

# Holly N Dentz

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10466870/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

14  
papers

912  
citations

933264

10  
h-index

1058333

14  
g-index

17  
all docs

17  
docs citations

17  
times ranked

1655  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements for children age 6â€“24 months: a systematic review and individual participant data meta-analysis of effects on developmental outcomes and effect modifiers. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 114, 43S-67S.	2.2	24
2	Association between Malaria Infection and Early Childhood Development Mediated by Anemia in Rural Kenya. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 902.	1.2	11
3	Effects of Individual and Combined Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Child Respiratory Infections in Rural Kenya: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 102, 1286-1295.	0.6	11
4	Effects of single and integrated water, sanitation, handwashing, and nutrition interventions on child soil-transmitted helminth and <i>Giardia</i> infections: A cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Kenya. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2019, 16, e1002841.	3.9	42
5	A behaviour change intervention with lipidâ€“based nutrient supplements had little impact on young child feeding indicators in rural Kenya. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2019, 15, e12660.	1.4	15
6	Effects of lipid-based nutrient supplements and infant and young child feeding counseling with or without improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) on anemia and micronutrient status: results from 2 cluster-randomized trials in Kenya and Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 109, 148-164.	2.2	37
7	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on child development in rural Kenya (WASH Benefits Kenya): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health</i> , 2018, 2, 269-280.	2.7	59
8	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Kenya: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2018, 6, e316-e329.	2.9	427
9	Sickle Cell and Î±-Thalassemia Traits Influence the Association between Ferritin and Hepcidin in Rural Kenyan Children Aged 14â€“26 Months. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018, 148, 1903-1910.	1.3	6
10	Climate and Health Co-Benefits in Low-Income Countries: A Case Study of Carbon Financed Water Filters in Kenya and a Call for Independent Monitoring. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2017, 125, 278-283.	2.8	21
11	Adapting and Evaluating a Rapid, Low-Cost Method to Enumerate Flies in the Household Setting. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 96, 449-456.	0.6	2
12	Vitamin B-12 Concentrations in Breast Milk Are Low and Are Not Associated with Reported Household Hunger, Recent Animal-Source Food, or Vitamin B-12 Intake in Women in Rural Kenya. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 146, 1125-1131.	1.3	28
13	Pilot Cluster Randomized Controlled Trials to Evaluate Adoption of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions and Their Combination in Rural Western Kenya. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 92, 437-447.	0.6	25
14	Cluster-randomised controlled trials of individual and combined water, sanitation, hygiene and nutritional interventions in rural Bangladesh and Kenya: the WASH Benefits study design and rationale. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e003476.	0.8	188