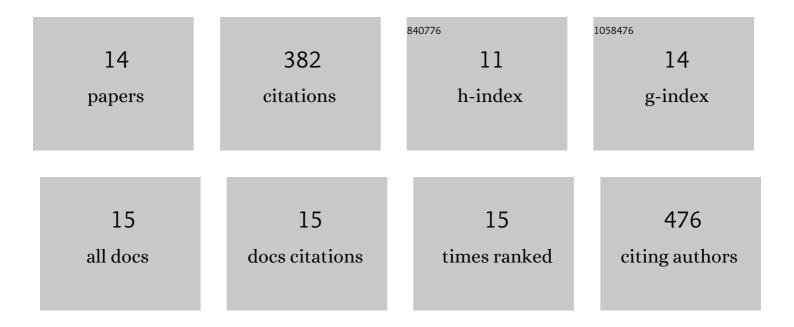
## **Emmanuel Grellety Bosviel**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2268125/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Weight-for-height and mid-upper-arm circumference should be used independently to diagnose acute malnutrition: policy implications. BMC Nutrition, 2016, 2, .	1.6	87
2	Comparison of weight-for-height and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) in a therapeutic feeding programme in South Sudan: is MUAC alone a sufficient criterion for admission of children at high risk of mortality?. Public Health Nutrition, 2015, 18, 2575-2581.	2.2	42
3	Severe acute malnutrition and mortality in children in the community: Comparison of indicators in a multi-country pooled analysis. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219745.	2.5	35
4	Effects of unconditional cash transfers on the outcome of treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM): a cluster-randomised trial in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. BMC Medicine, 2017, 15, 87.	5.5	34
5	The Effect of Random Error on Diagnostic Accuracy Illustrated with the Anthropometric Diagnosis of Malnutrition. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0168585.	2.5	33
6	Effect of Mass Supplementation with Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food during an Anticipated Nutritional Emergency. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e44549.	2.5	31
7	Violence against civilians and access to health care in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo: three cross-sectional surveys. Conflict and Health, 2010, 4, 17.	2.7	26
8	Severely malnourished children with a low weight-for-height have a higher mortality than those with a low mid-upper-arm-circumference: I. Empirical data demonstrates Simpson's paradox. Nutrition Journal, 2018, 17, 79.	3.4	24
9	Severely malnourished children with a low weight-for-height have similar mortality to those with a low mid-upper-arm-circumference: II. Systematic literature review and meta-analysis. Nutrition Journal, 2018, 17, 80.	3.4	17
10	Learning lessons from field surveys in humanitarian contexts: a case study of field surveys conducted in North Kivu, DRC 2006-2008. Conflict and Health, 2009, 3, 8.	2.7	13
11	Change in quality of malnutrition surveys between 1986 and 2015. Emerging Themes in Epidemiology, 2018, 15, 8.	2.7	13
12	Observational Bias during Nutrition Surveillance: Results of a Mixed Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Data Collection System in Northern Nigeria. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e62767.	2.5	11
13	Severely malnourished children with a low weight-for-height have a higher mortality than those with a low mid-upper-arm-circumference: III. Effect of case-load on malnutrition related mortality– policy implications. Nutrition Journal, 2018, 17, 81.	3.4	10
14	Local discrepancies in measles vaccination opportunities: results of population-based surveys in Sub-Saharan Africa. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 193.	2.9	6