): Zur Klassifikation von Kindern mit niedrigem Geburtsgewicht. *Wiss. Zeitschrift der Wilhelm-Pieck-Universität Rostock* 25: 11 – 16
27. *Elkeles T, Frank M, Korporal J* (1989): Erwerbstätigkeit und Nichterwerbstätigkeit von Frauen und Schwangerschaftsergebnisse. *Das öffentliche Gesundheitswesen* 51 (6): 269 – 277
28. *Elser H, Selbmann HK* (1982): Der Einfluß von Alter und Parität auf Schwangerschafts- und Geburtsrisiken sowie Sectiofrequenz und perinatale Mortalität. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 42 (3): 188–196
29. *Engström L* (1964): A prospective study of the relationship between psycho-social factors and course of pregnancy and delivery. *J Psychosom Res* 8: 151 – 155
30. *Escribà-Agüir V, Perez-Hoyos S, Saurel-Cubizolles MJ* (2001): Physical load and psychological demand at work during pregnancy and preterm birth. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 74 (8): 583 – 588
31. *Feldman PJ, Dunkel-Schetter C, Sandman CA, Wadhwa PD* (2000): Maternal social support predicts birth weight and fetal growth in human pregnancy. *Psychosom Med* 62: 715 – 725
32. *Flynn CA, Helwig AL, Meurer LN* (1999): Bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy and the risk of prematurity: a meta-analysis. *J Fam Pract* 48 (11): 885 – 892
33. *Fourn L, Ducic S, Seguin L* (1999): Factors associated with low birth weight: a multivariate analysis. *Santé* 9: 7 – 11
34. *Franke F, Harmsen H* (1967): Die gesundheitliche Situation unehelicher Kinder. *Münch Med Wschr* 443: 2258 – 2264
35. *Friese K, Dudenhausen JW, Kirschner W, Schäfer A, Elkeles T* (2003): Risikofaktoren der Frühgeburt und ihre Bedeutung für Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung – Eine Analyse auf der Grundlage des BabyCare-Programms. *Gesundheitswesen* 65: 477 – 485

36. *Friese K, Kirschner W* (2003): Das BabyCare-Projekt. *Der Gynäkologe* 36 (5): 403 – 412
37. *Froster UG* (1999): Niedriges Geburtsgewicht – Ursache gesucht. *Gynäkologie + Geburtshilfe hautnah* 2: 67 – 68
38. *Gabbe SG, Turner LP* (1997): Reproductive hazards of the American lifestyle: work during pregnancy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 176: 826 – 832
39. *Gardin SK* (1987): Physical Activity on the Job: Effects on Birth Outcomes and Implications for Public Policy. *ISSR Working Papers* 3 (11): 1 – 15
40. *Gazit-Nissim S, Sheiner E, Mazor M, Shoham-Vardi I* (2000): Relationship between occupation and clinical characteristics and recommendations to stop working in pregnant women who had previously delivered prematurely and those who had delivered at term. *Harefuah* 139 (1 – 2): 15 – 18, 79
41. *Gillmann MW* (2003): Epidemiological challenges in studying the fetal origins of adult chronic disease. *Int J Epidemiol* 31: 294 – 299
42. *Greenberg RS* (1983): The impact of prenatal care in different social groups. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 145: 797 – 801
43. *Ha E, Cho SI, Park H, Chen D, Chen C, Wang L, Xu X, Christiani DC* (2002): Does standing at work during pregnancy result in reduced infant birth weight? *J Occup Environ Med* 44 (9): 815 – 821
44. *Haustein KO* (2000): Rauchen, Nikotin und Schwangerschaft. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 60: 11 – 19
45. *Heinrichs O* (1977): Die Relevanz psychosozialer Faktoren für die Schwangerschaft und die perinatale Periode bei ledigen und geschiedenen Müttern. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der medizinischen Doktorwürde an den medizinischen Fachbereichen der Freien Universität Berlin
46. *Heller K, Jährig K* (1975): Klassifikationsmöglichkeiten von Neugeborenen nach Entwicklungskriterien. *Z ärztl Fortbildung* 69: 564 – 572
47. *Henriksen TB, Hedegaard M, Secher NJ* (1994): The relation between psychosocial job strain, and preterm delivery and low birth weight for gestational age. *Int J Epidemiol* 23: 764 – 774

48. *Hesse V, Voigt M, Sälzler A, Steinberg S, Friese K, Keller E, Gausche R, Eisele R* (2003): Alterations in height, weight, and Body Mass Index of newborns, children, and young adults in Eastern Germany after German reunification. *J Pediatr* 3: 259 – 262
49. *Hickey CA, Cliver SP, McNeal SF, Goldenberg RL* (1997): Low pregravid body mass index as a risk factor for preterm birth: variation by ethnic group. *Obstet Gynecol* 89: 206 – 212
50. *Hirsch M* (1925): Die Gefahren der Frauenerwerbsarbeit für Schwangerschaft, Geburt, Wochenbett und Kindesaufzucht mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Textilindustrie. Kabitzsch-Verlag
51. *Homer CJ, Beresford SA, James SA, Siegel E, Wilcox S* (1990): Work-related physical exertion and risk of preterm, low birth weight delivery. *Paed Perinat Epidem* 4: 161 – 174
52. *Hughes N, Hamilton EF, Tulandi T* (1991): Obstetric outcome in women after multiple spontaneous abortions. *J Reprod Med* 36: 165 – 166
53. *Jaakkola JJK, Jaakkola N, Zahlsen K* (2001): Fetal Growth and Length of Gestation in Relation to Prenatal Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke Assessed by Hair Nicotine Concentration. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 109 (6): 557 – 561
54. *Jesse DE, Alligood MR* (2002): Holistic Obstetrical Problem Evaluation (HOPE): testing a theory to predict birth outcomes in a group of women from Appalachia. *Health Care Women Int* 23 (6 – 7): 587 – 599
55. *Jivraj S, Anstie B, Cheong YC, Fairlie FM, Laird SM, Li TC* (2001): Obstetric and neonatal outcome in women with a history of recurrent miscarriage: a cohort study. *Hum Reprod* 16 (1): 102 – 106
56. *Kalinka J, Hanke W, Szymczak W* (1996): Risk factors of intrauterine growth retardation: a study of an urban population in Poland. *Cent Eur J Public Health* 4: 192 – 196
57. *Khan N, Jamal M* (2003): Maternal risk factors associated with low birth weight. *J Coll Physicians Surg Pak* 13 (1): 25 – 28
58. *Kilsztajn S, Rossbach A, do Carmo M, Sugahara GT* (2003): Assistência pre-natal, baixo peso e prematuridade no Estado de São Paulo. *Rev Saude Publica* 37 (3): 303 – 310
59. *Kleinman JC, Madans JH* (1985): The effects of maternal smoking, physical stature, and educational attainment on the incidence of low birth weight. *Am J Epidem* 121 (6): 843 – 855

60. *Klosowski S, Morisot C, Truffert P, Levasseur M, Thelliez P, Dubos IP, Djebbarra A, Boucly B, Deroubaix P, Lequin P* (2000): Rôle des facteurs non médicaux dans la santé périnatale. Etude des caractéristiques socioéconomiques et culturelles de la population accueillie à la maternité du centre hospitalier de Lens (Pas-de-Calais). *Arch Pediat* 7 (4): 349 – 356
61. *Koupilova I, Bobak M, Holcik J, Pikhart H, Leon DA* (1998): Increasing social variation in birth outcomes in the Czech Republic after 1989. *Am J Public Health* 88: 1343 – 1347
62. *Koupilova I, Rahu K, Rahu M, Karro H, Leon DA* (2000): Social determinants of birth weight and length of gestation in Estonia during the transition to democracy. *Int J Epidemiol* 29 (1): 118 – 124
63. *Kramer MS* (1987): Determinants of low birth weight: methodological assessment and meta-analysis. *Bull Wld Health Org* 65 (5): 663 – 737
64. *Kramer MS, Coates AL, Michoud MC, Dagenais S, Hamilton EF, Papageorgiou A* (1995): Maternal anthropometry and idiopathic preterm labor. *Obstet Gynecol* 86: 744 – 748
65. *Kramer MS, Seguin L, Lydon J, Goulet L* (2000): Socio-economic disparities in pregnancy outcome: why do the poor fare so poorly? *Paed Perinat Epidem* 14 (3): 194 – 210
66. *Krentz H* (2001): Statistische Analysen und Datenverwaltung mit SPSS in der Med. Universität Rostock, Inst. f. Med. Informatik und Biometrie
67. *Künzel W* (1995): Epidemiologie der Frühgeburt. *Gynäkologe* 28: 130 – 135
68. *Lekea-Karanika V, Tzoumaka-Bakoula C, Matsaniotis NS* (1999): Sociodemographic determinants of low birth weight in Greece: a population study. *Paed Perinat Epidem* 13 (1): 65 – 77
69. *Lu MC, Tache V, Alexander GR, Kotelchuck M, Halfon N* (2003): Preventing low birth weight: is prenatal care the answer? *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 13 (6): 362 – 380
70. *Luke B, Mamelle N, Keith L, Munoz F, Minogue J, Papiernik E, Johnson TR* (1995): The association between occupational factors and preterm birth: a United States nurses' study. Research Committee of the Association of Women's Health, Obstetric, and Neonatal Nurses. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 173: 849 – 862

71. *Lukesch H* (1997): Sozialmedizinische Aspekte der Frühgeburtlichkeit. In: *Künzel W, Wulf KH* (Hrsg.). Geburt II. Klinik der Frauenheilkunde Band 7, 3. Auflage. Urban & Schwarzenberg, München, Wien, Baltimore
72. *Luo ZC, Wilkins R, Kramer MS* (2004): Disparities in pregnancy outcomes according to marital and cohabitation status. *Obstet Gynecol* 103 (6): 1300 – 1307
73. *Mandelson MT, Maden CB, Daling JR* (1992): Low Birth weight in relation to multiple induced abortions. *Am J Public Health* 82: 391 – 394
74. *Maroziene L, Grazuleviciene R* (2002): Maternal exposure to low-level air pollution and pregnancy outcomes: a population-based study. *Environ Health* 9; 1 (1): 6
75. *Matsui T, Matsuno T, Ashimine K, Miyakita T, Hiramatsu K, Yamamoto T* (2003): Association between the rates of low birth weight and/or preterm infants and aircraft noise exposure. *Nippon Eiseigaku Zasshi* 58 (3): 385 – 394
76. *Meis PJ, Michielutte R, Peters TJ, Wells HB, Sands RE, Coles EC, Johns KA* (1995): Factors associated with preterm birth in Cardiff, Wales. I. Univariable and multivariable analysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 173: 590 – 96
77. *Misra DP, Nguyen RH* (1999): Environmental tobacco smoke and low birth weight: a hazard in the workplace? *Environ Health Perspect* 107 (Suppl. 6): 897 – 904
78. *Mohsin M, Wong F, Bauman A, Bai J* (2003): Maternal and neonatal factors influencing premature birth and low birth weight in Australia. *J Biosoc Sci* 35 (2): 161 – 174
79. *Mokeem SA, Molla GN, Al-Jewair TS* (2004): The Prevalence and Relationship between Periodontal Disease and Pre-term Low Birth Weight Infants at King Khalid University Hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. *J Contemp Dent Pract* (5) 2: 40 – 56.
80. *Moore TR, Origel W, Key TC, Resnik R* (1986): The perinatal and economic impact of prenatal care in a low socio-economic population. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 154: 29 – 33
81. *Mozurkewich EL, Luke B, Avni M, Wolf FM* (2000): Working conditions and adverse pregnancy outcome: a meta-analysis. *Obstet Gynecol* 95 (4): 623 – 635
82. *Nicolaidis C, Ko CW, Saha S, Koepsell TD* (2004): Racial discrepancies in the association between paternal vs. maternal educational level and risk of low birth weight in Washington State. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 4 (10): 1 – 10 (e)

83. *Nordentoft M, Lou HC, Hansen D, Nim J, Pryds O, Rubin P, Hemmingsen R* (1996): Intra-uterine growth retardation and premature delivery: the influence of maternal smoking and psychosocial factors. *Am J Public Health* 86: 347 – 354
84. *Nordstrom ML, Cnattingius S* (1996): Effects on birth weights of maternal education, socio-economic status, and workrelated characteristics. *Scand J Soc Med* 24 (1): 55 – 61
85. *O'Callaghan MJ, Harvey JM, Tudehope DI, Gray PH* (1997): Aetiology and classification of small for gestational age infants. *J Paediat Child Health* 33: 213 – 218
86. *Pattenden S, Dolk H, Vrijheid M* (1999): Inequalities in low birth weight: parental social class, area deprivation, and "lone mother" status. *J Epidemiol Comm Health* 53 (6): 355 – 358
87. *Parker JD, Schoendorf KC, Kiely JL* (1994): Associations between measures of socioeconomic status and low birth weight, small for gestational age, and premature delivery in the United States. *Ann Epidemiol* 4: 27 – 28
88. *Peacock JL, Bland JM, Anderson HR* (1995): Preterm delivery: effects of socioeconomic factors, psychological stress, smoking, alcohol, and coffee. *BMJ* 311: 531 – 535
89. *Peoples-Sheps MD, Siegel E, Suchindran CM, Origasa H, Ware A, Barakat A* (1991): Characteristics of maternal employment during pregnancy: effects on low birth weight. *Am J Publ Health* 81, 1007 – 1012
90. *Peters T, Harragin R, Golding J* (1985): Do the Maternal and Social Factors Related to Birth weight change over time? *Health Visitor* 58 (8): 226 – 227
91. *Petrou S* (2005): The economic consequences of preterm birth during the first 10 years of life. *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology* 112 (s1): 10
92. *Petrou S, Sach T, Davidson L* (2001): The long-term costs of preterm birth and low birth weight: results of a systematic review. *Child: Care, Health and Development* 27 (2): 97
93. *Rauchfuß M* (2003): Bio-psycho-soziale Prädiktoren der Frühgeburtlichkeit und Differentialdiagnose zur intrauterinen fetalen Retardierung – Ergebnisse einer prospektiven Studie. Habilitationsschrift Berlin
94. *Raum E, Arabin B, Schlaud M, Walter U, Schwartz FW* (2001): The impact of maternal education on intrauterine growth: a comparison of former West and East Germany. *Int J Epidemiol* 30: 81 – 87

95. *Reis K, Voigt M, Zwahr Ch, Lubinski H* (1980): Sind ledige Schwangere eine Risikogruppe hinsichtlich der Geburt untergewichtiger Neugeborener? *Zbl Gynäkol* 102: 1383 – 1387
96. *Ronda E, Regidor E* (2003): Higher Birth Weight and Lower Prevalence of Low Birth Weight in Children of Agricultural Workers Than in Those of Workers in Other Occupations. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 45 (1): 34 – 40
97. *Rondo PH, Ferreira RF, Nogueira F, Ribeiro MC, Lobert H, Artes R* (2003): Maternal psychological stress and distress as predictors of low birth weight, prematurity and intrauterine growth retardation. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 57 (2): 266 – 272
98. *Rooney B, Calhoun B* (2003): Induced Abortion and Risk of Later Premature Births. *Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons* 8 (2): 46 – 49
99. *Sadler L, Belanger K, Saftlas A, Leaderer B, Hellenbrand K, McSharry IE, Bracken MB* (1999): Environmental tobacco smoke exposure and small-for-gestational-age birth. *Am J Epidem* 150: 695 – 705
100. *Saling E, Al-Taie T, Lüthje J* (1999): Frühgeburtenvermeidungsprogramm. Zusammenarbeit zwischen Arzt, Hebamme und Patientin. *Gynäkologe* 32: 39 – 45
101. *Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Zeitlin J, Lelong N, Papiernik E, Di Renzo GC, Bréart G* (2004): Employment, working conditions, and preterm birth: results from the Europop case-control survey. *J Epidem Comm Health* 58 (5): 395 – 401
102. *Savitz DA, Whelan EA, Rowland AS, Kleckner RC* (1990): Maternal employment and reproductive risk factors. *Am J Epidem* 132: 933 – 945
103. *Scholl TO, Hediger ML, Bendich A, Scholl JI, Woolcott KS, Kruger PM* (1997): Use of prenatal supplements: influence on the outcome of pregnancy. *Am J Epidem* 146: 134 – 141
104. *Shi L, Starfield B, Xu J, Regan J, Politzer R, Wulu J* (2004): Primary care, infant mortality, and low birth weight in the states of the USA. *J Epidem Comm Health* 58: 374 – 380
105. *Shiao SYPK, Andrews CM, Helmreich RJ* (2005): Maternal Race/ Ethnicity and Predictors of Pregnancy and Infant Outcomes. *Biological Research For Nursing*, 7 (1): 55 – 66
106. *Shiono PH, Klebanoff MA, Graubard BI, Berendes HW, Rhoads GG* (1986): Birth weight among women of different ethnic groups. *JAMA* 255: 48 – 52

107. *Simoes E, Kunz S, Bosing-Schwenkglens M, Schmahl FW* (2004): Psychosoziale Risikofaktoren in der Schwangerschaft. *Psychoneuro* 30: 342 – 347
108. *Smith GC, Pell JP, Dobbie R* (2003): Interpregnancy interval and risk of preterm birth and neonatal death: retrospective cohort study. *BMJ* 327: 313 – 319
109. *Spiegel C* (2002): Bacterial vaginosis. *Reviews in Medical Microbiology* 13 (2): 43 – 51
110. *Spinillo A, Capuzzo E, Baltaro F, Piazza G, Nicola S, Iasci A* (1996): The effect of work activity in pregnancy on the risk of fetal growth retardation. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 75: 531 – 536
111. *Stadt diagnose 2* (2001): Zweiter Gesundheitsbericht für Hamburg. Druckschrift hrsg. von der Behörde für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales. Hamburg
112. *Torres-Arreola LP, Constantino-Casas P, Flores-Hernández S, Villa-Barragán JP, Rendón-Macías E* (2005): Socioeconomic factors and low birth weight in Mexico. *BMC Publ Health* 5 (20): 1 – 7 (e)
113. *Tough SC, Svenson LW, Johnston DW, Schopflocher D* (2001): Characteristics of preterm delivery and low birth weight among 113,994 infants in Alberta: 1994 – 1996. *Can J Publ Health* 92 (4): 276 – 280
114. *Tuntiseranee P, Geater A, Chongsuvivatwong V, Koranantakul O* (1998): The effect of heavy maternal workload on fetal growth retardation and preterm delivery. A study among southern Thai women. *J Occup Environ Med* 40: 1013 – 1021
115. *Urbschat I* (1999): Schwangerenvorsorge in Niedersachsen in den Jahren 1992 – 1996. Ergänzungsstudiengang Bevölkerungsmedizin und Gesundheitswesen, MHH Hannover. Diplomarbeit Hannover
116. *Ventura S, Hamilton BE, Mathews TJ, Chandra A* (2003): Trends and Variations in Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight: Evidence From the Birth Certificate, 1990 – 2000. *Pediatrics* 111 (5): 1176 – 1180
117. *Voigt M, Hesse V, Wermke K, Friese K* (2001): Rauchen in der Schwangerschaft. *Kinderärztliche Praxis, Sonderheft „Wachstumsstörungen“*: 26 – 29

118. *Voigt M, Schneider KTM, Jährig K (1996A):* Analyse des Geburtsgutes des Jahrganges 1992 der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 1: Neue Perzentilwerte für die Körpermaße von Neugeborenen. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 56: 550 – 558
119. *Voigt M, Schneider KTM, Jährig K (1996B):* Analyse des Geburtsgutes des Jahrganges 1992 der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 2: Mehrdimensionale Zusammenhänge zwischen Alter, Körpergewicht und Körperhöhe der Mutter und dem Geburtsgewicht. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 57: 246 – 255
120. *Voigt M, Heineck G, Hesse V (2004):* The relationship between maternal characteristics, birth weight and preterm delivery: evidence from Germany at the end of the 20th century. *Econ Hum Biol* 2 (2): 265 – 280
121. *Voigt M, Schneider KTM, Stillger R, Pildner von Steinburg S, Fusch C, Hesse V (2005):* Analyse des Neugeborenenkollektivs der Jahre 1995 – 1997 der Bundesrepublik Deutschland – 9. Mitteilung: Durchschnittliche Geburtsgewichte, Raten Neugeborener mit niedrigem und hohem Geburtsgewicht und Frühgeborenenraten unter Berücksichtigung der einzelnen Bundesländer in Deutschland. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 65: 474 – 481
122. *Voigt M, Zwahr C, Schneider KTM, Friese K, Hesse V, Golletz K (2000):* Analyse des Geburtsgutes des Jahrganges 1992 der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 4. Mitteilung. Die Klassifikation von Neugeborenen unter Berücksichtigung von Gestationsdauer und Geburtsgewicht als Voraussetzung für eine kritische Analyse der Kinder bis 2499 g. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 60 (2): 90 – 94
123. *Wen SW, Goldenberg RL, Cutter GR, Hoffman HJ, Cliver SP, Davis RO, DuBard MB (1990A):* Smoking, maternal age, fetal growth, and gestational age at delivery. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 162: 53 – 58
124. *Wen SW, Goldenberg RL, Cutter GR, Hoffman HJ, Cliver SP (1990B):* Intrauterine growth retardation and preterm delivery: prenatal risk factors in an indigent population. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 162 (1): 213 – 218
125. *WHO (1971):* Ninth revision of the ICD. Chapter XV: Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality. Geneva
126. *Winter R, Haller U, Hepp H (2004):* Frühgeburt und Risikofaktoren. *Gynäkologisch-geburtshilfliche Rundschau* 44 (1): 1
127. *Wulf KH (1997):* Frühgeburt und Grenzen. *Dt Ärztebl* 94: A-2061 – 2063 (Heft 31-32)

128. *Wulf KH* (1993): Effizienz und Inanspruchnahme der Schwangerenvorsorge. *Perinatal Medizin* 5: 73 – 77

129. *Xiaojing LI, Kolltveit KM, Tronstad L, Olsen I* (2000): Systemic Diseases Caused by Oral Infection. *Clinical Microbiological reviews* 13 (4): 547 – 558

130. *Yunis K, Beydoun H, Khogali M, Alameh M, Tamim H* (2003): Low socioeconomic status and neonatal outcomes in an urban population in a developing country. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 14 (5): 338 – 343

131. *Zeitlin JA, Ancel PY, Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Papiernik E* (2001): Are risk factors the same for small for gestational age versus other preterm births? *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 185: 208 – 215

132. *Zeitlin JA, Saurel-Cubizolles MJ, Ancel PY* (2002): Marital status, cohabitation, and the risk of preterm birth in Europe: where births outside marriage are common and uncommon. *Paed Perinat Epidem* 16 (2): 124

133. *Zhang X, Liu Y, Lin L, Cao L, Mi J* (2002): A case-control study on risk factors for low birth weight in China. *Zhonghua Yu Fang Yi Xue Za Zhi* 36 (3): 158 – 160

134. *Zwahr C, Voigt M, Kunz L, Thielemann F, Lubinsky H* (1980): Zusammenhänge zwischen Interruptio-, Abortus- und Frühgeburtenanamnese und der Geburt von „Kindern mit niedrigem Geburtsgewicht“. *Zbl Gynäk* 102: 738 – 747

135. *Zwahr C, Zwahr B, Voigt M* (1982): Praktische Erfahrungen mit der Klassifikation von Neugeborenen unter Berücksichtigung von Gestationsdauer und Geburtsgewicht. *Zbl Gynäk* 104: 1421 – 1429