Jere D Haas

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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50 papers	3,485 citations	236925 25 h-index	214800 47 g-index
50 all docs	50 docs citations	50 times ranked	3765 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	Iron 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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	Iron biofortification interventions to improve iron status and functional outcomes. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2019, 78, 197-207.	1.0	42
12	A Randomized Feeding Trial of Iron-Biofortified Beans on School Children in Mexico. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 381.	4.1	16
13	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
14	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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

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19	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
20	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
21	Effect of iron and zinc-biofortified pearl millet consumption on growth and immune competence in children aged 12â€“18 months in India: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017631.	1.9	15
22	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
23	Iron Bioavailability Studies of the First Generation of Iron-Biofortified Beans Released in Rwanda. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 787.	4.1	32
24	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
25	A Randomized Trial of Iron-Biofortified Pearl Millet in School Children in India ,. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 1576-1581.	2.9	128
26	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
27	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
28	Iron Supplementation Improves Energetic Efficiency in Iron-Depleted Female Rowers. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 1204-1215.	0.4	61
29	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
30	Secular changes in the height of Polish schoolboys from 1955 to 1988. Economics and Human Biology, 2012, 10, 310-317.	1.7	26
31	Relationship between physical activity, physical performance, and iron status in adult women. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 697-705.	1.9	24
32	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
33	Interpopulation Variation in Height among Children 7 to 18 Years of Age. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2006, 27, S212-S223.	1.4	59
34	Iron-Biofortified Rice Improves the Iron Stores of Nonanemic Filipino Women. Journal of Nutrition, 2005, 135, 2823-2830.	2.9	201
35	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
36	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

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37	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
38	Marginal iron deficiency without anemia impairs aerobic adaptation among previously untrained women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 75, 734-742.	4.7	198
39	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
40	Iron supplementation improves endurance after training in iron-depleted, nonanemic women. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 1103-1111.	2.5	201
41	The timing of maternal weight gain during pregnancy and fetal growth. , 1999, 11, 627-637.		16
42	The timing hypothesis and body proportionality of the intra-uterine growth retarded infant. , 1999, 11, 638-646.		31
43	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
44	Timing of the influence of maternal nutritional status during pregnancy on fetal growth. , 1998, 10, 529-539.		31
45	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
46	Early Nutrition and Later Physical Work Capacity. Nutrition Reviews, 1996, 54, S41-S48.	5.8	80
47	Differences in early postnatal morbidity risk by pattern of fetal growth in Argentina. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 1991, 5, 263-275.	1.7	14
48	Iron deficiency and behavior: criteria for testing causality. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1989, 50, 566-574.	4.7	21
49	Summary and conclusions of the International Conference on Iron Deficiency and Behavioral Development, October 10â€“12, 1988. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1989, 50, 703-705.	4.7	39
50	Variation in early neonatal mortality for different types of fetal growth retardation. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 1987, 73, 467-473.	2.1	66