## Amy B Hair

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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AMY R HAID

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	In neonatalâ€onset surgical short bowel syndrome survival is high, and enteral autonomy is related to residual bowel length. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 2022, 46, 339-347.	2.6	11
2	Spontaneous intestinal perforation (SIP) will soon become the most common form of surgical bowel disease in the extremely low birth weight (ELBW) infant. Journal of Perinatology, 2022, 42, 423-429.	2.0	18
3	Evaluation of the Neonatal Sequential Organ Failure Assessment and Mortality Risk in Preterm Infants with Necrotizing Enterocolitis. Neonatology, 2022, 119, 334-344.	2.0	11
4	Variability in antibiotic duration for necrotizing enterocolitis and outcomes in a large multicenter cohort. Journal of Perinatology, 2022, 42, 1458-1464.	2.0	5
5	Small Proportion of Lowâ€Birthâ€Weight Infants With Ostomy and Intestinal Failure Due to Shortâ€Bowel Syndrome Achieve Enteral Autonomy Prior to Reanastomosis. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 2021, 45, 331-338.	2.6	9
6	Incidence of spontaneous intestinal perforations exceeds necrotizing enterocolitis in extremely low birth weight infants fed an exclusive human milk-based diet: A single center experience. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2021, 56, 1051-1056.	1.6	11
7	A preoperative standardized feeding protocol improves human milk use in infants with complex congenital heart disease. Journal of Perinatology, 2021, 41, 590-597.	2.0	13
8	Growth outcomes of small for gestational age preterm infants before and after implementation of an exclusive human milk-based diet. Journal of Perinatology, 2021, 41, 1859-1864.	2.0	7
9	Managing the Congenital Heart Disease Patient With Suspected or Confirmed Necrotizing Enterocolitis. Current Treatment Options in Pediatrics, 2021, 7, 109-118.	0.6	0
10	Percent mother's own milk feedings for preterm neonates predicts discharge feeding outcomes. Journal of Perinatology, 2021, , .	2.0	3
11	The Relationship Between Preoperative Feeding Exposures and Postoperative Outcomes in Infants With Congenital Heart Disease. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 22, e91-e98.	0.5	16
12	Optimizing the Use of Human Milk Cream Supplement in Very Preterm Infants: Growth and Cost Outcomes. Nutrition in Clinical Practice, 2020, 35, 689-696.	2.4	3
13	Optimizing Delivery of Breast Milk for Premature Infants: Comparison of Current Enteral Feeding Systems. Nutrition in Clinical Practice, 2020, 35, 697-702.	2.4	1
14	Microbiome and pediatric obesity, malnutrition, and nutrition. , 2020, , 157-181.		5
15	Human milk fortification: the clinician and parent perspectives. Pediatric Research, 2020, 88, 25-29.	2.3	2
16	Parent and Provider Perspectives on the Imprecise Label of "Human Milk Fortifier―in the NICU. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 720.	4.1	4
17	Growth, Body Composition, and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes at 2 Years Among Preterm Infants Fed an Exclusive Human Milk Diet in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit: A Pilot Study. Breastfeeding Medicine, 2020, 15, 304-311.	1.7	16
18	Human Milk Use in the Preoperative Period Is Associated with a Lower Risk for Necrotizing Enterocolitis in Neonates with Complex Congenital Heart Disease. Journal of Pediatrics, 2019, 215, 11-16.e2.	1.8	55

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19	Very preterm infants who receive transitional formulas as a complement to human milk can achieve catch-up growth. Journal of Perinatology, 2019, 39, 1492-1497.	2.0	5
20	A genomic atlas of systemic interindividual epigenetic variation in humans. Genome Biology, 2019, 20, 105.	8.8	70
21	Improved feeding tolerance and growth are linked to increased gut microbial community diversity in very-low-birth-weight infants fed mother's own milk compared with donor breast milk. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 109, 1088-1097.	4.7	77
22	Using formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue to characterize the preterm gut microbiota in necrotising enterocolitis and spontaneous isolated perforation using marginal and diseased tissue. BMC Microbiology, 2019, 19, 52.	3.3	24
23	Preoperative Feeds in Ductal-Dependent Cardiac Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Hospital Pediatrics, 2019, 9, 998-1006.	1.3	20
24	Premature small for gestational age infants fed an exclusive human milk-based diet achieve catch-up growth without metabolic consequences at 2 years of age. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2019, 104, F242-F247.	2.8	19
25	Own mother's milk significantly decreases the risk of bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Evidence-based Nursing, 2018, 21, 16-16.	0.2	2
26	Nutritional considerations in the care of conjoined twins. Seminars in Perinatology, 2018, 42, 355-360.	2.5	1
27	Beyond Necrotizing Enterocolitis: Other Clinical Advantages of an Exclusive Human Milk Diet. Breastfeeding Medicine, 2018, 13, 408-411.	1.7	15
28	Breast feeding associated with reduced risk of bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 174, 277-280.	1.8	3
29	A theory-informed, process-oriented Resident Scholarship Program. Medical Education Online, 2016, 21, 31021.	2.6	1
30	Delayed Introduction of Parenteral Phosphorus Is Associated with Hypercalcemia in Extremely Preterm Infants. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1212-1216.	2.9	12
31	Premature Infants 750–1,250 g Birth Weight Supplemented with a Novel Human Milk-Derived Cream Are Discharged Sooner. Breastfeeding Medicine, 2016, 11, 133-137.	1.7	23
32	Beyond Necrotizing Enterocolitis Prevention: Improving Outcomes with an Exclusive Human Milk–Based Diet. Breastfeeding Medicine, 2016, 11, 70-74.	1.7	162
33	Fortifier and Cream Improve Fat Delivery in Continuous Enteral Infant Feeding of Breast Milk. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 1174-1183.	4.1	15
34	Serum Phosphorus Levels in Premature Infants Receiving a Donor Human Milk Derived Fortifier. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 2562-2573.	4.1	8
35	Ascending in Utero Herpes Simplex Virus Infection in an Initially Healthy-Appearing Premature Infant. Pediatric and Developmental Pathology, 2015, 18, 155-158.	1.0	8
36	Randomized Trial of Human Milk Cream as a Supplement to Standard Fortification of an Exclusive Human Milk-Based Diet in Infants 750-1250Âg Birth Weight. Journal of Pediatrics, 2014, 165, 915-920.	1.8	55

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Human milk feeding supports adequate growth in infants ≤1250 grams birth weight. BMC Research Notes, 2013, 6, 459.	1.4	66