

Mustafa Mahfuz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

149
papers

6,282
citations

117619

34
h-index

76898

74
g-index

151
all docs

151
docs citations

151
times ranked

6916
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Full breastfeeding protection against common enteric bacteria and viruses: results from the MAL-ED cohort study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2022, 115, 759-769.	4.7	13
2	Risk Factors for Enterotoxigenic <i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> Infection and Association with Environmental Enteric Dysfunction and Linear Growth in Children: Results from the MAL-ED Study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, , .	1.4	4
3	Inadequate Vitamin C Intake and Intestinal Inflammation Are Associated with Multiple Micronutrient Deficiency in Young Children: Results from a Multi-Country Birth Cohort Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 1408.	4.1	3
4	Risk Factors for Norovirus Infections and Their Association with Childhood Growth: Findings from a Multi-Country Birth Cohort Study. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 647.	3.3	5
5	Site specific incidence rate of genomic subtypes of enteropathogenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> and association with enteric inflammation and child growth. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 5724.	3.3	4
6	Association between Mother's Education and Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in South Asia. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 1514.	4.1	8
7	Between and Within-Country Variations in Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in South Asia. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 4350.	2.6	2
8	Plasma Kynurenine to Tryptophan Ratio Is Not Associated with Undernutrition in Adults but Reduced after Nutrition Intervention: Results from a Community-Based Study in Bangladesh. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 1708.	4.1	1
9	<i>Lactobacillus infantis</i> treatment promotes weight gain in Bangladeshi infants with severe acute malnutrition. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2022, 14, eabk1107.	12.4	61
10	Incidence of Asymptomatic <i>Shigella</i> Infection and Association with the Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure among Children Aged 1–24 Months in Low-Resource Settings. <i>Life</i> , 2022, 12, 607.	2.4	4
11	Associations of Enteric Protein Loss, Vaccine Response, Micronutrient Deficiency, and Maternal Depressive Symptoms with Deviance in Childhood Linear Growth: Results from a Multicountry Birth Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 1732-1740.	1.4	1
12	Exploratory Analysis of Selected Components of the mTOR Pathway Reveals Potentially Crucial Associations with Childhood Malnutrition. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 1612.	4.1	0
13	Comparative Clinical Characteristics, Laboratory Findings, and Outcomes of Hypoxemic and Non-Hypoxemic Patients Treated at a Makeshift COVID-19 Unit in Bangladesh: A Retrospective Chart Analysis. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2022, 11, 2968.	2.4	2
14	COVID-19 among staff and their family members of a healthcare research institution in Bangladesh between March 2020 and April 2021: a test-negative case–control study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e058074.	1.9	1
15	Association of human milk oligosaccharides and nutritional status of young infants among Bangladeshi mother–infant dyads. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, .	3.3	3
16	Food Safety Practices and Stunting among School-Age Children—An Observational Study Finding from an Urban Slum of Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 8044.	2.6	1
17	Developing shelf-stable Microbiota Directed Complementary Food (MDCF) prototypes for malnourished children: study protocol for a randomized, single-blinded, clinical study. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2022, 22, .	1.7	2
18	Aflatoxin exposure was not associated with childhood stunting: results from a birth cohort study in a resource-poor setting of Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2021, 24, 3361-3370.	2.2	10

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19	Not water, sanitation and hygiene practice, but timing of stunting is associated with recovery from stunting at 24 months: results from a multi-country birth cohort study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2021, 24, 1428-1437.	2.2	5
20	Changes in Retinol Binding Protein 4 Level in Undernourished Children After a Nutrition Intervention Are Positively Associated With Mother's Weight but Negatively With Mother's Height, Intake of Whole Milk, and Markers of Systemic Inflammation: Results From a Community-Based Intervention Study. <i>Food and Nutrition Bulletin</i> , 2021, 42, 23-35.	1.4	0
21	Evaluating association of vaccine response to low serum zinc and vitamin D levels in children of a birth cohort study in Dhaka. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2021, 39, 59-67.	3.8	11
22	Asymptomatic Duodenitis and Helicobacter pylori associated Dyspepsia in 2-Year-Old Chronic Malnourished Bangladeshi Slum-Dwelling Children: A Cross-Sectional Study. <i>Journal of Tropical Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 67, .	1.5	4
23	Antibiotic exposure among young infants suffering from diarrhoea in Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2021, 57, 395-402.	0.8	4
24	Plasma Kynurenine to Tryptophan Ratio Is Negatively Associated with Linear Growth of Children Living in a Slum of Bangladesh: Results from a Community-Based Intervention Study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 766-773.	1.4	11
25	Characteristics associated with the transition to partial breastfeeding prior to 6 months of age: Data from seven sites in a birth cohort study. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2021, 17, e13166.	3.0	5
26	A Microbiota-Directed Food Intervention for Undernourished Children. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 384, 1517-1528.	27.0	145
27	Improvement in appetite among stunted children receiving nutritional intervention in Bangladesh: results from a community-based study. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 75, 1359-1367.	2.9	5
28	Effect of topical applications of sunflower seed oil on systemic fatty acid levels in under-two children under rehabilitation for severe acute malnutrition in Bangladesh: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Nutrition Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 51.	3.4	4
29	Influences on catch-up growth using relative versus absolute metrics: evidence from the MAL-ED cohort study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 1246.	2.9	1
30	Melding microbiome and nutritional science with early child development. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2021, 27, 1503-1506.	30.7	5
31	Association of lipocalin-2 and low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein-1 (LRP1) with biomarkers of environmental enteric dysfunction (EED) among under 2 children in Bangladesh: results from a community-based intervention study. <i>BMJ Paediatrics Open</i> , 2021, 5, e001138.	1.4	5
32	Infection with Blastocystis spp. and its association with enteric infections and environmental enteric dysfunction among slum-dwelling malnourished adults in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009684.	3.0	7
33	Use of TaqMan Array Cards to investigate the etiological agents of diarrhea among young infants with severe acute malnutrition. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2021, 26, 1659-1667.	2.3	2
34	Alterations in the histological features of the intestinal mucosa in malnourished adults of Bangladesh. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 2355.	3.3	8
35	Association of plasma low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein-1 (LRP1) with undernutrition: a case-control study in Bangladeshi adults. <i>Biomarkers</i> , 2021, 26, 625-631.	1.9	2
36	Site specific incidence rate of virulence related genes of enteroaggregative Escherichia coli and association with enteric inflammation and growth in children. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 23178.	3.3	8

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37	Caregiver perceived barriers to the use of micronutrient powder for children aged 6–59 months in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0260773.	2.5	1
38	Daily Supplementation With Egg, Cow Milk, and Multiple Micronutrients Increases Linear Growth of Young Children with Short Stature. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2020, 150, 394-403.	2.9	16
39	General and advanced methods for the detection and measurement of aflatoxins and aflatoxin metabolites: a review. <i>Toxin Reviews</i> , 2020, 39, 123-137.	3.4	19
40	Early childhood development and stunting: Findings from the MAL-ED birth cohort study in Bangladesh. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2020, 16, e12864.	3.0	42
41	Evidence of gut enteropathy and factors associated with undernutrition among slum-dwelling adults in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2020, 111, 657-666.	4.7	8
42	Duodenal Microbiota in Stunted Undernourished Children with Enteropathy. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2020, 383, 321-333.	27.0	105
43	Exploring novel therapeutic strategies against vivax malaria through an integrated computational investigation to inhibit the merozoite surface protein-1 of <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> . <i>Informatics in Medicine Unlocked</i> , 2020, 21, 100471.	3.4	2
44	Campylobacter infection and household factors are associated with childhood growth in urban Bangladesh: An analysis of the MAL-ED study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008328.	3.0	9
45	Topical emollient therapy in the management of severe acute malnutrition in children under two: A randomized controlled clinical trial in Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Global Health</i> , 2020, 10, 010414.	2.7	7
46	Dietary Magnesium, Vitamin D, and Animal Protein Intake and Their Association to the Linear Growth Trajectory of Children from Birth to 24 Months of Age: Results From MAL-ED Birth Cohort Study Conducted in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Food and Nutrition Bulletin</i> , 2020, 41, 200-210.	1.4	5
47	Impact of early-onset persistent stunting on cognitive development at 5 years of age: Results from a multi-country cohort study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0227839.	2.5	52
48	Metabolic maturation in the first 2 years of life in resource-constrained settings and its association with postnatal growth. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2020, 6, eaay5969.	10.3	22
49	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection is associated with fecal biomarkers of environmental enteric dysfunction but not with the nutritional status of children living in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008243.	3.0	9
50	Questing functions and structures of hypothetical proteins from <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> : a computer-aided approach. <i>Bioscience Reports</i> , 2020, 40, .	2.4	6
51	Efficacy of a Green Banana–Mixed Diet in the Management of Persistent Diarrhea: Protocol for an Open-Labeled, Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e15759.	1.0	4
52	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008243.		0
53	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008243.		0
54	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008243.		0

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55	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008243.		0
56	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0227839.		0
57	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0227839.		0
58	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0227839.		0
59	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0227839.		0
60	Measurement of intestinal permeability using lactulose and mannitol with conventional five hours and shortened two hours urine collection by two different methods: HPAE-PAD and LC-MSMS. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0220397.	2.5	32
61	Early Life Child Micronutrient Status, Maternal Reasoning, and a Nurturing Household Environment have Persistent Influences on Child Cognitive Development at Age 5 years: Results from MAL-ED. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 1460-1469.	2.9	20
62	Serum Adipokines, Growth Factors, and Cytokines Are Independently Associated with Stunting in Bangladeshi Children. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 1827.	4.1	12
63	Enteric dysfunction and other factors associated with attained size at 5 years: MAL-ED birth cohort study findings. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 110, 131-138.	4.7	47
64	Effects of microbiota-directed foods in gnotobiotic animals and undernourished children. Science, 2019, 365, .	12.6	305
65	A sparse covarying unit that describes healthy and impaired human gut microbiota development. Science, 2019, 365, .	12.6	136
66	Impact of negative tuberculin skin test on growth among disadvantaged Bangladeshi children. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0224752.	2.5	2
67	Intestinal permeability and inflammation mediate the association between nutrient density of complementary foods and biochemical measures of micronutrient status in young children: results from the MAL-ED study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 110, 1015-1025.	4.7	27
68	Association of vitamin D nutrition with neuro-developmental outcome of infants of slums in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0221805.	2.5	5
69	Screening for coeliac disease in children and adults living in a slum of Dhaka, Bangladesh. BMJ Open Gastroenterology, 2019, 6, e000294.	2.7	3
70	Plasma Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 Is Associated with Subsequent Growth in a Cohort of Underweight Children in Bangladesh. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2019, 3, nzz024.	0.3	5
71	Development and validation of a tool to assess appetite of children in low income settings. Appetite, 2019, 134, 182-192.	3.7	7
72	Relative contributions of the correlates of stunting in explaining the mean length-for-age z-score difference between 24-month-old stunted and non-stunted children living in a slum of Dhaka, Bangladesh: results from a decomposition analysis. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e025439.	1.9	12

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73	Determinants of Campylobacter infection and association with growth and enteric inflammation in children under 2 years of age in low-resource settings. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 17124.	3.3	27
74	Why Do Children in Slums Suffer from Anemia, Iron, Zinc, and Vitamin A Deficiency? Results from a Birth Cohort Study in Dhaka. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 3025.	4.1	6
75	Zinc Absorption and Endogenous Fecal Zinc Losses in Bangladeshi Toddlers at Risk for Environmental Enteric Dysfunction. <i>Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition</i> , 2019, 68, 874-879.	1.8	5
76	Association of faecal pH with childhood stunting: Results from a cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Paediatrics Open</i> , 2019, 3, e000549.	1.4	10
77	Aflatoxin exposure in children living in Mirpur, Dhaka: data from MAL-ED companion study. <i>Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 29, 655-662.	3.9	17
78	Zinc Absorption from Micronutrient Powders Is Low in Bangladeshi Toddlers at Risk of Environmental Enteric Dysfunction and May Increase Dietary Zinc Requirements. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2019, 149, 98-105.	2.9	15
79	Prevalence and sociodemographic determinants of household-level double burden of malnutrition in Bangladesh. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2019, 22, 1425-1432.	2.2	38
80	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> infection: Still a threat for iron deficiency anaemia in 2-year-old Bangladeshi slum-dwelling children. <i>Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 2019, 13, 933-938.	1.2	7
81	Impact of Small Intestine Bacterial Overgrowth on Response to a Nutritional Intervention in Bangladeshi Children from an Urban Community. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 100, 222-225.	1.4	5
82	Impact of negative tuberculin skin test on growth among disadvantaged Bangladeshi children. , 2019, 14, e0224752.		0
83	Impact of negative tuberculin skin test on growth among disadvantaged Bangladeshi children. , 2019, 14, e0224752.		0
84	Impact of negative tuberculin skin test on growth among disadvantaged Bangladeshi children. , 2019, 14, e0224752.		0
85	Impact of negative tuberculin skin test on growth among disadvantaged Bangladeshi children. , 2019, 14, e0224752.		0
86	Children living in the slums of Bangladesh face risks from unsafe food and water and stunted growth is common. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2018, 107, 1230-1239.	1.5	12
87	Relationship between growth and illness, enteropathogens and dietary intakes in the first 2 years of life: findings from the MAL-ED birth cohort study. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2018, 2, e000370.	4.7	88
88	Epidemiology and Risk Factors for Cryptosporidiosis in Children From 8 Low-income Sites: Results From the MAL-ED Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 67, 1660-1669.	5.8	41
89	Caregiver perceptions of children's linear growth in Bangladesh: a qualitative analysis. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2018, 21, 1800-1809.	2.2	15
90	The management of persistent diarrhoea at Dhaka Hospital of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease and Research: a clinical chart review. <i>Paediatrics and International Child Health</i> , 2018, 38, 87-96.	1.0	11

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91	“Those who care much, understand much.” Maternal perceptions of children's appetite: Perspectives from urban and rural caregivers of diverse parenting experience in Bangladesh. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2018, 14, .	3.0	9
92	Relationships among Common Illness Symptoms and the Protective Effect of Breastfeeding in Early Childhood in MAL-ED: An Eight-Country Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 98, 904-912.	1.4	20
93	Use of quantitative molecular diagnostic methods to assess the aetiology, burden, and clinical characteristics of diarrhoea in children in low-resource settings: a reanalysis of the MAL-ED cohort study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2018, 6, e1309-e1318.	6.3	251
94	Use of quantitative molecular diagnostic methods to investigate the effect of enteropathogen infections on linear growth in children in low-resource settings: longitudinal analysis of results from the MAL-ED cohort study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2018, 6, e1319-e1328.	6.3	280
95	Early childhood cognitive development is affected by interactions among illness, diet, enteropathogens and the home environment: findings from the MAL-ED birth cohort study. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2018, 3, e000752.	4.7	69
96	Examining the relationship between blood lead level and stunting, wasting and underweight- A cross-sectional study of children under 2 years-of-age in a Bangladeshi slum. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0197856.	2.5	13
97	Genetic Diversity of Noroviruses Circulating in a Pediatric Cohort in Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, 1937-1942.	4.0	13
98	Risk factors of stunting among children living in an urban slum of Bangladesh: findings of a prospective cohort study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 197.	2.9	47
99	Association of intestinal pathogens with faecal markers of environmental enteric dysfunction among slum-dwelling children in the first 2 years of life in Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2018, 23, 1242-1250.	2.3	30
100	Micronutrient adequacy is poor, but not associated with stunting between 12-24 months of age: A cohort study findings from a slum area of Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195072.	2.5	25
101	Assessing development across cultures: Invariance of the Bayley-III Scales Across Seven International MAL-ED sites.. <i>School Psychology Quarterly</i> , 2018, 33, 604-614.	2.0	17
102	Association of Fecal Markers of Environmental Enteric Dysfunction with Zinc and Iron Status among Children at First Two Years of Life in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 489-494.	1.4	22
103	Functional Prediction of Hypothetical Proteins from <i>Shigella flexneri</i> and Validation of the Predicted Models by Using ROC Curve Analysis. <i>Genomics and Informatics</i> , 2018, 16, e26.	0.8	11
104	Causal Pathways from Enteropathogens to Environmental Enteropathy: Findings from the MAL-ED Birth Cohort Study. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2017, 18, 109-117.	6.1	183
105	Association between enteropathogens and malnutrition in children aged 6–23 mo in Bangladesh: a case-control study. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2017, 105, 1132-1138.	4.7	66
106	Early Antibiotic Exposure in Low-resource Settings Is Associated With Increased Weight in the First Two Years of Life. <i>Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition</i> , 2017, 65, 350-356.	1.8	24
107	Vaccine coverage and adherence to EPI schedules in eight resource poor settings in the MAL-ED cohort study. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 443-451.	3.8	36
108	Efficacy of World Health Organization guideline in facility-based reduction of mortality in severely malnourished children from low and middle income countries: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health</i> , 2017, 53, 474-479.	0.8	37

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109	Bangladesh Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (BEED) study: protocol for a community-based intervention study to validate non-invasive biomarkers of environmental enteric dysfunction. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e017768.	1.9	47
110	Prevalence and risk factors of vitamin D insufficiency and deficiency among 6-24-month-old underweight and normal-weight children living in an urban slum of Bangladesh. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2017, 20, 1718-1728.	2.2	8
111	Treatment outcome of children with persistent Diarrhoea admitted to an Urban Hospital, Dhaka during 2012-2013. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2017, 17, 142.	1.7	6
112	Contextual factors for stunting among children of age 6 to 24 months in an under-privileged community of Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Indian Pediatrics</i> , 2017, 54, 373-376.	0.4	4
113	Results with Complementary Food Using Local Food Ingredients. <i>Nestle Nutrition Institute Workshop Series</i> , 2017, 87, 103-113.	0.1	0
114	Epidemiology of enteroaggregative <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections and associated outcomes in the MAL-ED birth cohort. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005798.	3.0	58
115	Use of antibiotics in children younger than two years in eight countries: a prospective cohort study. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2017, 95, 49-61.	3.3	146
116	Functional, structural and epitopic prediction of hypothetical proteins of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> H37Rv: An in silico approach for prioritizing the targets. <i>Gene</i> , 2016, 591, 442-455.	2.2	18
117	Association of vitamin D status with incidence of enterotoxigenic, enteropathogenic and enteroaggregative <i>Escherichia coli</i> diarrhoea in children of urban Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2016, 21, 973-984.	2.3	7
118	Effect of micronutrient powder supplementation for two and four months on hemoglobin level of children 6-23 months old in a slum in Dhaka: a community based observational study. <i>BMC Nutrition</i> , 2016, 2, .	1.6	9
119	Epidemiology and Impact of <i>Campylobacter</i> Infection in Children in 8 Low-Resource Settings: Results From the MAL-ED Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 63, ciw542.	5.8	163
120	Imperatives for reducing child stunting in Bangladesh. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2016, 12, 242-245.	3.0	19
121	Association between serum vitamin D, retinol and zinc status, and acute respiratory infections in underweight and normal-weight children aged 6-24 months living in an urban slum in Bangladesh. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2016, 144, 3494-3506.	2.1	11
122	Fecal Markers of Environmental Enteropathy and Subsequent Growth in Bangladeshi Children. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 694-701.	1.4	74
123	Intervention study shows suboptimal growth among children receiving a food supplement for five months in a slum in Bangladesh. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2016, 105, e464-73.	1.5	5
124	Norovirus Infection and Acquired Immunity in 8 Countries: Results From the MAL-ED Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, 1210-1217.	5.8	84
125	Vitamin-D status is not a confounder of the relationship between zinc and diarrhoea: a study in 6-24-month-old underweight and normal-weight children of urban Bangladesh. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2016, 70, 620-628.	2.9	5
126	Undernutrition, Vitamin A and Iron Deficiency Are Associated with Impaired Intestinal Mucosal Permeability in Young Bangladeshi Children Assessed by Lactulose/Mannitol Test. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0164447.	2.5	19

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127	Pathogen-specific burdens of community diarrhoea in developing countries: a multisite birth cohort study (MAL-ED). <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2015, 3, e564-e575.	6.3	725
128	Infant Feeding Practices, Dietary Adequacy, and Micronutrient Status Measures in the MAL-ED Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S248-S254.	5.8	65
129	The MAL-ED Cohort Study in Mirpur, Bangladesh. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S280-S286.	5.8	78
130	The MAL-ED Cohort Study: Methods and Lessons Learned When Assessing Early Child Development and Caregiving Mediators in Infants and Young Children in 8 Low- and Middle-Income Countries. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S261-S272.	5.8	61
131	Disease Surveillance Methods Used in the 8-Site MAL-ED Cohort Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S220-S224.	5.8	84
132	Modeling Environmental Influences on Child Growth in the MAL-ED Cohort Study: Opportunities and Challenges. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S255-S260.	5.8	39
133	Microbiologic Methods Utilized in the MAL-ED Cohort Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S225-S232.	5.8	93
134	Methods of Analysis of Enteropathogen Infection in the MAL-ED Cohort Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S233-S238.	5.8	32
135	The MAL-ED Study: A Multinational and Multidisciplinary Approach to Understand the Relationship Between Enteric Pathogens, Malnutrition, Gut Physiology, Physical Growth, Cognitive Development, and Immune Responses in Infants and Children Up to 2 Years of Age in Resource-Poor Environments. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S193-S206.	5.8	306
136	Assessment of Environmental Enteropathy in the MAL-ED Cohort Study: Theoretical and Analytic Framework. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S239-S247.	5.8	127
137	Postpartum depressive symptoms across time and place: Structural invariance of the Self-Reporting Questionnaire among women from the international, multi-site MAL-ED study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2014, 167, 178-186.	4.1	23
138	Evaluating Associations Between Vaccine Response and Malnutrition, Gut Function, and Enteric Infections in the MAL-ED Cohort Study: Methods and Challenges. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, S273-S279.	5.8	31
139	Persistent gut microbiota immaturity in malnourished Bangladeshi children. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 510, 417-421.	27.8	1,019
140	Severe Acute Malnutrition in Asia. <i>Food and Nutrition Bulletin</i> , 2014, 35, S14-S26.	1.4	34
141	A Simple Solution for a Big Problem. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2014, 6, .	12.4	0
142	Got Milk Antibodies?. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2014, 6, .	12.4	0
143	Foiling Inflammatory Bowel Disease. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2013, 5, .	12.4	2
144	The Gut Microbiome and Malnutrition. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2013, 5, .	12.4	0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	Outpatient Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2013, 5, .	12.4	0
146	REG1B: A Marker of Childhood Stunting. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2013, 5, .	12.4	0
147	Zoning In on Obesity. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2013, 5, .	12.4	0
148	Nutrition of Children and Women in Bangladesh: Trends and Directions for the Future. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2012, 30, 1-11.	2.0	148
149	Wind Energy Status in Bangladesh. <i>Wind Engineering</i> , 2001, 25, 179-190.	1.9	0