Carmel T Collins

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

57	2,135	393982	233125
papers	citations	19 h-index	45 g-index

58	58	58	2305
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Neurodevelopmental Outcomes of Preterm Infants Fed High-Dose Docosahexaenoic Acid. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2009, 301, 175.	3.8	329
2	Infant Growth Before and After Term: Effects on Neurodevelopment in Preterm Infants. Pediatrics, 2011, 128, e899-e906.	1.0	281
3	A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Human Milk Feeding and Morbidity in Very Low Birth Weight Infants. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 707.	1.7	266
4	Docosahexaenoic Acid and Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia in Preterm Infants. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 376, 1245-1255.	13.9	135
5	High-Dose Docosahexaenoic Acid Supplementation of Preterm Infants: Respiratory and Allergy Outcomes. Pediatrics, 2011, 128, e71-e77.	1.0	116
6	Effect of bottles, cups, and dummies on breast feeding in preterm infants: a randomised controlled trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2004, 329, 193-198.	2.4	113
7	Neurodevelopmental outcomes at 7 years' corrected age in preterm infants who were fed high-dose docosahexaenoic acid to term equivalent: a follow-up of a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e007314-e007314.	0.8	84
8	Impact of fatty acid status on growth and neurobehavioural development in humans. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2011, 7, 80-88.	1.4	72
9	An evaluation of the satisfaction of midwivesâ€™ working in midwifery group practice. Midwifery, 2010, 26, 435-441.	1.0	71
10	Effect of increasing protein content of human milk fortifier on growth in preterm infants born at <31 wk gestation: a randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 95, 648-655.	2.2	69
11	Feeding preterm infants milk with a higher dose of docosahexaenoic acid than that used in current practice does not influence language or behavior in early childhood: a follow-up study of a randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 91, 628-634.	2.2	60
12	Pre- and post-term growth in pre-term infants supplemented with higher-dose DHA: a randomised controlled trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 105, 1635-1643.	1.2	37
13	Acupuncture or acupressure for pain management during labour. The Cochrane Library, 2020, 2, CD009232.	1.5	36
14	Avoidance of bottles during the establishment of breast feeds in preterm infants. The Cochrane Library, 2016, 10, CD005252.	1.5	30
15	Human milk intake in preterm infants and neurodevelopment at 18 months corrected age. Pediatric Research, 2016, 80, 486-492.	1.1	26
16	Long-term effect of high-dose supplementation with DHA on visual function at school age in children born at <33 wk gestational age: results from a follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 268-275.	2.2	26
17	The N3RO trial: a randomised controlled trial of docosahexaenoic acid to reduce bronchopulmonary dysplasia in preterm infants <â€‰29Âweeksâ€™ gestation. BMC Pediatrics, 2016, 16, 72.	0.7	25
18	Protein Intake and Growth in Preterm Infants: A Systematic Review. Global Pediatric Health, 2014, 1, 2333794X1455469.	0.3	23

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19	Changes in the Composition of the Gut Microbiota and the Blood Transcriptome in Preterm Infants at Less than 29 Weeks Gestation Diagnosed with Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. MSystems, 2019, 4, .	1.7	23
20	Carbohydrate intake is the main determinant of growth in infants born <33 weeks' gestation when protein intake is adequate. Nutrition, 2008, 24, 451-457.	1.1	19
21	Consequences of using chronological age versus corrected age when testing cognitive and motor development in infancy and intelligence quotient at school age for children born preterm. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256824.	1.1	17
22	Associations of Maternal Milk Feeding With Neurodevelopmental Outcomes at 7 Years of Age in Former Preterm Infants. JAMA Network Open, 2022, 5, e2221608.	2.8	17
23	Higher protein and energy intake is associated with increased weight gain in preâ€term infants. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2010, 46, 96-102.	0.4	16
24	Avoidance of bottles during the establishment of breast feeds in preterm infants. , 2016, 9, CD005252.		16
25	Safety and efficacy of human milk-based fortifier in enterally fed preterm and/or low birthweight infants: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2021, 106, 137-142.	1.4	16
26	Can the Bayley Scales of Infant Development at 18 months predict child behaviour at 7 years?. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2019, 55, 74-81.	0.4	15
27	The Effect of Increasing the Protein Content of Human Milk Fortifier to 1.8 g/100 mL on Growth in Preterm Infants: A Randomised Controlled Trial. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 634.	1.7	14
28	Association of Poor Postnatal Growth with Neurodevelopmental Impairment in Infancy and Childhood: Comparing the Fetus and the Healthy Preterm Infant References. Journal of Pediatrics, 2020, 225, 37-43.e5.	0.9	14
29	Understanding motivations for dietary supplementation during pregnancy: A focus group study. Midwifery, 2018, 57, 59-68.	1.0	13
30	Assessing whether early attention of very preterm infants can be improved by an omega-3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid intervention: a follow-up of a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e020043.	0.8	13
31	DHA supplementation in infants born preterm and the effect on attention at 18 monthsâ€™ corrected age: follow-up of a subset of the N3RO randomised controlled trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 125, 420-431.	1.2	12
32	Targeting inflammation in the preterm infant: The role of the omega-3 fatty acid docosahexaenoic acid. Journal of Nutrition & Intermediary Metabolism, 2016, 5, 55-60.	1.7	11
33	The role of long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids in perinatal nutrition. Seminars in Perinatology, 2019, 43, 151156.	1.1	11
34	Accounting for twin births in sample size calculations for randomised trials. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2018, 32, 380-387.	0.8	9
35	Does early compared to late fortification of human milk for preterm infants improve clinical outcomes?. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2019, 55, 867-872.	0.4	9
36	Intravenous fat induces changes in PUFA and their bioactive metabolites: Comparison between Japanese and Australian preterm infants. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2020, 156, 102026.	1.0	8

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37	Promoting early expression of breast milk in mothers of preterm infants in a neonatal unit. JBI Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports, 2018, 16, 2027-2037.	1.7	6
38	Comparison of breast milk fatty acid composition from mothers of premature infants of three countries using novel dried milk spot technology. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2018, 139, 3-8.	1.0	6
39	Docosahexaenoic acid supplementation of preterm infants and parent-reported symptoms of allergic disease at 7 years corrected age: follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 109, 1600-1610.	2.2	6
40	The efficacy and safety of peripheral intravenous parenteral nutrition vs 10% glucose in preterm infants born 30 to 33â€‰weeksâ€™ gestation: a randomised controlled trial. BMC Pediatrics, 2020, 20, 384.	0.7	6
41	Protocol for assessing whether cognition of preterm infants <29 weeksâ€™ gestation can be improved by an intervention with the omega-3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid docosahexaenoic acid (DHA): a follow-up of a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e041597.	0.8	6
42	Protocol for assessing if behavioural functioning of infants born <29 weeksâ€™ gestation is improved by omega-3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids: follow-up of a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e044740.	0.8	6
43	Avoidance of bottles during the establishment of breastfeeds in preterm infants. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, CD005252.	1.5	6
44	Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids: Metabolism and Nutritional Requirements in Pregnancy and Infancy. , 2018, , 111-134.		5
45	Comparison of different protein concentrations of human milk fortifier for promoting growth and neurological development in preterm infants. The Cochrane Library, 2020, 2020, CD007090.	1.5	5
46	Effect of parenteral lipid emulsion on preterm infant PUFAs and their downstream metabolites. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2021, 164, 102217.	1.0	5
47	Dietary Protein Intake, Breast Feeding and Growth in Human Milk Fed Preterm Infants. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1196.	1.2	4
48	Top 10 research priorities for human milk banking and use of donor human milk: A partnership between parents and clinicians. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2020, 56, 770-776.	0.4	4
49	Early versus delayed introduction of human milk fortification in enterally fed preterm infants: A systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2021, , .	0.4	4
50	Vitamin D supplementation for prevention of vitamin D deficiency in preterm and low birth weight infants. The Cochrane Library, 0, , .	1.5	3
51	Oxylipins and Free Fatty Acids in Parenteral Lipid Emulsions Currently Used in Preterm Infant Care. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2019, 69, 231-234.	0.9	3
52	Does maternal smoking in pregnancy explain the differences in the body composition trajectory between breastfed and formula-fed infants?. British Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 123, 402-409.	1.2	3
53	A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Human Milk Feeding and Short-Term Growth in Preterm and Very Low Birth Weight Infants. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 2089.	1.7	3
54	Diathesis-stress or differential susceptibility? Comparing the theories when determining the outcomes for children born before 33Âweeks' gestation. Acta Psychologica, 2022, 224, 103533.	0.7	1

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55	Parent concerns for child development following admission to neonatal intensive or special care: From birth to adolescence. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2022, 58, 1539-1547.	0.4	1
56	Cochrane Review: Avoidance of bottles during the establishment of breast feeds in preterm infants. Evidence-Based Child Health: A Cochrane Review Journal, 2010, 5, 118-148.	2.0	0
57	The Role of Long-Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids in Very Preterm Nutrition. Nestle Nutrition Institute Workshop Series, 2022, 96, 107-115.	1.5	0