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List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1296200/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

20
papers

792
citations

758635

12
h-index

887659

17
g-index

21
all docs

21
docs citations

21
times ranked

1190
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	DHA supplementation and pregnancy outcomes. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 97, 808-815.	2.2	255
2	Long-term effects of LCPUFA supplementation on childhood cognitive outcomes. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 98, 403-412.	2.2	150
3	Assessing the Nutrition Literacy of Parents and Its Relationship With Child Diet Quality. Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, 2016, 48, 505-509.e1.	0.3	73
4	Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and arachidonic acid (ARA) balance in developmental outcomes. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2017, 121, 52-56.	1.0	49
5	Formula with long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids reduces incidence of allergy in early childhood. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2016, 27, 156-161.	1.1	47
6	The Kansas University DHA Outcomes Study (KUDOS) clinical trial: long-term behavioral follow-up of the effects of prenatal DHA supplementation. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 109, 1380-1392.	2.2	41
7	Prenatal DHA supplementation and infant attention. Pediatric Research, 2016, 80, 656-662.	1.1	40
8	Higher dose docosahexaenoic acid supplementation during pregnancy and early preterm birth: A randomised, double-blind, adaptive-design superiority trial. EClinicalMedicine, 2021, 36, 100905.	3.2	32
9	Event-related potential differences in children supplemented with long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids during infancy. Developmental Science, 2017, 20, e12455.	1.3	31
10	Intrauterine DHA exposure and child body composition at 5 y: exploratory analysis of a randomized controlled trial of prenatal DHA supplementation. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 107, 35-42.	2.2	16
11	Dose-response relationship between docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) intake and lower rates of early preterm birth, low birth weight and very low birth weight. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2018, 138, 1-5.	1.0	14
12	Dietary patterns of early childhood and maternal socioeconomic status in a unique prospective sample from a randomized controlled trial of Prenatal DHA Supplementation. BMC Pediatrics, 2016, 16, 191.	0.7	12
13	Maternal Vitamin D Status and Infant Infection. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 111.	1.7	12
14	Effect of Prenatal Docosahexaenoic Acid Supplementation on Blood Pressure in Children With Overweight Condition or Obesity. JAMA Network Open, 2019, 2, e190088.	2.8	10
15	Prenatal docosahexaenoic acid supplementation has long-term effects on childhood behavioral and brain responses during performance on an inhibitory task. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2020, , 1-11.	1.5	6
16	Reducing Iron Deficiency in 18-36-months-old US Children: Is the Solution Less Calcium?. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2016, 20, 1798-1803.	0.7	2
17	BMI, race, supplementation, season, and gestation affect vitamin D status in pregnancy in Kansas City (latitude 39° N). FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, lb393.	0.2	1
18	The Successful Synchronized Orchestration of an Investigator-Initiated Multicenter Trial Using a Clinical Trial Management System and Team Approach: Design and Utility Study. JMIR Formative Research, 2021, 5, e30368.	0.7	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Response to Letter to the Editor. <i>Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior</i> , 2016, 48, 598.	0.3	0
20	Early Added Sugars and Fructose Intake and Child Body Composition. <i>Current Developments in Nutrition</i> , 2022, 6, 644.	0.1	0