Jere D Haas

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4609738/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01



IEDE D HAAS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Iron Deficiency and Reduced Work Capacity: A Critical Review of the Research to Determine a Causal Relationship. Journal of Nutrition, 2001, 131, 676S-690S.	2.9	812
2	Tissue iron deficiency without anemia impairs adaptation in endurance capacity after aerobic training in previously untrained women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 79, 437-443.	4.7	254
3	Iron supplementation improves endurance after training in iron-depleted, nonanemic women. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 1103-1111.	2.5	201
4	lron-Biofortified Rice Improves the Iron Stores of Nonanemic Filipino Women. Journal of Nutrition, 2005, 135, 2823-2830.	2.9	201
5	Marginal iron deficiency without anemia impairs aerobic adaptation among previously untrained women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 75, 734-742.	4.7	198
6	Iron supplementation improves progressive fatigue resistance during dynamic knee extensor exercise in iron-depleted, nonanemic women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2003, 77, 441-448.	4.7	151
7	Consuming Iron Biofortified Beans Increases Iron Status in Rwandan Women after 128 Days in a Randomized Controlled Feeding Trial. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1586-1592.	2.9	145
8	A Randomized Trial of Iron-Biofortified Pearl Millet in School Children in India ,. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 1576-1581.	2.9	128
9	Iron-biofortified staple food crops for improving iron status: a review of the current evidence. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2017, 44, 138-145.	6.6	97
10	Early Nutrition and Later Physical Work Capacity. Nutrition Reviews, 1996, 54, S41-S48.	5.8	80
11	Altered metabolic response of iron-depleted nonanemic women during a 15-km time trial. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 84, 1768-1775.	2.5	77
12	Impact of Iron Depletion Without Anemia on Performance in Trained Endurance Athletes at the Beginning of a Training Season: A Study of Female Collegiate Rowers. International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism, 2011, 21, 501-506.	2.1	68
13	Cognitive Performance in Indian School-Going Adolescents Is Positively Affected by Consumption of Iron-Biofortified Pearl Millet: A 6-Month Randomized Controlled Efficacy Trial. Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 148, 1462-1471.	2.9	67
14	Variation in early neonatal mortality for different types of fetal growth retardation. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 1987, 73, 467-473.	2.1	66
15	Changes in maternal weight from the first to second trimester of pregnancy are associated with fetal growth and infant length at birth. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 79, 646-652.	4.7	66
16	Are Biofortified Staple Food Crops Improving Vitamin A and Iron Status in Women and Children? New Evidence from Efficacy Trials. Advances in Nutrition, 2014, 5, 568-570.	6.4	66
17	Hemoglobin correction factors for estimating the prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women residing at high altitudes in Bolivia. Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health, 1999, 6, 392-9.	1.1	66
18	Iron Supplementation Improves Energetic Efficiency in Iron-Depleted Female Rowers. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 1204-1215.	0.4	61

JERE D HAAS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Consumption of Iron-Biofortified Beans Positively Affects Cognitive Performance in 18- to 27-Year-Old Rwandan Female College Students in an 18-Week Randomized Controlled Efficacy Trial. Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 147, 2109-2117.	2.9	60
20	Interpopulation Variation in Height among Children 7 to 18 Years of Age. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2006, 27, S212-S223.	1.4	59
21	Iron Status Is Associated with Endurance Performance and Training in Female Rowers. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 1552-1559.	0.4	45
22	Iron biofortification interventions to improve iron status and functional outcomes. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2019, 78, 197-207.	1.0	42
23	Summary and conclusions of the International Conference on Iron Deficiency and Behavioral Development, October 10–12, 1988. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1989, 50, 703-705.	4.7	39
24	Double-Fortified Salt Is Efficacious in Improving Indicators of Iron Deficiency in Female Indian Tea Pickers. Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 144, 957-964.	2.9	39
25	Iron Bioavailability Studies of the First Generation of Iron-Biofortified Beans Released in Rwanda. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 787.	4.1	32
26	Timing of the influence of maternal nutritional status during pregnancy on fetal growth. , 1998, 10, 529-539.		31
27	The timing hypothesis and body proportionality of the intra-uterine growth retarded infant. , 1999, 11, 638-646.		31
28	Secular changes in the height of Polish schoolboys from 1955 to 1988. Economics and Human Biology, 2012, 10, 310-317.	1.7	26
29	Relationship between physical activity, physical performance, and iron status in adult women. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 697-705.	1.9	24
30	Changes in Iron Status Are Related to Changes in Brain Activity and Behavior in Rwandan Female University Students: Results from a Randomized Controlled Efficacy Trial Involving Iron-Biofortified Beans. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 687-697.	2.9	23
31	Consumption of a Double-Fortified Salt Affects Perceptual, Attentional, andMnemonic Functioning in Women in a Randomized Controlled Trial in India. Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 147, 2297-2308.	2.9	22
32	lron deficiency and behavior: criteria for testing causality. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1989, 50, 566-574.	4.7	21
33	Effect of iron deficiency on simultaneous measures of behavior, brain activity, and energy expenditure in the performance of a cognitive task. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 196-206.	3.1	20
34	Nutrition and the Gut Microbiota in 10- to 18-Month-Old Children Living in Urban Slums of Mumbai, India. MSphere, 2020, 5, .	2.9	20
35	Increased Iron Status during a Feeding Trial of Iron-Biofortified Beans Increases Physical Work Efficiency in Rwandan Women. Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 150, 1093-1099.	2.9	17

The timing of maternal weight gain during pregnancy and fetal growth., 1999, 11, 627-637.

16

Jere D Haas

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	A Randomized Feeding Trial of Iron-Biofortified Beans on School Children in Mexico. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 381.	4.1	16
38	Effect of iron and zinc-biofortified pearl millet consumption on growth and immune competence in children aged 12–18 months in India: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017631.	1.9	15
39	Efficacy of iron supplementation may be misinterpreted using conventional measures of iron status in iron-depleted, nonanemic women undergoing aerobic exercise training. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 106, 1529-1538.	4.7	15
40	Differences in early postnatal morbidity risk by pattern of fetal growth in Argentina. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1991, 5, 263-275.	1.7	14
41	Increasing Iron Status through Dietary Supplementation in Iron-Depleted, Sedentary Women Increases Endurance Performance at Both Near-Maximal and Submaximal Exercise Intensities. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 231-239.	2.9	12
42	Double Fortified Salt Intervention Improved Iron Intake But Not Energy and Other Nutrient Intakes in Female Tea Plantation Workers From West Bengal, India. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2017, 38, 369-383.	1.4	10
43	lron status is associated with worker productivity, independent of physical effort in Indian tea estate workers. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 45, 1360-1367.	1.9	10
44	Nutritional Status and Physical Fitness of Tribal Adolescents in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 2017, 56, 552-566.	1.6	5
45	Predicting potential to benefit from an iron intervention: a randomized controlled trial of double-fortified salt in female Indian tea pluckers. Public Health Nutrition, 2019, 22, 3416-3425.	2.2	4
46	A Randomized Crossover Study to Evaluate Recipe Acceptability in Breastfeeding Mothers and Young Children in India Targeted for a Multiple Biofortified Food Crop Intervention. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2019, 40, 460-470.	1.4	4
47	The Effects of Improved Nutrition in Early Childhood on Adolescent and Early Adulthood Body Size, Composition, Maturity, and Function: Results From the First INCAP Follow-Up Study. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2020, 41, S23-S30.	1.4	4
48	Iron-biofortified pearl millet consumption increases physical activity in Indian adolescent schoolchildren after a 6-month randomised feeding trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 127, 1018-1025.	2.3	2
49	A randomized trial of iron- and zinc-biofortified pearl millet-based complementary feeding in children aged 12 to 18 months living in urban slums. Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 41, 937-947.	5.0	2
50	Limited Shared Variance among Measures of Cognitive Performance Used in Nutrition Research: The Need to Prioritize Construct Validity and Biological Mechanisms in Choice of Measures. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2021, 5, nzab070.	0.3	1