

Richard F Hurrell

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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74
papers

7,443
citations

87843

38
h-index

88593

70
g-index

74
all docs

74
docs citations

74
times ranked

6710
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Nutritional iron deficiency. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2007, 370, 511-520.	6.3	1,041
2	Iron bioavailability and dietary reference values. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2010, 91, 1461S-1467S.	2.2	880
3	Potential for increasing the content and bioavailability of Fe, Zn and Ca in plants for human nutrition. <i>Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture</i> , 2000, 80, 861-879.	1.7	442
4	The effects of iron fortification on the gut microbiota in African children: a randomized controlled trial in CÔte d'Ivoire. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2010, 92, 1406-1415.	2.2	413
5	The Proportion of Anemia Associated with Iron Deficiency in Low, Medium, and High Human Development Index Countries: A Systematic Analysis of National Surveys. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2016, 8, 693.	1.7	293
6	Fortification: Overcoming Technical and Practical Barriers. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2002, 132, 806S-812S.	1.3	290
7	Preventing Iron Deficiency Through Food Fortification. <i>Nutrition Reviews</i> , 1997, 55, 210-222.	2.6	283
8	Phytic Acid Degradation as a Means of Improving Iron Absorption. <i>International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research</i> , 2004, 74, 445-452.	0.6	219
9	Biomarkers of Nutrition for Development (BOND)â€™Iron Review. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018, 148, 1001S-1067S.	1.3	206
10	Review: The Potential of the Common Bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) as a Vehicle for Iron Biofortification. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2015, 7, 1144-1173.	1.7	202
11	Revised Recommendations for Iron Fortification of Wheat Flour and an Evaluation of the Expected Impact of Current National Wheat Flour Fortification Programs. <i>Food and Nutrition Bulletin</i> , 2010, 31, S7-S21.	0.5	163
12	Polyphenols and Phytic Acid Contribute to the Low Iron Bioavailability from Common Beans in Young Women ., <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2010, 140, 1977-1982.	1.3	159
13	An evaluation of EDTA compounds for iron fortification of cereal-based foods. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2000, 84, 903-910.	1.2	145
14	A double stable isotope technique for measuring iron absorption in infants. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 1994, 71, 411-424.	1.2	138
15	Extruded rice fortified with micronized ground ferric pyrophosphate reduces iron deficiency in Indian schoolchildren: a double-blind randomized controlled trial. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2006, 84, 822-829.	2.2	132
16	Stable isotope labels as a tool to determine the iron absorption by Peruvian school children from a breakfast meal. <i>Fresenius' Journal of Analytical Chemistry</i> , 1997, 359, 445-449.	1.5	122
17	Iron status and food matrix strongly affect the relative bioavailability of ferric pyrophosphate in humans. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2006, 83, 632-638.	2.2	112
18	Iron bioavailability in infants from an infant cereal fortified with ferric pyrophosphate or ferrous fumarate. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2000, 71, 1597-1602.	2.2	109

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19	Enhancing the Absorption of Fortification Iron. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2004, 74, 387-401.	0.6	105
20	Afebrile Plasmodium falciparum parasitemia decreases absorption of fortification iron but does not affect systemic iron utilization: a double stable-isotope study in young Beninese women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 92, 1385-1392.	2.2	103
21	Dual fortification of salt with iodine and micronized ferric pyrophosphate: a randomized, double-blind, controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 80, 952-959.	2.2	99
22	The Usefulness of Elemental Iron for Cereal Flour Fortification: a Sustain Task Force Report. Nutrition Reviews, 2002, 60, 391-406.	2.6	96
23	Dual fortification of salt with iodine and iron: a randomized, double-blind, controlled trial of micronized ferric pyrophosphate and encapsulated ferrous fumarate in southern India. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 1378-1387.	2.2	96
24	Optimization of a phytase-containing micronutrient powder with low amounts of highly bioavailable iron for in-home fortification of complementary foods. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 539-544.	2.2	95
25	Comparison of the efficacy of wheat-based snacks fortified with ferrous sulfate, electrolytic iron, or hydrogen-reduced elemental iron: randomized, double-blind, controlled trial in Thai women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 1276-1282.	2.2	84
26	Phytic Acid Concentration Influences Iron Bioavailability from Biofortified Beans in Rwandese Women with Low Iron Status. Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 144, 1681-1687.	1.3	82
27	Helicobacter pylori infection, iron absorption, and gastric acid secretion in Bangladeshi children. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 80, 149-153.	2.2	81
28	In a Randomized Controlled Trial of Iron Fortification, Anthelmintic Treatment, and Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria for Anemia Control in Ivorian Children, only Anthelmintic Treatment Shows Modest Benefit ¹ . Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 140, 635-641.	1.3	73
29	Phytic acid degrading lactic acid bacteria in tef-injera fermentation. International Journal of Food Microbiology, 2014, 190, 54-60.	2.1	72
30	The Influence of Meat on Nonheme Iron Absorption in Infants. Pediatric Research, 1998, 43, 768-773.	1.1	68
31	Ferrous fumarate fortification of a chocolate drink powder. British Journal of Nutrition, 1991, 65, 271-283.	1.2	67
32	Salt Dual-Fortified with Iodine and Micronized Ground Ferric Pyrophosphate Affects Iron Status but Not Hemoglobin in Children in Cote d'Ivoire. Journal of Nutrition, 2006, 136, 1814-1820.	1.3	67
33	Development and Evaluation of Iron-fortified Extruded Rice Grains. Journal of Food Science, 2005, 70, S330.	1.5	65
34	Iron Fortification of Whole Wheat Flour Reduces Iron Deficiency and Iron Deficiency Anemia and Increases Body Iron Stores in Indian School-Aged Children ⁴ . Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 142, 1997-2003.	1.3	54
35	Etiology of Anemia Among Infants, School-Aged Children, and Young Non-Pregnant Women in Different Settings of South-Central Cote d'Ivoire. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2012, 87, 425-434.	0.6	53
36	Circulating non-transferrin-bound iron after oral administration of supplemental and fortification doses of iron to healthy women: a randomized study , , . American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 100, 813-820.	2.2	45

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37	Influence of Phytase, EDTA, and Polyphenols on Zinc Absorption in Adults from Porridges Fortified with Zinc Sulfate or Zinc Oxide. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2014, 144, 1467-1473.	1.3	42
38	A comparison of iron absorption in adults and infants consuming identical infant formulas. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 1998, 79, 31-36.	1.2	39
39	Effects of inflammation and <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> infection on soluble transferrin receptor and plasma ferritin concentration in different age groups: a prospective longitudinal study in CÔte d'Ivoire. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2013, 97, 1364-1374.	2.2	37
40	In Ivorian school-age children, infection with hookworm does not reduce dietary iron absorption or systemic iron utilization, whereas afebrile <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> infection reduces iron absorption by half. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 101, 462-470.	2.2	37
41	Iron Fortification Practices and Implications for Iron Addition to Salt. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021, 151, 3S-14S.	1.3	36
42	Inhibition of Iron Absorption by Calcium Is Modest in an Iron-Fortified, Casein- and Whey-Based Drink in Indian Children and Is Easily Compensated for by Addition of Ascorbic Acid. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2014, 144, 1703-1709.	1.3	33
43	Sodium iron EDTA and ascorbic acid, but not polyphenol oxidase treatment, counteract the strong inhibitory effect of polyphenols from brown sorghum on the absorption of fortification iron in young women. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2014, 111, 481-489.	1.2	32
44	Zinc Absorption From Agronomically Biofortified Wheat Is Similar to Post-Harvest Fortified Wheat and Is a Substantial Source of Bioavailable Zinc in Humans. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2019, 149, 840-846.	1.3	32
45	Rapid high performance screening method using UHPLC-MS to quantify 12 polyphenol compounds in fresh apples. <i>Analytical Methods</i> , 2011, 3, 1774.	1.3	27
46	Ferrous ammonium phosphate (FeNH ₄ PO ₄) as a new food fortificant: iron bioavailability compared to ferrous sulfate and ferric pyrophosphate from an instant milk drink. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2013, 52, 1361-1368.	1.8	27
47	Use of ferrous fumarate to fortify foods for infants and young children. <i>Nutrition Reviews</i> , 2010, 68, 522-530.	2.6	26
48	Iron deficiency up-regulates iron absorption from ferrous sulphate but not ferric pyrophosphate and consequently food fortification with ferrous sulphate has relatively greater efficacy in iron-deficient individuals. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2011, 105, 1245-1250.	1.2	26
49	A Higher Proportion of Iron-Rich Leafy Vegetables in a Typical Burkinabe Maize Meal Does Not Increase the Amount of Iron Absorbed in Young Women. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2014, 144, 1394-1400.	1.3	26
50	Iron and Malaria: Absorption, Efficacy and Safety. <i>International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research</i> , 2010, 80, 279-292.	0.6	26
51	Linking the Bioavailability of Iron Compounds to the Efficacy of Iron-Fortified Foods. <i>International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research</i> , 2007, 77, 166-173.	0.6	24
52	Zinc Absorption by Adults Is Similar from Intrinsically Labeled Zinc-Biofortified Rice and from Rice Fortified with Labeled Zinc Sulfate. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 146, 76-80.	1.3	24
53	Iron Fortified Complementary Foods Containing a Mixture of Sodium Iron EDTA with Either Ferrous Fumarate or Ferric Pyrophosphate Reduce Iron Deficiency Anemia in 12- to 36-Month-Old Children in a Malaria Endemic Setting: A Secondary Analysis of a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2017, 9, 759.	1.7	23
54	Safety and Efficacy of Iron Supplements in Malaria-Endemic Areas. <i>Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2011, 59, 64-66.	1.0	22

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55	Iron Fortification: Its Efficacy and Safety in Relation to Infections. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2007, 28, S585-S594.	0.5	21
56	The effect of iron-fortified complementary food and intermittent preventive treatment of malaria on anaemia in 12- to 36-month-old children: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 347.	0.8	17
57	The effect of timing of iron supplementation on iron absorption and haemoglobin in post-malaria anaemia: a longitudinal stable isotope study in Malawian toddlers. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 397.	0.8	14
58	Iron bioavailability from fresh cheese fortified with iron-enriched yeast. European Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 56, 1551-1560.	1.8	14
59	Ensuring the Efficacious Iron Fortification of Foods: A Tale of Two Barriers. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 1609.	1.7	14
60	Mode of oral iron administration and the amount of iron habitually consumed do not affect iron absorption, systemic iron utilisation or zinc absorption in iron-sufficient infants: a randomised trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 116, 1046-1060.	1.2	12
61	The Potential of Iodine and Iron Double-Fortified Salt Compared with Iron-Fortified Staple Foods to Increase Population Iron Status. Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 151, 47S-63S.	1.3	11
62	Zinc Status as Compared to Zinc Intake and Iron Status: a Case Study of Iranian Populations from Isfahan Province. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2013, 83, 335-345.	0.6	10
63	Iron Bioavailability from Ferric Pyrophosphate in Extruded Rice Cofortified with Zinc Sulfate Is Greater than When Cofortified with Zinc Oxide in a Human Stable Isotope Study. Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 147, jn241778.	1.3	10
64	Evaluation of Simple and Inexpensive High-Throughput Methods for Phytic Acid Determination. JAOCS, Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, 2017, 94, 353-362.	0.8	9
65	The Potential of Fermentation and Contamination of Teff by Soil to Influence Iron Intake and Bioavailability from Injera Flatbread. International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, 2017, 87, 75-84.	0.6	7
66	Synthesis, characterization and bioavailability of ferric phosphate nanoparticles. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1113.	0.2	4
67	Potential for increasing the content and bioavailability of Fe, Zn and Ca in plants for human nutrition. , 0, .		2
68	Iron fortification reduces blood lead levels in children: a randomized, double-blind, controlled trial in Bangalore, India. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A131.	0.2	2
69	An iron fortification efficacy study in children in Cote d'Ivoire supports the suggestion that tissue iron is protected at the expense of erythrocyte iron. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 72, 1229-1233.	1.3	1
70	Addition of Whole Wheat Flour During Injera Fermentation Degrades Phytic Acid and Triples Iron Absorption from Fortified Tef in Young Women. Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 150, 2666-2672.	1.3	1
71	Plasma hepcidin is a modest predictor of dietary iron bioavailability in humans, whereas oral iron loading, measured by stable isotope appearance curves, increases plasma hepcidin. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 208.1.	0.2	1
72	Kenneth John Carpenter (1923-2016). British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 120, 594-596.	1.2	0

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73	How the cookie crumbled, and the need to strike while the iron is hot. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 75, 1419-1424.	1.3	0
74	Iron Bioavailability from Ferrous Ammonium Phosphate, Ferrous Sulfate, and Ferric Pyrophosphate in an Instant Milk Drink—A Stable Isotope Study in Children. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 1640.	1.7	0